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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 377.

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

REPORT FOR 1901.

(For Report for 1900–1901, *see* No. 346.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
January, 1903.

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No. 377.

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

(For Report for 1900–1901 *see* No. 346.)

HIGH COMMISSIONER SIR F. LUGARD to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Government House, Zungeru,
Northern Nigeria,
October 10, 1902.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the Annual Report for this Protectorate for the year 1901. In accordance with instructions, this Report covers the period from January 1st to December 31st instead of, as heretofore, the Financial Year.

2. I attach also copy of the annual Medical Report for 1901 for simultaneous publication if you should think fit.

I have, &c.,
F. D. LUGARD,
High Commissioner.

Enclosure 1.

REPORT.

Northern Nigeria.—January 1st to December 31st, 1901.

General.

The Report submitted by me on May 1st, 1901, covered the period to March 31st, 1901. The events therefore which occurred during the first three months of the year under review have already been reported. These included the expeditions to Kontagora and Bida and the inclusion of these provinces under the Administration, and also the arrival of the French expedition under Captain Lenfant for the re-victualling of the French posts on the Upper Niger by means of a flotilla of boats traversing the rapids.

In the first week in April I proceeded to Lagos (en route to England on leave) to meet the Governor of that Colony and the High Commissioner of Southern Nigeria, with a view to discussing various questions in which we had a common interest. By the courtesy of Sir William MacGregor it was arranged that we should travel by the new railway to its terminus at Ibadan (125 miles) so as to personally view the construction.

Having spent two or three days at Lagos I proceeded to England, and Mr. Wallace, C.M.G., Senior Resident, administered the Government during my absence. I returned on November 18th. The most interesting events of the year, apart from the Kontagora-Bida expedition, were the construction of the small section of light railway from Wushishi, the expedition to Yola, and the despatch of a strong contingent to Southern Nigeria to take part in the Aro expedition.

Light railway and new capital.

The genesis of the railway was as follows:—

In accordance with proposals I had made prior to the transfer of the administration of the Protectorate to the Crown, and which had met with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, I despatched early in 1900 various strongly organised parties to explore and survey the country lying between the Kaduna river and the eastern highlands, with special reference to the selection of a site for the headquarters of the Administration, which should be away from the malarial Niger valley, and more in touch with the political centres of the Haussa states.

The highlands of Bautshi offer plateaux rising from 2,000 to 3,000 feet, but it would practically be impossible to supply the needs of an administrative centre at a great distance from the river and without any means of communication other than human transport which involves prohibitive cost and is difficult to obtain. Nor did the surveys disclose any means of surmounting the escarpment by means of a light railway otherwise than at a very great outlay and

the loss of several years in construction. I decided, therefore, to utilise the waterway of the Kaduna, and early in the year under review I personally selected a site on a small affluent of the river, and situated some 12 miles beyond Wushishi, a large village at the extreme limit of navigation. This point can, however, only be reached by river steamers during 3 months at most in the year, viz., from middle July to middle of October, and even in this brief period the fluctuations in rise and fall are so rapid and uncertain that it is dangerous to ascend beyond Bari-Juko, 10 miles lower down. These reasons rendered the construction of a light line imperative. Already, in 1900, I had pushed up building material to Wushishi for some 20 wooden houses. These had been sent out to complete the original requirements of the West African Frontier Force and as the first instalment of the houses for the Civil staff, and the effort to reserve them for erection at the new site of course compelled me to adopt every conceivable shift to do without them. During 1900 and 1901, therefore, Europeans having been living as best they could, doubled up in quarters and occasionally in tents. The problem of transporting this mass of material (rapidly deteriorating as it was) over the 12 miles from Wushishi to Zungeru (the new capital) was a serious one, and the cost of porterage even for this 12 miles, and even had it been obtainable, would, I calculated, have been but little less than the cost of laying a light surface railway line. The Secretary of State concurred in the construction of such a line, and soon after I had left Nigeria (in April) Mr. Eaglesome, Director of Public Works, commenced the location and earthwork; while I, in England, arranged the shipment of the material. It must be remembered that 12 months before Mr. Eaglesome began work Wushishi had hardly been visited by Europeans, that for the greater part of 1900, during the absence of the troops in Ashanti, the armies of Kontagora and Bida had laid waste the country, and the villages were deserted and the crops unsown, and that the Gwari and Bassa tribes who inhabit this district are at best pagan savages. The difficulties of organising labour in such circumstances were very great, the more so that an appeal for carriers for the Aro Expedition in Southern Nigeria again swept the labour market at the very time that labour was needed most. West Africa does not bear a reputation for rapidity in work, but I venture to think that it would not be easy to find a parallel for the work done by the Crown Agents and Messrs. Shelford in England, and Mr. Eaglesome in Africa, in this comparatively small undertaking. In May the final sanction for the line was given, and the rails were rolled in Leeds, and the first steps for the location were made in Africa, and before Christmas the first train steamed into Zungeru. The line, of course, is rough, and follows the contours of the ground. The greatest gradient is 1 in 66, and smallest radius of curve is 819 feet, viz., 70 degrees.

