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NORTHERN NIGERIA.

REPORT FOR 1907-8.

(For Report for 1906-7, *see* No. 551.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
February, 1909.

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No. 594.

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

(For Report for 1906-7, *see* No. 551.)

THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
Zungeru,
15th October, 1908.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith my report for 1907-8. Though I was present in the Protectorate when the report for 1906-7 was due, I had not been here in any of the months embracing the period under review. Mr. (now Sir William) Wallace having administered the Government during the whole financial year, under the circumstances, he was, with your concurrence, directed to draw up the last published report.

I have, &c.,

E. P. C. GIROUARD,
Governor.

The Right Honourable,
The Earl of Crewe, K.G.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies,
&c., &c., &c.

REPORT FOR 1907-8.

I.—GENERAL.

(1.) Short Review of Previous History as a British Protectorate.

Northern Nigeria was taken over by the Crown from the Royal Niger Company on January 1st, 1900. At that time the operations of the Company were limited to the river valleys of the Niger and Benue, and their trading posts were in no case established more than 50 miles from the river banks. Sir F. Lugard established his capital originally at Quendon, a point 30 miles below Lokoja, on the Niger, subsequently moved (in January, 1900) to Jebba, and finally, in September, 1902, to Zungeru. The last move synchronized with the intended occupation of the Northern Provinces. This occupation was carried out in 1903-4 with practically no loss of life, and but little expenditure of money. The whole Protectorate was then organised into sixteen provinces, in charge of political officers called Residents. The headquarters of the usual chief departments of Government were organised at Zungeru, except the Post Office and Marine which remained at Lokoja. Efficient road transport was taken in hand, and the nucleus of a railway system was initiated by the construction of a tramway to avoid a dangerous reach of water on the Kaduna River, whereby the capital was placed in touch with the main artery of communication in the Protectorate, the Niger River.

The work accomplished between 1903 and 1907 was of a diversified and arduous administrative character, but has resulted in the almost complete pacification of the country, and the foundation of a solid basis for the construction and advance of all the institutions of the Protectorate. With people of such widely differing races, religions, and advancement, doubtless we may witness from time to time retrogression or even rebellion; time and patience, however, combined with a knowledge of conditions, customs, and languages, will gradually improve the position as a whole. There would appear to be no reason at present to anticipate any untoward effects or actions, but conditions are such as to demand the presence of an efficient and fairly large military force to meet all emergencies. Improvement in communications, so long pressed for by my predecessor, is now in process of being realised, and with it should be witnessed expansion of trade, security and ensured peace to the entire country. In 1906 Sir F. Lugard resigned the Government which he had initiated, improved, and perfected. Mr. (now Sir William) Wallace assumed the government of the Protectorate in May, 1906, and carried it on until my arrival in April, 1907.

(2.) Policy.

The most important question of policy was that of our attitude towards the native rulers we found in the country on our arrival, some ruling over Mohammedan or semi-Mohammedan communities that were, comparatively speaking, advanced and organised, others over pagan communities of ranging degrees of advancement. With regard to the Mohammedan communities, doubt has been expressed in some quarters as to the depth of the Moslem faith in the Hausa States and Bornu. It is averred on the one hand that it is a thin veneer easily thrown off, on the other that it has a real and established hold on the peoples. The best evidence, to my mind, of its strength and hold, is to be seen in the pilgrimage to Mecca. Over 5,000 pilgrims annually cross the frontiers of Bornu eastwards on a journey which has, until quite recently, occupied from three to seven years. Their number is recruited from a Mohammedan population of 3,500,000.

The general policy adopted since the establishment of the Protectorate has been to support native rule and rulers, their councils and courts, customs and traditions, where not repugnant to our ideals. It was felt that there was need of an increased knowledge on our part of methods of rule and native law and custom before any dislocation of institutions should take place—institutions which, however faulty, had the traditional sanction of the people. In so far as the Residents were concerned, they were to be administrators in the true sense of the word, not direct rulers. By their sympathy, patience, and knowledge of language and customs, it was hoped not only to utilise existing machinery, but gradually to improve it, and thereby better the condition of the people. This general policy is being continued as initiated. Its final results cannot, as yet, be determined, but interim advancement and improvement is both encouraging and material. There are not wanting advocates of more direct rule, but even if it were possible to support that policy—which I am not prepared to do—it is quite out of the question on financial grounds. Direct personal rule of British officers would not be acceptable to the people, who look to their natural leaders for guidance and control.

It is not from the present generation of rulers that we must look for much advancement, and what is required on our part in our dealings with them is great and enduring patience. Exasperating it may be to witness slow progress, but this will not be hastened or accomplished by upsetting ideals and customs but little understood. Such a line of action may have some momentary merit in a particular Province or Emirate, but would have a disastrous effect if in any way adopted as a general policy.

(3.) Condition of the Country.

Very few countries have witnessed such great changes for the better in such a short space of time as has been the case in Northern Nigeria. In 1900 some 30,000 square miles out of a total of 250,000 were under some form of organised control. The whole of the remainder was controlled and ruled under conditions

giving no guarantee of liberty or even life. Slave-raiding with all its attendant horrors was being carried on by the northern Mohammedans upon the southern pagans, and the latter, divided into a vast number of small tribes, were constantly engaged in intertribal warfare. Extortionate taxation was exacted in most directions in the north, and in Bornu the countryside was being devastated, and the population exterminated, by Zubehr's cruel lieutenant, Rabeh. In the south, cannibalism, slave dealing, witchcraft, and trial by ordeal, were rife. In no direction were native traders, even when travelling within their own provinces, safe from the murderous attack of organised robber bands and their chiefs. No European trader had, for purely trade purposes, established a single post 50 miles from the Niger or Benue River.

By 1908 the whole condition of the country has entirely changed. Sixteen provinces comprising the entire Protectorate have been organised by the never ceasing efforts of Residents acting upon the policy previously described. The character of the work and its difficulties are only too clearly witnessed by the list of political officers who have laid down their lives in its accomplishment, and the lasting effects left upon the constitutions of many of those who remain to carry on the administration, lightened though it may be of many of its previous personal discomforts and pioneer work.

The sixteen provinces are now being combined into larger units, as the central government no longer finds it possible, necessary, or desirable to take into account petty details of provincial administration. The foundation work has given similarity of organisation, and continuity in administration has ensured continuity of policy. The northern Mohammedan States have been purged of many radical defects, and purified in their executive, administrative, and judicial functions. The confidence of the southern pagans has been gradually won, as often by patience, diplomacy, and tact, as by resort to arms. The result is that, to-day, the unadministered area of the Protectorate does not exceed the administered in 1900. Roads have been opened up, though they are as yet but little used by European traders, whose area of action has been restricted by the necessity of the employment of head carriage at prohibitive cost through the tsetse belts which separate the rivers from the Mohammedan States. Native trade, however, has steadily increased, and all the main caravan routes are thronged with natives pursuing their way in safety, unhampered by any trade restrictions or local imposts.

The policy now adopted of rail communication between the sea and the interior by means of the Niger River navigation and the Baro-Kano Railway, and the Southern Nigerian Government Railway Extension to a junction with the former, marks a fresh stage in development, and will go far towards further insurance of the peace of the country, and the development of the trade of the northern Mohammedan States.

(4.) Relations with Adjoining Colonies.

These have been of the most cordial description. The Southern Nigerian Government has done all in its power to forward

mutual interests of all kinds. The Anglo-German Boundary Commission now determining the frontier lying between Yola and the Cross River have carried on their work without interruption. The Government of the German Kameruns have been given every encouragement in the use of the Niger and Benue transport service, and the political officers of adjoining German and British Provinces have been affording one another every assistance in matters of joint interest.

With the French Colony of Dahomey on our western boundary no question of any importance has arisen. To the north an Anglo-French Boundary Commission have completed the delimitation of our northern frontier from the River Niger to Lake Chad without any hitch whatever. The Commissioners, Major O'Shee, R.E., and Captain Tilho, have been given every assistance possible, and have expressed their appreciation of the Government's efforts on their behalf. The French Commissioners are returning to Europe by way of Zungeru. The British Commissioners have returned to England. The Governor-General of French West-Africa was approached with a view to obtaining his collaboration in securing the connection of the Northern Nigerian and French West Africa telegraph systems which are within 50 miles of each other in the north-eastern part of the Protectorate. The proposal met with a cordial reception, and as a result of mutual representations, the Colonial Departments in Europe have signified their approval of the project, which will be carried out in 1909-10.

(5.) Senussism.

The latest information of this Saharan confraternity is not of a disturbing character. It is now averred that they have never preached a Jihad or Holy War; they are not an organised brotherhood in West Africa, and are looked on askance by the majority of orthodox Moslems, as they have varied the ritual. It would appear that they are not ascetics but are quite equal to enjoying most of the good things of life which come their way. It is said they desire to avoid political conflict and are not a warlike community. Their hostility to the French is said to be attributable to their independence being threatened by French expansion. If the general accounts of them which come through are true it would not appear as if the Senussi movement would in any way affect the Protectorate. The French Government are now moreover administering the whole of the territory immediately contiguous to our northern boundary, which lessens opportunity for dissemination of any Saharan ideas in this country.

(6.) Land Tenure in Northern Nigeria.

This most important question has been under very serious consideration during the past year. A memorandum on the subject was drafted, and, with Residents' observations, forwarded for the consideration of the Secretary of State, with the recommendation that expert advice should be sought upon a subject of such

vital importance to the present and future welfare of the inhabitants of the Protectorate, and, in view of the early development of communications, one calling for immediate solution. The condition of tenure obtaining in Northern Nigeria disclosed a situation apparently allowing of a policy which would promise lasting benefits and protection to the native population. Attention was also called to the tenure of land granted to Europeans, and more particularly traders. Leases for such land have, in the past, been limited to 21 years, a wise restriction under pioneer conditions. The time would appear to have come, however, when this period might be lengthened.

It is a great satisfaction that the appointment of a highly representative and expert committee to consider the whole question has now been approved.

(7.) Missions.

Several missionary bodies and societies have established centres in the Protectorate. Though their assistance is welcomed in the pagan provinces, more particularly when their efforts are devoted to utilitarian objects, it has not been found possible, in the present state of the country, to encourage advances in the Mohammedan States. In this regard, the policy of my predecessor and myself is identical with that adopted with the full concurrence of the Home authorities by Lord Cromer in the Soudan under almost similar circumstances. The latter policy is outlined in Lord Cromer's report upon the Soudan for the year 1905,* and is, I understand, still adhered to.

II.—ECONOMICS.†

(8.) Forestry Department.

The staff of this small department have been chiefly engaged throughout the year on the Lokoja Reserve, which consists of an area of about 250 acres, and 100 acres, approximately, of new ground have been cleared and planted with *Funtumia Elastica*, *Castilloa Elastica*, and Para rubber. The deficiency in rainfall has prevented a larger area being covered. There are, however, now 30,000 seedlings ready for planting next year. A considerable quantity of fruit trees have been grown and distributed to the provinces.

Rubber.

The Gurara Rubber plantation is doing well, notwithstanding the damage occasioned by fire. In the Bassa Province a rubber plantation has been started.

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* Egypt, No. 1, 1905.

† A summary of the economic investigations conducted at the Imperial Institute during the year 1907 for the Protectorate is contained in Appendix E.

Tobacco.

Experiments are proceeding with both Sumatra and Manilla tobacco, but they are not sufficiently advanced to allow of their value being determined.

(9.) Cotton Growing.

During 1907, 1,176 bales of cotton were exported by the British Cotton Growing Association, the main portion of which came from the ginnery at Ogudu, in the Ilorin Province. Of the total quantity of seed cotton purchased, viz., 439 tons, 372 were dealt with at Ogudu.

The year has unfortunately not been a successful one. The rains were not only late, but very scanty, and a great proportion of the cotton crop was a complete failure.

The representative of the British Cotton Growing Association visited the northern provinces of the Protectorate, and was much impressed with the possibilities of its future. It will, however, not be practicable to take advantage of this source of supply until the railway reaches Zaria, probably in 1911. Even then, no enormous expansion will be immediately witnessed, but doubtless, with patience, and by meeting native requirements in other directions, and stimulating their enterprise, cotton prospects for export will gradually improve.

(10.) Other Economic Products.

Tobacco.

The Inspector of Agriculture for British West Africa reports with reference to native tobaccos in Northern Nigeria: "It is difficult to say what the prospects of tobacco growing are in this country, and until specimens from all the growing districts be obtained, and can be properly examined in England, I cannot suggest any action being taken. It has doubtless been shown that one of the native tobaccos possesses points which render it suited for certain uses in European markets; it is also clear that there are extensive areas in Northern Nigeria which are as yet untouched; but the population of the country is by no means large for the area, and it will probably be some time before it will be in a position to grow tobacco extensively for export."

The Forestry Department are taking this matter up, and have as previously stated sown both Sumatra and Manilla tobacco in the Lokoja plantation; both are doing well, and it is hoped to be able to send samples of leaf for examination, and distribute seed to natives if the experiment is successful.

Gums and Resins.

Many varieties of gums and resins are found, and have been examined. The widest and best known distribution is that of Bornu and Yola. The product is similar in character to the gum arabic of the Egyptian Soudan. Lack of good communication prevents a large expansion in this trade.

Another resinous gum which has been examined is that of the Kontagora Province, identified by the Imperial Institute as the product of the Acacia Caffra, further samples of which are being obtained. It is roughly valued at 22*s.* to 24*s.* per hundredweight, and would appear to resemble the gums of Bornu. Considerable attention has been paid to *Daniella Thurifera* or West African Balsam of Copaiba. The wood oil from this tree has, in the past, been exported for medicinal purposes, but it is also said to exude a copal like resin, which may be of commercial value. Samples are being collected for examination by the Imperial Institute.

Shea Butter and Shea Nuts (Butyrospermum Parkii).

The shea-nut tree is widely distributed over many provinces of Northern Nigeria, but is probably seen at its best in the Provinces of Bida and Zaria and in the upper Benue valley.

The Baro-Kano Railway passes, in the Bida Province, through a continuous shea butter belt from about mile 20 to mile 60. This country is also continuously cultivated, the shea trees being fairly carefully tended by the farmers. In this province the fruit is largely collected and sold to traders, or used for domestic purposes. From mile 100 to 150 of the same railway, the tree is seen in large quantities; here its collection is not carried out systematically, and it is doubtful if much reaches the market. In the Zaria Province are to be seen, along the line of railway and elsewhere, very large areas covered with the finest shea butter trees and fruit in the Protectorate. Owing to the distance from markets, collection is made for local consumption only. Here there is likely to grow up with the railway a very flourishing trade in this article. The Imperial Institute have from time to time examined and reported upon the product. From their latest communications it would appear that the percentage of fat in the nuts varies considerably, samples examined giving percentages rising from 40 to 55. The saponification value varied from 179·0 to 182·0. The Director of the Imperial Institute states that its value at present is about the same as that of soft palm oil, such as Bonny or Calabar, or say, £27 to £27 10*s.* a ton (December, 1907). A demand for shea butter in the manufacture of butter substitutes is noted on the continent: in England it is apparently mainly utilised in candle or soap manufacture, and, owing to variation in supply, is not being systematically used.

Rubber.

Owing to the general depression in the rubber market, the output of native rubber has been greatly reduced. It is feared that the destruction of the vine roots still continues. An attempt is to be made by legislation to try and improve the standard, but it will take many years to accomplish, and can only be ensured by the hearty co-operation of all buyers. The Government plantations at Lokoja and in the Bassa Province are doing well, and a new plantation has been started at Zungeru.

Ground Nuts.

The cultivation of ground-nuts was reported last year as being carried on only in the forest belts. This description of its culture is hardly correct, as very large areas of ordinary farming country are taken up in its production. There would appear to be a very promising future for its export.

Timber.

The small areas of good timber existing in Northern Nigeria would appear to be required in the development of the country. Doubtless some mahogany is to be found, but it would not appear economical or politic to allow of its ruthless exploitation.

Fibres.

Samples of native cordage and twine were forwarded to the Imperial Institute, and well reported on. It will probably, in the near future, be found possible to export fibres of excellent quality, and in fairly large quantities. Native chiefs in certain centres are being encouraged to grow small patches of ramie in all villages, and with the advent of good communications a market will be found for this produce.

Skins.

This trade from Kano, Yola, and Bornu continues to develop, and should, with rapid and cheap communications, become one of the staple exports.

Remi Tsaonia (Hausa Silk).

The caterpillar which produces this silk has been identified and samples of the cocoons and silk have been forwarded for analysis.

(11.) Minerals.

Mineral Survey.

The second report of the results of the Mineral Survey, for 1904-5, has been published*. This report more particularly gives details of the composition of the various classes of natural salt, commonly called potash, which are generally used throughout both Northern and Southern Nigeria.

The third survey party, for 1907-8, arrived in the country in December, 1907. The results of their work, which extended over a period of seven months, have not yet been received.

(12.) Tin.

The Niger Company has continued the work on its licensed areas in the Bauchi Province, and is now exporting some 500 tons of black tin per annum. The main difficulty in the development of this promising industry is its situation. With the construction of the railway through Zaria it should be possible to place the mines in close connection with it by means of a road, which should also serve the Bauchi Province.

---

* Colonial Reports, Miscellaneous, No. 46, February, 1908.

(13.) Trade and Customs.

It is a matter of some difficulty to estimate the external trade of Northern Nigeria, as the statistics of imports and exports through Southern Nigeria are included in the returns from that Colony. The trade *viâ* the Niger River is, however, recorded by the Southern Nigerian customs authorities, and is given in Appendix A.

The results are not, on the whole, unsatisfactory. In the last half-year of 1906, the imports were at the rate of £200,000 per annum; in 1907 imports amounted to £385,000, of which Government accounted for £160,000, mainly specie. The exports in 1907 were £235,500, and for the half-year of 1906, £115,000.

The year has, as I have said before, been an unfortunate one, owing to the very small rainfall, and the fall in the price of rubber.

There is undoubtedly a tendency to increase the exports of such staple products as ground-nuts, capsicums, and shea nuts, and the improvement in communications will assist in this.

In imports, cotton goods, hardware, and cutlery show large increases; and duty-paid goods generally are increasing satisfactorily.

When caravan tolls were being collected, it was possible to obtain a fairer idea of the total trade.

The salt trade would appear to be increasing satisfactorily. Export of ivory has fallen to almost nothing. Tin ingot and ore have largely increased. The transit trade for German territory *viâ* the Benue has largely increased.

The gross tonnage for the year of merchant vessels entered at the port of Lokoja was 30,713 tons, which can be divided up as follows:—

	1906. Tons.	1907. Tons.
The Niger Company, Limited ...	27,768	28,648
Messrs. John Holt & Company ...	4,103	744
Messrs. H. Siegler & Company ...	231	105
Messrs. L. Pagenstecher & Company	—	1,216
	32,002	30,713

The falling off is due to the fact that the Government Transport Service has been largely used by all European firms and native traders except the Niger Company.

Two steamers have been added to the traders' fleets.

(14.) Customs.

Examination of river cargoes has been carried out at Egori and Lokoja. The seizures effected have resulted in the confiscation of 280 bottles of trade gin and 148 bags of salt. A preventive launch on the river would increase the efficiency of the service, but cannot at present be supplied.

(15.) Currency.

The new subsidiary coinage of one penny, and one-tenth of a penny, was very well received, and the supply does not equal the demand. The "tenth" proved unsatisfactory in composition, and mintage has been stopped, but fresh supplies of a different composition are now being forwarded. This coinage will, undoubtedly, very rapidly supersede the cowrie, and eventually displace it almost altogether.

The circulation of the Maria Theresa dollar continues in Bornu, and cannot be eradicated without joint action on the part of the British, German, and French Governments. This, I understand, is not yet feasible for political reasons, though all three Governments recognise the ultimate necessity for its extinction. In the meanwhile, the Government of the Protectorate have been obliged to take steps to get rid of the accumulations on hand by sale in the open markets of other provinces in the Protectorate, where it is in some demand for silversmiths' work.

III.—FINANCE.

(16.) General Financial Condition.

Abstracts of the revenue and expenditure of the Protectorate since its inauguration in 1900-1 are given in Appendix B. The results must be considered to be of a highly progressive character.

There are three main revenue earning departments: (1) the Political, which deals with the collection of the Land Revenue, in addition to its administrative and judicial functions, (2) the Marine, and (3) the Post Office.

(1) The Political Department, responsible in 1903-4 for the collection of £32,672 on an expenditure of £34,000, collected in 1906-7 £113,000 on an expenditure of £58,000. The staff by this time was hopelessly inadequate to deal with the great task of assessing these land revenues, and with the current political and judicial affairs of the provinces.

(2) The Marine Department earnings are very difficult of computation in so far as charges against Government are concerned, for though it is quite practicable to estimate the amounts due by Government on ordinary cargo and passengers carried under normal conditions, the abnormal duties of this department involve charges difficult of separation, which moreover would never be incurred by a commercial concern. I refer to several conditions; (1) the necessity of using small steam canoes and native canoes for low river service—administration must proceed regularly throughout the year, and we are, therefore, compelled to keep up expensive services on low stages of water for the conveyance of officials, mails, troops, and frequently stores, though the bulk of the latter are dealt with by the larger steamers on high water; (2) the free carriage of mails, &c., &c.

The civil receipts of this department have, however, increased very satisfactorily, and the service has been of real value in developing the country by preventing monopoly in carriage or trade. Totalling in 1901-2 £290 on an expenditure of £29,000, by 1907-8 they attained £17,000 on an expenditure of £36,000.

(3) The Post Office is at present worked at a loss, which is not surprising if the vast extent of the country served is considered.

Letters and parcels increased from 314,000 in 1905, to 334,000 in 1906 or 6 per cent., to 394,000 in 1907 or 18 per cent.; parcels from 10,460 in 1905, to 14,180 in 1906, and to 18,960 in 1907, an increase over 1905 of nearly 80 per cent. Actual receipts and expenditure have increased from £1,708 receipts and £7,580 expenditure in 1904-5, to £5,845 receipts and £13,000 expenditure in 1907.

The position financially for 1908-9, estimated for in October, 1907, was a difficult one to solve on existing conditions. Very large increases had unavoidably to be faced in the marine and postal departments, and any failure to increase the political department would entail heavy loss in revenue. On the other hand it had been determined that the expenditure should not exceed £500,000. The estimated excess of expenditure over that figure amounted to £14,000, and could only be met by an increase over £500,000 or a reduction of existing establishments. Fortunately, a re-organisation of the Constabulary was possible, whereby a reduction of £14,000 was effected, thus balancing expenditure without in any way affecting the efficiency of Government.

(17.) Accounts for 1907–8.

The estimates for 1907-8 were as follows:—

	£
Revenue	465,000
Expenditure	500,000

The deficit of £35,000 was found from the excess of Protectorate assets over liabilities, which stood at £79,996 on the 31st March, 1907.

The accounts for 1907-8 have now been finally closed, and figures of actual revenue and expenditure are available:—

	£	s.	d.
Revenue	508,005	0	4
Expenditure	498,302	5	0
Excess of revenue over expenditure	£9,702	15	4

The result is particularly satisfactory in view of the abolition of caravan tolls and canoe tax, which realised £44,770 in 1906-7. It is largely due to a very substantial increase in the land revenue, obtained by the efforts of the political staff in closer and more accurate assessment. The local revenue, estimated at £100,000, has amounted to £143,005. The marine department, estimated at £3,670, has furnished £17,000, another very satisfactory result. The consequence is that the credit balance of the Protectorate on the 31st March, 1908, was £89,699 4*s.* 8*d.*

IV.—COMMUNICATIONS.

(18.) Niger and Benue Navigation.

The Niger and Benue rivers, navigable throughout the year for various classes of craft, form a great system of natural communication traversing the Protectorate from north to south for 500 miles, and from west to east from Lokoja to Yola. Owing, however, to the great range of height between high and low water, these rivers in their present condition vary in value from month to month as a means of communication: thus the Niger, navigable as far as Lokoja and Baro for vessels drawing from 9 to 11 feet from mid-July to mid-October, is only available for vessels of a draught from 1 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft. in the months of April, May, and June.

In the past no serious investigation was made of the possibilities of improving the navigation of the rivers, nor was any survey work instituted to determine the nature and extent of the obstructions which lowered their value in the dry months of the year. These obstructions are mainly in the nature of sand-bars, which begin to form on the fall of the water in December, and at low water make navigation impracticable except for boats of very shallow draught. In April, 1907, a survey of these bars was instituted, and as a result of investigation it was ascertained that the total length of bar channels between the sea and Baro had been greatly exaggerated. The actual bars, some fifteen in number, present an obstruction of between three and four miles at a maximum in a distance of 400 miles. There seemed, therefore, to be a reasonable chance of improving the bars at a moderate cost.

It was known that in America the Mississippi River had been materially improved by the use of suction dredgers, which rapidly cleared channels through the bars at low water. The problem on the Niger appeared considerably simpler than that which has been dealt with on the Mississippi. On the latter river the rise and fall of water varies from month to month from ten to twenty-five feet, whereas on the River Niger the rise and fall are annual. The materials which go to form the obstructions are invariably sand, and the number of floating or sunken trees or snags is remarkably small as compared with the American river.

The whole matter was referred, with full details, to one of the leading experts on the subject of river improvement by means of suction dredgers. This expert, Mr. A. W. Robinson, M.I.C.E., declared it to be his opinion that the navigation conditions of the Niger at low water could be considerably improved by suction dredging. One dredger of his design has now been ordered, and will probably be delivered in time to deal with the low water conditions of 1910.

On the Mississippi, where goods amounting to 30,000,000 tons are handled, the aim has been to produce a nine foot channel. The difficulties overcome must have been immense, when it is considered that on 270 miles of the river, 38 crossings have to be dealt with almost continuously throughout the year. On the

Niger there would appear no necessity to aim at anything approaching a 9-ft. channel, and the primary policy might be restricted to securing a channel which would allow of the use of our largest stern-wheelers throughout the year. This would entail the dredging of a 4-ft. channel.

Owing to the position of the Benue River, the Niger River below Lokoja, at its junction with the Benue, always has more water on the bars in the dry season than at any crossing above Lokoja. Some sixty miles above the latter place, the Government have begun the construction of a railway towards Kano. Baro, the point selected, can be reached by ocean-going steamers for some three months in the year, but at low water cannot be attained even by the shallow draught stern-wheelers which reach Lokoja. The primary object, in dredging, will therefore be directed towards securing the same depth of channel between Lokoja and Baro as exists in ordinary years between Lokoja and the sea, thus affording Baro the facilities possessed by Lokoja to-day. To effect this, five crossings only will have to be dealt with, having a total length of about 800 yards. It is confidently hoped that the one dredger which has now been ordered will readily carry out this work. Upon the success of this experiment will depend any expansion in the policy of increasing the navigable value of the Niger generally. It is to be remarked here that, should the experiment prove unsuccessful (which is not anticipated), the dredger is designed on the lines of ordinary stern-wheel cargo vessels and could, by removal of dredging machinery, be put into use for transport purposes.

I have gone somewhat into detail in this matter, not only from a point of view of general interest, but also because it has been reported that the Government were proposing vast expenditure upon the dredging of the river, whereas the total sum involved is only £30,000, a large proportion of which would be recoverable if the experiment proved a failure. I am, however, most sanguine as to the results of this experiment, and my views are shared by officials of many years' experience of the river, who consider that in suction dredging will be found an economical, rapid, and effective method of increasing the value of the Niger navigation to an almost unlimited extent, and thus provide the cheapest line of communication for exports and imports from and to the interior.

(19.) Niger and Benue Government Transport.

(See Appendix C.)

The Niger and Benue Government Transport undertake the carriage of mails, passengers, and cargo on the Niger and Benue Rivers. The following vessels are employed on the service:—

Four large stern-wheelers, with accommodation for 15 to 20 first-class passengers, and from 100 to 200 tons of cargo.

Four small stern-wheelers, and five stern-wheel steam canoes. (Both of these classes are mainly utilised at low water.)

Seventeen steel poling barges.

All the vessels have run practically throughout the year, and have been worked to their very utmost. The transport has been the heaviest on record, some 13,000 tons of cargo and 13,021 passengers having been carried to and from various points on the Niger, Benue, and Kaduna Rivers.

The total revenue from carriage of traders' cargo, passengers, agency fees, &c., was close upon £17,000.

Owing to the heavy work which has been thrown on this department for many years, the flotilla cannot be said to be in a very good condition. The vessels, moreover, are in some cases either of an obsolete type, or designed more for the carriage of passengers than of freight.

During the year one addition was made, that of a stern-wheeler, at a cost of £4,500. Accidents, however, have deprived us temporarily of the use of this new vessel, as also of the stern-wheeler "Karonga," one of the older types, which sank in the delta, and has become a total wreck.

In the course of the year, as the result of recommendations of a Committee which sat at the Colonial Office, the Northern Nigeria Government was given the duty of carrying out the amalgamated service on the River Niger, and the Southern Nigeria Government handed over the stern-wheeler "Valiant," a vessel of large passenger accommodation, but somewhat limited as a freight carrier, if her dimensions and cost are considered. It was unfortunate for the initiation of an amalgamated service that the Northern Nigeria Marine was faced not only with the loss of two boats, but also with the most abnormally low dry-weather conditions ever witnessed by us on the Niger. The consequence was that a considerable number of complaints were made against the service, more particularly from petty traders from both Northern and Southern Nigeria. Taking everything into account however, it would seem that the Marine Department has, under many difficulties, done extremely good work.

One recommendation of the Committee on the amalgamation, however, has still to be carried out. They had suggested that it would be advisable to work, for goods purposes, a system of tugs and lighters. After an enquiry into the accounts and cost of running the various steamers already in service, it became quite apparent that vessels constructed very often at considerable cost, had entirely sacrificed, in the interest of passenger accommodation, their value as freight carriers. These boats also, owing to their size, and the complicated nature of their machinery, had a large European staff, whereas the smaller vessels devoted to the carriage or towing of freight were almost entirely manned by native crews. As our main requirement on the river was an addition to our freight carrying capacity, I had no hesitation in supporting the policy of the introduction of stern-wheel tugs and lighters. Three powerful vessels of this type, and fourteen 100-ton steel lighters, were placed on order at the latter end of 1907, and are now due on the Niger. Considerable delay has occurred in their delivery, owing to the strikes on the Clyde.

There has been in the past some complaint as to the goods rates charged by the Marine Department for the river service, and a

new schedule of rates has now been drawn up and published for general use. It is being claimed, on the one hand, by traders that the published rates are too high, while, on the other hand, other navigation services established on the river complain that they are too low for profits. From the tariff it will be seen that for Baro, 300 miles from the sea, six classes of goods are allowed for, and that the rates upon these classes vary from 27*s.* 6*d.* to 40*s.* at high water, and from 40*s.* to 60*s.* at low water; high water being July the 15th to December the 15th.

We have, during the year, had occasion to place contracts for the carriage of 25,000 tons of material from the United Kingdom to Baro. This material it is intended to take up the river Niger in branch-boats of 900 to 1,200 tons capacity. The rate secured for the carriage of these materials of all classes is 42*s.* a ton. As the ocean freight from the United Kingdom to the mouth of the Niger is 21*s.*, it is presumed that the contractors are telling off a sum of 21*s.* a ton for the carriage on the Niger River. From an examination of these facts, it would appear that the Government rates for high water are fair, but certainly not too low. The low water rates, which are applied to a season when vessels are exposed to grave dangers in navigation (two have been lost this year), would appear none too high.

The new tow-boats will have a towing and carrying capacity of 240 tons. They will be entirely manned by native crews, and subject to little or no delay in loading or off-loading. Allowing for all working charges, depreciation, interest, &c., on these vessels, it should be quite possible to effect reductions in the goods rates now obtaining. The use of the vessels will in any case allow of an extension of the period allowed for high water rates, probably by two months, and, if the dredging of the river is undertaken, the eventual application of these rates to the entire year.

With the improvement of the river, and the successful use of larger tugs and lighters, there would seem every possibility of reducing the rates still further, and I can confidently anticipate such rates obtaining as 20*s.* to 30*s.* up, and 15*s.* to 20*s.* down.

Yet another experiment which promises well in the development of river traffic and the introduction of low rates for goods carriage, is that of the proposed introduction of sailing craft. It is remarkable that no sailing craft of any kind exists to-day upon the Niger River. Possibly in the past natives have been precluded from their use owing to the fact that they were not expert boat builders, and had to content themselves with dug-out canoes hollowed from single logs. Many thousands of these are to be seen on the river, and the riparian populations have acquired considerable skill in their use, poling being resorted to as a motive power. Another circumstance, too, which may have militated against the introduction of sailing boats was the lack of canvas of suitable dimensions.

The meteorological statistics of the Protectorate show that for nearly 300 days in the year breezes of varying strength blow up

the Niger in its lower reaches. A more peculiar fact is that upon the Benue River, which runs at right angles to the Niger, similar up-stream breezes prevail.

In a comparison of conditions between the River Niger and the Nile the current in both rivers will be found to be almost identical, yet, although upon the latter are to be found many thousands of boats of native construction, and of very shallow draught, having a carrying capacity of from 4 to 25 tons, and a very large sail area, not one such craft exists upon the River Niger. I therefore suggested the desirability of instituting experiments, and am securing the designs of the Nile sailing craft with a view to the introduction of a local industry in their construction.

RAILWAYS.

(20.) BARO-KANO RAILWAY.

Down to 1907, the only railway existing in the Protectorate was a light line of 2 ft. 6 in. gauge extending 22 miles from Barijuko to Zungeru. This line had been constructed from the furthest navigable point of the river Kaduna to the site selected for the new capital, Zungeru; all the construction materials for that town were carried over it, and it has since been in constant use to carry Protectorate materials and passengers proceeding either to or from the capital and the northern provinces.

My predecessor constantly urged the vital necessity of railway construction from the Niger River towards the interior in the direction of Zaria and Kano. It was felt that the country neither required nor was in a position to construct a 3 ft. 6 in. gauge railway on the standards adopted in other British West African Colonies, their cost per mile having been from £6,000 to £10,000. Sir Frederick Lugard urged that the original necessities of development would be met by the provision of a 2 ft. 6 in. gauge railway somewhat similar to the Zungeru-Barijuko Tramway, and estimates for an extension on this standard varied from £1,760 to £2,500 a mile.

My earliest duty on entering this country was, after careful investigation, to formulate a railway policy which would meet its requirements, and determine the standard of construction which should be adopted. I was able to forward in May last a detailed report upon the subject, in which I recommended the construction by the Public Works Department of the Protectorate, assisted by all other departments, of a light 3 ft. 6 in. gauge railway from Baro, on the Niger River, to Kano, a distance of 400 miles, on an estimate of £3,000 per mile. On the 8th August I was informed that its construction had been sanctioned, as also the extension of the Lagos Government Railway to a junction with it *viâ* Jebba and Zungeru. Previously prepared indents for the necessary materials and stores for the first 150 miles were immediately forwarded to the Crown Agents for the Colonies. Survey work was initiated from Baro. A detailed

location survey had been undertaken from that point 315 miles to Zaria in 1903 by the Consulting Engineers for the West African Government Railways.

The gradients adopted had been 1 in 75 for the first 112 miles, beyond that point gradients of 1 in 50; combined with curves of 400 feet radius. An estimate of about £5,100 per mile for the first 100 miles, and of £4,260 as from Zungeru to Zaria, was submitted.

It was not apparent, after an examination of the country, that there was any necessity for the adoption on even a so-called pioneer line of such excessive gradients and sharp curvature. Instructions were therefore issued that on the first 100 miles gradients of 1 in 143 up to Kano and 1 in 166 down, combined with a minimum curve of 955 feet radius, should if possible be obtained. At the outset, considerable difficulty was experienced from lack of staff, but by enlisting the assistance of our small Public Works staff, and of officers from other departments of Government, by January, 1908, 33 miles of final location had been completed and earthworks were in full swing, though greatly hampered by lack of tools, being entirely dependent at the start upon loans from the slender resources of the Public Works Department and local purchase. Large numbers of native-made hoes were utilised, and tin basins commonly sold by the traders to natives were purchased for the earthworks, it being impossible to secure any large quantity of strong baskets locally. The first gang of men, recruited from the Bida Province, was organised in October.

The locally recruited gangs work under the direct supervision of the provincial Political Officers to ensure personal payments and individual satisfaction.

The native Emirs have taken the greatest personal interest in the works and have constantly visited them. The utilisation of local native labour has permitted of these people reaping the benefits of construction, has added to the spread of the new subsidiary coinage, which is most popular, and has obviated difficulties as to food and crime invariably associated with the importation of labour from other centres of differing language, religion, and race.

The average local labour employed upon the railway from January to June, 1908, has been as follows:—

January	2,426	April	3,820
February	4,364	May	4,264
March	4,822	June	4,362

By May, 1908, the line was under construction throughout the Bida Province (90 miles), and the surveys had progressed to mile 120.

Owing to the non-arrival of bridge material, there has been grave delay in bridge construction. By the provision of diversions and low-crib bridges, it is hoped that the track-laying of the first 150 miles, which will begin in November, 1908, will not be seriously delayed.

Type camps were built in October and November, 1907, at intervals roughly of five miles up to mile 120. They consist of excellent large native-built huts, and have proved invaluable both to the survey and construction staffs, and will be subsequently used by the track-laying parties. Portable mosquito-proof shelters have been used with great success, the use of mosquito curtains being dispensed with. These provisions have contributed largely towards the maintenance of the health of the European staff. The health of the Europeans on the railway has this year, on the whole, proved good. There have, however, been one death, two cases of blackwater fever, and several invalidings, but the improvement has been most marked, especially at Baro, where during the rains of 1907 every one of the officials, some of whom had been in the country for years without illness, had more or less severe fever.

Owing to the presence of tsetse, animal transport cannot be used, and all materials necessary prior to track-laying for the survey, construction, or bridge parties have to be carried on men's heads. The Bako River, along the valley of which the railway proceeds for the first 120 miles, has, however, been cleared of obstructions for 60 miles, and is proving invaluable in the transport of materials by native and steam canoes.

There is throughout the first 100 miles of railway a considerable amount of good local timber. Native carpenters, though unaccustomed to work to dimensions, have been gradually taught to cut excellent sleepers, totalling to date nearly 6,000. The railway also, in part of its course, traverses a virgin forest. The experiment of introducing expert lumber-men from Canada to develop it has been tried since January, and with marked success. The forest has been scientifically laid out, and a great deal of valuable timber has been cut, which will be carried at a later date to saw mills which are being established at Baro.

The terminus of the Baro-Kano Railway on the Niger is situated in a horse-shoe formed by hills abutting on the river. A considerable amount of earthworks have been completed, and large stacking grounds for materials which are about to arrive have been laid out. Several sidings, goods platforms, goods sheds, and stores have been built; a jetty is in progress of erection at the foreshore; and numerous buildings for the European staff have been completed. There is little doubt that Baro will form an excellent base, and that, if the river dredging is successful, there will be no necessity for extending the line, as was originally thought necessary, towards Lokoja, where the water in the Niger has a higher stage during the dry season.

I cannot speak too highly of the work which has been carried out in starting the railway, both by the political and native staffs of the Bida Province, and by the Director of Public Works and his railway staff. By June, 1908, only six months after the works were really under weigh, 144 miles of location survey has been completed, earthworks were proceeding to mile 105, reconnaissance surveys totalling 170 miles in the Kaduna Valley and from Zaria to Kano had been carried out with the assistance of the Intelligence Officer and officers of the West African Frontier Force, and all arrangements had been made for the reception, at

Baro, of 25,000 tons of material, which the contractors, Messrs. Elder, Dempster and Company, have undertaken to deliver between July and October. On the first 100 miles the standard of gradient originally adopted has been secured, namely, 1 in 143 up and 1 in 166 down. The average curvature per mile is 57·87°; the proportion of curvature to total length, 36 per cent.; the total rise and fall in 100 miles, 1,767 feet, or an average rise and fall of 17·67 feet per mile, the height reached at mile 100 being 800 feet, as against 349 at Baro.

I have little or no doubt that the estimates of £3,000 per mile will not be exceeded on this section, although they include very heavy expenditure for the establishment of a suitable base at Baro.

If the standards of gradient and curvature adopted are borne in mind, as also the fact that the line is being constructed in a substantial manner, there would appear little doubt that it will prove both economical in working and have a high degree of efficiency. The small capital expenditure entailed, and the heavy train loads which will be possible, will undoubtedly tend towards low rates on this first 100-mile section, which passes through a populous and highly cultivated province.

The results so far accomplished confirm me in the belief that the Public Works Department with its great knowledge of local conditions, when aided by the political and other administrative departments of Government, affords the most competent medium for the local construction of the Government railways required for the Protectorate.

(21.) BARIJUKO-ZUNGERU TRAMWAY (2 ft. 6 in. gauge).
Results of Working.

—	1907.	1906.	Increase.	Decrease.
Stores and materials for Government:—				
Number of trucks ...	269	317	—	48
Stores and materials for Niger Company, Ltd.:—				
Number of trucks free	36	38	—	2
Passengers, total carried...	29,862	22,368	7,494	—
" European, free	391	612	—	221
" Natives, "	1,991	3,030	—	1,039
" Natives, on payment.	27,480	18,726	8,754	—
Native passengers' packages, on payment.	24,960	—	—	—
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Passengers, receipts, including native passengers' packages.	927 4 3	918 10 6	8 13 9	—
Niger Company, receipts	142 16 3	222 11 0	—	17 12 6
Private packages	62 2 3	—	—	—
Total receipts	1,132 2 9	1,141 1 6	—	8 18 9
Cost of maintenance ...	1,887 0 0	1,697 0 0	190 0 0	—
Miles open	22	22	—	—

From 95 to 105 trucks per mensem of ballast for railway road metal for cantonment roads, fuel for boilers, &c., were brought into Zungeru—a total of over 1,000 trucks.

The large increase in the number of native passengers carried on payment and their loads, consisting chiefly of food stuff for the Zungeru Market (of which no separate record was kept in 1906), is attributable to the reduced tariff introduced in 1906.

(22.) Lagos Railway Extension.

Prior to 1907, authority was given for the extension of the Lagos Government Railway from Oshogbo in Southern Nigeria, to Ilorin in Northern Nigeria. This section is now open for traffic.

At the same time as authority was granted for the construction of the Baro-Kano Railway, the extension of the Lagos Government Railway from Ilorin to a junction with the Baro-Kano Railway was approved. The line runs almost entirely through the two Northern Nigerian provinces of Ilorin and Nupe. Works were commenced in 1907 under two distinct engineering parties, one dealing with the line from Ilorin to the Niger River (Jebba), the other with the Niger Bridge and the Jebba-Baro-Kano Railway section.

The earthworks in the Ilorin Province, I understand, are progressing very well.

(23.) Road Construction Policy.

The road policy for the Protectorate may be considered under two heads:—

(1) In provinces where animal transport can be safely utilised.

(2) In provinces where the prevalence of the tsetse fly or other causes prevent the use of animals except at prohibitive cost.

In the first category may be included the provinces of Sokoto, Bornu, Kano, Zaria in part, and Bauchi in part. In the second category, the Gwari portion of Zaria, Southern Bauchi, Yola, Muri, Nassarawa, Kabba, Bassa, Ilorin, Nupe, Borgu, and a large part of Kontagora, in fact all Northern Nigeria south of, say, 10° N. Lat.

1.—Road Policy in Provinces of the first category.

Until the time arrives when natives will adopt wheeled transport, there would appear to be little advantage in clearing broad roads, and none whatever in the construction of metalled ones. Clearing, say, 10 to 20 feet of bush, cutting better drifts at stream crossings, and the construction, where practicable, of bridges, should at present mark the limit to which we should go in the improvement of the native paths. When railway communication reaches Zaria and Kano, a policy of constructing metalled roads in the northern provinces wherever it is evident that wheeled and motor transport will pay, might be adopted. It is to be feared that, with the conservative class of population found in the Protectorate, wheeled transport will have to be initiated by Government when the time comes for its adoption.

II.—Road Policy in Provinces of the second category.

Where animal transport cannot be worked, other solutions than metalled roads would appear necessary. It has been argued that metalled roads with motor traction transport would offer the best solution. Residents have been requested to dismiss from their minds, at least for the present, any such solution, as it appears that the motor transport vehicle, in its present state of development, will prove much more costly than even animal transport, more especially if the interest on capital and the cost of upkeep of the metalled road is, as it ought to be, debited to the cost of each ton mile. The steam traction engine has been tried, but is really of very little value except on high class roads, and even then the wear and tear on such roads and on the engines themselves is excessive. In the southern provinces efforts should be confined to improving the native tracks in the manner outlined for the northern provinces.

It might be urged that the Zungeru-Zaria Road is at variance with this policy. It is, but there were special reasons for its construction:

Firstly, to reduce the tremendous strain thrown on the inland provinces in the provision of carriers.

Secondly, it was hoped that the earthworks would be suitable for the eventual construction of a light railway.

The expenses of wheeled transport on this road afford a proof that animals do not pay in the southern provinces, this form of transport on the Zungeru-Zaria Road having cost a little more per ton per mile than carriers.

In future years both in the north and in the south, a system of very light trams might be instituted, where it was very clearly indicated that they would pay as feeders to rivers or railways. Such trams might be worked by animals, men, or possibly, power. Each case should be considered on its merits. In the southern provinces, where animals cannot live, such feeders would be cheaper than high class metalled roads combined with motors, and there may, in future, be occasions which will justify their adoption. In the north the healthier condition of animal life will not necessitate their early adoption, the existing transport system, or metalled roads with carts, will prove at the outset far the most economical feeder lines for the country's ordinary development. The development of larger concentrated interests such as the tin mines, &c., may, however, justify the construction of branch lines of railway of the standard gauge.

(24.) Road Transport Department.

During the year 1907, there was a large increase in the amount of stores carried by wheeled transport by the Government Road Transport, though the bulk was still transported by carriers. Little delay occurred in the despatch of stores and scarcely any losses were reported.

The prevalence of tsetse in the southern portion of the Protectorate, the want of permanent roads, the necessity of maintaining

the greater part of the establishments the whole of the year, while the working season lasts less than five months, make animal transport more costly than carriers, and this will continue to be the case until the railway reaches Zaria, where more normal conditions for wheeled transport obtain. As elsewhere, pack bullocks have proved a failure, but have been successfully replaced by donkeys, which have more stamina and are less liable to tsetse.

The mule-breeding experiment started well, and so long as there was a veterinary officer available there was every hope of success, but when left without expert supervision it made little progress and has been abandoned.

The Indian establishment has done excellent work. The native drivers have greatly improved and the majority are now expert and capable drivers, but still require Indian supervision.

The four-wheeled wagon designed by Mr. A. L. Ross (Chief Transport Officer) in 1905 has proved in every way superior to the Indian Army Transport two-wheeled cart. Drawn by four bullocks its carrying capacity is one ton, compared with six cwt. carried in a two-wheeled cart drawn by two bullocks. In addition there is less strain on both animals and cart.

The price of animals remained normal, the average being, for ponies £5, for camels £6, for donkeys £1 5*s.*, for bullocks £2. There was no difficulty in obtaining the numbers required, except in the case of camels. In the northern provinces, there is an increased tendency on the part of owners of pack animals to place them at the disposal of the Government for hire. In some places, especially on the Benue, there is a scarcity of professional carriers, their number lessening each year.

There was an abnormal amount of sickness amongst the animals. Pleuro-pneumonia was prevalent during the early and latter part of the year. A disease affecting the kidneys, of which the symptoms are not unlike those of blackwater fever, attacked the bullocks at Zungeru, and caused many deaths. Tsetse, especially at Zungeru, was very prevalent; most of the bullocks subjected to microscopic examinations were found to be infected, though many were in a good condition. With the exception of a bad attack of scabies among the camels stationed at Katsena during the rainy season, disease was practically confined to the southern provinces.

Since the formation of the department the cost per ton mile has been reduced each year, besides relieving other departments of considerable work and expenditure. A great increase in efficiency has resulted; there is an accurate check on the expenditure; and the land transport throughout the Protectorate has been brought under complete control.

Statistics.

(*a.*) During the year transport was supplied for 61,061 loads (56 lbs. each), excluding Public Works Department and telegraph material arranged for direct with the Residents, and the work done in several cantonments by Government carts.

(*b.*) 13,160 loads were carried by Government Road Transport, 3,070 by hired pack animals, and 44,831 by carriers. 16,752 loads were despatched from Zungeru, an increase of 3,540 over the previous year.

(*c.*) During the five months the road was open, 414 carts were despatched from Zungeru to Zaria and back, an increase of 170 over the previous year.

On January 1st there were on hand 609 animals. During the year 1,001 animals were purchased, 678 died, 2 were lost and 290 were sold, leaving 640 animals on hand on December 31st.

On January 1st there were 188 carts (two-wheeled) and wagons (four-wheeled) on hand. During the year five wagons were purchased and 11 carts were condemned. On December 31st there were 182 carts and wagons on hand.

On January 1st there were 50,349 lbs. of grain on hand. During the year 687,338 lbs. were purchased and 679,959 lbs. issued, leaving a balance of 57,728 lbs. at the end of the year.

On January 1st the Indian establishment consisted of one clerk, two veterinary assistants, seventeen naiks, two saddlers, two shoeing-smiths, two carpenters, and two blacksmiths, a total of twenty-eight. During the year one naik died, the clerk, one veterinary assistant, and one naik resigned, and one carpenter was locally engaged, leaving a total of twenty-five on December 31st.

V.—ADMINISTRATION.

(25.) Central Administration.

On my arrival in the country I found the central administration undergoing changes. Previous to the departure of my predecessor all political work was directly dealt with by the High Commissioner through a personal Political Secretariat, as apart from the Administrative Secretariat. The Political Secretariat dealt with provincial matters in detail, and all questions affecting the administration of the provinces other than matters of departmental routine were referred direct to the High Commissioner. Prior to my arrival, the office of Political Secretary was abolished, the High Commissioner retaining the remainder of the old political staff. As a new-comer to the country, I preferred to carry the change to its logical conclusion, viz., the creation, by amalgamation, of the usual Colonial Secretariat.

(26.) Provincial Administration.

Prior to 1907, the Protectorate was divided into 14 provinces, all reporting direct to headquarters. These provinces were of immense size, ranging from the smallest, Bassa, with about the area of Wales, to Kano, Zaria, Sokoto, Bauchi, and Bornu, all having areas approximating to that of Scotland. The adminis-

tration of the provinces varied as to policy. In the great Mohammedan Emirates where we found old established systems of native administration, the Residents were directed to guide and improve the native rules. In the pagan communities, however, where numerous tribes speaking different dialects are found contiguous, more direct general rule became necessary, tribal native law and custom where not repugnant being retained.

To administer and control the provinces, form their provincial courts, and collect the revenues, there were available about 100 political officers, or an average of under six per province, allowing for one-third on leave, but this proportion has frequently been exceeded owing to invaliding, and at the most four officers were available in the smaller provinces, five to seven in the larger. My predecessor had the intention of amalgamating the provinces into larger units. This policy has been pursued, but is advisedly making slow progress. By the end of the next financial year it is hoped, however, to have reduced the number to nine provinces, and they will be reduced eventually to eight. All the old provinces are retained as divisions of the united provinces, thus ensuring continuity of administration, but relieving headquarters of details more readily dealt with by the central authority of the united provinces. Continuity of administration is one of the most necessary factors for the good government of African races; continual change of Residents or other officers only too often entailing a change in provincial administrative methods unsettling to the native mind. For the present it is sought to retain officers in the same provinces, if not in the same divisions of these provinces, for as long a period as possible.

One of the further factors necessary for successful provincial administration is the knowledge of native languages. Reliance upon interpreters is, I am glad to say, rapidly becoming unnecessary except for new arrivals and in dealings with the many pagan tribes. Residents are fully aware of the necessity of acquiring languages and of the fact that other things being equal promotion in the service will be largely dependent upon linguistic attainments. A very real knowledge of the Hausa tongue is possessed by many, and every endeavour is being made to acquire and vocabularise other languages less widely diffused.

Provincial administration, as a whole, is progressing very satisfactorily. My predecessor in a valuable series of memoranda gave Residents that guiding help which makes for the adoption of similar methods of administration without binding too rigidly the action of the man on the spot. The general policy thus laid down has been carried on with those alterations necessary for changing circumstances. One of the main guiding principles in provincial administration has been that of ruling through the native authorities. In the Mohammedan communities, before our arrival, the emirates had been divided into districts, but these districts were in no sense coadunate, *i.e.*, they consisted of villages or towns dotted all over the emirate. The heads of the districts were only too often mere figureheads residing in the capital, and their rulers too jealous of power and fearful of intrigue to permit of their residence in the districts. Our endeavour since the occupation has been to break down this system,

which led to much maladministration, illegality, and extortion. It has been sought to create coadunate districts by a re-allocation of villages, and, further, to insist upon the permanent residence of district heads within the areas told off to them. A very great measure of success has been attained, and Emirs themselves are gradually recognising that, far from reducing their influence, the system will lead to an increase of prestige, just as it will, a matter it is feared at present of less importance to them, lead to far greater efficiency in native government. The progress of provincial and native administration and the condition of the provinces generally, may be gathered from the following review of provincial reports and short note on the native administration.

(27.) Native Administration. Mohammedan Communities.

I have stated that the main underlying policy in the government of Northern Nigeria has been that of governing through the native rulers, under the guidance of British Residents.

The condition of native administration varies very much. It can be seen at its best in some of the Mohammedan States, at its very lowest in the primitive pagan and cannibal communities. In the Mohammedan States one ruler frequently is found dealing with the affairs of from 100,000 to 2,000,000 people. It cannot be denied that the administration even here is primitive and at times oppressive, but it is nevertheless traditional. Without its presence it would have been quite impossible to administer the country. The people, moreover, are extremely conservative, and very little in touch with the European staff, being separated by reasons of language, religion, and custom; nor is it apparent from history elsewhere that such peoples have ever preferred the direct rule of Europeans to that of their hereditary rulers.

The rule in the Mohammedan States is based on a real system of Government by an Emir and Council, the usual office holders being:—

(1) The Waziri or Vizier—the general business man of the Emir.

(2) The Maaji or Treasurer. Accounts are kept more or less accurately.

(3) The Alkali or Chief Justice. The results of this office can be seen from the Judicial Returns.

Several other offices have become obsolete, such as the Serikin Bai or Master of Slaves, the Serikin Yaiki or Commander-in-Chief, &c. There also existed a large number of redundant offices which we have gradually sought to abolish. In addition to the office-holders, following Eastern custom, there were to be found large entourages of idlers and hangers-on who will gradually disappear.

District and Village Organisation.

The district heads were formally mere courtiers rarely visiting their peoples, and contenting themselves with sending out tax-gatherers to collect what they could. The policy and progress as to district heads has been outlined previously.

Finally, there is the village organisation, which bears much promise for the future.

The whole result is that the Mohammedan States are to-day safe to travel over unescorted in any direction.

Pagan Communities.

In the pagan districts the conditions vary greatly, from a collection of tribes with a paramount chief to small communities of troglodytes and cannibals. In Bauchi 65 different tribes with varying dialects have been carrying on inter-tribal warfare for centuries and are not yet quite settled down. One and all, the pagan tribes have, until quite lately, been exposed to the slave raiding "razzias" of the Mohammedans from the north just as the pagans on the coast were exposed to those of Europeans. Happily, this is now a thing of the past. For the future every endeavour will be made to combine peoples of similar race and language under paramount chiefs of their own choosing, and to stamp out the internal conflicts which were depleting their numbers even more rapidly than the slave raiding.

Police and Prisons.

(28.) Police.

The Northern Nigerian Police was raised at an early period in the Protectorate's history, but did not become a highly organised force until 1903-4, when the expenditure upon it amounted to £20,000. This expenditure rapidly increased, and by 1906-7 had attained the figure of £39,500.

The total strength of the force on the 31st December, 1907, was 1,085 rank and file, as against 1,181 in 1906. The establishment of European officers was 30, of clerks, interpreters, armourers, inspectors, &c., 13. The force is armed with the Martini-Enfield carbine.

The police are employed on the following duties:—Investigating and detecting crime, escorting Residents and other officials, prosecuting offenders, escorting prisoners, guarding gaols and guarding convicts at work, serving summonses, executing warrants, patrolling, aiding and protecting revenue and officials, suppressing slave-raiding.

The police were formerly allocated to each of the seventeen provinces and were controlled by a Chief Commissioner at headquarters, but a re-organisation of the force has been approved, by which they have been withdrawn from the northern provinces, and in the southern provinces have been placed under the direct control of the Resident of the province, the duties of the chief officer of the force, now styled Inspector-General, being those of inspection and general supervision. In connexion with this re-organisation, which has been attended by considerable economies, separate units have been provided for prisons and preventive duty.

(29.) Prisons.

The standard of efficiency attained during the previous year has been maintained during the year under report. Consistent

attention has been directed to the working of the department on the most economical lines compatible with the safe custody and well-being of prisoners.

The work of the staff has been on the whole satisfactory, notwithstanding the difficulty always experienced in obtaining and retaining suitable men, due to the prevalent idea that the work is of a derogatory nature. In view of the general increase in salaries sanctioned for the coming year, it is, however, hoped that this difficulty will be to some extent overcome in the future.

A central gaol and convict station had been established in Bornu with the necessary staff. From provincial gaols reports of material improvements, principally in the direction of enhanced and improved accommodation, are to hand in nearly every case.

The food has been according to scale, satisfactory as to quantity and quality.

Convicts both in cantonments and in provincial gaols have been chiefly employed in carrying materials for public works, in road-making, &c. Instruction in shoe-making, tailoring, carpentry, and iron-work has been given in suitable cases, and many convicts are now working at these trades. All prison clothing has been made on the premises.

Female convicts are exclusively employed in domestic duties—drawing water, preparing the prison food, &c.

(30.) Cantonments.

Zungeru Cantonment.

At Zungeru the cantonment work has progressed satisfactorily, within both the European and native towns. Great difficulty has been experienced with regard to local foodstuffs; demand exceeds supply for nearly all articles, and in consequence high prices rule, and are very hard upon officials. This may be remedied when rail communication is established, but Zungeru, situated as it is in an uninhabited and somewhat sterile tract of country, will never secure good and cheap markets.

In 1906-7, £3,800 was expended on new buildings; in 1907-8, £5,600. The Estimates for 1908-9 provide £400.

Lokoja Cantonment.

Lokoja will always remain an important departmental and commercial centre. The conditions of living are better than at any other point, and supplies are ample and satisfactory. An ice machine will be installed with a cold storage chamber, when it is hoped imported chilled supplies may be introduced. The Patti Mountain which rises to a height of a thousand feet behind the town may afford in the future an even better place for residences, but this would entail the introduction of a rack railway or aerial tramway. In the meantime it is hoped to build, at an early date, rest houses on the mountain, which might be resorted to for change of air.

Several new trading firms are establishing themselves, and the class of building all traders are erecting is of a highly satisfactory character.

The Government building programme has been continued, as there are still many desirable requirements and improvements. In 1906-7 new works were estimated at £1,900, in 1907-8 at £2,400, and in 1908-9 at £3,000.

During the year the system of having special cantonment magistrates has been abolished, and any member of the political staff may now be appointed to act as cantonment magistrate.

(31.) Slavery.

There is little this year to add to the detailed survey of the position which Sir William Wallace gave in his annual report last year. The French Government have broken up the slave market at Kabi, and the German Government are doing all in their power to prevent slave dealing. The native population generally are becoming more fully aware of the fact that slave dealing is to be heavily punished by law, but so long as we have not established complete control over all the pagan areas, just so long will the inhabitants of these areas continue the sale of their own children, as they have done in the past.

Freed Slaves' Home.

Lucy Memorial.

Djen not being considered a suitable district, the local secretary to the mission has chosen, with Government concurrence, another one in the Nassarawa Province. The materials for constructing the "Home" are on their way out from England, and it is hoped to make an early start in construction. The Government are giving every possible assistance, and it is hoped that the opening of this home and school may be the means of getting over a very real difficulty—the disposal of freed slave children. At present children are sent to the Freed Slaves' Home at Zungeru; the girls are taught needlework, cooking, washing, and goat management, and are given elementary schooling, mainly in English; and the boys are, in some cases, taught the elements of a trade by the aid of an Indian artisan, and are given elementary schooling. At fifteen practically every native woman in Northern Nigeria seeks to marry, and failure to marry means disgrace in all eyes. The girls brought up in the Freed Slaves' Home have acquired European household notions, and a veneer of English and Christianity. The only Christians in the country are clerks from the coast, only too often married. Here we are faced with a very grave problem indeed; the local missions have been appealed to, but can only take a few of these girls; others have been sent to Southern Nigeria missions, and have done well; others again have become servants to the wives of coast clerks, but there always remains a balance undisposed of. If they had remained among their own people, and been educated in their own language or Hausa, they could readily be made wards of a native court, and eventually marry respectable natives.

This course cannot be adopted with the present inmates, as they have become denationalised, and are outwardly Christians. The Lucy Memorial Home (Sudan United Mission) propose to teach, but in Hausa only. They are prepared to take over the bulk of the children in the Government Home, and Government proposes to contribute towards the support of these children until they reach a certain age. Dr. Kumm, the head of the Mission, has not informed me how they propose to get over the very difficult position described, but as the "Home" will be situated in the midst of a pagan country where the Mission may find it possible to proselytise, this may provide a remedy; otherwise, the girls, as they grow up, will not find husbands. With the boys there is not the same difficulty, and it will be a really good move to send them away from Zungeru. As they grow up here they usually become servants, house boys, or messengers, though some may become artisans. In the country, so long as they are taught in Hausa, they may grow to be far more useful members of society.

The Zungeru Home.

The number in the Home on January 1st, 1908, was 236, as compared with 180 on January 1st, 1907. The increase was due to the closing of the Bornu Home in November, and the transfer of 101 inmates to Zungeru. During the year, 85 inmates left the Home; 63 were placed with guardians as servants; 18 were placed with missions; 2 married; and there were 2 deaths (1 accidental). The death-rate is very low, and reflects great credit on the staff of the Home. The general efficiency of the Home is very satisfactory.