Though the end of the year saw the first train into Zungeru, several bridges remained for completion, and the line will need straightening and improving gradually, and must be extended to Bari-Juko (where the navigable river really ends) and eventually to the Niger.

Other works.

During my absence from Nigeria, the construction of the small piece of railway and the erection of two more bungalows at Lokoja, and the completion of the transfer of the Workshops from Quendon to Lokoja, were the most important works undertaken. The latter task was rapidly accomplished, and at a small cost, and we are now able to execute all repairs to our own steamers (except to hulls, where a slipway is required), and to saw up baulks of timber, &c., while the condenser has proved an invaluable boon, and since its introduction dysentery has been unknown at Lokoja. Progress was also made with the Jail and the Magazine at Lokoja, both of them substantial brick structures of some small pretensions. The bricks were burned on the spot, and are of quite first class quality. They are turned out at about 12*s.* to 14*s.* per 1,000, whereas I believe that on the Coast locally made bricks are valued at £3 per 1,000. Unfortunately, I have not yet been able to discover lime, and our mortar, therefore, consists of adhesive mud pointed and faced with weak cement. A small subsidiary Jail was begun at Jebba, and several additional wooden bungalows for the Civil Staff were erected at Lokoja, and many other minor works of urgent necessity were undertaken. The completion of the line and these other works occupied the Staff, nor were there available funds to take in hand the more urgently needed sanitary reforms at Lokoja and many other matters of very pressing importance which had to stand over.

The Sapper Company, meanwhile, under Captain Molesworth, commenced the construction at the new headquarters of large and substantial Public Offices of locally made bricks and stone. As this masonry work did not depend on imported material it was begun as soon as the site was selected, and before the construction of the railway, which would later bring the roofing and flooring materials, &c.

Political. Kontagora and Bida.

In my previous report I have related the causes which led to the overthrow of Kontagora (which took place in the beginning of the year under review) as well as to the reasons which compelled me to replace the Emir of Bida by the Chief whom the Niger Company had appointed and whom the Ex-Emir had ousted. Unfortunately, my estimates for the year involved so many questions of considerable importance, that sanction was not obtained until September 1st (instead of April 1st) and in consequence the increased staff of Political Officers for which I had made provision by economies elsewhere, was not appointed until near the end of the year (practically at the same time as I myself returned, in November). Sokoto

had not responded to my invitation that he should nominate a new Emir for Kontagora, and the deposed Emir, in spite of repeated protests from his suzerain, collected a great concourse of followers, and became a free-booter and slave-raider in the territories of the Emirs of Zaria and Katsena (not yet under the control of the Administration). The province of Nupe (Bida) however, one of the largest and most important of the Haussa States, offered a marked contrast. Under the sympathetic and indefatigable control of the Resident (Major Burdon) who was transferred from the Lower Benue to that post, the new Emir (a man of great ability) rapidly began to learn what was required of him under British rule. He found that, while oppression and slave-trading or raiding would not be tolerated, the Government had every wish, not merely to support but to augment his power, to enable him to collect his ancient tribute and to assist him to assess it fairly, to deal with turbulent pagan tribes and relieve him of the expense and trouble of all armed intervention, and finally, that it was not the intention of the Government to interfere with the institution of domestic slavery *vi et armis* but to gradually substitute a better form of labour contract. (The British Courts, however, of course, supported the assertion of freedom by any slave who could show any grounds of cruelty by his master, or who had been recently enslaved.) The result has been a most cordial co-operation on the part of the Emir whom I believe to be thoroughly loyal and progressive; results achieved by the devotion to his work and enthusiasm for it displayed by Major Burdon, and his assistant, Mr. Goldsmith.

Yola.