VI.—PROVINCIAL REPORTS.

(32.) Sokoto Province.

Area, 35,400 square miles.
Population, 600,000.
Revenue—

Government	£19,706
Native Administration	£25,716
Total	£45,422

The year has been singularly uneventful. This fact has permitted the political staff to devote itself to the education and training of the native administrations. Nothing has occurred within the province to necessitate the employment of a military force. European travellers have no need of a military escort, but events reported on or beyond the border rendered military patrols advisable on three occasions. None of these, however, resulted in the use of force. Most amicable relations have been maintained with the French local administration. A visit from the

French members of the Anglo-French Boundary Commission has been cordially welcomed at the provincial headquarters.

The area of the Province has been increased by the restoration to the territories of Sokoto and Gando of districts belonging to them in former days, but included in the Provinces of Kontagora and Borgu in the original demarcation of provinces. This rectification has given great satisfaction to the Emirs concerned.

The policy of the Provincial Staff, in practice as well as in theory, has been that of strict adherence to the principle of indirect administration. The civil administration of the Province, its police, judiciary, and tax collection, are conducted by the native rulers acting on and with the advice of the British Political Staff, in strict accordance with native law, custom, and tradition, in so far as such law, custom, or tradition is not subversive of the principles of equity and good government; to this policy, adhered to unswervingly from the inauguration of the Province, and especially observed after the suppression of the regrettable outbreak at Satiru in 1906, is probably due the present satisfactory attitude of the three Emirs who rule the Province. The co-operation of the Sarikin Muslimin (Sultan of Sokoto) has always been assured. The opposition to the acceptance of British rule formerly noticeable in the Gando Emirate has now disappeared, and the Emir of Argungu, the most backward of the three, always friendly but formerly disregardful of advice, and therefore of little assistance to progress, has now become attentive and shows signs of endeavour towards efficient administration.

The administration of justice (except in cases where the Government is concerned) is almost entirely entrusted to the native courts. Of these there are twenty-nine. The seven principal courts are doing their work well. The remainder still require education and training. But all show great advance on their condition prior to British occupation. 250 slaves have been manumitted by or redeemed through the native courts. Slave dealing is practically non-existent.

In the assessment of taxation the fullest use is made of the native administration, by whose officials the collection and payment into revenue is carried out entirely, only assisted on rare occasions by the presence of a Government representative. No coercion has been used during the year to effect payment of land revenue or taxes.

The Province is divided into four administrative divisions, subdivided into native districts as under:—

No. 1. The Sokoto Emirate ...	46	Districts.
No. 2. The Gando Emirate ...	14	,,
No. 3. The Argungu Emirate...	7	,,
No. 4. The Illo Division ...	1	,,

The native districts are, generally speaking, coadunate and ruled by District Headmen residing in their principal towns. Formerly the jurisdictions of District Headmen were far from being territorial entities. The conversion is being effected gradually, and with due consideration for native prejudice. It is by no means

complete with respect to the most important districts. Considerable progress has been made towards "Resident Assessment," *i.e.*, the checking by a political officer in the district itself of the land revenue assessment originally based on the information and advice of the native administration.

In No. 1 Division 20 Districts are "Resident Assessed."
" " 2 " all " " "
" " 3 " 5 " " "
" " 4 " the whole district is "

With the resident assessment has gone the detailed mapping of the district.

The Province was visited in January by the Acting High Commissioner, who invested the Sarikin Muslimin (Sultan or Emir of Sokoto) with the insignia of an Honorary Companion of the Order of St. Michael and Saint George, an honour bestowed by His Majesty for the Sultan's loyalty at the time of the Satiru outbreak.

The general health of the Province, European and native, has been good.

The rainfall was far below the average, but the crops were not affected. The attempted afforestation of the Northern Districts was, however, seriously checked. Trade is believed to be on the increase, but the abolition of caravan tolls, to which this increase is partly attributable, has put an end to the collection of statistics whereby this statement could be proved. The general trend is the desertion of the large central markets in favour of numerous petty village markets, a satisfactory sign of dissemination and freedom.

The Government school, established by the Resident in 1905, is doing well, and has lived down the religious suspicion with which it had at first to contend.

(33.) Kano Province.

Area, 28,600 square miles.
Population, 2,400,000.
Land Revenue—

Government	£29,400
Native Administration	£29,400
Total	£58,800

The increase in political staff has for the first time rendered it possible to arrange the work of the Province on a divisional basis. The Province is divided into three administrative divisions, Kano, Katsena, and Katagum, each under a Third Class or Assistant Resident. These divisions are again divided into districts and sub-districts under district and sub-district and village native headmen. The Kano Province, as an administrative unit, dates from February, 1903; the Katsena Division from December, 1903; and the Katagum Division from October, 1903.

Considerable advance has been made with the policy of headmen living in and being responsible for their districts, instead of their living in the capitals, and collecting rents and tithes through the medium of a tax collector, who lived on and extorted from the people. Each district, sub-district, and village headman receives a share of the revenue for his part in the work of administration. Other office holders have been settled at the capitals by the Emirs, who have been encouraged to reduce their hangers-on to a minimum; and, although the change from the old order of things to the district scheme mentioned above was at first distasteful, Emirs are now beginning to take an interest in the scheme, and matters are undoubtedly improving. Much good has resulted from the abolition of the tax collector. There are now miles of farms where bush previously existed; towns have doubled their size; farms are well fenced, and everything is well kept. The people are beginning to realise that they will not have their earnings taken from them, beyond the amount laid down.

At present the land revenue and taxes are being generally collected on the old Native Assessment, checked by the European staff as far as is at present feasible. It is hoped that it will be possible, as the European staff is increased, to check the Native Assessment against each tax payer.

A great increase is shown in the Land Revenue and Jangali (Cattle Tithe).

Government Share.

		1903-4.	1907-8.	
Kano collection	...	£2,027	£14,496	
Katsena ,,	...	400	10,197	estimate
Katagum ,,	...	309	443	,,
		£2,736	£25,136	

In 1903-4 the country was, of course, in the process of settling down after the overthrow of Fulani power, and revenue was not fully collected. Katagum has practically remained stationary, partly owing to the fact that the division is very poor, both in population and wealth, and that until the menace of Hadeija disaffection was mitigated in 1906 it never properly settled down. The many changes of Residents, due to various causes, have also militated against continuity in work and policy. The average incidence per head of Land Revenue or Cattle Tithe is approximately per adult male 3*s.*; per adult male and female 1*s.*

The total native population is returned approximately, including children, at 2,083,559; average European population, 31.

In past years, Jangali or Cattle Tithe has been collected throughout the Protectorate on the herds, in whatever Province they were grazing, by the medium of collectors; the herds return to the Provinces of origin during the wet season and the tithe is now collected by the headmen of the district from which they emanate. This has resulted in a great improvement; a better check has been obtained, and a great increase has been shown in

receipts. The effect on the Province has also been good. The cattle, or nomad, Fulani have taken up farms, cultivation has extended, roads have improved, and much fencing has been done, enabling the cattle to graze in cultivated districts without damage to crops.

The northern frontier of the Province has now been delimited by a joint Boundary Commission, and the final settlement will at length terminate the troublesome state of uncertainty on the frontier that has hitherto existed. Land is being taken up all along our northern frontier by immigrants from French territory, and during the past year 20,000 people have crossed from the western part of Kano into Southern Katsena—due partly to the cessation of Maradi raids from the north—and land which is very fertile is being rapidly cleaned and put into cultivation.

There are also new settlements in the hitherto uninhabited tract of bush which separates the Emirates of Katsena and Zamfara, and which formerly screened the Maradi and Gobir robbers. New farms are reported in Katagum, and the tendency of the Kano people to push into and cultivate the Ningi bush to the south-east of Kano continues.

Owing to the rains being late and inadequate, the early crops failed in many places; this led to a partial famine, which lasted for about six weeks—until the harvest of the later crops, which fortunately turned out exceptionally good.

Mr. Birtwistle, Southern Nigeria Commercial Intelligence Officer, visited the Province at the end of February; he was much struck with the advanced knowledge of agriculture possessed by the natives and reported favourably on the cotton prospects. This visit was noteworthy as marking the first occasion upon which a Southern Nigeria official had visited the Hausa States.

Trade is reported as prosperous. More people are on the roads, markets are well attended, and traders are now penetrating to the most remote districts. This is largely due to the security of the roads and to the abolition of caravan tolls.

The increase of trade has led to a corresponding fall in prices.

Customs receipts on the northern frontier amounted to £541 in 1903-4, and are expected to total £3,435 this year. Principal imports are:—

		£
Tripoli goods (by the desert) ...	...	8,028
Potash, loose and stone ...	...	3,890
Asben and Mangul salt ...	...	10,072

Loose potash and Mangul salt are brought by bullock from French territory immediately north of Bornu, Asben salt comes by camel from the Damughi district to the north of Zinder, and stone potash comes direct from Bornu.

An interesting event was a journey by Colonel A. Festing, C.M.G., D.S.O., Second Class Resident, to Hadeija, by steel canoe, on the River Wobe. He embarked 23 miles east of Kano on September 11th and reached Hadeija, a distance of 145 miles, on the 16th. The river varied in width from 100 to 800 yards, average depth of channel 2 feet to 8 feet, stream, 3 miles an hour.

The river is navigable for 4 or 5 months. The canoe was sent on to Bornu for use on Lake Chad. On the arrival of the railway at Kano, this waterway should become a very important factor in the development of the north-eastern part of the Protectorate.

The Emir at Katsena now supports a school of his own for koranic teaching; some 30 boys (sons of chiefs) are attending it. Education of any sort is at present at a very low ebb, and schools to dispel the ignorance of even the ruling classes and for the training of Mallams in Mohammedan law are badly wanted.

The rough survey of Kano and Katsena is now practically complete, and it is hoped to complete the survey of the Katagum division next year. The wall of Kano has been remeasured with a wheel, which made it nine miles round. A permanent government road has been laid out between Kano and Katagum; it is being ditched and hedged, and rest-houses are in course of erection. The Zaria-Kano road is well kept up, and the rest-houses are good. In Katsena the district headmen are keeping up, and hedging and ditching, roads along the main routes. Arrangements have been made for a delimitation of the Sokoto-Katsena boundary, and an endeavour will be made to delimit the Kano-Bauchi boundary also. The entire boundary between Hadeija and Bornu will be delimited as soon as political officers are available, when all differences will be settled and the incidence of taxation will be equalised on both sides of the line.

The sanitary conditions at European stations have been improved, and a forward move has been made with native towns. Native dispensaries have been attempted at Kano, Katsena, Katagum, and Hadeija, and the Emir of Katsena has built a good court house and gaol.

The Europeans occupying the new stone houses at Kano undoubtedly enjoy better health than those in the old flat-roofed mud houses. It is hoped that all Europeans in Kano will be shortly lodged in stone houses. There have been no deaths and only one case of blackwater fever. There were 6 invalidings. The health of the native soldiers, police, and civil staff has been good. There has been no serious epidemic amongst the native population. 189 cases were tried in the Provincial Courts (186 criminal and 3 civil); of these, 11 were serious assaults, 12 extortion, 29 larceny, and 12 slavery offences. There were 15 cases against Government employees, *i.e.*, police, soldiers, labourers, &c. 759 informal cases were not brought into court, the majority of them being referred to the Native Court.

2,302 civil and 1,160 criminal cases were reported as tried in the Native Courts.

Civil cases comprised claims for damages, divorce, and slavery cases, and administration of estates. Criminal cases consisted largely of larceny and serious assaults. The returns are not quite complete, owing to Mallams not yet having accustomed themselves to rendering returns, &c.

159 slaves were freed during 1907 (22 of them by order of the Native Court). 83 were allowed to follow their own inclination.

43 married and 25 were allotted to guardians.

The rainfall at Kano for the year was 24·71 inches. The maximum shade temperature was 87°; the minimum 65°.

The circulation of silver is extending rapidly. The Emirs are paying the whole of the Government share of this year's revenue in cash, and in some instances the district headmen and the people are being counselled to pay their taxes in cash, and are being advised to insist on traders bringing cash to their country markets in exchange for produce. It is hoped by these means to stimulate the circulation of coin in the country districts. The old fortnightly mail service has now been altered to a weekly one which arrives regularly at Kano.

The money order business to the United Kingdom and the coast Colonies amounted to £1,664; orders were cashed to a value of £329.

6,726 parcels, value £13,399, were despatched, and 5,641, value £7,130, received.

The telegraph line has been wilfully cut on several occasions, and arrangements have now been made by which the Emir holds headmen of district towns and villages responsible for the line passing through their lands. A regular transport officer has been stationed at Kano throughout the year, and transport lines have been laid out on a suitable site with huts for Indians, grain-stores, sheds, and standings for animals. The permanent establishment is:—

Camels.	Draught Bullocks.	Riding Ponies.	Mule.	Carts.
45	15	4	1	5

Casualties amongst the camels during the rains were very heavy owing to various causes. Kano is probably the best market in the Protectorate for buying animals. The mule-breeding establishment consists of 12 mares, 1 English donkey, 2 Kano donkeys, and 2 young mules. The scheme is not at present a success.

The military were called upon to render assistance on six occasions, for patrols and escorts in lawless districts, and to make arrests where a display of force was considered necessary or on the occasion of faction fights. No resistance was encountered. New emergency forts have been erected at Kano and Katagum by military labour. The emergency fort at Katsena is in good repair. The relations between the people and the troops are most satisfactory.

The Protectorate police have been exclusively employed as warders and guards at the gaols at Kano and Katsena, and on preventive service duty, &c., in Katagum. Ordinary police work is undertaken by the native administrations. The number of prisoners throughout the year averaged 70 at Kano and 20 at Katsena and Katagum. The prisoners at all three stations are employed in the sanitation and general improvement of the station; a large number of bricks for use in Government temporary buildings have been made by them. The only political exiles still absent are the ex-Emir Alieu, of Kano, and the ex-Emirs Abudkr and Mohama Yero, of Katsena. Lieutenant

Mercadier, sent by the French Government to study our methods of administration, visited Kano for a few days and then joined the Anglo-French Boundary Commission.

The Inspector-General of the West African Frontier Force visited Kano, Hadeija, and Katsena in January and February on inspection duty.

Sir William Wallace, when Acting High Commissioner, paid a visit to Katsena and Kano in January, and the High Commissioner visited Kano in May.

(34.) Bornu Province.

Area, 32,800 square miles.
Population, 460,000.
Revenue:—

Government	£11,950
Native Administration	9,670
Total	£21,620

The province (divided into North and South Bornu) consists of six administrative divisions sub-divided into native districts as under:—

Headquarters of the Province Maiduguri.

South Bornu.	A	Headquarters	Maiduguri	9	districts.
	C	"	Gujba	5	"
	F	"	Ajimari	4	"
North Bornu.	B	"	Geidam	12	"
	D	"	Mongonu	8	"
	E	"	Ngellewa	3	"

Paucity of political staff, the average number present having been five, has interfered with the continuity of divisional administration. Considerable progress has, however, been made in the compilation of provincial records and maps, and in the careful checking of revenue assessments.

The German frontier, from Gorege to Lake Chad, has been beaconed in accordance with the Anglo-German Agreement of March 19th, 1906, by a British political officer and a German commissioner. The result has been a satisfactory acquaintance with the frontier on the part of the natives. Relations have been very cordial with the German Residents.

The territory north of the River Wobe, ceded to France by the Convention of April, 1904, has, by agreement, been administered by the Resident of this Province since April, for the maintenance of law and order. The raiding Tubus have been kept in check by mounted infantry patrols, and the slave market at Kubi has been broken up. As the French authorities are now about to enter into effective occupation, steps are being taken for the withdrawal of British administration, and for the handing over of the territory. The boundary with the Kano Province has been settled, and a temporary boundary has been arranged with the Yola Province.

The attitude of the Shehu (Sultan) and the native chiefs has been excellent. The influence of Senussi is apparently waning, even in territory where it was formerly paramount, and may be said to be non-existent in Bornu. No difficulty has been experienced in the taxation of the territory under the Shehu of Bornu. He himself and his district and village headmen have co-operated in the checking of assessments and in the collection of revenue. The prevalence of the Maria Theresa dollar is a source of difficulty in accounting and of loss in revenue. The taxation of the pagan districts has been a matter of considerable difficulty, involving in certain cases a village-to-village assessment and collection by a political officer. But, with the exception of one district, and of certain necessary remissions, the taxes have been paid. The personal checking of assessments by a political officer on the spot (Resident Assessment) is not yet completed. The cattle tithe is a source of difficulty with the Kwalmi Shuwas, the principal pastoral tribe in the Province, owing to their habit of concealment of the numbers of their herds. To other cattle owners this system of taxation is acceptable. They welcome its exact nature, and the relief from the incessant extortionate demands made on them in former days.

There has been one occasion for the employment of armed force on any important scale. This was the reduction of the pagan Marghi stronghold on the Chibbuk Hill. These lawless marauders refused all peaceful overtures. As their offences against peaceful inhabitants became grave, it was necessary to despatch a small expedition for their reduction. The operations were most arduous, involving cave fighting and severe casualties on both sides. The defence was finally broken after several weeks' hard fighting by failure of the water supply in the caves and by the cutting off of all external sources of supply. The result of the operations has been complete submission, and the Marghi tribes have now settled down.

Recourse to armed force was necessary on four minor occasions for the protection of political officers engaged on civil duties. In each case it was a pagan village that either threatened or executed an attack. In no cases were the casualties on the opposing side serious. These regrettable incidents can hardly be avoided entirely in the extension of law, order, and good government amongst unsettled and hostile pagan tribes. Their present rareness is a matter for congratulation, and their entire cessation may be confidently expected before long. The presence of a military escort with a political officer is the most effective method of preventing hostility and obviating the necessity for subsequent punitive measures.

Mounted infantry patrols along the River Wobe have been in frequent conflict with Tubu raiders from French territory, but have succeeded in protecting the peaceful inhabitants of the Province. Now that the territory north of the Wobe is to be effectively occupied by the French, a cessation of these raids is assured.

Two hundred and ninety-three cases have been dealt with in the Provincial Courts. District headmen co-operate readily in

carrying out arrests, but there is much crime undetected, murder, highway robbery, and horse and cattle stealing. There has been one case of the preaching of sedition by a Fulani Mallam. The matter was promptly reported by a native headman, and the case was dealt with judicially.

The two Native Courts and 14 Judicials Councils have dealt with 910 cases. They are steadily improving, and are gaining the confidence of the natives.

The slave traffic from German territory south of Lake Chad to the markets in the French sphere to the north shows considerable decrease. This is largely attributable to the vigorous methods being adopted by the German Resident at Dikoa for the suppression of the slave trade. The French authorities are believed to be equally desirous of stopping the trade, and resolute in preventing the re-opening of the old Kabi slave market.

One hundred and fourteen slaves have been liberated by the Provincial Court, the majority being raw slaves in transit as above described. This number is less than half of the number so liberated in 1906.

The Freed Slaves Home at Maifoni has been closed. 100 children from it were sent to the Zungeru Home. The adults went to the "Liberty Village," near Maiduguri, the population of which is at present 81 men, 77 women, and 42 children. This settlement is flourishing, and its inhabitants industrious and self-supporting. The only Government officials are a native in charge and a native matron in charge of the crèche.

5,005 pilgrims have passed through the Province on their way to Mecca since April 1st. Of these 4,208 belong to Northern Nigeria, mostly to the Hausa States. 400 returning pilgrims have passed, which is not a very satisfactory condition of affairs. It is hoped, with the construction of the railway, that this traffic may be diverted, regularised, and protected.

There is a certain amount of trade in Tripoli goods with Zinder and Kano. Information points to the coming revival of the direct trade between Tripoli and Bornu, owing to security of the desert route, prosperity in Bornu, and the suitability and cheapness of Tripoli wares. The trade is a cash one. Nothing worth mentioning is exported to the north. There would appear to be an opening for trade to the south and west, and for an English firm on the Niger to compete in suitability and price with the Tripoli trade. The goods at present bought from the West are mainly kola nuts and Kano cloths. The import of salt and potash from French territory is increasing.

There are now 700 miles of broad (but not metalled) roads along the main caravan routes of the Province. The lowness of the water in the River Wobe has prevented much use being made of the steel boat put on it in 1906. Scarcity of rain affected the rivers and consequently the fishing industry, but not the harvest, which was generally up to the average.

The introduction of dahl or pigeon pea has met with success round Maiduguri, where it is much appreciated by the natives.

It has not succeeded in North Bornu. Every effort is being made to stop the ruthless deforestation habitual to the natives. Steps have also been taken to encourage the planting of trees.

Cotton samples from the Gujba Division have been favourably reported on by the British Cotton Growing Association. It is doubtful whether the crops in general are up to the samples sent, owing to carelessness in cultivation. The area under cotton is not great, but the local price is low enough to admit of export. There appears to be an opening for a ginning station at Nafadu, whence the Gongola and Benue Rivers could provide water transport.

The Shehu is desirous that steps should be taken by the Administration towards secular education. An initial difficulty is that the lingua franca of the Protectorate, Hausa, is not known in Bornu. The language of the Province is particularly difficult, and no reliable grammar exists to teach it. The latter obstacle promises to be shortly overcome by the efforts of a political officer.

The Game Preservation Regulations are being observed. It is too early as yet for results to appear. A small attempt at mule breeding has not as yet met with success.

From the point of view of a layman, the health of Europeans has been generally good, but the Medical Officer's statistics for South Bornu hardly bear this out. The provision of a condenser has been beneficial.

Owing to absence of building materials the Europeans still live in the extremely hot native grass huts, except in North Bornu.

There has been no epidemic amongst the native population.

There have been 801 admissions to the native hospital maintained by the Shehu, drugs for which are supplied by the Medical Department. The attendance of out-patients has been 7,182. This institution has done much good work. Failure of lymph, attributable to climatic conditions and length of time in transit, has prevented success in vaccination.

(35.) Bauchi.

Area, 23,200 square miles.
Population, 709,100.
Local revenue:—

Government ...	£10,551	15	9
Native	8,636	12	6
Total ...	£19,188	8	3

The Province consists of five administrative divisions:—

No. 1. The Bauchi Emirate, with Ningi and Dass (independent).
,, 2. The Gombe Emirate, with Gwani (independent).
,, 3. Kanna
,, 4. Bukuru
,, 5. Tangale
} Each comprising numerous independent pagan tribes.

The formation of coadunate districts has not yet been found possible, particularly in the Emirates, where the strong instinct of personal allegiance would render a change from scattered fiefs to territorial entities very unpopular.

The entire Province has not been brought under administrative control, and, owing to the regrettable death by accident of Mr. Phillips, and the paucity of staff (which averaged 5·6) continuity of administration in all five divisions has been rendered impossible. Control over certain of the backward pagan tribes, especially in the Tangale Division, has not, therefore, been effective, and there still remains a tendency to hostility amongst certain isolated tribes and communities. Otherwise steady improvement has been noticeable. The Emir and district headmen of Bauchi have continued satisfactory. The native administration of Ningi has made marked progress, with the result that this state has now become law-abiding. The rather backward Emirate of Gombe is becoming efficient. There has been no symptom of unrest or religious fanaticism in the Mohammedan portion of the Province. The majority of the pagan tribes are settling down peacefully. Military operations have only been necessary against one tribe, the Suras, who harassed their neighbours and refused to accept British control, believing themselves invincible. The military force, about 100 strong, on entering the Sura country, met and defeated a strong and determined attack. The Suras frankly recognised their defeat, submitted, and have since accepted British control in a friendly and law-abiding spirit. Resort to force has been necessary to a minor extent on three occasions:—

(*a*) To arrest a pagan headman who had attacked a political officer, and was raiding his peaceful neighbours.

(*b*) To resist an unprovoked pagan attack on a political officer.

(*c*) To disperse a hostile demonstration.

The British force on each of these occasions was merely a small escort. Native casualties were very slight, and the result in all cases was submission.

Apart from these cases, and with a reservation in respect to the Tangale Division, political officers have been able to tour freely amongst the pagan tribes, and have succeeded in getting into close touch with them. One result of the confidence so gained has been the readiness of the neighbouring peoples to work at the Naraguta Tin Mines. Revenue assessment (which is low, but cannot be increased to any good purpose until cash currency becomes more general) and collection are efficiently carried out by the co-operation of the Native Administration in the Mohammedan districts. The pre-existing taxes have generally been merged into one tax, but an option, which has been largely taken advantage of, has been allowed in the payment of the Zakka, or tithe on grain. The collection of the cattle tithe has been efficient and satisfactory.

The pagan districts have been very lightly assessed, the incidence, with one exception, not exceeding 3*d.* per adult male.

In the Bukuru District, owing to the opportunities afforded by the mines for wage earning, the incidence rises to nearly 2*s*. per adult male. Progress towards an accurate estimate of the population has been made in the Bauchi and Gombe Emirates. There has been an increase of population in the latter owing to the return of former inhabitants driven away by the years of anarchy prior to British occupation.

Considerable progress has been made in the detailed mapping of the Province, and in the adjustment of its boundaries with neighbouring Provinces.

One hundred and thirty-four cases, involving 158 convictions, have been tried in the Provincial Court. In the Mohammedan districts summonses are readily obeyed. Arrests are effected through the Native Administration, and in pagan districts through the village headmen. There is a considerable decrease in serious crimes.

The 17 Native Courts have dealt with 1,206 cases. The principal Court, that of Bauchi, is most reliable, and has the full confidence of the people. The other Mohammedan Courts are fair and improving. The Courts established in pagan districts are not as yet satisfactory, mainly owing to difficulty of obtaining records, many of the judges being illiterate.

Fifty-one slaves have been freed, by order of Courts, Provincial and Native, or by self-redemption. Slave dealing, on any scale, has practically ceased. Isolated transactions in slaves, owing to the co-operation of the Native Administration, are becoming rare. The decrease of control by masters over their female slaves is leading to an increase of immorality in the large towns, with its natural result, disease and diminution of birth-rate.

The crops have been excellent, and the Province has completely recovered from the scarcity of 1904 and 1905. Steps are being taken towards educating the Bauchi headmen in the use of the plough, to replace the present manual methods of agriculture.

A European trading station has been established at Nafada on the Gongola, but has not so far been any stimulus to the circulation of cash owing to refusal to pay in cash for produce purchased.

The "ramie" fibre, a large export of which is hoped for in the future, has this year failed as a crop. Samples of rubber have been favourably reported on, and steps are being taken towards teaching the inhabitants economical methods of collection.

A cart road, connecting Bauchi with the Gongola waterway, is under construction.

The health of the Europeans stationed at Bauchi has been improved by the selection of a better site and by surface drainage. The Medical Officer has successfully vaccinated 700 natives from Bauchi town and the vicinity.

A Medical Missionary, belonging to the Soudan United Mission, is doing good work at Bukuru, and gaining the con-

fidence and friendship of the surrounding pagans. The Church Missionary Society are taking steps for starting a mission amongst the Sura and Angass tribes.

(36.) Zaria Province.

Area, 15,800 square miles.
Population, 179,000.
Revenue:—

Government ...	£4,697	4	9
Native	4,697	5	1
Total ...	£9,394	9	10

The Province is now composed of four Administrative Divisions, divided into districts, as under:—

No. 1. The Hausa portion of the Zaria Emirate—21 districts.
,, 2. The Pagan portion of the Zaria Emirate—11 districts.
,, 3. The Northern Division, partly Hausa, partly pagan—10 districts.
,, 4. The Western Division, mainly Gwari, pagans—10 districts.

The division of the Zaria Emirate into self-contained districts, with resident district headmen, has been carried out with the hearty co-operation of the Emir, whose previous suspicion of the scheme has been converted to intelligent support. The difficulties of converting, without injustice, the previous scattered "fiefs" into coadunate entities have been very great. It is too early yet to pronounce judgment as to the result, but there is every sign that the reform is acceptable to Emir, headmen, and peasantry. The headmen are undertaking intelligently the administration of their districts, tax assessment and collection, arrests, sanitation, road clearing, &c., and are a great improvement on the low-class officials who formerly exercised authority in their name. Some headmen are showing surprising administrative ability.

The districts of the Northern, Western, and Pagan Zaria Divisions are not definitely delimited, but the ground-work is completed, and details will be filled in gradually. The opening up of new districts has disclosed an unsuspected density of population, and has resulted in a revision of the estimated population of the Province, and an increase in the previous estimate of nearly 40,000.

By the opening up of three hitherto unvisited pagan areas, the authority of the Administration has now been extended over the whole Province.

The areas newly brought under control are:—(1) That of the pagan tribes, in the south-east of the Province, owning a shadowy allegiance to the Emir of Zaria. This was patrolled

by a Political Officer with a military force, on account of inter-tribal disturbances, raids, and murders. The patrol met with a very sympathetic welcome, and requests were received for protection from some tribes, hostility subsiding into somewhat uncertain submission from others. These backward pagans will require constant patient attention to render them amenable to law and order. In the Makangara ("lawless") District, on the western border, the Political Officer and his escort were received most cordially. The tribe has apparently been much maligned by neighbouring chiefs, with ulterior motives. There is now every prospect of its becoming a prosperous law-abiding community. In the Fuka District, on the southern border, inhabited by very primitive pagans, exploration was carried out without opposition by a Political Officer with a small police escort.

The whole Province is now assessed:—Backward pagan communities at a nominal rate (in some cases as low as ½*d.* per adult male), to establish the principle of taxation, and to enforce the acknowledgment of submission to Government; more advanced pagan communities by a fixed rate "per hoe" (the method best understood), which is, in practice, a poll tax per adult male; and the Hausa Division, by the maintenance of the ancient taxes, which amounted in fact to a rudimentary income tax. Closer enquiry into pre-existing taxes and extension of assessment has resulted in a large increase of revenue without any undue pressure on the population. Judicial work has not been excessive, nor has serious crime been prevalent. One hundred and forty-nine individuals have been tried in the Provincial Courts.

The Native Courts have, on the whole, worked well. A new Native Court at Zaria, replacing the former Court, found inefficient and untrustworthy, gives good promise. Steps are being taken to establish Judicial Councils, with the Chief as President, in pagan communities. The 11 Native Courts and Judicial Councils have tried 395 cases during the year. There have been 513 cases of self-redemption or manumission of slaves in the Native Courts. The Emir of Zaria's police are not satisfactory, but the Emir is co-operating in the endeavour to effect the desired reforms. District headmen are being taught the rudiments of policing their districts.

The abolition of caravan tolls has increased the number of petty traders, but does not appear to have affected the large caravans, and has not resulted in a fall in prices. New markets are springing up, fresh soil is being taken into cultivation, and the outlook is satisfactory; but the progress of the long-oppressed pagan in these directions must necessarily be slow. The harvest and cotton crop suffered from lack of rainfall. Mr. Percival, of the British Cotton Growing Association, has reported on the excellence of the soil available for cotton growing.

The tanning industry is developing satisfactorily. Zaria is now replacing Kano as a source of supply for the local leather workers.

The Hausa artisan has recently given proof of his cleverness by turning out excellent polo balls, perfect spheres, without the assistance of a lathe.

Coin is now in good demand throughout the Province, and shows signs of replacing the cowrie as native currency. The secular school, established by the Church Missionary Society in Zaria, has not proved a success. The Mohammedan upper classes, though anxious for education, look with suspicion on a mission school. An evidence of the desire to learn is the fact that the Emir of Zaria has taken steps to learn the Roman character, in which he is now able, to some extent, to write his own language, Hausa. The Church Missionary Society school at Kuta, in the Gwari (pagan) country, is making fair progress, on industrial as well as other lines. It is most desirable that the Toronto Industrial Mission, now making little or no headway at Wushishi—originally a war and slave-raiding camp and a most unsuitable site for a mission—should move to some pagan centre, where they would probably meet with success similar to that of the Church Missionary Society at Kuta. The health throughout the Province has been good. The sanitation of the native towns, now being taken in hand by the district headmen, gives promise for the future. A certain amount of medical work amongst the inhabitants of Zaria and Wushishi is performed by the missions at those towns.

(37.) Nupe Province.

Area, 12,500 square miles.
Population, 226,800.
Local Revenue:—

Government ...	£5,889	5	8
Native	4,166	13	4
Total ...	£10,055	19	0

The Province is divided into three Administrative Divisions:—

No. 1. The Bida Emirate, 10 districts, including Trans-Kaduna.
,, 2. The Lapai and Agaie Emirates, 15 districts.
,, 3. The Trans-Kaduna Division, 1 district.

The latter, being in reality a part of the Bida Emirate, is administered from Bida, so that the authority of the Native Administration may not be sapped. The whole Province, with the exception of a small portion of the Lapai Emirate and a large part of the Trans-Kaduna Division, has now been "Resident Assessed" and mapped in detail. The collection of the taxes is being entrusted as far as possible to district headmen, who fully understand that the extortion practised by them, prior to British occupation, is not now tolerated.

The Province has shown considerable progress on the lines of indirect administration. After years of persuasion, the Emir of Bida has been brought to see the necessity for the headmen of

districts to reside in the districts they administer, instead of at the capital. By his influence on the Headmen he has inaugurated this reform, which has resulted in unqualified success, in improved administration, and has been willingly accepted by both Headmen and population. Possible resentment on the part of the former tribal heads of the scattered indigenous tribes has been obviated by the placing of these tribal chiefs on the staff of the district Headmen. The position of the Emir and his Headmen and the authority of the former over his outlying districts have been strengthened, with the result that there is a strong feeling of gratitude from the Native Administration towards the British Government. This gratitude is proved by the loyal co-operation shown in working for the progress of the Baro-Kano Railway. The labour required for this work has been recruited entirely through the Native Administration, locally and without difficulty or discontent. It is controlled through the district Headmen and supplied with food from the labourers' own villages. The contentment caused by regular payment and sympathetic supervision by Political Officers has resulted in work far better than had been anticipated.

The Native Courts are working satisfactorily. District Judicial Councils, with the Native Court at Bida as a Court of Appeal, have been established, but too recently to admit of comment on their working. The native prison system is unsatisfactory, and steps are being taken to improve it. Arrests are generally effected through the Native Administration.

Traffic in slaves appear to have almost ceased, largely owing to improved communications. Improvement in treatment of domestic slaves by their masters has almost stopped slave desertion. Ten slaves have been given their freedom through the Courts.

The re-population of deserted tracts continues, and the steady flow of population from large walled towns "back to the land" is most satisfactory.

The land revenue has been increased by some £400 owing to re-assessment; and (but only apparently as an increase of taxation) by some £1,700 due to the conversion of the former riverain system of taxation by canoe to the general system of land assessment.

The sanitation of the native town of Bida is slowly progressing, roads are being widened, and pits filled in. A trenched road for wheeled traffic has been constructed from Bida to the Bako river, 8 miles away.

The failure of the rainfall seriously affected all crops. The harvest was some 50 per cent. below the average. The buying stations established by the British Cotton Growing Association produced little result owing to considerable failure in the cotton crop. Trade is believed to be on the increase, though the absence of statistics makes proof impossible. Two European firms have established themselves at Katcha, but too recently to allow of opinion as to results.

The need for timber for railway work has led to the commencement of a timber industry, which appears promising.

The school established by the Church Missionary Society in Bida has failed this year to retain its pupils.

The health of Europeans has been good. There has been no serious epidemic amongst the native population. The Church Missionary Society has established a dispensary in Bida, which is doing good work.

Railway work was initiated at Baro in October, 1907, and the political staff were called upon to control the natives employed upon construction, but with the loyal assistance of the Emirs and district heads no difficulties have supervened. It is a matter for much congratulation that it was deemed unnecessary to import outside labour; its presence would undoubtedly have led to a diminution of available food supplies, crime, and probably strife. The construction labourers employed under political officers well known to them, have in the opinion of the Director of Railways worked efficiently, and at the same time the regular payment and good treatment of the native workmen has been ensured; no crime has arisen owing to railway construction except from imported labour.

(38.) Kontagora Province.

Area, 27,000 square miles.
Population, 75,500.
Local Revenue—

Government ...	£2,355	16	1
Native	1,923	1	11
Total	£4,278	18	0

In April Borgu ceased to exist as a separate province, being added (with the exception of a small tract in the north, transferred to Sokoto) to the Kontagora Province. This now consists of five Administrative Divisions:—

No. 1 The Kontagora Division.
,, 2 ,, Yelwa ,,
,, 3 ,, Sakaba ,,
,, 4 ,, Bussa ,,
,, 5 ,, Kaiama ,,

The northern boundary, that with the Sokoto Province, has been re-adjusted during the year and delimited by the Intelligence Officer. The result has been the transfer of the Kwiambana and Besse Districts (at the north-east and north-west corners of the Province) to Sokoto, and the extension of the Kontagora Province, between these districts, north to the River Gulbin Ka.

The attitude of the Emir of Kontagora and his advance towards administrative efficiency have been satisfactory. He has made successful progress towards the establishment of native districts under District Headmen.

With the exception of the truculent Dakakari tribe in the north-west of the Sakaba Division, and the Gungawa, living on the islands of the Niger, the Province is peaceful and well disposed towards the British Administration.

There has been one occasion for recourse to military force, where a village made armed resistance to a civil arrest. Punishment, which was very slight, was effected without fighting.

Considerable advance has been made in Resident Assessment and the detailed mapping of the districts.

Seventy-two cases have been tried in the Provincial Courts. There are two Native Courts in the Province. They are becoming recognised by the people and give promise of efficiency. 213 cases have been dealt with by them. A great improvement has been effected in the Kontagora native gaol.

Steps have been taken to increase the cultivation of cotton, but no appreciable results are to be looked for until a trading firm opens a buying station, at least as far North as Leaba.

A small school for the sons of chiefs has been started during the year at Kontagora for the teaching of English. It is making good progress.

The health of Europeans has been good. There has been no serious epidemic amongst the native population. The sanitation of the native town of Kontagora has been greatly improved.

(39.) Ilorin Province.

Area, 6,300 square miles.
Population, 163,600.
Local Revenue—

Government ...	£2,331	17	3
Native	1,603	0	6
Total	£3,934	17	9

The Province consists of Administrative Divisions and Districts as follows:—

The Ilorin Division containing 22 districts.
,, Offa ,, ,, 9 ,,
,, Pateji ,, ,, 3 ,,

The institution of resident District Headmen has at last been achieved after much difficulty. The reform is still regarded with suspicion by the Emir, who fears that it will mean loss of power and dignity to himself; but it has been helped forward by him in spite of his personal feelings, and owes its success largely to his co-operation. The scheme promises well. The District Headmen are very pleased with their new status and jealous of the welfare of their districts, and in some cases are giving signs of surprising administrative ability. It is leading to considerable improvement in the method of collection of revenue; one immediate result is the movement of considerable bodies of people, the followers of the chiefs so appointed and formerly

idlers in Ilorin town, out to the sparsely populated country districts, to the benefit and increase of agriculture. With few exceptions the Chiefs and Headmen of the Province have given satisfaction and are progressing towards efficiency, but uneasiness has existed owing to the rumours that the Fulani Emirate of Ilorin was to be handed over to its old enemy the Alafin of Oyo, in Southern Nigeria.

The principle of land tax or rent is well understood, having existed prior to British occupation. The present incidence is very light, being 1*s.* 9½*d.* per adult male; and there has been no real difficulty in ensuring payment. But it is only natural that the proximity of an untaxed territory (Southern Nigeria) should add to the unpopularity with which direct taxation must always be regarded.

An adjustment of the boundary with Southern Nigeria, whereby certain villages claimed by an Ilorin Chief passed to Southern Nigeria, gave rise to a disturbance instigated by the Chief affected, for which punishment was necessary.

A serious disturbance took place in Ilorin town at the beginning of the year. Three leading Chiefs, who had long been known to be intriguing against the Emir, resorted to overt hostility, brought in a large body of armed hunters and endeavoured to incite them to an attack on the residency. The disorder was quelled by the arrival of a military detachment, but without recourse to arms. The Chiefs responsible were arrested, tried, and deported. Certain hunters, found guilty of the murders which had caused the disturbance, were sentenced to death, and order was restored.

Secret societies are very prevalent amongst the pagans, and are believed to be responsible for certain crimes of which the perpetrators cannot be traced. The spread of Islam is tending to counteract the evil influences of these societies. The influence of the Emir is also having a marked effect in the diminution of crime and the prevention of abuses.

Fifty-eight cases have been tried in the Provincial Courts. The seven Native Courts of the Province have dealt with 360 cases. These Courts are fairly satisfactory, especially the Ilorin Court, which shows great improvement. The natives are now bringing their differences to the Courts, instead of, as formerly, taking the law into their own hands. But crime is still due to family or land quarrels. Drunkenness, in spite of some liquor smuggling over the Southern Nigeria border, is unknown.

No slaves have been freed during the year. On the contrary a well-to-do man has requested permission to return to his former position as slave to the Emir, in order to regain his old status and friendships in the Emir's household. In former days serfdom to powerful Chiefs was commonly voluntarily undertaken for the sake of protection. Now that conditions have changed these voluntary serfs are quitting their protectors and taking up unoccupied lands for farming. But the process is not being conducted through the Courts, and is not causing trouble, the former protectors having no longer any need for keeping

large followings, which were largely utilised for warlike purposes. Slave dealing is practically at an end.

Trade is good. In addition to the transit trade large quantities of foodstuffs are purchased from the Province by Southern Nigeria, while there is a steadily increasing demand in the Province for English goods. European firms are preparing to open stations when the railway reaches Ilorin, but will probably do little more than a cash trade for the present, as the exportable products of the Province are confined to shea products and cotton. This year's cotton crop has failed owing to scarcity of rain.

The Lagos railway was making rapid progress towards Ilorin at the end of the year, and has since been opened for traffic to that point. The Province has supplied labour in large quantities, and would have been able to supply more were it not for the unpopularity of payment by piece work under native contractors, involving often delay in payment.

The health of Europeans has been good. The dispensary opened for natives in Ilorin town has proved a failure owing to the refusal of the people to make use of it. Little improvement has been made in the sanitation of native towns, in spite of the efforts of the European staff.

The missions at Pategi and Shonga do not appear to be making much headway.

(40.) Kabba Province.

Area, 7,800 square miles.
Population, 184,900.
Local Revenue—

Government ...	£3,784	2	9
Native	1,731	8	3
Total	£5,515	11	0

The Province consists of three Administrative Divisions, viz.:—

No. 1. The Kabba Division.
,, 2. The Egbira and Kukuruku Division.
,, 3. The Koton Karifi and Riverside Division.

Little progress has been made during the year owing to paucity of political staff, of which the average number doing duty, including the police officer, has been only three.

A revision of the revenue assessment has been commenced, whereby the present variation in incidence (from 3*d.* to 1*s.* per adult in neighbouring villages) may be equitably adjusted. The assessment is exceedingly light, especially when the facilities for trade enjoyed by the inhabitants are considered. But it must be remembered that the majority of the population, particularly in Nos. 2 and 3 Divisions, having successfully resisted conquest by

the Fulani, have a tendency to misconstrue the principle of, and are averse to, direct taxation. Time, patience, and the absence of any attempt to force the pace will remedy the aversion. The general feeling of the Province is good. There has been no occasion for employment of armed force. The doubt still existing as to the exact delimitation of the boundary with Southern Nigeria is productive of inconvenience.

Summonses are readily obeyed except amongst certain outlying and backward communities. In these arrest can generally be effected through the chiefs, who willingly co-operate.

Ninety-eight criminal and 12 civil cases have been dealt with by the Provincial Courts.

The three Native Courts have dealt with 251 cases Four slaves have been liberated during the year by the Provincial Court. Enslaving is practically non-existent, but attempts to kidnap are occasionally reported from the Kukuruku country. There has been a steady influx of ex-slaves from other Provinces. This tends to cause social complications and is unsettling. Lokoja native town is administered by a Council, consisting of representatives of the principal tribes in the town, with the Headman of Lokoja as chairman. Through this council steady progress is being made in the sanitation and general improvement of the town. A yearly tax of about 4*s.* 6*d.* per adult is levied, half of which is devoted to sanitation.

The harvest has been up to the average.

The cultivation of the pigeon pea continues to spread. The staple industry of the Province being weaving, cotton is more saleable and commands higher prices for local use than for export.

The health of Europeans has been fair. There has been no epidemic amongst the native population; but a few cases of sleeping sickness have been reported from the vicinity of Kabba and amongst the Yagbas. The disease is not known elsewhere. It has not been possible to bring any of the cases under the observation of a medical officer. The Church Missionary Society has an important centre at Lokoja with an out-station at Gbeleko. In two towns of the Kabba Division the natives have erected churches at their own expense. The mission school at Lokoja has an average daily attendance of 63. Anxiety for education is evident amongst the natives, but Mohammedans regard a mission school with suspicion.

A Roman Catholic Mission is working at Lokoja, and hopes to start an agricultural mission shortly in the vicinity.

(41.) Bassa Province.

Area, 7,000 square miles.
Population, 175,000.
Local Revenue—

Government
Native
Total
} (figures not available).

The population of this Province consists of the following races, with revised estimates of population appended:—

Igara and Okpoto	150,000
Bassa Nge	4,000
Agatu and Epe	8,000
Bassa Komo	10,000
Igbira	1,500
Hausa, Nupe, &c. (alien settlers) ...	1,500
	175,000

The areas inhabited by these tribes are inextricably intermingled, and within the tribes themselves the families are intermingled by constant internal movement. The patriarchal stage not having been left behind, authority is by headship of family. The division of the Province into self-contained districts is therefore at present impossible. A step however towards administrative efficiency has been effected in the reinstatement of the recognised native Chiefs, formerly supplanted by aliens. This reform has gone far to gaining the confidence of the population. The difficulties of effective indirect administration are greatly enhanced by the fact that the paramount chief of the Igara and Okpoto tribes (the Ata of Ida) resides in Southern Nigeria. The reinstatement of tribal headmen has necessitated the redistribution of units of taxation. The assessment is now on the basis of a capitation tax, 3*s.* on alien settlers, 1*s.* on Bassa Komo and Igbira (the tribes most advanced and nearest to good markets) and 3*d.* on the remainder, to whom Government control and the very idea of taxation is new. Minor military operations were necessary on three occasions (a) owing to armed resistance to a civil arrest; (b) owing to an armed attack on a political officer; and (c) owing to the murder of a Resident's messenger. Punishment inflicted was in all cases slight and casualties were few. The first two affairs resulted in submission and satisfactory settlement. In the third case neither murderer nor headmen have as yet been captured.

The first steps have been taken towards the extension of British control to the Agatu country, on the east of the Province.

The mapping of the Province has made good progress. The southern boundary, that with Southern Nigeria, has been satisfactorily readjusted in the neighbourhood of Ida. The Provincial Courts have dealt with 112 criminal cases (involving 140 persons) and with 19 civil cases. The seven Native Courts of the Province have dealt with 180 cases. Thirty-seven slaves have been freed during the year. Trade is believed to have been good and to have benefited by the abolition of caravan tolls. European trading firms are applying for sites for stations in the Province. The prospects of an increased output of cotton are not encouraging. Only the Bassa Komo tribe care to grow it. Other tribes prefer purchase to cultivation, and the Igaras in particular would require little short of compulsion—which cannot be considered—to start cotton-growing. An experimental

Government rubber plantation gives fair promise. Crops have suffered considerably from drought. The health of Europeans has been good. Small-pox has been prevalent amongst the Bassa Komos, but there has been no serious epidemic. Owing to aversion to vaccination there will be great difficulty in stamping out this disease. The Church Missionary Society have missions and schools at four places in the Province.

(42.) Nassarawa Province.

Area, 17,900 square miles.
Population, 161,100.
Revenue—

Government ...	£2,276	11	3
Native	2,049	6	8
Total	£4,325	17	11

The Province is composed of five Administrative Divisions, Keffi, Nassarawa, Abuja, Lafia, and Jemaan Daroro. Of these the first four have remained quiet with an isolated exception and have shown progress during the year. The exception was a town in the Nassarawa Division, which required to be visited by the Resident with a military patrol. In Abuja in particular the attitude of the pagan Gwari population has greatly improved. In Lafia the Munshi tribe shows signs of peaceful acceptance of British rule; but the Mada tribe is not yet brought under our control and is hostile to administration. Administration of the division has suffered owing to paucity of political officers. The Jemaan Daroro Division is backward and unsatisfactory, its principal tribe, the very primitive and low type Kagoro, having attacked the Political Officer when touring amongst them and wounded the officer (Lieut. Croft) commanding his escort, and having subsequently broken into open revolt, necessitating after the end of the year a military patrol.

In this Province, composed mainly of very primitive pagan tribes, generally with no recognised chief through whom they can be administered, progress must necessarily be slow. The land revenue assessment has been practically completed (at a very low figure) with the exception of the Mada and Munshi tribes and certain tribes in the Jemaan Daroro District. The Resident has been cautioned to proceed very slowly and cautiously in his efforts to bring these primitive people under control. Taxation, other than nominal, will not be imposed until the full benefits of control and administration are felt.

The Native Courts, in the Mohammedan or semi-Mohammedan centres, are working well.

Slave dealing, owing to closer supervision of the suspected routes, is on the decrease.

The health of both Europeans and native population has been good at Keffi and Abuja, but poor at Jemaan Daroro, owing to malaria and insufficiency of good food supplies.

A road for wheeled traffic has been opened from Loko to Keffi, 73 miles. Cart transport worked well until stopped by the rains at the end of June.

(43.) Muri Province.

Area, 25,600 square miles.
Population, 548,000.
Local Revenue—

Government ...	£2,660	7	0
Native	1,463	17	0
Total	£4,124	4	0

The Province consists of four Administrative Divisions:—

The Jalingu Division containing the Emirates of Muri.
,, Amar ,, ,, State of Wase.
,, Ibi ,, ,, pagan state of Awe.
,, Munshi ,, ,, ,, Munshi tribes.

In the first three divisions progress towards efficient administration is being made by division into districts and by consolidation of small independent units under central native rulers, Fulani towns under the Emir of Muri (from whose State they are off-shoots), pagan units under tribal Chiefs. In three cases it has been necessary to replace incapable and obstructionist Headmen. Now all are giving satisfaction, particularly the Paramount Chiefs. None of the numerous (in many cases, very backward) pagan tribes in these Divisions have given trouble other than could be dealt with by civil and police action.

Considerable advance has been made in the assessment or careful reassessment of these divisions.

No difficulty has occurred in the collection of the assessed taxes. The principles and methods of taxation are now generally understood and are not resented by the people. The sharing of the revenue with the native administration is now on a proper basis and satisfactorily carried out. In short substantial progress has been the result of the year's work.

But the most important step forward has been the inauguration of peaceful penetration and occupation in the last of the above divisions, the hitherto impenetrable Munshi country, of which about one third has now been opened up without the use of force. By a system of patrols, by the exercise of extreme tact and patience, and by the avoidance of cause for suspicion, political touch was gained with successive units until it became possible to effect permanent occupation at Katsena Allah, some hundred miles up the Katsena River, in the heart of the Munshi country. This very primitive race is divided against itself by a system of vendetta whereby the hand of every division, clan, faction, group, cluster, and even individual, is against its neighbour. Incapable of rendering justice outside their own cluster, and unable to co-operate to enforce a ruling, the Munshis are showing themselves willing to accept the arbitration of a

superior force in their internal affairs. It is impossible at the present stage for the Administration to commit itself to judicial decisions in these matters. The enforcement of such decisions would result in hostility and put an end to all chance of peaceful acceptance of control. But arbitration, conducted with extreme patience, sympathy, and insight are achieving successful results and steadily conducing to the gaining of confidence. Much of this success is due to the patience of the military officers, and their loyal co-operation with the political staff towards the gaining of the desired objects by peaceful methods. It is hardly necessary to state that no attempt at taxation is possible at present or is even being contemplated. Trade has followed close on occupation first in the form of native traders, Hausa middlemen, and later in the establishment of a European trading firm.

Immigration from the north into the three settled divisions of the Province continues, and the general trend of the population is from the towns back to the land. But the population, except in the pagan districts, is still very scanty.

Ninety cases, involving 142 persons, have been tried in the Provincial Courts. The 17 Native Courts of the Province have dealt with 279 cases. 26 slaves have been given their freedom during the year, mostly by the Provincial Courts. The slave traffic formerly prevalent on the Benue has now been almost stamped out.

Little mapping has been done except in the Munshi country. The boundary with the Bauchi Province has been satisfactorily settled. That with German territory is being delimited by the Anglo-German Boundary Commission.

It is universally agreed that trade is on the increase, especially on the Benue.

European firms are engaging seriously in the rubber trade from German and Southern Nigeria territory. The high local price of cotton precludes any export trade in this article. The rise of the Benue was considerably below the average. Owing to scarcity of rain the harvest was very poor, but actual want is not anticipated.

The health of Europeans has been fair, but two deaths have occurred.

A Roman Catholic Mission is doing good work, largely agricultural, at Tshendam; but the peripatetic evangelising methods of the Sudan United Mission do not appear to be meeting with success.

(44.) Yola Province.

Area, 15,800 square miles.
Population, 30,000.
Local Revenue—

Government ...	£2,349	18	6
Native	2,204	16	6
Total	£4,554	15	0

The Province consists of a heterogeneous collection of pagan tribes, some owning allegiance, more or less binding, to the Emir of Yola, and of Fulanis under the Emir. Progress has been made during the year towards the formation of coadunate districts in the area subject to the Emir, but the authority of the District Headman is often very slight, especially over the pagans of their districts. The authority of Fulani District Headmen over pagans is being exercised through the tribal chiefs. This administrative reform is receiving little help from the Emir, who is averse to the delegation of his authority, or from the older District Headmen, who appear incapable of adapting themselves to new conditions. It is hoped however that patience and sympathetic tuition may overcome the present obstruction. Where younger men have been appointed to the charge of districts there appears more immediate hope of success.

The independent pagan tribes are generally very backward and primitive. Many of them have not yet been brought under control, owing to paucity of Political Staff. Gradual progress is being made in this direction and relations are slowly improving.

The military officers serving in the Province have greatly assisted the Political Staff in the direction of peaceful occupation. Where British control is established it is endeavoured to support the tribal chief and rule through him, but the task is made very difficult by either abuse of office or lack of authority on the part of the tribal chiefs. Rapid administrative progress cannot be hoped for. Recourse to military assistance was necessitated on five occasions during the year, in one case for the protection of the Anglo-German Boundary Commission, in the remaining cases for the punishment of acts of violence, cattle-lifting, highway robbery, &c. In no case were the operations of any magnitude nor was punishment other than slight. Such operations are an unfortunate necessity, being the only method of police work that the present lawlessness of these primitive pagans renders possible.

The independent pagan tribes have a deep-seated hatred for the Hausas and Fulani. As they realise that acceptance of British rule will mean protection and not subordination to the Fulani it is hoped that the present hostility to Government will die out.

Some unrest has been caused owing to so-called religious risings in German territory. The slight spread of Mohammedanism in this Province gives little cause for fear under this head; and the fact that the Emir has most to lose from such action by his subjects is a guarantee that he and his chiefs would give timely warning and would, for their own safety, side with the Government.

The settlement of the eastern boundary, that with German territory, has progressed satisfactorily, carried out north of the Benue by a British Political Officer in conjunction with a German Commissioner, and south of the Benue by the Anglo-German Boundary Commission. The northern and western border has been rectified by the transfer of certain tribes to the Bornu and Bauchi Provinces.

The conditions obtaining have allowed little advance in the assessing and mapping of the Province.

Sixty-two cases have been tried in the Provincial Courts. Larceny and burglary have been very prevalent in the immediate neighbourhood of Yola town. The six Native Courts have tried 130 cases, few of which are of importance. The death of the Alkali of Yola, a man of enlightenment and influence, causes a serious loss, from the administrative as well as the judicial standpoint. Twenty-four slaves have been freed, mostly by the Provincial Courts. Traffic in slaves is on the decrease. Effective steps have been taken in this direction in German territory. But slave dealing is difficult to stop amongst the pagan tribes, by whom the sale of their children is regarded as natural and, in time of scarcity, humane.

Trade from Bornu is on the increase. Extension of influence over the northern pagans has effected the opening of direct trade routes with the north. Good progress is being made with the clearing of roads generally. The trading companies report largely increased purchase of forest products, rubber, gum, and especially shea nuts. Yola now promises well as a trading centre. Cotton is universally grown, but at present only for local use and not for export. Drought has caused scarcity of corn. Efforts made by the Political Staff to provide against famine are undone by pagan improvidence.

The health of the Europeans has been good. The building of stone houses has largely conduced to this. The one death was not due to illness contracted at the station. There has been no serious epidemic amongst the natives. But the Fulani population appears to be on the decrease, the cause being attributed to disease. The lack of children is most noticeable in Fulani towns.

VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

(45.) Review of Expenditure.

The Public Works expenditure from 1899 to 1908, actual and estimated, has been, roughly, as follows:—

	£
Recurrent or Maintenance	116,000
Extraordinary or Capital	475,000

Considering the large population, some 7,000,000, and the immense area of territory, the expenditure must be considered as surprisingly small. The capital expenditure upon improvement of communications has been about £60,000 on steamers, £40,000 on 22 miles of tramway, and about £30,000 on the Kaduna River Bridge at Zungeru and the construction of a road from the capital to Zaria. During the period 1899-1905 the Sudan Government, mainly by means of advances from the Egyptian Government, were enabled to expend some £2,600,000 upon Public Works

Extraordinary, principally devoted to the construction of a railway system nearly 1,000 miles in length. The population affected was only about 1,870,000. The limitation in expenditure for Northern Nigeria, and the necessity for devoting quite 30 per cent. of its total to military requirements, has seriously retarded the progress of the country. On the other hand, this retardation has allowed of our securing a knowledge of the peoples and the co-operation of native rulers, and has been of marked advantage. In 1907-8 it has been possible to reduce somewhat the Public Works expenditure, owing to the cessation of work upon the Zungeru-Zaria Road, and the inadvisability of any further large building programme at the capital. The savings effected have been devoted to improving the housing conditions in the provinces, and mainly in those not likely to be traversed by the railways now in course of construction. This policy will be continued during the advance of the railways, and it is hoped that most of the provincial centres so situated will be well provided for prior to the completion of the railway lines, when the provincial centres directly affected can be improved at much less expense than to-day.

A provision has been made for motors. Part of this was due to the introduction in 1906 of a road tractor which has since been found unworkable on the only fair road we possess, Zungeru-Zaria. The remainder of the provision is for two touring cars of special design. At present, the journey from Zungeru to Kano takes from 15 to 20 days, a circumstance which militates greatly against inspection by the central administration, or the possibility of conference at headquarters with Provincial Residents.

These disabilities, it is hoped, will be materially relieved by the use of motor cars. The general policy as to roads and motor transport has been outlined elsewhere, and the provision is not to be considered as a departure therefrom.

(46.) Programme, 1907-8.

The provision under Public Works Extraordinary Estimates for the year under report showed a decrease of £2,173, as compared with 1906:—

	1906-7.	1907-8.
	£	£
Buildings, &c., Lokoja and Zungeru	10,549	5,152
Repairs to and New Huts at Out-stations	1,500	2,800
Houses, Hospitals, Gaols, and Stores at Out-stations	11,720	15,481
Miscellaneous	1,156	3,255
Telegraph Extension ...	10,000	9,000
Roads and Bridges ...	11,800	6,364
Motors	—	2,500
	£46,725	£44,552

Works in Cantonments.

Among the new works carried out at Zungeru were the erection of a brick house for the Resident of the Niger Provinces, a workshop for the Public Works Department, a Royal Artillery gun park with store office and guard room.

An ice making plant was installed in a brick shed specially built for the purpose. Government House verandah was enclosed with mosquito wire gauze and several alterations and additions were made to officials' bungalows. Unclimbable fencing was erected round the Isolation Camp and the Contagious Diseases Hospital.

At Lokoja there were erected additional barrack quarters for Police and the 2nd Northern Nigeria Regiment, a new brick rest-house adjacent to the beach for officials passing through, a brick mess for non-commissioned officers of the 2nd Northern Nigeria Regiment, and a new office and stores for the Postal Department.

A new operating room was built at the native hospital, a large new brick ward was started, and various improvements were carried out. An improvement in the sanitation of the station was effected by the erection of 20 permanent latrines. Work on a brick bungalow for civil officers was commenced. The steam saw plant was erected and housed and excellent locally sawn timber was turned out.

Works at Out-stations.

The Provincial Headquarters at Bauchi, Nafada, Yola, and Nassarawa were completed. Work was commenced on the urgently required houses at Kano and the following were completed and occupied, viz.: two two-roomed masonry houses, one four-roomed house and office for the Resident, with all necessary out-buildings. Other houses put in hand and nearing completion were a Post Office, a Gaol, and a seven-roomed building for non-commissioned officers. The work on quarters and mess for officers is well in hand.

At Sokoto work was commenced on the two bungalows and other buildings provided in the Estimates. Materials are sent up by steamer to Jebba at high water and by native canoes through the rapids to Jega, on the Sokoto River, in October and November, and thence by pack animals. The transport difficulty is a serious one, and is responsible for the progress made during the year being less than was anticipated.

Minor buildings were erected at other out-stations, such as a Telegraph Office at Kontagora, a Resident's house at Numan, &c.

At Burutu a large extra stacking space for materials was formed by roofing in between sheds and over the wharf. The storage accommodation at Burutu is very inadequate and the extension of the sea wall and filling in of ground is imperative.

Roads and Bridges.

The Zungeru-Zaria Road was re-opened after the rains for cart transport early in January. The proposal that the Transport Department should form a Depôt at Ringa (mile 56) led to a concentration of all work on this section from Zungeru (mile 1); 12 steel trestle bridges were erected, six curved corrugated iron culverts were constructed, and the road was properly metalled, cambered, and drained up to mile 30, when work was stopped at the end of May owing to sanction being granted for the construction of the Baro-Kano Railway. The Karshi River bridge was not completed for the same reason, all materials sent to the site being returned to Zungeru. The bridge over the Ruka River, mile 115, was completed, 13 spans of light steel trestle piers on concrete foundations, with superstructure of corrugated iron sheets on timber beams, being employed.