Meantime, in the extreme east of the Protectorate, the Emir of Yola was becoming more and more impossible. This man was a fine type of the Fulani ruler, well educated, but possessed with a religious fanaticism, which rendered him extremely intolerant of European "infidels." In spite of his treaties with the Niger Company, he had compelled them to haul down their flag on their trading hulk (they were not allowed to have a station ashore). He and the neighbouring Emir of Bautshi carried on a traffic in slaves, which were imported from German territory in great numbers and sent throughout the Haussa States, while the trade routes were closed, and the merchants appealed for forcible intervention. September is practically the only month during which the Benue is navigable as far as Yola, and, as matters had well nigh reached a crisis, Mr. Wallace was instructed to organise an expedition to deal with the situation in my absence. Colonel Morland, Commandant, himself took command of a force consisting of 15 Officers, including Medical Officers, 7 British non-commissioned Officers, 4 guns, 4 Maxims, and 365 Rank and File, and the steamers conveying this expedition reached the walls of Yola on the 2nd September. The Emir, who has of late years been reported to be hardly sane, would not

listen to reason or the conciliatory offers made, and the force attacked the town. The Emir's house, a large enclosure surrounded by a high wall, was defended obstinately, the fighting having been reinforced by some 60 deserters from Rabeh's army, who were well armed with modern rifles. In addition, the Emir had the two French cannons presented to him in 1892 by Lieutenant Mizon (in violation of the pledge he had given). These were crammed with grape and effectively used. They were trained on the main street, and discharged at point blank as the assaulting party turned a corner. One soldier's leg was carried away, but Major McClintock charged and captured the guns before they could be again loaded. Our casualties in this affair were Colonel Morland and Major McClintock and 37 men wounded and 2 killed. The enemy suffered severely, and the Emir fled with a small following. The acknowledged heir was installed in his place on the usual conditions of appointment.

Bornu. French action.

In my last Report I described how during 1900 Rabeh had been defeated and killed by the French, how his son, Fad-el-Allah, had succeeded to the command of his father's army, and in accordance with his dying commands had appealed to the British for protection, promising to obey the orders of the Administration. The situation was not without difficulty. On the one hand it was not agreeable to me to accept overtures from an African potentate who had been in conflict with a friendly European Power, holding strongly as I do, that co-operation and mutual assistance between Europeans is of vital importance in Africa. Our neighbours, the French, have not at all times made it easy to carry out this view, but I am persuaded that the cause has often been due (perhaps on both sides to a regrettable inclination to believe the untrue and exaggerated reports spread by natives, which has converted a healthy rivalry into a bitter one. For instance, I believe that Major McClintock injudiciously presented Fad-el-Allah with a shot gun, of his own, and that from this trivial incident a report reached the French that the British Authorities had given many hundred rifles to Fad-el-Allah, with which to attack them. Incredible and absolutely untrue as this rumour was, I believe that it found credence with the French Officers on the spot. To return, however, to Fad-el-Allah. Apart from the natural hesitation in receiving as a friend the man who had been fighting the French, was the important consideration that so large and well-armed a body of seasoned veterans would constitute a serious difficulty in that part of the Protectorate. Their methods and mode of life, for years, had been those of uncivilised victors among a ruined and conquered people, and I know too well, by my own experience, the barbarities of which the Nilotic Soudanese are capable when unrestrained, to suppose that their rule and their methods would be tolerable to us. On the other hand the Ashanti and

Aro expeditions, and the urgent need of the Protectorate troops elsewhere within its own boundaries, made it advisable, if possible, to avoid a conflict which would require a strong force at a great distance, while the method in which Fad-el-Allah had thrown himself on British protection and mercy made it difficult to attack him without cause, the more so that the Resident on the Upper Benue had received his messengers in a friendly way and led them to hope for protection. Mr. Wallace sent Major McClintock to meet Fad-el-Allah, and to report on the situation. He was received with acclamations as a friend, and treated with great hospitality, and he himself formed a high opinion of Fad-el-Allah, who appears to have been a most gallant soldier and a capable and determined ruler. Major McClintock's report was wholly in favour of recognising Fad-el-Allah as Emir of Bornu. Not long after Major McClintock's return, rumours came that Fad-el-Allah had been attacked by the French at Gujba, 150 miles within British territory, and himself killed, and his force annihilated. Such a violation of the frontiers of a friendly State appeared too incredible to be true, and I determined to investigate the whole matter thoroughly. Such was the situation at the end of 1901. The subsequent action taken in this matter belongs to the current year.