A survey of a proposed road from Loko to Keffi was made.

Owing to the almost constant employment of the Director of Public Works and Railways (Mr. J. Eaglesome) upon the new lines of railway, Public Works duties have mainly devolved upon Mr. A. C. Ridsdale, who has been appointed Deputy Director of Public Works in the Public Works and Railways Department.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH AND VITAL STATISTICS.

(47.) General.

The expenditure upon the medical service is increasing slowly year by year in order to cope with the requirements of the Protectorate. This is more particularly one of the departments which, though entirely non-revenue-earning, cannot be allowed to suffer for want of necessary funds. The expenditure on the Medical Department for 1905-6 was £27,838, for 1906-7 £29,294, and for 1907-8 could not be increased beyond the figure £29,905. For 1908-9, owing to economies elsewhere, the estimate has been increased to £30,768, none too much in view of the heavy responsibilities thrown on the department by the initiation of the Baro-Kano Railway works. The health on these works has been very good to date; more particularly noticeable is the almost total absence of accidents usually witnessed on large public works. The medical arrangements have been uniformly good, but will require strengthening as to numbers of staff and improvement of hospitals.

(48.) Report—Medical Department.

The Acting Principal Medical Officer, Dr. J. P. Fagan, has forwarded the usual annual medical report for the year 1907, from which are extracted the following matters of general interest:—

"The average number of Europeans resident in the Protectorate during the year was 424, of whom 338 were officials and 86 non-officials, 402 males and 22 females.

The native population is approximately given as 7,000,000.

European Statistics 1907.

Europeans.	Total.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Invalids.	Rate per 1,000.
Total average resident population.	424	7	16·50	50	117·92
Officials	338	4	11·83	36	106·50
Non-officials	86	3	34·88	14	163·25

European Statistics 1900–1907.

—	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Average European population.	165	165	290	309	322	342	347	424
Number of deaths...	13	9	9	18	13	10	17*	7†
Number of invalids	21	30	20	43	67	49	55	50

* Three killed in action.
† One accidental death.

During the year 1907 there were four deaths amongst officials on leave in England, two of which were due to blackwater fever.

The above tables show an improving tendency as regards case mortality, but the number of cases invalided is still very high. With an increase of 77 in the European population there is a decrease of more than one-half in the number of deaths (wounds in action and accidents excluded). Comparatively speaking, however, both rates are gradually diminishing, and may be considered fairly satisfactory.

A fact to be remembered is that all the Europeans serving in this country, whether official or non-official, have to be pronounced fit for service before leaving England.

The average resident population is so small and disproportionate in character, that the corrections for age and sex distribution cannot be applied with any accuracy, so these statistics have to be described in Public Health as "crude."

Malarial fevers were prevalent during the year, the highest incidence being in October with 88 cases, the next highest May with 79 cases. These months mark the beginning and the end of the wet season, which, by experience, are considered the most unhealthy periods of the year. During the latter months of the dry season, viz.: February, March, and April, the number of cases was lowest.

The greatest number of cases of blackwater fever occurred when malaria was highest, viz., October. The practical measures taken to combat malaria seem to have a corresponding preventive effect on the incidence of blackwater fever.

—	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Number of cases ...	12	12	20	17	35	18	25	12
Number of deaths ...	3	1	5	8	6	4	5	Nil.

3. *Sleeping Sickness.*—No cases were recorded amongst Europeans in the year under consideration. Amongst natives there were four cases with three deaths, as against three cases and one death in 1906.

In the early part of the year a Medical Officer (Dr. McGahey) was detailed to report on the treatment adopted by a native medicine-man in the district of Loko, on the Benue River. Dr. McGahey found 12 cases under treatment, three of which were not sleeping sickness at all. The remaining nine cases were, however, well marked microscopically and clinically. The treatment consisted in incising the enlarged glands by five or six deep cuts at right angles to and parallel to the longitudinal axis of each gland. Bleeding was freely encouraged; the patient was then given some native decoction to drink, and the wound was dressed after the native fashion with leaves and dirt. The cases under notice went from bad to worse and no continued improvement was reported. The native medicine-man's pathognomonic sign for sleeping sickness was enlargement of the cervical lymphatic glands. From the number of natives with characteristic scars noticed around Loko, his practice must have been extensive, but whether they were recoveries from the disease as a result of such treatment is very doubtful.

Generally speaking, the natives say that sleeping sickness is nearly always fatal and is infectious. We have no evidence to prove the occurrence of epidemics such as occur in Uganda and Central Africa. The valley of the Benue is the most likely starting point of an epidemic if it does come. Specimens of *Glossina palpalis* and *Glossina tachinoides* have been collected in this area.

Yaws.—89 cases in 1907, 187 cases in 1906.

4. The general sanitary condition of the Protectorate is as good as can be expected; it is yearly improving, and obtains the constant and unremitting attention of the authorities.

The conditions of life continue to improve with the aid of such reforms as better dwelling quarters, water condensers at stations where the water supply was not of good quality, better roads and rest-houses, sanitary supervision, and instruction given in the management of native towns, &c.

The routine sanitary work throughout the Protectorate includes all the known practical means of combating tropical diseases.

Zungeru.—The sanitary condition of the station is excellent, and the amount of work done in this direction during the five years of occupation is surprising, all things considered. A perfect water supply for drinking and cooking purposes is provided by the condenser, and there is an unfailing supply from the Rivers Dago and Kaduna for all household purposes. Refuse is destroyed by burning, and the dry-earth system is used throughout the settlement.

The average resident European population during the year was 68, of whom 62 were officials and 6 non-officials.

Admissions to European hospital, 76, with no deaths.

Admissions to Native hospital, 694, with 17 deaths.

The gaol has been enlarged. The average number of prisoners was 206; the cubic space available for each inmate 255 cubic feet. The doors and windows are grated, and ventilation is thorough. The quality of the food is very good, and the water supply is unlimited. If the cubic space allowed for each inmate is small, it must be remembered that almost all the prisoners in the Protectorate are engaged on outdoor work, and only sleep in the gaol.

Freed Slaves' Home.—This institution continues its excellent work under the best sanitary conditions. The children are well cared for and well fed. Average number of children, 156. Except for the ordinary ailments of childhood the health has been satisfactory.

Lokoja.—The sanitary condition is satisfactory. The European and native compounds are kept clean and in good order. A condenser supplies the drinking water, and the Niger-Benue confluence washes the beach of the settlement. The surface drainage is good. The average resident European population is 89, made up of 62 officials and 27 non-officials.

Admissions to European hospital, 122, with 2 deaths.

Admissions to Native hospital, 790, with 17 deaths.

The general health has improved. The number of admissions to the European hospital includes cases brought in from out-stations, of which a large number are in more direct communication with Lokoja than with Zungeru.

Gaol.—The average number of prisoners was 82; the cubic space available for each, 142 cubic feet. The diet is good, and the water supply ample. Many of the prisoners are brought in from out-stations, and take a considerable time to get accustomed to their new surroundings. The health of prisoners has been good during the year.

Kano.—The average resident European population during the year was 23·8,—21·8 officials, 2 non-officials. The European sick list for this station shows 114 admissions, with no deaths; native sick list 872 admissions, and 6 deaths. Most of the Europeans reporting were suffering from malaria. This is a most unsatisfactory state of things, and it is to be hoped that the efforts now being made will materially alter it for the better.

New resident quarters are being built, and both an European hospital and a native hospital are to be erected in the present year. A water condenser has been erected and works effectively.

The question of a permanent healthy site for European quarters in a town of this great size, with its immense population, is a most difficult one.

Sokoto.—The average resident European population was 11·8, all officials.

The sick lists show European admissions, 48, with no deaths; natives 690, with 3 deaths.

The water supply is derived from springs, is ample in quantity and in quality excellent.

5. The report of successful vaccinations for the year is unsatisfactory, the number being 1,423, against 2,447 in 1906. Several reasons can be urged for this reduction:—(1) The natives in Government employ, and those more or less in touch with its officers, are almost all by this time vaccinated. (2) Loss of activity in the vaccine lymph on its arrival at our more distant stations. This can be readily understood when it is borne in mind that a period of three months may elapse before the completion of its journey from England. (3) The Mohammedans object to the method known as arm to arm vaccination, which—where the lymph supply is limited—is the only means of performing on large numbers. (4) The pagans object in a manner which prevents their inclusion in the category of passive resisters.

Time, patience, and experience will no doubt overcome the native fears, suspicions, and prejudices.

To cope with the lymph difficulty, a trial is being made with the powdered lymph in place of that supplied in tubes. The powdered preparation seems to stand long journeys and excessive heat in such a way as to give hopes that a solution of the lymph question has been arrived at.

6. The most satisfactory point to be noticed in the general health for the year is the tendency towards improvement. The death-rate per 1,000 in 1906 was 48·99, in 1907 it was 16·50, a reduction of 32·49.

Although the health improves, the climate remains the same. The precautions necessary to attain for one year a tolerable condition of health are irksome, and can only be enforced by constant reiteration. The number of cases invalided shows a high rate, viz., 117·92, but the severity of the malarial diseases was not so pronounced.

The total number of Europeans treated during the year was 847; last year the number was 900.

The health of the native population during the year was good. The total number of cases treated, 16,362, shows a slight increase over last year, which returned 16,340 cases.

The courses of lectures on Elementary Tropical Hygiene were continued from last year.

A case of rabies in a dog was reported from the Maifoni District, and two European officers who were bitten proceeded to Paris for the Pasteur treatment. One seldom or never sees a mad dog in these parts, but the natives are well acquainted with the disease, and state that they always kill a dog on the slightest symptoms of madness.

IX.—MILITARY.

(49.) Northern Nigeria Regiment.

I cannot speak too highly of the general conduct and discipline of the Northern Nigeria Regiment, nor of the invaluable aid its officers and men have given to the Political and other Administrative Departments of the Protectorate during the year under review. The Commandant, Colonel Julian Hasler, reports as follows:—

"The interior economy of the Northern Nigeria Regiment has been well carried out during the year. Discipline has been very good, and the abolition of flogging has turned out well, and I am sure it was an excellent measure.

"*Training*, generally, shows steady progress.

"*Military operations* have been limited to a few patrols, without much fighting.

"*Signalling* is making good progress.

"There has been a decrease in desertions during the year.

"The health of Europeans has been very good, on the whole. That of the natives has been very fair.

"*Movements of Troops.*—None of importance have taken place.

"*Field Operations.*—A little fighting took place on the Angass and Sura Patrols, under Lieutenant Uniacke and Captain Williams. The Kagoro Patrol was conducted by Captain Sewell, the Zungon Katab, by Lieutenant Scott, and the Ziggam, by Lieutenant Uniacke."

X.—LEGISLATION AND JUDICIAL.

(50.) Assizes.

During the year five assizes were held at Zungeru, one at Lokoja, and one at Bida.

Cantonment Courts.

Owing to illness and other unavoidable causes, the offices of Cantonment Magistrate, both at Zungeru and Lokoja, have been held by a number of officers.

At Zungeru, the returns show a decrease in criminal, and a slight increase in civil, cases:—

	1906.	1907.
Criminal cases	540 ...	381
Civil cases	74 ...	99

At Lokoja:—

	1906.	1907.
Criminal cases	228 ...	336
Civil cases	121 ...	55

Provincial Courts.

The revision of the cause lists has been delegated to the Chief Justice.

Native Courts.

The progress made by these courts has been satisfactory, and can be gauged by the Provincial Reports.

Land Registry and Patents.

Six leases and five licences under the Minerals Proclamation have been registered. Four applications for patents have been received.

(51.) Laws.

The following new laws were enacted in the year 1907:—

1. A Proclamation regulating the law of Marriage within this Protectorate, intituled "The Marriage Proclamation, 1907."

2. A Proclamation to enable Provincial Courts to enforce lawful and proper orders of Native Courts and Native Chiefs, intituled "The Enforcement of Native Authority Proclamation, 1907."

3. A Proclamation to facilitate the recovery of debts from absconding debtors from Southern Nigeria, the Gold Coast, and Sierra Leone, taking refuge in Northern Nigeria, intituled "The Judgments Extension Proclamation, 1907."

4. A Proclamation amending "The Master and Servants Proclamation, 1902," intituled "The Master and Servants (Amendment) Proclamation, 1907."

5. A Proclamation for the prevention of cruelty to animals, intituled "The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Proclamation, 1907."

6. A Proclamation to prevent adulteration of rubber, intituled "The Adulteration of Rubber Proclamation, 1907."

Two Proclamations were repealed:—

The Caravans Proclamation of 1906;
The Canoe Registration Proclamation, 1907.

This action was necessary on the abolition of the caravan tolls and canoe taxes.

Eight amending Proclamations were enacted.

Various regulations were also made under different Proclamations.

XI.—EDUCATION.

(52.) Present Condition.

Education in Northern Nigeria has not as yet been seriously taken up, mainly for financial reasons. In the Mohammedan States there has existed for probably many years the ordinary village "Kuttab," perhaps rather below the average in most Mohammedan countries. Teaching is limited to reading and writing in Arabic for the most advanced scholars, and, for the others, to learning verses of the Koran. The fact remains, that in the Hausa States and Bornu a not inconsiderable body of men exist who can read and write, though their learning, perhaps, goes very little further. There will be observed throughout the provincial reports the desire expressed by Mohammedan Chiefs for some advance in secular education. This has been met very imperfectly by the establishment of Government schools in Sokoto and Kontagora. The attempt was made to try a Mission school in Zaria, but has proved to be a failure. In the Mohammedan States, following Lord Cromer's policy for the Sudan, it appears advisable to educate Mohammedans along their own lines, and compulsory attendance at a Christian school is inconceivable, and might prove disastrous. It is, moreover, in opposition to the promises of my predecessor.

In the pagan south we are dealing with a different problem, the people being almost entirely illiterate. Here, Government has fostered schools in the Cantonments of Zungeru and Lokoja, and Missionary Societies have supplemented these by establishing schools among the pagan communities. With regard to those schools, there has been noticed a tendency to take the natives out of their normal grooves too suddenly, instead of inculcating and increasing a respect for native customs and institutions, where not at variance with higher standards of morality. The premature teaching of English is thoroughly in keeping with this mistaken policy, and inevitably leads to utter disrespect for British and native ideals alike, and to a denationalised and disorganised population.

(53.) Future Progress.

Generally speaking, it would appear necessary to divide education under two heads:—

(1) Mohammedan schools under Government control.
(2) Government or private schools.

(1) In the Mohammedan communities the lines adopted by Lord Cromer for the Sudan will be adhered to, and are con-

comitants of my predecessor's promises to the Chiefs and Emirs. A school for teachers, under a Director of Education, will be evolved, and gradually the lowest standard of Egyptian Sudan education, based upon our "Kuttabs," and altered to suit our requirements, will be introduced as in the Sudan. There is but little doubt that the establishment of Government schools will, if worked with the co-operation of the Emirs, prove popular, and that the schools will be almost self-supporting.

(2) In other communities, Government schools should be established as funds become available, but they cannot be expected to become self-supporting for many years. Mission schools will be welcomed if similarity of educational policy can be adopted. It is in these communities more particularly that denationalisation, so demoralising to the native, is likely to take place if the educational system is based on premature teaching of English. The lines Government would seek to adopt or approve would be:—

(1) Instruction in industrial work.

(2) Simplest form of Christian teaching in Hausa or their own language.

(3) The encouragement of intelligent scholars or sons of leading inhabitants to acquire higher education, when English might be taught, but Hausa continued and perfected.

XII.—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(54.) Postal.

The volume of work dealt with by this Department shows a satisfactory increase, and the revenue collected has increased proportionately more than the expenditure.

The most important matter to record was the introduction of reduced rates of postage for foreign and Colonial letters. The continued reductions in the rates of postage make it impossible for a country like this to maintain a proper proportion between revenue and expenditure. Even newly-opened up countries are not alone in finding that such reductions increase the expenditure without causing a compensating increase to the revenue.

The greatest increase in the volume of work is noticeable in the Parcel Post Service. The number of parcels handled in 1907 is 34 per cent higher than the number dealt with in 1906. The Arab traders in Kano continue to use the Parcel Post, and it is noticeable that nearly all the Kano trade is now with Manchester. In 1906 the Arab traders dealt almost exclusively with Tripoli.

The efficiency of the service has led to its being adopted as a general means of conveying small articles, not only to and from other countries, but also between stations in the Protectorate.

The number of money orders, especially "Inland" orders, shows an increase. The amount of money transmitted, however, shows a decrease. This decrease is due to Lagos traders ceasing to make use of the service since the Bank of Nigeria opened a branch at Lagos.

The efficiency and rapidity of the overland mail services have greatly increased during the year. This has been largely brought about by the extension of the system of running mails from village to village, the Headman of each village entering into a contract to put the mail at the next village within a specified time.

Before the introduction of this system, a runner had to travel long distances—frequently over 200 miles; and while a runner thinks little of doing 30 miles in one day, he cannot keep that rate up for a week or so. He naturally becomes footsore, and therefore the mail is delayed.

During the year under review, the mails generally reached Maiduguri, Bornu (540 miles), three weeks after despatch from Lokoja, and it was no uncommon occurrence for mails to reach Kano (260 miles) eight days after despatch from Zungeru. This shows that mails travel at the rate of about 30 miles a day.

It is regrettable that the River Mail Service has not shown a similar progress. The increase in the number of calling stations on the lower Niger causes great delay in the receipt of mails at Lokoja, and the want of a regular service of steamers on the Benue and the Kaduna during high water is keenly felt. It must be remembered that the basis of the mail service in the Protectorate is the river transport, and any delay or irregularity in the arrival or departure of a steamer occasions a delay in the overland mail service.

(55.) Telegraph.

On 1st April the whole of the telegraph construction work was transferred from the Public Works Department to the Postal and Telegraph Department.

The first work undertaken was the reconstruction of 50 miles of the line between Zungeru and Zaria. This section had been constructed originally on wooden poles, and, as it forms the connecting link between Headquarters and the important Provinces of Kano, Bauchi, and Bornu, it was necessary that it should be rendered as safe from interruption as possible.

The first hundred miles of the line between Zaria and Bauchi was reconstructed, and iron poles were substituted for the original wooden ones. The cost of transporting the material prevented the reconstruction being carried as far as Bauchi, and some 50 miles of this section remain on wooden poles.

Similarly the high cost of transporting material prevented the reconstruction of the Zaria-Kano section. The line was

strengthened by the substitution of iron for wooden poles at certain river crossings and angles, but, otherwise, it remains on temporary poles.

The construction of the line between Nafada and Maiduguri (the Headquarters of the Bornu Province) was completed and a telegraph office was opened at the latter place.

The Lokoja-Benue line, which, after crossing the Niger at Jemata, passes through the low-lying ground between the Niger and Benue to Loko, has for some years been maintained with difficulty. The cable across the Niger became faulty during the year, and, rather than lay a new cable, it was decided to construct a line between Zungeru and Keffi through Abuja. Good progress was made at this work and the line was opened for traffic early in 1908. In consequence, the Jematah-Loko section is now being dismantled.

A line along the railway route from Baro is under construction, and it is proposed during 1908 to lay a cable across the Niger at Baro. The main telegraph line will be along the railway, and will, therefore, be more economically and more efficiently maintained.

During the dry season the telegraph service was very satisfactory, and only three serious interruptions occurred. In the wet season, however, the difficulty of maintaining the line was, as usual, very great. The Benue line suffered most in this respect, as it passes through a great deal of low-lying ground which is flooded at high water. An attempt is now being made to strengthen this line and to divert certain sections to higher ground.

On the 31st December, 1907, there were 33 post offices and 28 telegraph offices. The staff consisted of 14 Europeans, 15 postal clerks, 39 telegraph operators, 10 telegraph learners, and 154 native linesmen and messengers.

APPENDIX A.

RETURN OF IMPORTS (FREE) NORTHERN NIGERIA, IDAH STATION, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1907.

Article.	Total Value. £	s.	d.
Arms and ammunition	649	13	6
Bags and sacks ...	2,169	3	9
Books, printed ...	492	2	11
Building materials ...	11,476	5	8
Boats and canoes ...	1,198	7	0
Brass and copperware	24	5	5
Coopers' stores ...	308	14	0
Coals	2,934	13	9
Cordage and twine ...	198	5	5
Canvas and tarpaulin ...	146	0	1
Engine stores... ...	3	9	11
Carried forward	19,601	1	5

Article.	Total Value. £	s.	d.
Brought forward	19,601	1	5
Fresh provisions ...	99	1	9
Glassware	15	4	3
Goods, unenumerated (Foreign).	1,348	16	1
Goods, unenumerated (Native).	140	15	0
Grindstones	52	3	0
Hardware and cutlery	3,377	1	11
Leather goods	611	19	8
Machinery	1,916	14	7
Carried forward	27,162	17	8

RETURN OF IMPORTS (FREE) NORTHERN NIGERIA, IDAH STATION—*cont.*

Article.	Total Value. £	s.	d.
Brought forward	27,162	17	8
Mathematical, scientific, &c., intruments.	1,887	19	1
Oils, other kinds ...	4	13	4
Provisions (Native) ...	896	1	0
Packages, freight, &c.	1,978	5	6
Postage stamps ...	87	7	7
Potash	2	0	0
Printing materials ...	214	6	5
Railway materials ...	105	10	2
Specie	116,550	19	6
Carried forward	148,890	0	3

Article.	Total Value. £	s.	d.
Brought forward	148,890	0	3
Steam launches ...	4,558	0	0
Tallow	1	16	9
Telegraph materials ...	490	17	6
Uniforms and Accoutrements.	9,553	4	2
Vehicles	309	4	10
Wood and straw manufacture.	17	19	1
Total (free) for year ended 31st December, 1907.	163,821	2	7

RETURN OF IMPORTS (SPECIFIC) NORTHERN NIGERIA, IDAH STATION, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1907.

Article.	Total Value. £	s.	d.
Aerated waters ...	362	3	11
Ale, beer, &c.	442	2	3
" "	262	9	11
Cartridges, loaded ...	4,766	4	2
Cigars	413	6	11
Cigarettes	1,554	6	6
Guns, Dane	305	18	4
Guns, not Dane ...	1,681	14	6
Pistols and revolvers	355	0	0
Gunpowder	209	15	5
Kerosene oil	1,014	7	2
Kola nuts	15,053	6	8
Lead	9	6	10
Spirits, brandy ...	365	4	7
Spirits, gin and geneva	984	11	4
Carried forward	27,779	18	1

Article.	Total Value. £	s.	d.
Brought forward	27,779	18	1
Spirits, liqueurs ...	61	18	10
" rum	9	4	0
" whisky ...	3,553	7	10
" unenumerated	513	9	2
Salt	11,631	8	3
Sugar	1,099	16	11
Tea	179	7	0
Tobacco, manufactured	168	9	10
" unmanufactured.	1,147	8	9
Wines, claret	548	4	9
" other kinds ...	405	1	11
" sparkling ...	597	1	3
Grand Total ...	47,694	16	7

RETURN OF IMPORTS (*ad valorem*) NORTHERN NIGERIA, IDAH STATION, HALF-YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1907.

Article.	Total Value. £	s.	d.
Beads	3,261	3	0
Beef and pork... ...	4	18	2
Brass and copperware	140	2	8
Bread and biscuits ...	3	18	5
Brushware	127	19	8
Candles...	35	2	4
Canvas and tarpaulin...	570	13	10
Chemicals and drugs ...	1,146	6	9
Clocks and watches ...	90	4	11
Cordage and twine ...	330	9	8
Cotton goods	132,072	3	5
Earthenware	1,203	18	7
Engine stores	268	1	1
Fish, salted and cured	2	10	0
Flour	1,081	5	2
Furniture	1,682	8	8
Glassware	339	16	0
Goods, unenumerated	2,792	13	9
Haberdashery	1,759	8	11
Hardware and cutlery	8,716	0	7
Jewellery and plate ...	102	4	3
Carried forward	155,731	9	10

Article.	Total Value. £	s.	d.
Brought forward	155,731	9	10
Leather goods... ...	296	13	2
Matches	452	7	5
Musical instruments ...	83	3	0
Oils, other kinds ...	95	11	4
Parcel by Parcel Post	0	10	6
Perfumery	340	16	6
Photo materials ...	24	11	3
Pipes, smoking ...	183	8	2
Provisions	8,271	7	3
Rice	1,214	3	11
Silk goods	957	18	7
Soap	1,153	12	4
Stationery	1,927	18	3
Tallow	2	12	11
Umbrellas	208	19	9
Wearing apparel ...	1,249	6	4
Wood and straw manufacture.	24	11	0
Woollen goods... ...	768	19	3
Grand Total ...	172,988	0	9

RETURN OF EXPORTS NORTHERN NIGERIA, IDAH STATION, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1907.

Article.	Total Value. £	s.	d.
Native products.			
Animals, living ...	957	5	6
Beniseed	2,203	3	2
Capsicums	2,292	7	2
Cotton seeds	9	10	0
Cotton, raw	4,371	14	10
Cotton goods	2,456	2	3
Fibre	76	11	9
Ground-nuts	14,413	10	0
Goods, unenumerated	14,341	9	10
Gums	4,775	8	6
Hides (cow hides) ...	50	14	6
Ivory	752	19	2
Kola nuts	25	13	6
Palm kernels	22,609	16	9
Palm oil	48	14	6
Potash	4,965	14	0
Provisions (Native) ...	1,779	0	4
Poultry...	270	12	6
Rubber...	91,074	2	3
Shea nuts	41,364	7	3
Shea butter	1,759	0	6
Skins	174	19	0
Tin, raw	13,832	2	0
Wood oil	54	11	2
Foreign Goods.			
Ale, beer, and porter ...	2	2	0
Aerated waters ...	22	10	0
Arms and ammunition	0	10	0
Bags and sacks ...	1,275	0	11
Beads	41	5	0
Building materials ...	30	6	0
Books, printed... ...	0	15	0
Brass and copperware	5	0	0
Brandy	6	16	0
Cigars	1	0	0
Cotton goods	2,220	19	4
Cordage and twine ...	8	2	0
Canvas and tarpaulin	21	3	0
Coopers' stores ...	1,103	0	2
Carried forward	229,397	19	10

Article.	Total Value. £	s.	d.
Brought forward	229,397	19	10
Foreign Goods—cont.			
Cartridges	1	0	0
Chemicals and drugs ...	14	0	0
Candles...	8	16	8
Earthenware	4	6	0
Engine stores... ...	1	0	0
Furniture	4	10	0
Flour	7	0	0
Fresh provisions ...	7	3	0
Goods, unenumerated	716	13	6
Gin and Geneva ...	35	0	0
Hardware and cutlery	462	3	10
Jewellery and plate ...	10	0	0
Kerosene	12	15	0
Leather goods	10	4	0
Musical instrument ...	10	10	0
Machinery	15	0	0
Provisions	285	10	2
Pipes, smoking ...	2	10	0
Rice	149	15	0
Soap	16	10	0
Salt	15	0	0
Stationery	0	15	0
Spirits, unenumerated	6	12	0
Specie	3,999	3	6
Tobacco, unmanufactured.	33	0	0
Tea	12	10	0
Vehicles	28	0	0
Wearing apparel ...	80	12	6
Wines, sparkling ...	9	0	0
Wines, claret	1	10	0
Wines, other kinds ...	65	10	0
Whisky	58	9	0
Woollen goods ...	9	12	0
Wood and straw manufacture.	1	0	0
Total (Export value) for the year ended 31st December, 1907.	235,488	1	0

APPENDIX B.

Abstract of Revenue for the Years 1899–1900 to 1907–8.

Heads of Revenue.	1899–1900. (One Quarter) Actual.	1900–1. Actual.	1901–2. Actual.	1902–3. Actual.	1903–4. Actual.	1904–5. Actual.	1905–6. Actual.	1906–7. Actual.	1907–8. Actual.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Local Revenue :—									
Licences, Excise, and Internal Revenue ..	13 17 10	332 5 5	631 0 8	7,826 4 2	39,249 16 4	69,433 5 10	85,546 6 0	113,447 9 2	97,956 14 8
Payments for Specific Services, Fees, &c. ..	24 12 0	415 19 3	1,393 14 10	2,579 18 10	4,087 8 5	5,872 8 11	6,860 5 3	11,204 10 7	21,456 17 8
Post Office and Telegrams..	—	641 3 0	1,283 11 1	2,051 5 10	934 12 5	1,708 10 0	2,672 17 7	5,842 13 8	6,178 11 5
Interest	—	28 14 9	29 11 9	35 12 3	—	—	—	—	—
Rents of Government property	—	—	1 0 0	255 2 0	495 16 8	1,179 1 9	936 2 0	1,115 11 3	2,324 2 10
Customs	—	—	—	—	6,463 2 4	11,285 18 1	11,068 16 10	9,896 7 11	13,539 0 10
Miscellaneous	—	761 11 8	1,085 1 10	3,567 8 10	2,496 1 8	2,860 1 5	1,883 9 2	580 13 11	1,449 12 11
Rebate from Niger Company	—	—	—	—	—	1,687 0 0	—	—	—
Repayment by Southern Nigeria for loan of Northern Nigeria troops.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,576 14 7	—	—
Total Local Revenue	38 9 10	2,179 14 1	4,424 0 2	16,315 11 11	53,726 17 10	94,026 6 0	110,544 11 5	142,087 6 6	143,005 0 4
Imperial Grant-in-Aid..	56,530 0 0	88,800 0 0	280,000 0 0	290,000 0 0	405,000 0 0	405,500 0 0	320,000 0 0	315,000 0 0	295,000 0 0
Contribution from Southern Nigeria	—	44,750 0 0	34,000 0 0	34,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	60,000 0 0	75,000 0 0	70,000 0 0
" " Lagos	—	—	—	—	—	10,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	—	—
Deferred Pay and Reward Fund, W.A.F.F. ..	—	—	—	16,693 13 6	—	—	—	—	—
Total Revenue	56,568 9 10	135,729 14 1	318,424 0 2	357,009 5 5	508,726 17 10	559,526 6 0	505,544 11 5	532,087 6 6	508,005 0 4
Loan Account Southern Nigeria for Baro-Kano Railway Construction.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77,207 0 9

Abstract of Expenditure for the Years 1899–1900 to 1907–8.

Heads of Expenditure.	1899–1900. Civil only (One Quarter). Actual.	1900–1. Civil only. Actual.	1901–2. Actual.	1902–3. Actual.	1903–4. Actual.	1904–5. Actual.	1905–6. Actual.	1906–7. Actual.	1907–8. Actual.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
High Commissioner's Office and Government House.	758 11 8	3,858 3 2	3,848 18 0	4,297 12 8	5,264 4 2	6,636 15 4	6,783 8 5	5,706 19 5	6,841 11 6
Political	491 13 11	7,470 11 6	11,413 14 4	24,263 14 2	33,852 15 4	44,500 9 5	53,072 13 1	58,045 11 1	62,389 17 9
Stipends to Chiefs	15 0 0	125 5 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Cantonment Magistrates and Freed Slaves Home.	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,575 3 4	4,594 0 0	4,026 5 10
Judicial	438 3 11	1,719 17 9	1,786 0 7	2,562 0 10	3,413 16 5	3,394 16 5	2,208 1 1	2,690 9 11	2,766 1 4
Secretariat	310 9 8	1,901 8 0	2,145 3 7	2,145 7 3	2,375 7 9	3,174 12 11	—	—	—
Secretariat and Printing	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,898 17 9	5,263 11 4	5,240 17 8
Treasury	545 14 2	2,986 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	7,055 18 5
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	13,845 17 11
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	29,780 8 6
Printing	71 0 10	361 4 11	956 1 11	1,105 4 1	1,214 13 7	1,415 10 11	—	—	—
Audit	—	506 12 8	832 7 4	859 3 6	1,224 5 11	1,443 14 9	1,644 16 5	1,668 16 0	2,008 14 6
Police and Prisons	159 3 0	1,522 18 3	3,596 12 11	5,422 13 6	—	—	—	—	—
Police	—	—	—	—	20,063 4 10	30,668 1 1	33,735 15 2	39,558 6 4	40,528 4 0
Prisons	—	—	—	—	2,578 6 7	2,969 8 4	4,647 11 1	4,819 18 3	6,140 9 11
Storekeepers and Transport	374 16 0	2,501 0 9	4,197 5 8	4,278 8 1	4,108 16 4	—	—	—	—
Transport	—	—	—	—	—	3,588 17 11	22,333 16 9	29,472 17 2	26,285 16 0
West African Frontier Force	—	—	132,583 1 8	139,132 2 9	191,445 9 2	190,259 5 0	181,470 11 0	169,561 8 0	153,000 13 2
" " " 3rd Battalion ..	—	—	—	3,283 18 10	—	—	—	—	—
Marine and Workshops	1,774 6 9	15,756 19 1	29,103 2 8	23,897 5 0	26,197 7 0	27,021 10 11	31,636 7 4	29,726 1 7	36,203 0 9
Customs	—	—	—	—	1,002 12 11	1,463 5 0	1,564 15 8	1,296 6 1	1,334 19 8
Economic Department (Botanical and Forestry).	—	—	—	—	592 2 0	2,037 8 5	3,283 4 6	2,907 10 10	3,182 19 10
Revenue	—	—	—	—	3,862 12 9	3,174 19 7	—	—	—
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	26,448 17 8	25,176 9 6	28,343 2 7
" Passages of Europeans, 3rd Battalion West African Frontier Force ..	—	—	—	720 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
Public Works Department and Recurrent ..	28 6 10	6,153 2 11	10,014 16 10	12,647 5 1	—	—	—	—	—
" " "	—	—	—	—	10,388 8 7	12,145 10 0	14,426 8 6	14,362 12 11	12,240 8 8
" " Recurrent	—	—	—	—	4,834 17 10	4,831 9 11	3,227 19 2	5,402 8 8	5,435 19 9
" " Extraordinary	30,198 5 4	22,686 15 4	42,998 5 2	78,665 15 10	79,986 2 7	54,289 7 0	50,799 15 11	49,348 4 4	51,693 1 3
New Steamers	7 8 2	11,191 12 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Railway Survey	—	—	1,383 6 11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burutu Works	—	—	—	6,406 11 5	1,224 18 3	372 10 1	—	—	—
Telegraph Construction, Zaria Extension, and Lagos-Jebba Reconstruction, unprovided for.	—	—	—	6,543 16 6	—	—	—	—	—
Telegraph Construction (Special Vote)	—	—	—	—	17,376 14 6	36,611 9 3	—	—	—
Jebba–Ogbomosho Telegraph Construction ..	—	—	—	—	—	1,105 9 7	—	—	—
Special Survey	—	—	—	—	—	—	523 12 6	1,129 2 4	*22 4 0
W.A.F.F. Expenditure prior to year 1901–2 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,242 1 4	24 13 4	—
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	498,259 16 5	498,848 6 7	498,302 5 0
Expenditure Construction Baro-Kano Railway	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66,080 6 11

* Credit deducted.

APPENDIX C.

The Northern Nigeria Marine consisted in 1907 of the following vessels :—

5 Large stern wheelers.
3 Small stern wheelers.
5 Stern wheel steam canoes.
1 Launch.
4 Barges.
2 Hulks.
17 Steel poling canoes.
1 Pontoon.

The vessels transported during the year some 13,000 tons of cargo on the rivers Niger, Benue, and Kaduna. The total of all passengers carried on all sections was 13,021.

SECTION "A." BURUTU—LOKOJA—BURUTU.

Up.	Tons.	*Down.*	Tons.
Northern Nigeria Government	2,111	Northern Nigeria Government	389
Traders and Southern Nigeria	4,434	Traders and Southern Nigeria	2,580
	6,545		2,969

Traders and Southern Nigeria Government
Up and Down ... ... Total tonnage, 9,514 tons.
Actual Revenue ... ... £7,417 9*s.* 2*d.*

SECTION "B." LOKOJA—BARIJUKO—JEBBA.

Up.	Estimate.	*Down.*	Estimate.
Northern Nigeria Government.	1,500 tons.	Northern Nigeria Government.	200 tons.
Traders and Southern Nigeria.	615 "	Traders and Southern Nigeria.	615 "
	2,115 "		815 "

Total value, Traders and Southern Nigeria Up and Down ... £1,230 14*s* 9*d.*
Total tonnage ... ... 2,930 tons.

SECTION "C." BENUE.

Up.	Tons.	*Down.*	Tons.
Northern Nigeria Government	30	Northern Nigeria Government	15
Traders...	1,200	Traders...	50
	1,230		65

Actual Revenue, Traders ... ... £1,709 8*s.* 7*d.*
Total Tonnage ... ... 1,295 tons.
Grand Total Tonnage handled ... ... 13,739 "

NORTHERN NIGERIA GOVERNMENT PASSENGERS.

—	Up.			Down.		
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
Section "A":—						
Lower Niger ...	269	94	662	235	98	1,031
Section "B":—						
Upper Niger ...	196	68	1,272	164	66	1,270
Section "C":—						
Benue	73	22	823	57	9	204
Total	538	179	2,767	456	173	2,505

Total 1st Class	794	
Total 2nd Class	352	
Total Deck	5,372	
Northern Nigeria Total	6,518	Value £8,271 6*s.* 3*d.*

	Up.	Down.	Intermediate
Traders, all classes to Southern Nigeria and Northern Nigeria.	545	758	4,000

Traders, total ... ... 5,303.

Traders, Upper Niger, all classes, Up and Down	(£466 0*s.*)	1,000	passengers.
" Benue	(£530 5*s.*)	200	estimated.
		1,200	
Grand total passages, all sections		13,021	

There were but few accidents to vessels during 1907, and these were as follows :—

Kampalla sunk on 30th June above Lokoja by striking sunken snag but was successfully raised and repaired.

B. Swan which sunk during a tornado in August 1906 was raised and repaired in May 1907.

W. Swan run into by the Niger Company's ss. *Aberdare* and sunk at Burutu in July, 1907; was floated and repaired and Niger Company have since paid £25 in settlement of claim against them.

The following additions have since been made to the flotilla :—

Sultan.—A stern wheel vessel 75 ft. by 15 ft. by 4 ft. at a cost of £4506.

Firefly.—A shallow draft motor canoe 32 feet long propelled by tunnel screw and Gardner kerosine engine; cost £542.

Ferry Pontoon.—A pontoon costing £369 for Muraji Ferry.

APPENDIX D.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR 1907.

COMPILED FROM RETURN OF OBSERVATIONS MADE BY THE MEDICAL STAFF AT EIGHT STATIONS IN THE PROTECTORATE.

Zungeru.—The rainfall during the year was 37·16 inches as compared with 60·39 inches in 1906, but last year showed the highest rainfall recorded since the occupation on Zungeru in 1902. The wettest month was September 14·05 inches, whilst in August only ·93 inches were recorded. Rain fell monthly from April to October (inclusive) a period of seven months. The highest daily rainfall was on the 12th September viz. : 2·35 inches.

The maximum shade temperature was 103° recorded on four days in March and also on 2nd April.

The minimum shade temperature was 56° on 26th November.

The highest mean temperature was 86·2° in March and April, the lowest in August 78°.

The mean yearly temperature was 81°. The mean relative humidity was 61 per cent., the highest mean being 82 for July, the lowest 35 for January. The lowest on any one day was 19 on 26th February.

Lokoja.—Total rainfall 36·68 inches.
Heaviest rainfall 7·42 inches in May.
Maximum shade temperature 102° on 25th March.
Minimum shade temperature 55° on 12th December.
Highest mean shade temperature 85° in March.
Lowest mean shade temperature 74° in December.
Mean temperature for the year 79°.
Mean relative humidity for the year 71 per cent.
Highest mean relative humidity 78 per cent. in September and October.
Lowest mean relative humidity 61 per cent. in March.

Kano.—Total rainfall 25·62 inches.
Maximum shade temperature 99° on 30th March.
Minimum shade temperature 41° on 5th January.
Mean shade temperature for the year 77°.
Highest monthly mean temperature 86° for April and May.
Lowest monthly mean temperature 65° for January.
Mean relative humidity for the year 50 per cent.
Highest monthly mean relative humidity 81 per cent. in August.
Lowest monthly mean relative humidity 28 per cent. in March.

Sokoto.—Total rainfall 19·86 inches.
Maximum shade temperature 109° in March.
Minimum shade temperature 52° on 13th January.
Mean shade temperature for the year 81°.
Highest monthly mean temperature 91° in April.
Lowest monthly mean temperature 72° in December.
Mean relative humidity for the year 52 per cent.
Highest monthly mean relative humidity 86 per cent. in August.
Lowest monthly mean relative humidity 22 per cent. in March.

General.—The highest temperature recorded in the Protectorate was 120° at Maifoni on the 6th April.
The lowest 41° at Kano on the 5th January.
Highest mean shade temperature 81° at Sokoto, Zungeru, Yola, and Dumjeri.
Lowest mean shade temperature 75° at Zaria.
Greatest rainfall during the year was 54·74 inches at Ilorin.
Lowest rainfall during the year was 18·11 inches at Dumjeri.
Maximum fall in one day 4·15 inches at Ilorin on the 9th September.

The average rainfall for the year, as recorded in the eight stations mentioned, works out at 32·12 inches, which is the lowest recorded since the establishment of the Protectorate. During August, which is about the middle of the wet season, the level of the water in the Niger and Kaduna rivers was remarkably low. This drought may materially affect the public health of 1908, as the crops will suffer and therefore the food supplies, whilst the hygienic influence of a thorough scouring of the surface soil and watercourses will be absent.

APPENDIX E.

ECONOMIC INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED AT THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE DURING THE YEAR 1907 FOR THE PROTECTORATE OF NORTHERN NIGERIA.

Reports from the Imperial Institute have been made to the Government of Northern Nigeria on the following subjects, on the basis of investigations conducted in the Scientific and Technical Department, followed, when necessary, by technical trials by manufacturers and commercial experts. In many cases recommendations have been made as to the further action which is required in the Colony in order to develop the production of those materials for which it is probable that there would be a satisfactory commercial demand.

Rubber.—A sample of "Kano rubber" derived from *Ficus platyphylla* was forwarded from Katsena. It was found to be similar in composition to previous specimens of this product.

Cotton.—Twenty-nine specimens of cotton comprising American, Egyptian, Brazilian, and native varieties, grown in various provinces of Northern Nigeria were submitted for examination. The cotton generally was of promising quality although some of the samples were much stained. The American cottons were valued at from 5½*d.* to 7½*d.* per lb., with "middling" American at 6·39*d.* per lb. The native varieties were also of good value, but the Egyptian and Brazilian cottons were of poor quality and not likely to repay cultivation.

Fibres.—Samples of native jute and jute grown from imported seed were forwarded from Borgu and proved to be of promising quality. They were valued at £22 and £24 per ton, respectively, when Indian jute of medium quality was quoted at £22 to £25 per ton.

Oil seeds.—The fruits of a species of *Pycnanthus* from Northern Nigeria were examined. The fat which they furnish would probably be suitable for soap-making and for the manufacture of candles. The residual meal was fairly rich in nitrogen and might be used as a manure.

A quantity of *Jatropha curcas* seeds was forwarded for examination. The oil yielded by these seeds is employed at Marseilles for the manufacture of soap and candles.

Ground-nut oil.—A specimen of ground-nut oil was submitted for examination. In the condition in which it was received it would only be suitable for soap-making, but by more careful preparation and filtration the oil could probably be rendered suitable for use as salad oil or for cooking purposes.

Sassy bark.—A quantity of sassy bark was received for examination. There is only a small occasional demand for this bark for medicinal purposes, and it is unlikely that any further use will be found for it.

Khaya senegalensis bark.—This bark, which is stated to be largely used in Northern Nigeria as a stomachic, was examined but was not found to contain any constituent likely to be of use in European medicine.

Wild kola.—A chemical examination of wild kola seeds showed that no caffeine or other similar alkaloid was present in them.

Dom nuts, Hyphaene Thebaica.—A sample of dom nuts was forwarded for examination, as it had been suggested that the kernels of these fruits could be utilised as vegetable ivory. Similar nuts, received from the Sudan and from Natal, had been already investigated at the Imperial Institute, and it was found that they are unlikely to be of commercial value.

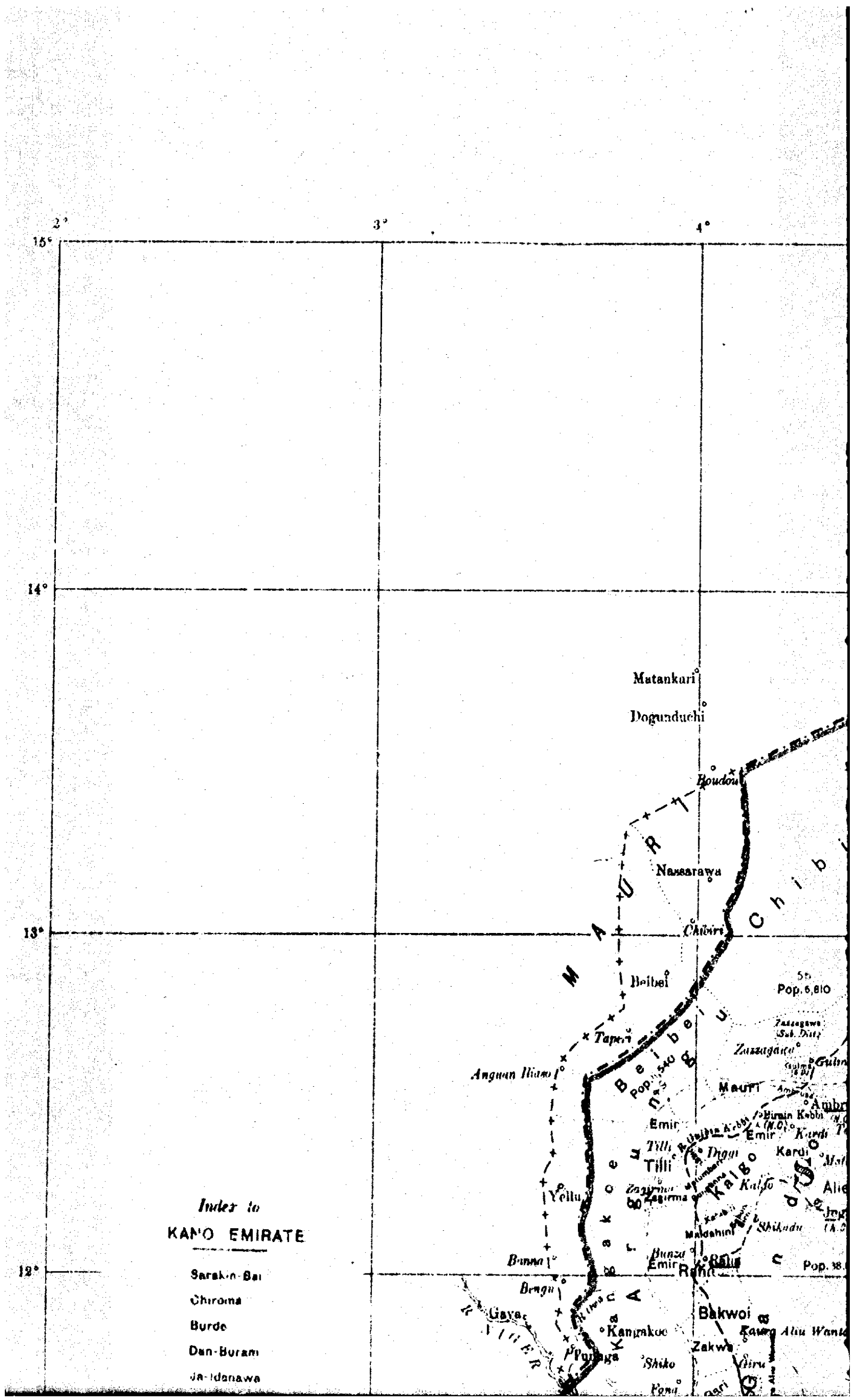
Tobacco.—Three specimens of tobacco grown in the neighbourhood of the Kaduna River were examined. The tobacco was in such a form as to be quite unsuited to the British market, and further samples, consisting of the unrolled, properly fermented leaves, were asked for for technical trial and commercial valuation.

Arrow poison and Strophanthus seed.—A sample of arrow poison from Chibbuk supplied by Dr. A. C. Parsons was examined. The different ingredients of the poison were tested physiologically, but only the Strophanthus seeds were found to exert any poisonous action.

Minerals.—The results of the Mineral Survey of Northern Nigeria, including reports on the examination of the minerals collected in the course of the Survey, are published separately in Colonial Reports, Miscellaneous, Nos. 46 and 47 (Cd. 3914 and 3915).

A number of new exhibits and photographs were received from Northern Nigeria during the year, and have been added to the West African Court in the Public Galleries at the Imperial Institute. Valuable assistance was rendered in the arrangement and labelling of the Northern Nigeria exhibits by Mr. W. R. Elliott, late Forestry Officer in Northern Nigeria, who was temporarily attached to the Collections Staff. A descriptive catalogue of the Northern Nigeria exhibits at the Imperial Institute was published in the "Bulletin of the Imperial Institute," Volume V (1907), No. 3.

Mr. G. C. Dudgeon, the Superintendent of Agriculture for West Africa, has been in constant communication with the Imperial Institute on all matters connected with agricultural operations and development, and has transmitted numerous specimens of economic products for examination at the Imperial Institute.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15°
14°
13°
12°
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Doguduchi
Houdou
Nassarawa
Chibiri
Beibei
Pop. 6,810
Tapera
Anguan Hiano
Zazzagawa
Mauri
Emir
Tilli
Kardi
Kalfo
Yellu
Bunna
Bakwoi
Zakwa
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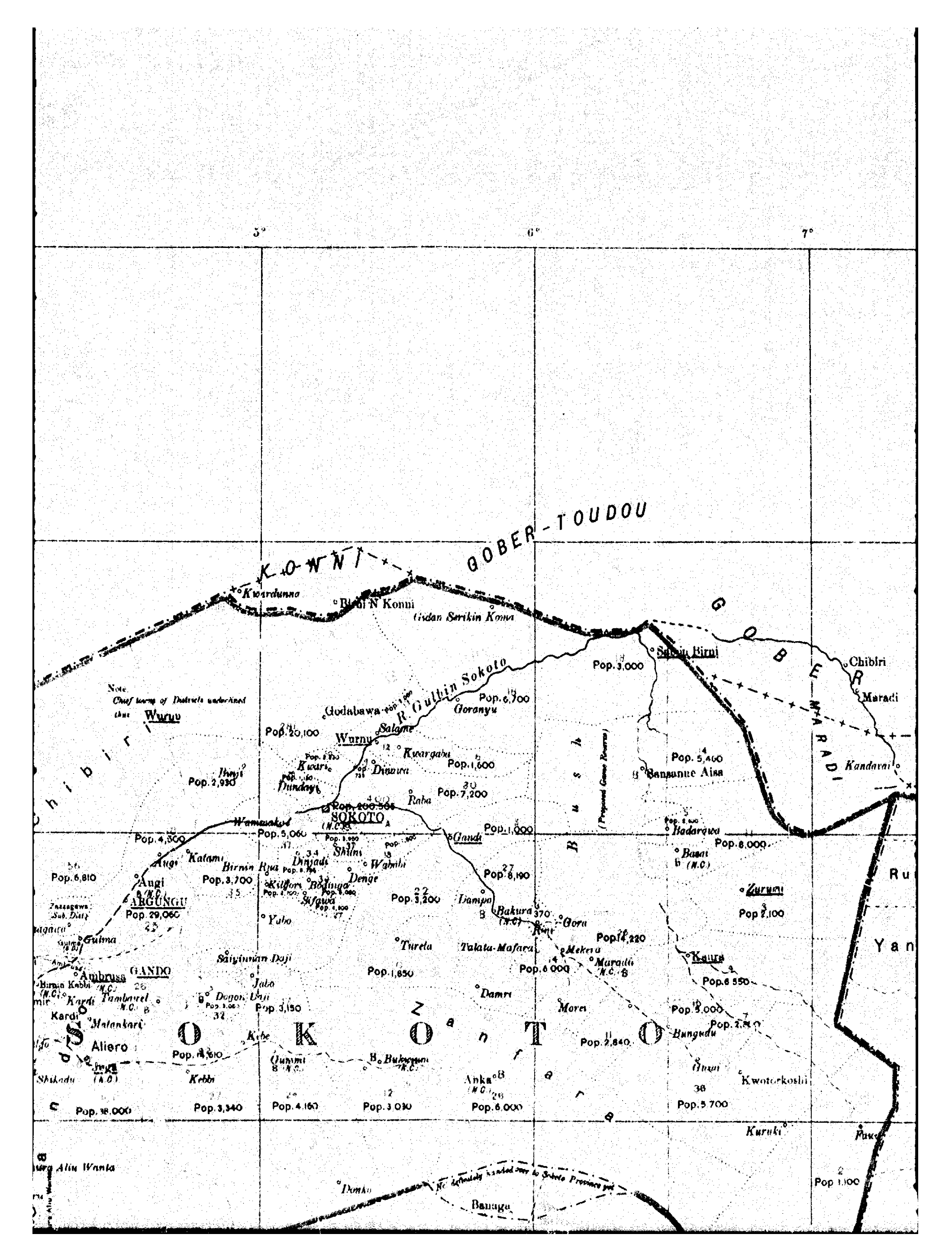
Burde
Dan-Buram
Ja-Idanawa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6°
7°
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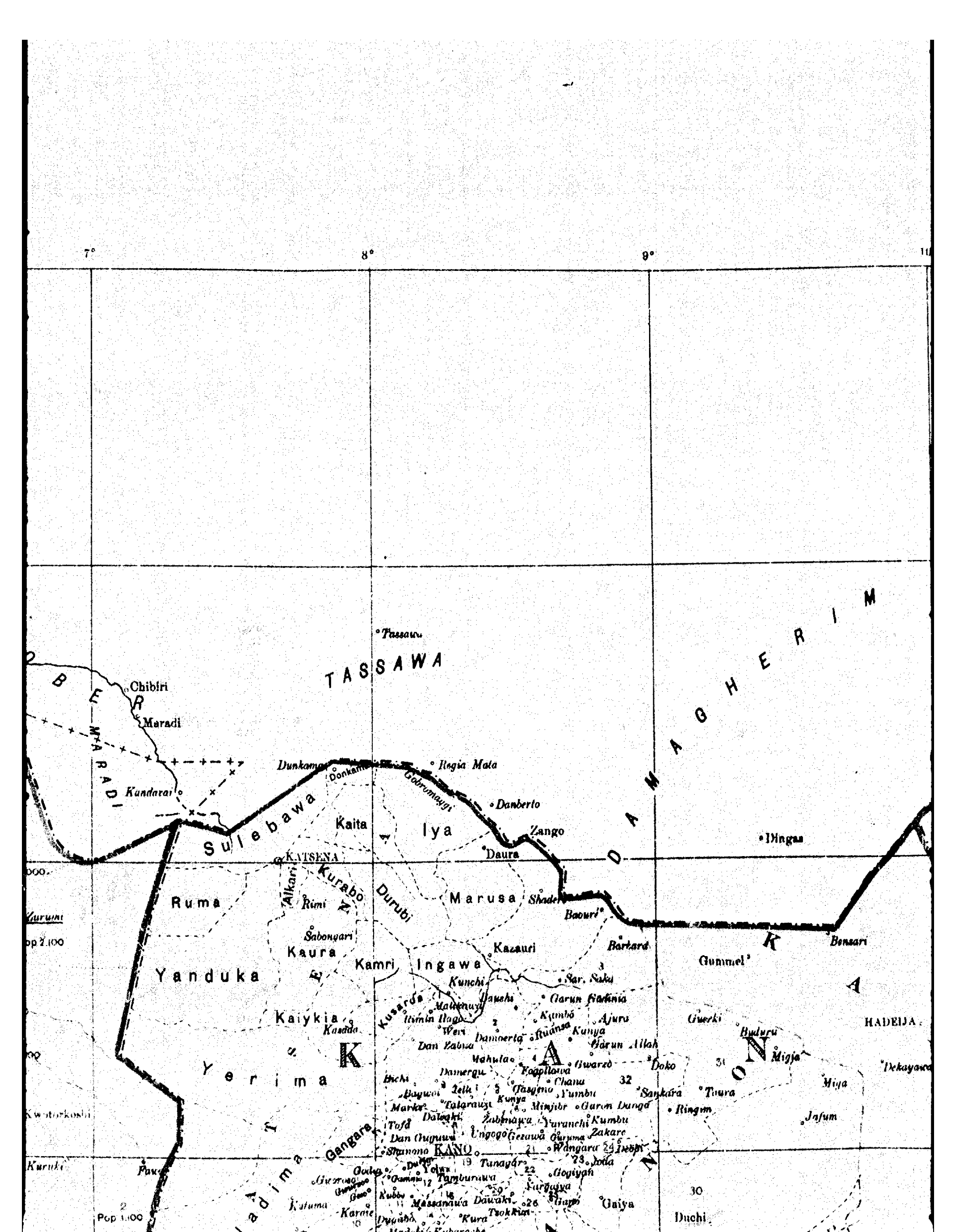
GOBER-TOUDOU
GOBERMARADI
Kwardunna
Birni N Konni
Gidan Sarikin Konni
Sabon Birni
Chibiri
Maradi
Note.
Chief towns of Districts underlined thus Wurno
Chibiri
Godabawa
R. Gulbin Sokoto
Goranyu
Pop. 6,700
Pop. 3,000
Pop. 20,100
Wurno
Salame
Kwargabi
Pop. 1,600
Pop. 2,930
Dundayi
Dinawa
Raba
Pop. 7,200
Pop. 5,400
Sansanne Aisa
Kandavai
Bush
(Proposed Game Reserve)
Wamakko
SOKOTO
Pop. 5,060
Gandi
Pop. 1,000
Pop. 4,300
Augi
Kalami
Birnin Kwa
Shinni
Wabili
Dinjadi
Denge
Pop. 3,700
Pop. 6,810
Augi
ARGUNGU
Pop. 29,060
Kilfori
Bodinga
Sifawa
Pop. 3,200
Dampa
Pop. 8,190
Bakura
Gora
Kwa
Pop. 14,220
Hadarawa
Basai
Pop. 8,000
Zurumi
Pop. 2,100
Ru
Yan
Yabo
Turela
Talata-Mafara
Mekera
Marafa
Kaura
Pop. 6,000
Pop. 6,550
Guima
Saiyinnan Doji
Pop. 1,850
Ambrusa
GANDO
Jabo
Dogon Daji
Pop. 3,150
Damri
Moro
Pop. 3,000
Kardi
Tambawel
Kardi
Malankari
Aliero
Kebe
Pop. 2,840
Bungudu
Pop. 2,700
Pop. 4,610
Kebbi
Gunmi
Bukkuyum
Anka
Gusau
Kwotorkoshi
Pop. 38,000
Pop. 3,340
Pop. 4,160
Pop. 3,030
Pop. 6,000
Pop. 5,700
Kuruki
Pop. 1,100
Alin Wanta
Donko
Banaga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9°
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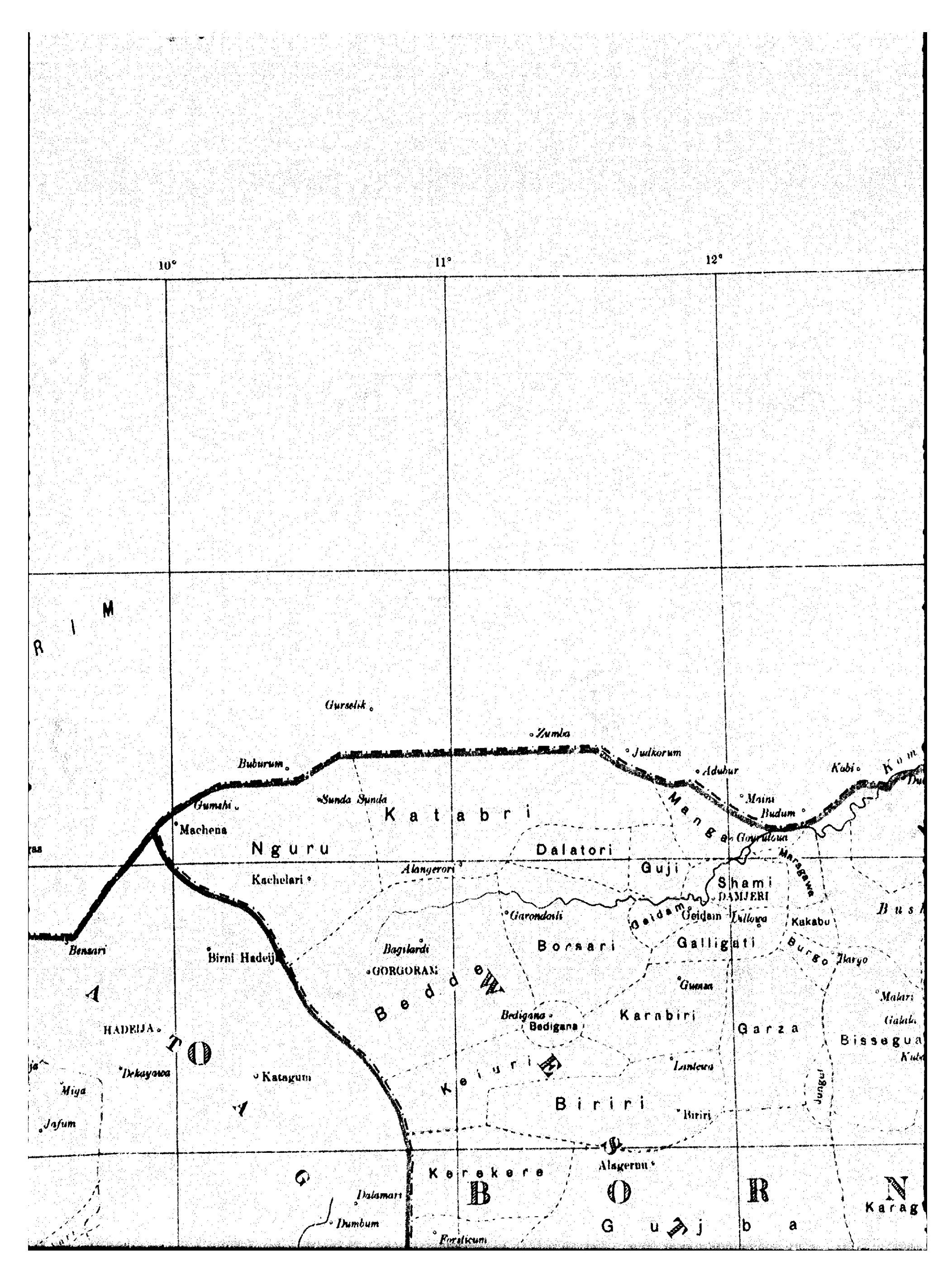
TASSAWA
Chibiri
Maradi
MARADI
Dunkamaye
Donkami
Regia Mata
Gobrumaugi
Danberto
Kundarai
Sulebawa
Kaita
Iya
Zango
Daura
Dingas
DAMAGHERIM
KATSENA
Alkari
Kurabo
Durubi
Ruma
Rimi
Marusa
Shadeli
Baouri
Sabongari
Kaura
Kazauri
Bartard
Benzari
Gummel
Yanduka
Kamri
Ingawa
Kunchi
Sar. Saka
Garun Gabinia
Kusarda
Kaiykia
Kasada
Kumbo
Ajuro
Guerki
HADEIJA
Buduru
Yerima
Damaerta
Ruansa
Kunya
Garun Allah
Mahula
Gwarzo
Doko
Migja
Dekayawa
Bichi
Damergu
Fagolawa
Chanu
Sankara
Tuura
Miya
Marke
Talarauji
Minjibr
Garun Dunga
Ringim
Dalaki
Zabinawa
Yuranchi
Kumbu
Jafum
Tofa
Dan Gugunu
Ungogo
Gezawa
Gurma
Zakare
Gangara
Shanono
KANO
Wangara
Tunayar
Jodia
Goiyah
Tamburawa
Kurgaya
Kubbu
Massanawa
Dawaki
Gaiya
Karaie
Kura
Tsokkin
Duchi
Pop 1.100
Pop 2.100
Kuruki
Kwotarkoshi
Kurumi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Zumla
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Katabri
Nguru
Dalatori
Mangai
Gonrulum
Maragawa
Alangerori
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Shami
DAMJERI
Garondoli
Geidam
Tullowa
Kukabu
Bensari
Birni Hadeija
Bagilardi
Borsari
Gallignati
Burgo
Jaryo
GORGORAN
Gunan
Malari
Bedigana
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Karnbiri
Garza
HADEIJA
Bissegua
Dekayawa
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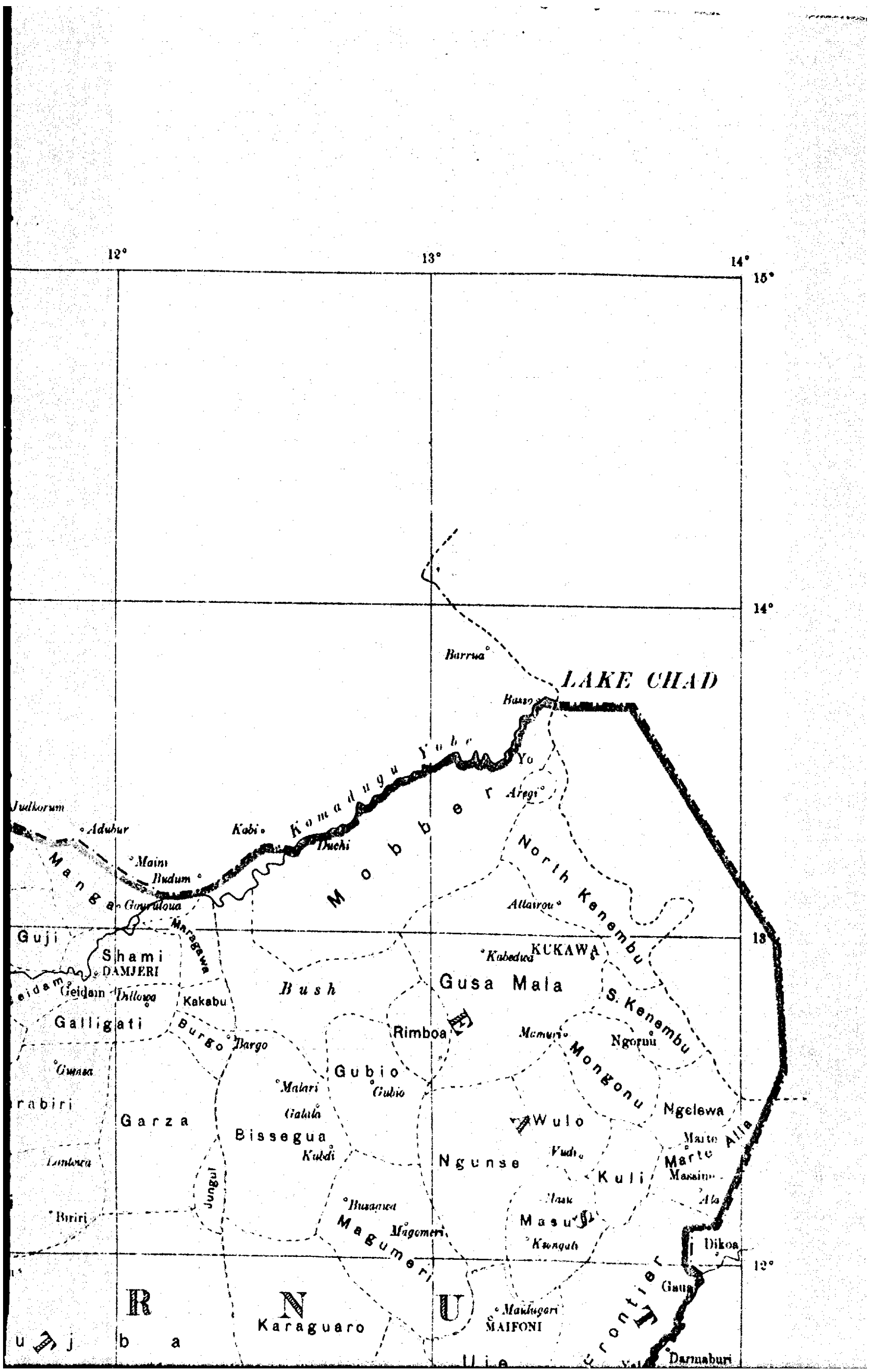
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North Kenembu
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DAMJERI
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Dillowa
Kakabu
Kabedua
KUKAWA
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Gusa Mala
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Galula
Garza
Bissegua
Kuldi
Wulo
Ngelewa
Marte
Massinia
Alla
Ngunse
Kuli
Masu
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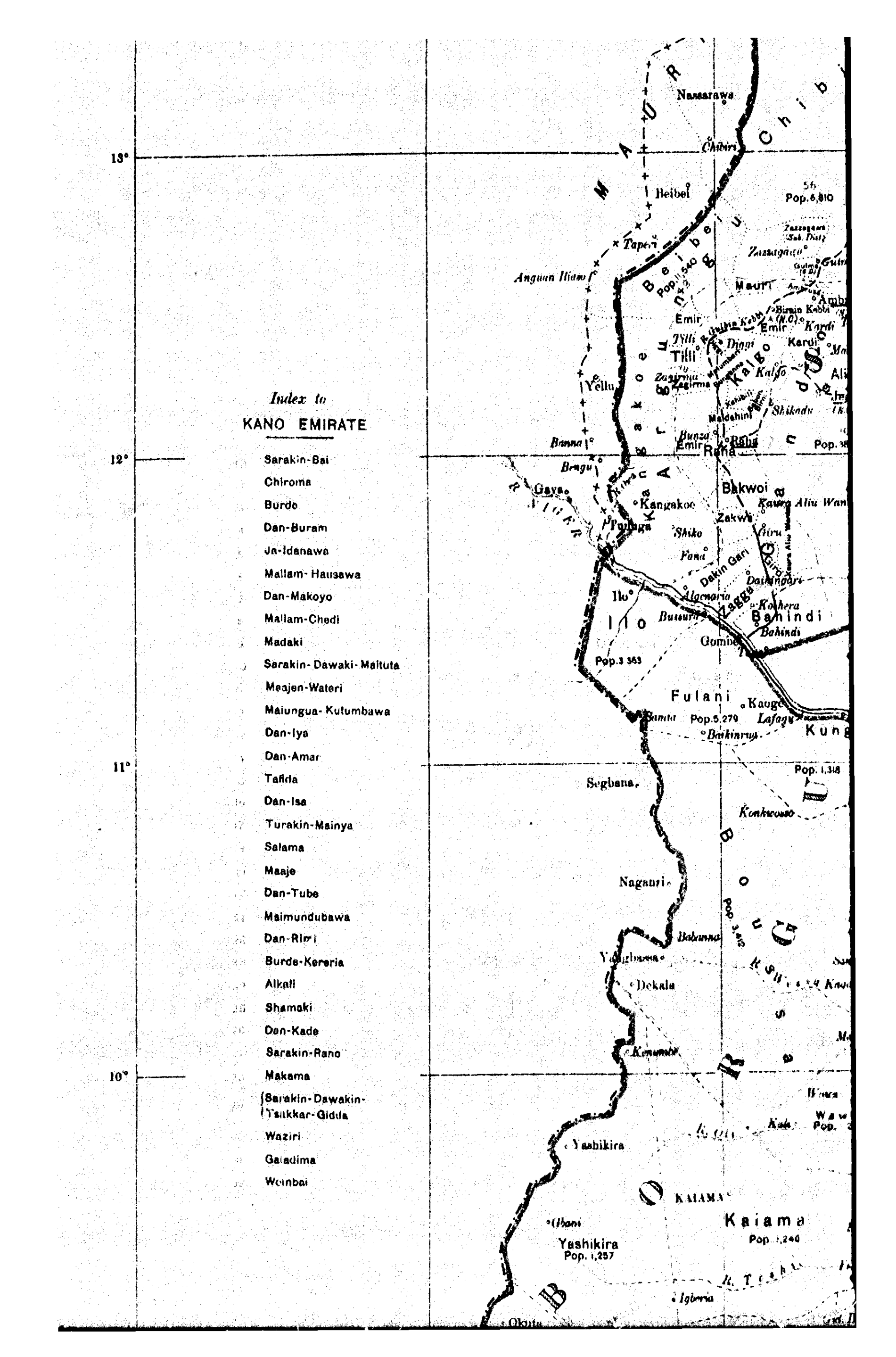
Darnaburi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Madaki
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Meajen-Wateri
Maiungua-Kutumbawa
Dan-Iya
Dan-Amar
Tafida
Dan-Isa
Turakin-Mainya
Salama
Maaje
Dan-Tube
Maimundubawa
Dan-Riri
Burde-Kereria
Alkali
Shamaki
Dan-Kade
Sarakin-Rano
Makama
Sarakin-Dawakin-Tsakkar-Gidda
Waziri
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Weinbai
13°
12°
11°
10°
Nassarawa
Chibiri
Beibei
Pop. 6,810
Tapera
Anguan Hidaw
Pop. 11,540
Maiuri
Emir
Tilli
Kardi
Kalfo
Yellu
Shikadu
Bunza
Rana
Pop. 38
Bunna
Bragu
Gaya
Kangakoe
Bakwoi
Zakwa
Shiko
Fana
Dakin Gari
Dainingari
Algenaria
Kohera
Ilo
Bamindi
Bahindi
Gombe
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Kauge
Pop. 5,279
Lafayu
Baikinrua
Pop. 1,318
Segbana
Konkwesso
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Pop. 3,415
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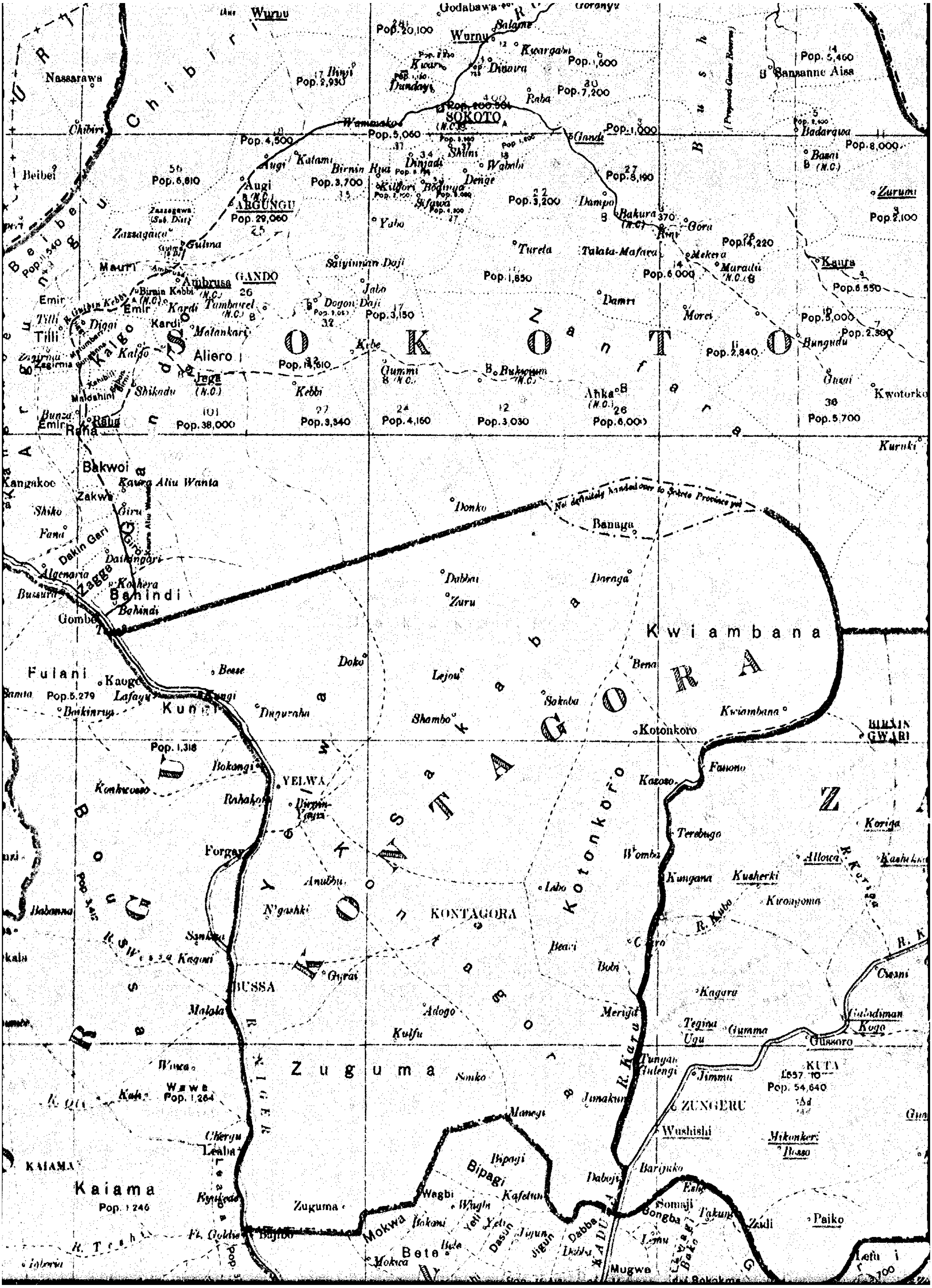
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Godabawa
Goranyu
Salame
Kwargabi
Dinaira
Dundaye
Binji
Pop. 20,100
Pop. 2,930
Pop. 1,600
Pop. 7,200
Raba
Wamako
Pop. 200,501
Gande
Pop. 1,000
(Proposed Game Reserve)
Sansanne Aisa
Pop. 5,460
Badarawa
Pop. 8,000
Basai
Zurumi
Pop. 2,100
Augi
Katami
Birnin Kyia
Dinjadi
Shini
Wababi
Denge
Pop. 4,500
Pop. 5,060
Pop. 6,810
Pop. 3,700
Pop. 3,200
Pop. 5,190
Kilfori
Bodinga
Sifawa
ARGUNGU
Pop. 29,060
Zassagawa (Sub. Dist)
Zassagaiva
Gulma
Yabo
Dampo
Bakura
Rini
Gora
Pop. 14,220
Tureta
Talata-Mafara
Mekera
Maradu
Kaura
Pop. 6,550
Saiyinnan Daji
Pop. 1,650
Pop. 6,000
Mauri
Ambrusa
GANDO
Birnin Kebbi
Emir
Kardi
Tambawel
Jabo
Dogon Daji
Pop. 3,150
Damri
Morei
Pop. 5,000
Pop. 2,300
Bungudu
Tilli
Diggi
Malankari
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Pop. 2,840
Zagirma
Kalgo
Jega
Shikadu
Gummi
Bukwium
Anka
Kebbi
Gusai
Kwotorko
Maloahini
Bunza
Raha
Pop. 38,000
Pop. 3,340
Pop. 4,160
Pop. 3,030
Pop. 6,000
Pop. 5,700
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Bakwoi
Kangakoe
Kaura Aliu Wanta
Zakwa
Shiko
Giru
Fana
Dakin Gari
Zagga
Daiengari
Algenaria
Kokhera
Busuru
Bahindi
Gombe
Donko
Not definitely handed over to Sokoto Province yet
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Dabbai
Daraga
Zuru
Fulani
Kauge
Besse
Doko
Lejou
Bena
Sokaba
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Dugurahu
Kunji
Shambo
Kwiambana
Kotonkoro
BIRNIN GWARI
Pop. 1,318
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Rahakoi
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Fanono
Kazoso
Borgu
Forgan
Terebugo
Womba
Koriga
Alloira
Kashuka
Anubbu
Kungana
Kusherki
Babanna
N'gashki
Labo
Kwongoma
R. Kubo
R. Kaduna
Sanbaru
R. Swassa
Kagani
Beari
Cigaro
Bobi
Gyrai
BUSSA
Kagara
Oseni
Malala
Adogo
Merigi
Tegina
Gumma
Galadiman Kogo
Kulfu
Ugu
Gussoro
R. Niger
Tunyan Gulengi
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Pop. 1,264
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Jimakun
ZUNGERU
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Wushishi
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Bosso
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Kaiama
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Zuguma
Bongba
Zadi
Paiko
Mokwa
Itokawi
Yeti
Yelu
Jigun
Dabba
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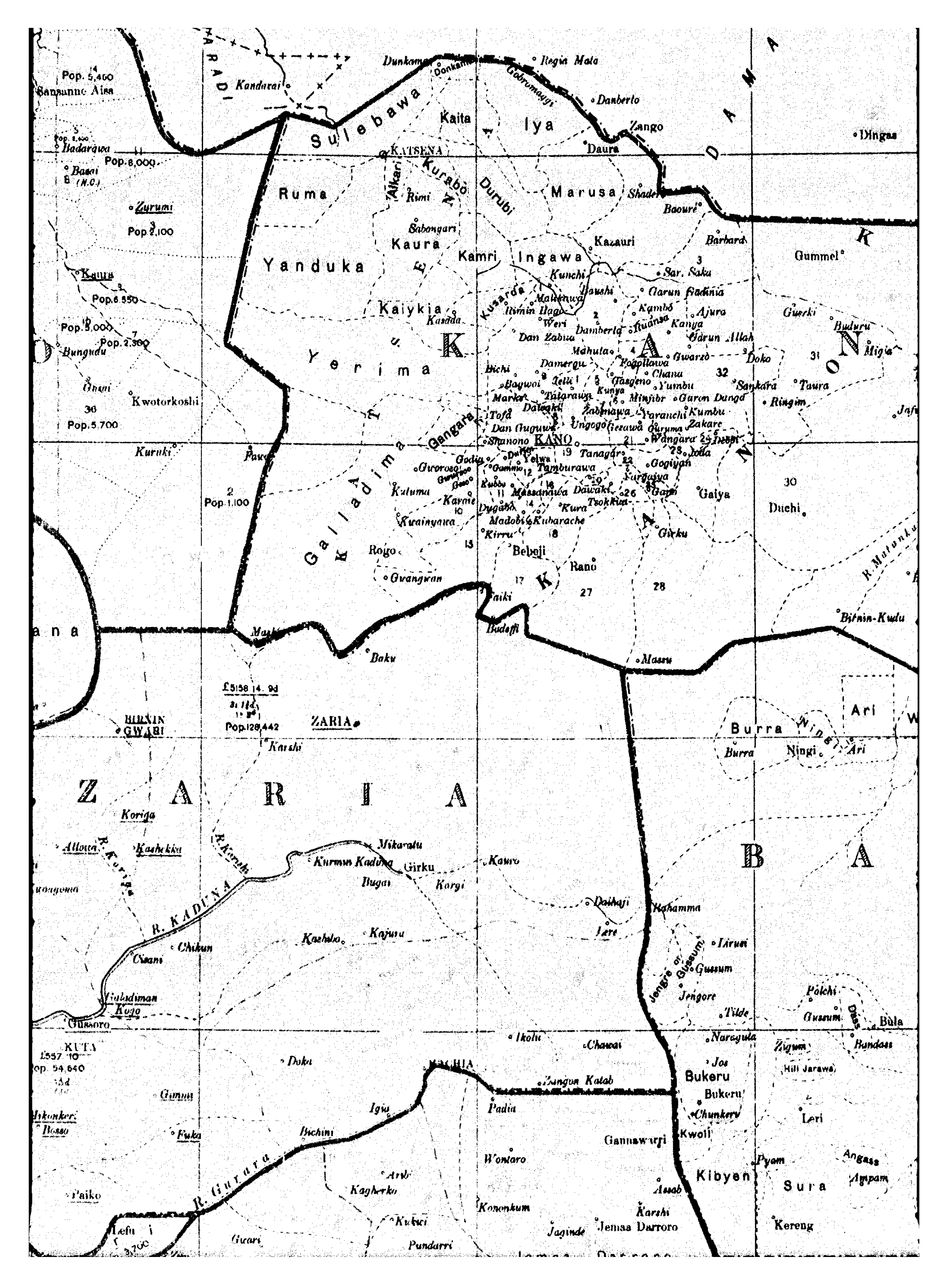
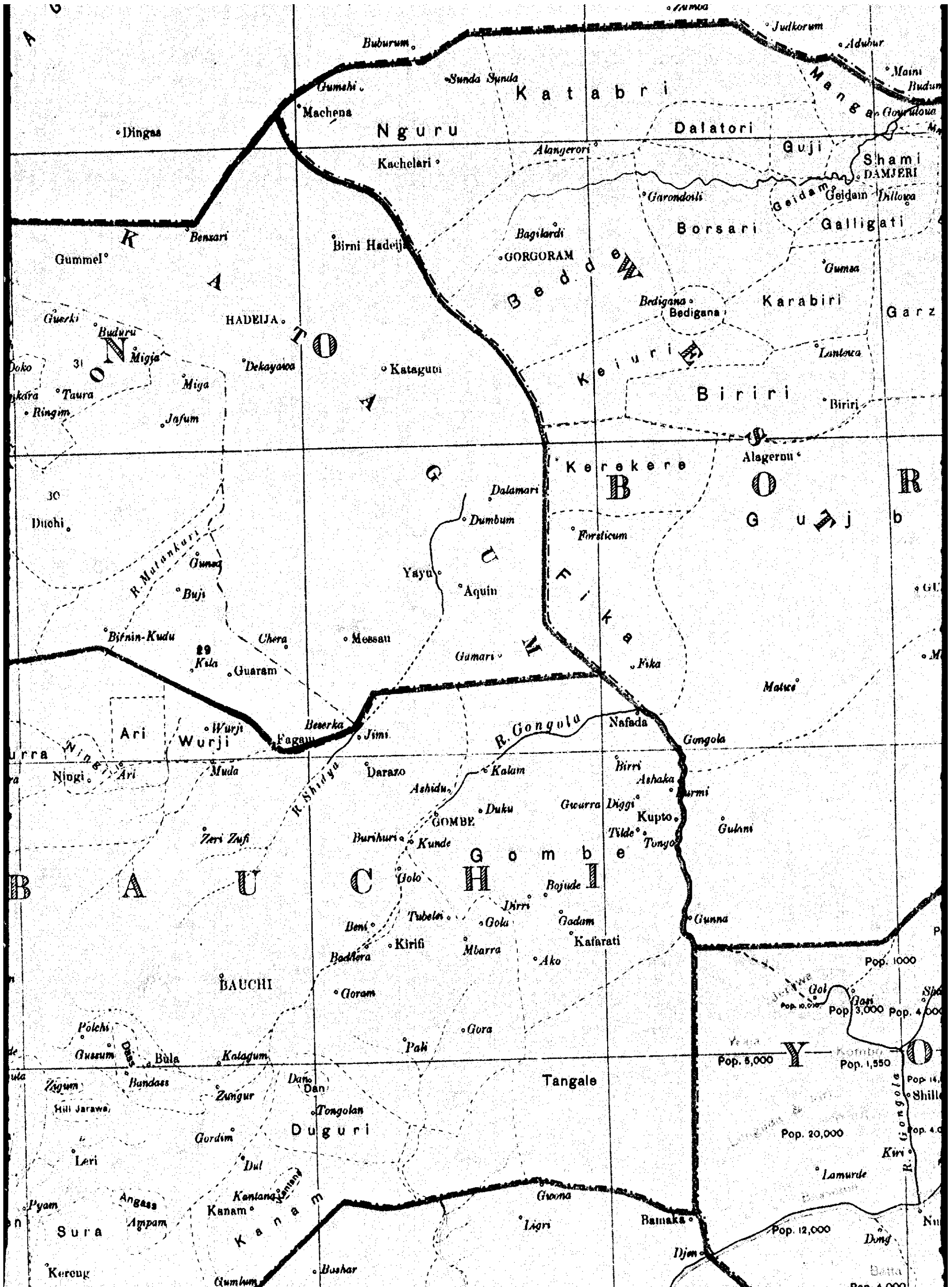
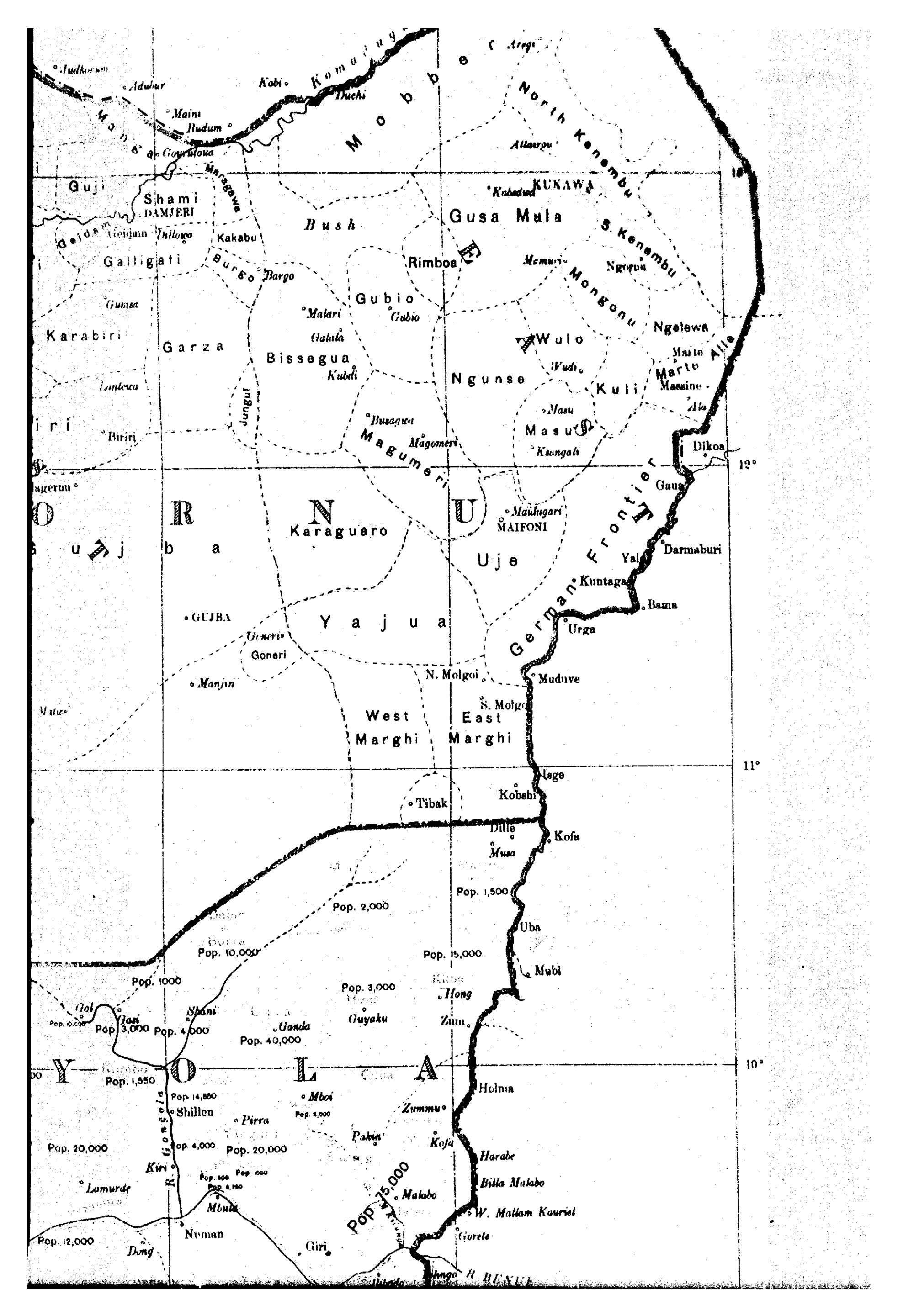
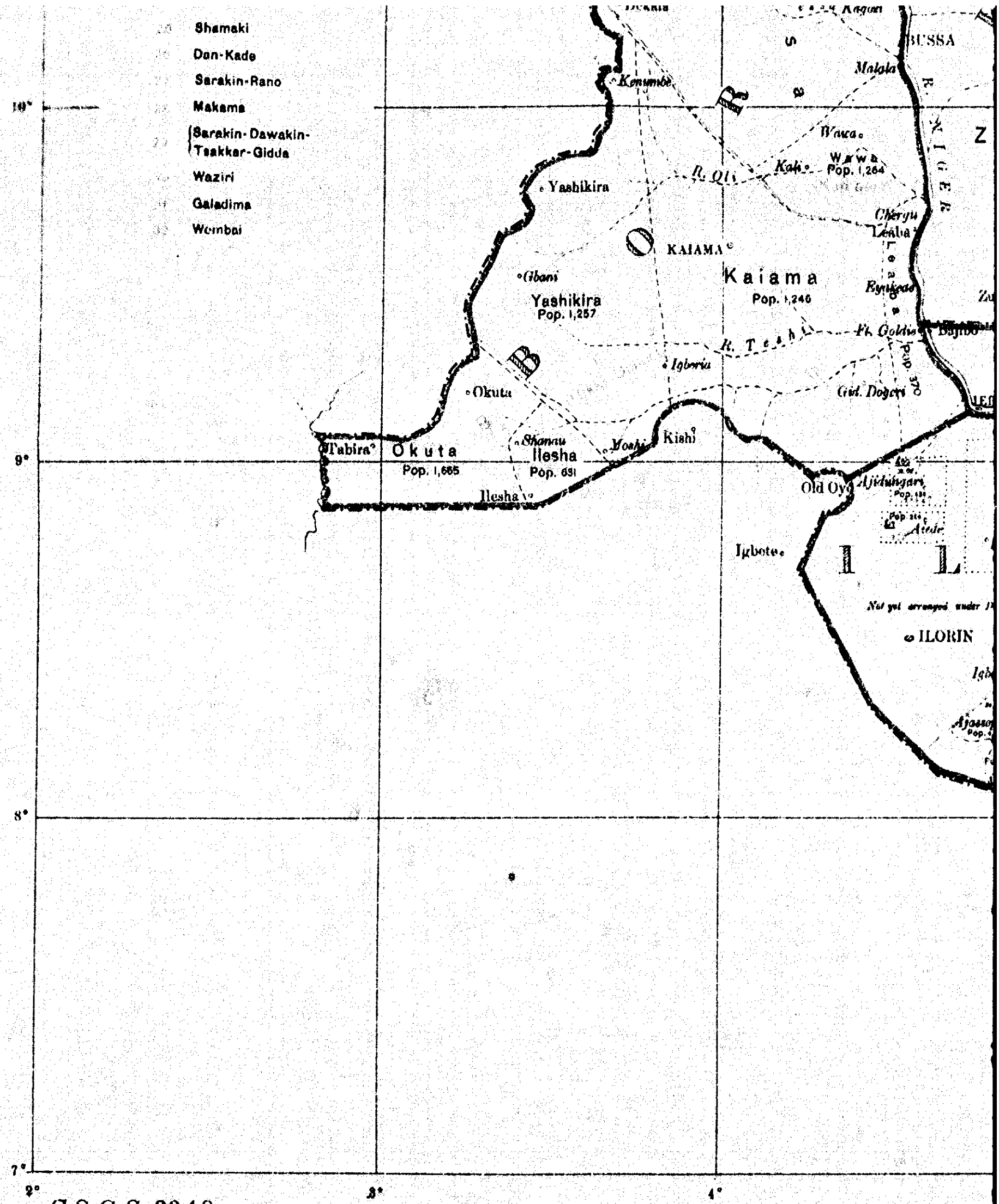
Ilorin

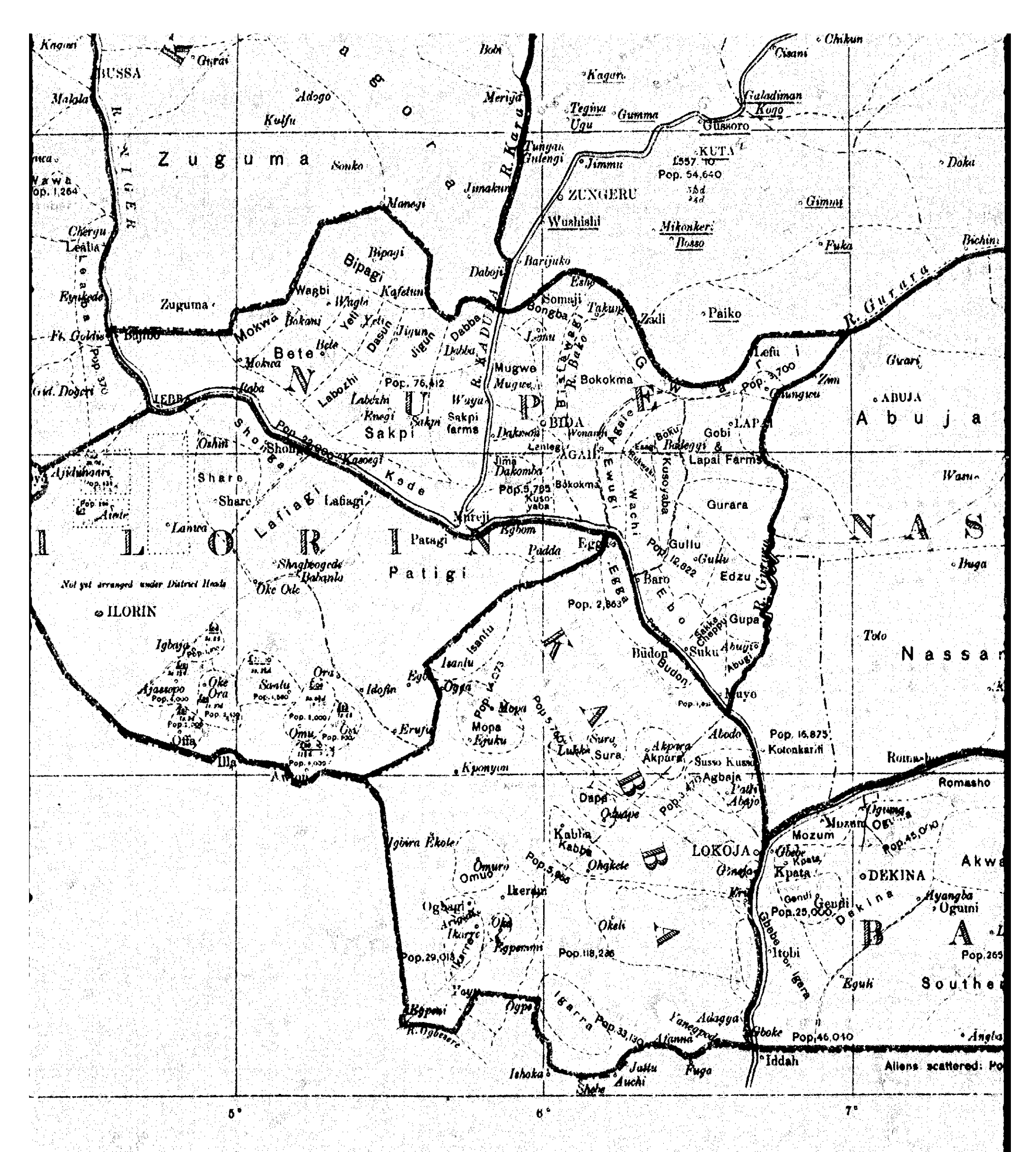

Pop. 5,400
Sansanne Aisa
Badarawa
Pop. 8,000
Basai
(N.C.)
Zurumi
Pop 2,100
Kauru
Pop. 6,550
Pop. 5,000
Pop. 2,300
Bungudu
Onami
Kwotorkoshi
Pop. 5,700
Kuruki
Pawa
Pop. 1,100
Sulebawa
Kaita
Iya
Daura
Zango
Dingas
Ruma
Rimi
Sabongari
Kaura
Kamri
Ingawa
Kazauri
Marusa
Shadel
Baouré
Barbard
Gummel
Yanduka
Kaiykia
Kasada
Yerima
Kunchi
Daushi
Garun Gadania
Kambó
Ajura
Kanya
Garun Allah
Gwarzo
Doko
Guerki
Buduru
Migia
Taura
Ringim
Sankara
Damerqu
Chana
Yumbu
Kunya
Minjibr
Garun Dangd
Kumbu
Zakare
Wangara
Galadima
Gangara
KANO
Tanagara
Tamburawa
Gogiyan
Galya
Dichi
Girku
Rano
Bebeji
Rogo
Gwangwan
Kurainyawa
Kuluma
Karaie
Madobi
Kubarache
Kura
Tsokkia
Dawaki
Bitnin-Kudu
Baku
Masru
£5158 14. 9d
Pop. 128,442
ZARIA
BIRNIN GWARI
Burra
Ningi
Ari
Z A R I A
B A
Koriga
Kashekka
Mikaratu
Kurmin Kadura
Girku
Bugai
Kargi
Kauro
Daihaji
Kahamma
Kashilo
Kajuru
Chikun
Ciwani
Iare
Iruwa
Gussum
Jengore
Tilde
Polchi
Bula
Bandass
Gussoro
KUTA
Doka
Ikolu
Chawai
Naragula
Zigum
Jos
Bukeru
Hill Jarawa
Gunnu
Igu
Padia
Chungon Katab
Chunkeru
Leri
Fuka
Bichini
Gannawarri
Kwoli
Wonaro
Pyam
Angass
Kibyen
Sura
Ampam
Kagherka
Assab
Kononkum
Karshi
Jemaa Darroro
Kereng
Jaginde
Kuluci
Pundarri
Gwari

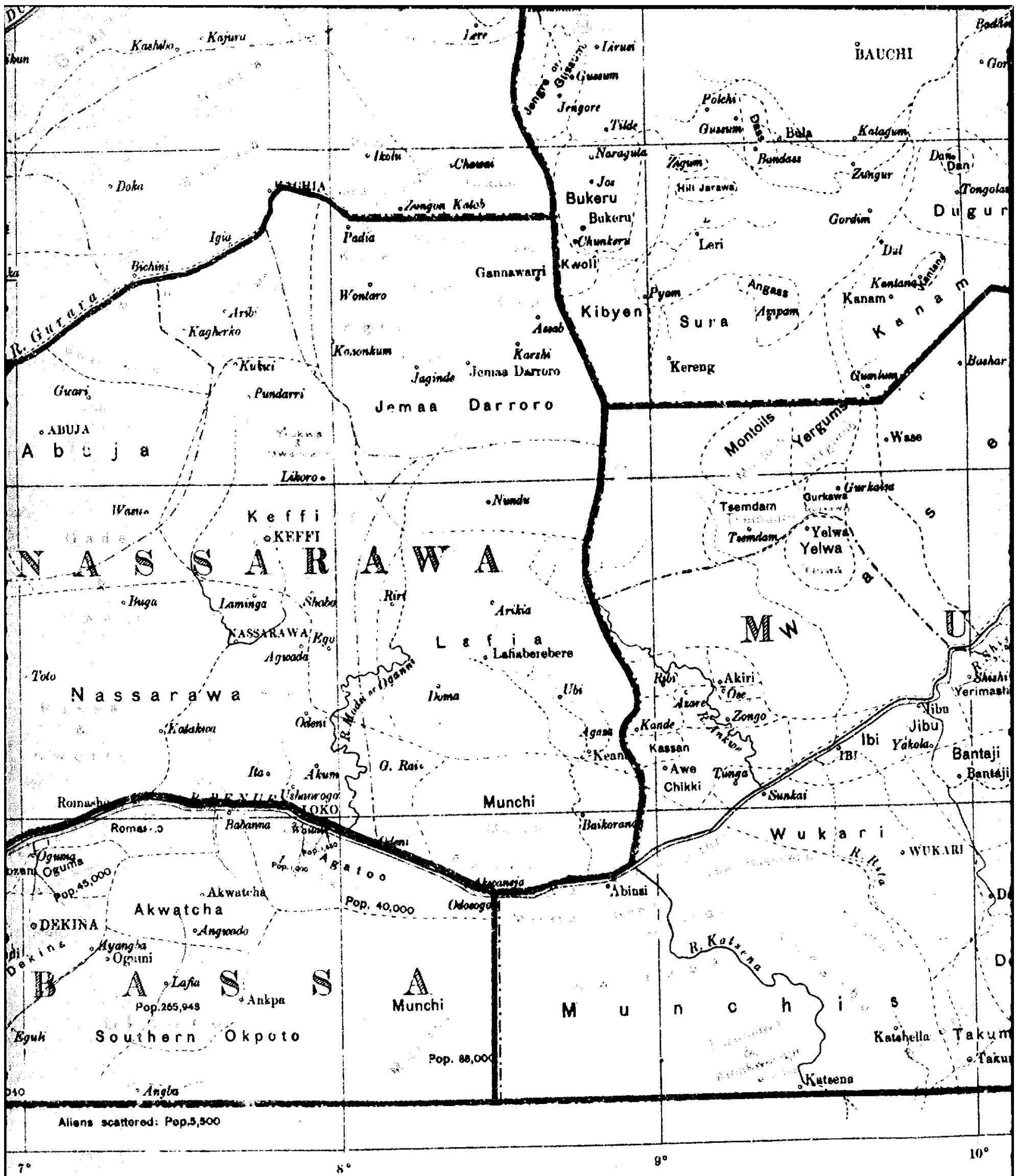

Buburum
Sunda Sunda
Gumshi
Machena
Katabri
Nguru
Dingas
Kachelari
Alangerori
Dalatori
Guji
Shami
DAMJERI
Garondoili
Geidam
Dilloua
Borsari
Galligati
Benzari
Gummel
Birni Hadeija
Bagilardi
GORGORAM
Gumsa
Bedigana
Karabiri
Guerki
Buduru
HADEIJA
Migja
Dekayawa
Katagum
Keiuri
Lunlowa
Biriri
Taura
Miga
Ringim
Jafum
Alagernu
Kerekere
Dalamari
Dumbum
Forsticum
Duchi
Yayu
Aquin
Buji
Bifnin-Kudu
Chera
Messau
Kila
Guaram
Gumari
Fika
Matuce
Ari
Wurji
Beserka
Fagau
Jimi
R. Gongola
Nafada
Gongola
Niugi
Muda
Darazo
Kalam
Birri
Ashaka
Ashidu
Duku
Gwurra Diggi
Kupto
Tilde
Tongo
Gulani
Zeri Zufi
Burihuri
Kunde
GOMBE
Golo
Bojude
Dhirri
Tubeler
Gola
Gadam
Gunna
Beni
Kirifi
Mbarra
Kafarati
Badlera
Ako
BAUCHI
Goram
Pop. 1000
Gol
Pop. 10,000
Pop. 3,000
Pop. 4,000
Polchi
Gora
Pali
Gussum
Bula
Katagum
Pop. 5,000
Pop. 1,550
Zigum
Bundass
Zungur
Dan
Tangale
Hill Jarawa
Tongolan
Duguri
Gordim
Pop. 20,000
Leri
Dul
Kiri
Lamurde
Kentana
Kanam
Pyam
Angass
Ampam
Groona
Sura
Ligri
Bamaka
Pop. 12,000
Dong
Kereng
Bushar
Djim
Gumlum

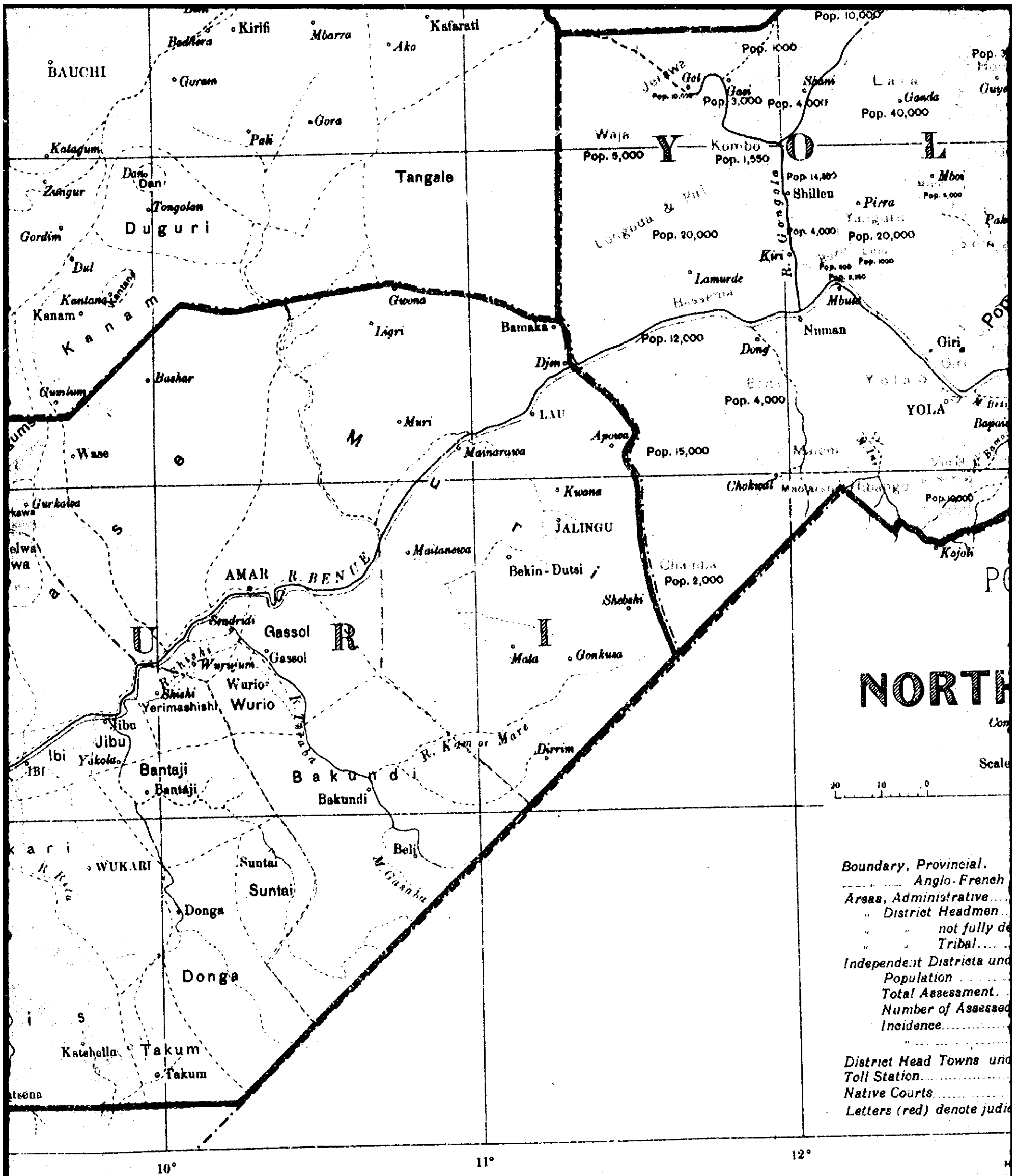

Mobber
North Kenembu
S. Kenembu
Mongonu
Ngelewa
Marte
Massine
Dikoa
Gaua
Darmaburi
Kuntaga
Bama
Urga
Muduve
German Frontier
Isge
Kobshi
Kofa
Uba
Mubi
Holma
Harabe
Billa Malabo
W. Mallam Kauriel
Gorete
R. BENUE
Kukawa
Gusa Mula
Bush
Rimboa
Gubio
Wulo
Ngunse
Kuli
Masu
Magumeri
Bissegua
Garza
Karabiri
Galligati
Shami
DAMJERI
Guji
Kakabu
Burgo
Karaguaro
Uje
MAIFONI
Yajua
GUJBA
Goneri
Manjin
West Marghi
East Marghi
N. Molgoi
S. Molgoi
Tibak
Dille
Musa
Pop. 1,500
Pop. 2,000
Pop. 10,000
Pop. 15,000
Pop. 1000
Pop. 3,000
Pop. 40,000
Pop. 1,550
Pop. 14,550
Pop. 20,000
Pop. 75,000
Pop. 12,000
Shillen
Pirra
Kiri
Lamurde
Mbula
Numan
Dong
Giri
Guyaku
Ganda
Zum
Hong
Zummu
Kofa
Malabo
Mboi
Pakin
Shani
Gol
Yasi
Mandugari
Kumgali
Masu
Kabadwa
Alkarga
Buchi
Kabi
Maini
Budum
Adubur
Gourulowa
Maragawa
Bargo
Dilloua
Geidam
Gunsa
Lanbera
Biriri
Jungul
Ngerma
Matue
Ala
Allaurgu
Mamuri
Ngorua
Malari
Galala
Kubdi
Busagwa
Magomeri
Kuburi
Gubio
Wudi
Kuntaga
Bama
Urga
Muduve
Isge
Kofa
Uba
Mubi
Holma
Harabe
Billa Malabo
W. Mallam Kauriel
Gorete
Mbula
Ibingo
R. BENUE
10°
11°
12°

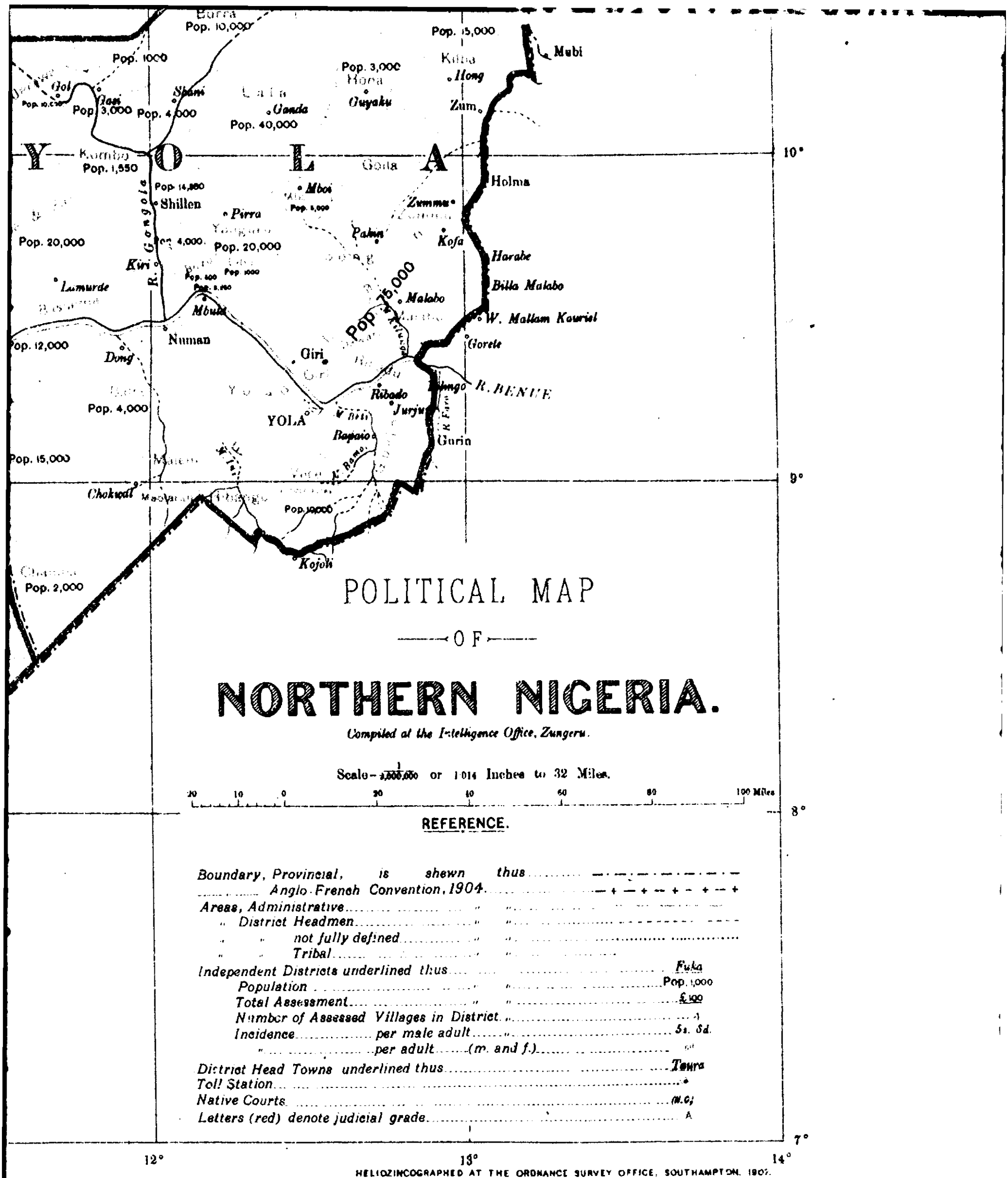

Shamaki
Don-Kade
Sarakin-Rano
Makama
Sarakin-Dawakin-Tsakkar-Gidda
Waziri
Galadima
Wombai
10°
9°
8°
7°
2°
3°
4°
Kenumbo
Malala
BUSSA
Wawa
Wawa
Pop. 1,264
Kaki
Yashikira
Cheryu
Leelia
KAIAMA
Kaiama
Pop. 1,246
Gbani
Yashikira
Pop. 1,257
Igboriu
Gid. Dogeri
Okuta
Tabira
Okuta
Pop. 1,665
Shanau
Ilesha
Pop. 631
Kishi
Ilesha
Old Oyo
Ajidungari
Igbote
ILORIN

G.S.G.S., 2248.


Zuguma
Bipagi
Bete
Sakpi
Patigi
ILORIN
Not yet arranged under District Heads
Share
Lafiagi
Mugwe
BIDA
AGAIE
Bokokma
Gurara
Gullu
Edzu
Gupa
Budon
Mopa
Sura
Akpura
Paiko
Zuma
Gussoro
KUTA
Pop. 54,640
ZUNGERU
Wushishi
Mikonkeri
Bosso
Doka
Gimmu
Fuka
Bichin
Gwari
ABUJA
Abuja
LAPAI
Gobi
Lapai Farms
Wasu
Nassar
Romasho
Mozum
DEKINA
Dekina
LOKOJA
Kabba
Okeli
Itobi
Eguti
Southern
Iddah
Aliens scattered: Po
Pop. 16,875
Kotonkarfi
Pop. 118,236
Pop. 29,018
Pop. 33,130
Pop. 46,010
Pop. 25,000
Pop. 45,000
Pop. 2,863
Pop. 12,622
Pop. 76,412
Pop. 5,785
Pop. 3,700
Pop. 1,264
Pop. 37,000
Pop. 22,000
Pop. 3,470
Pop. 5,000
Pop. 1,000
Pop. 265
Kaduna
Niger
Benue
Gurara
Kade
Ebo
Eggan
Wachi
Agaie
Kusoyaba
Ogbomosho
Ilorin
Lafiagi
Share
Bida
Lokoja
Abuja
Dekina
Kutu
Zungeru
Gussoro
5°
6°
7°


BAUCHI
Dugur
Kanam
Sura
Kibyen
Bukeru
Jemaa Darroro
Montoils
Yergum
Mwaghavul
Wukari
Munchi
Lafia
Nassarawa
NASSARAWA
Keffi
KEFFI
Abuja
ABUJA
Bichini
Igia
Doka
Kashiko
Kajuru
Kagherko
Kubwi
Pundarri
Gwari
Likoro
Wamu
Buga
Laminga
Shabo
Agwada
Toto
Katakwa
Odeni
Ita
Akum
Romashe
Romas
Bahanna
Oguma
Pop. 45,000
Akwatcha
Angwado
DEKINA
Ayangba
Ogumi
Lafia
Pop. 265,943
Ankpa
Southern Okpoto
Angba
Aliens scattered: Pop. 5,500
Pop. 40,000
Pop. 88,000
Munchi
Abinsi
Wukari
WUKARI
Katsena
Takum
Yelwa
Gurkawa
Tsemdam
Bula
Bundass
Kataguma
Zungur
Gordim
Dal
Kanam
Kereng
Angass
Pyem
Lere
Ikolu
Padia
Wontaro
Assab
Karshi
Jemaa Darroro
Jaginde
Kaoonkum
Gannawarri
Kwoll
Chunkoru
Jos
Narayula
Jengre
Gussum
Tilde
Polchi
Lari
Hill Jarawa
Akiri
Ose
Zongo
Kande
Kassan
Awe
Chikki
Tunga
Sunkai
Ibi
Jibu
Yakola
Bantaji
Yerimashi
Shushi
Tongolas
Dan
Bushar
Wase
Gurkawa
Yelwa
Tsemdam
Arikia
Lafiabereberebere
Ibma
Ubi
Agasa
Keana
Akwa
Baikorana
Odeni
Akwanoja
Odoroga
Katsella
R. Gurara
R. Mada or Oganni
R. Rafa
R. Katsena
R. Kwa
R. Tinkwa
Dekina
Eguh
Aliens scattered: Pop. 5,500
7°
8°
9°
10°


BAUCHI
Kirifi
Mbarra
Kafarati
Ako
Badlara
Guram
Gora
Pali
Katagum
Zungur
Dan
Tongolan
Tangale
Duguri
Gordim
Dul
Kantana
Kanam
Gwona
Ligri
Barnaka
Bashar
Gumlum
Muri
Djen
LAU
Mainaruwa
Aporea
Wase
Gurkawa
Kwana
JALINGU
Maitanowa
Bekin-Dutsi
AMAR
R. BENUE
Sendridi
Gassol
Wurgum
Wurio
Shishi
Yerimashishi
Jibu
Ibi
Yakola
Bantaji
Bakundi
Dirrim
Beli
WUKARI
Suntai
Donga
Katsholla
Takum
Shebshi
Mata
Gonkwa
Pop. 10,000
Pop. 1000
Jerawa
Goi
Jari
Pop. 3,000
Pop. 4,000
Shani
Lala
Ganda
Pop. 40,000
Waja
Pop. 5,000
Kombo
Pop. 1,550
Shillen
Pirra
Pop. 20,000
Lamurde
Kiri
R. Gongola
Mbula
Numan
Pop. 12,000
Dong
Giri
Pop. 4,000
YOLA
Pop. 15,000
Chokwal
Kojoli
Pop. 2,000
NORTH
Scale
Boundary, Provincial.
Anglo-French
Areas, Administrative
District Headmen
not fully de
Tribal
Independent Districts und
Population
Total Assessment
Number of Assessed
Incidence
District Head Towns und
Toll Station
Native Courts
Letters (red) denote judi
10°
11°
12°



HELIOZINCOGRAPHED AT THE ORDNANCE SURVEY OFFICE, SOUTHAMPTON, 1905.

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.
556	Basutoland ...	1906–1907
557	East Africa Protectorate ...	"
558	Uganda Protectorate ...	"
559	Swaziland ...	"
560	St. Helena ...	1907
561	Ceylon ...	"
562	Falkland Islands ...	"
563	Gibraltar ...	"
564	Ashanti ...	"
565	Colonial Survey Committee ...	1907–1908
566	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast ...	1907
567	Seychelles ...	"
568	Bermuda ...	"
569	Weihaiwei ...	"
570	Hong Kong ...	"
571	Malta ...	1907–1908
572	British Honduras ...	1907
573	Gold Coast ...	"
574	Nyasaland Protectorate ...	1907–1908
575	Bahamas ...	"
576	Gambia ...	1907
577	St. Vincent ...	1907–1908
578	Turks and Caicos ...	1907
579	St. Lucia ...	"
580	Fiji ...	"
581	Mauritius ...	"
582	Straits Settlements ...	"
583	Southern Nigeria ...	"
584	Imperial Institute ...	1906–1907
585	Barbados ...	1907–1908
586	Somaliland Protectorate ...	"
587	Trinidad and Tobago ...	"
588	Sierra Leone ...	1907
589	British Guiana ...	1907–1908
590	Grenada ...	1907
591	Leeward Islands ...	1907–1908
592	East Africa Protectorate ...	"
593	Bechuanaland Protectorate ...	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
49	East Africa Protectorate ...	Veterinary Department.
50	British Colonies, &c. ...	Cotton Cultivation.
51	Southern Nigeria ...	Forest Administration.
52	South Africa ...	Native Education.
53	East Africa Protectorate ...	Veterinary Bacteriological Work, 1907–8.
54	Newfoundland ...	Governor's Visit to the Micmac Indians.
55	Cape Colony ...	Rietfontein Area.
56	Turks Islands ...	Salt Industry.