Aro expedition of Southern Nigeria.

His Majesty's Government having approved of an expedition against the Aro tribes, who inhabit the central portion of Southern Nigeria, between the Niger and the Cross Rivers, Northern Nigeria undertook for the 3rd time in 2 years to supply a contingent to assist in operations outside the Protectorate. As a matter of fact a Commander (Lieutenant-Colonel) and Staff Officer, a Medical Officer, and Nurse, and a body of 823 carriers were supplied in addition to the 300 troops promised. They left the Protectorate in October, 1901, and the operations were still in progress at the close of the year.

The northern Haussa States.

I still found it impossible to get in touch with Sokoto, Gando, Kano, and Katsona, the great centres of the northern Haussa States, but Zaria, with whom our occupation of Zungeru and Wushishi had brought us in contact, was ostensibly friendly. Bornu and Bautshi remained *terræ incognitæ*. The great paucity of Political Officers to which I made frequent allusion in my last report had, I am profoundly glad to say, been to a considerable extent remedied by the provision made in the Estimates for 1901, but it was not till the end of the year, on my return to Nigeria, that I was able to appoint officers to the various Provinces and for the first time organise something like an efficient staff.

West African Frontier Force,

In my last report I made but an incidental allusion to the Ashanti War. The troops returned at the close of the year 1900, and had hardly reached their stations by the beginning

Ashanti war. of the year under review. It may, therefore, be interesting to note the following particulars. The first intimation of the urgent need for assistance reached me on the 15th April, 1900. On the 19th April a Company under command of Captain (now Brevet Major) Hall proceeded by forced marches from Jebba to Lagos, and Lieutenant Wilkinson followed with another on the 10th June, 1900. On the 1st May, 1900, 1½ Companies, under Captain (now local Lieutenant-Colonel) Wilkinson, proceeded via Burutu, and on the 8th May I recalled Colonel (now Sir James) Willcocks, who was on his way to join the survey parties in the neighbourhood of Zaria, and he proceeded to the Gold Coast to take command of the whole campaign. In all, 25 Officers, 27 British Non-Commissioned Officers, 4 Doctors, and 2 Nursing Sisters, with 1,229 rank and file and 300 carriers, were sent from Northern Nigeria. This was a notable effort when it is remembered that the South African War had already reduced the roster to an almost dangerous degree; that the administration had only been taken over three months; the small Civil Staff had only begun to arrive; and that the country was in a state of unrest, owing to the long-drawn negotiations between Government and the Royal Niger Company and consequent uncertainty into which affairs had gradually and inevitably drifted. This had found an echo in the attitude of the natives, and there was not wanting during the absence of the bulk of the troops many of the elements which go to produce a crisis. It speaks no less well for the discipline and organisation of the Force that this period of strain, when all ranks were doing more than double duties, was successfully tided over, than that the forces despatched to Ashanti behaved well in a very trying and arduous campaign. Sir James Willcocks, I believe placed special reliance on the Northern Nigeria troops, and he reported to me in the highest possible terms of their uncomplaining endurance of exceptional hardships, their gallantry in action, and the sterling qualities as soldiers which they displayed throughout the campaign. The following is resumé of the part the troops of Northern Nigeria took in the campaign:—

Major Hall, on the 23rd May, attacked Kokofu with 400 men and 1 75-millimetre gun, but was unable to capture it. Casualties were Sergeant Griggs, Royal Artillery, and 6 men wounded.

On the 26th and 28th May, Lieutenant Beamish, in command of an escort to carriers, was attacked near Dompoassi, he dispersed the enemy and burnt the town. Four soldiers and 1 carrier were killed and 15 wounded.

On the 6th June, at Dompoassi, after the column had been unable to drive off the enemy, Colour-Sergeant Mackenzie charged at the head of one Company and dispersed the enemy. Casualties were Lieutenants Edwards, Royal Artillery, and O'Malley severely wounded, Colour-Sergeant Mackenzie

wounded; rank and file—6 killed, 8 severely and 44 slightly wounded.

On the 12th June, at Kwissa, Captain Melliss, with 250 rank and file, was attacked and had casualties—Corporal Philpot wounded, 1 man killed, 6 soldiers and 3 carriers wounded.

On the 16th June Captain Wilson, with 112 rank and file, was attacked near Dompoassi. Captain Wilson was killed, Sergeant Payne, Royal Army Medical Corps, wounded; rank and file—6 soldiers killed, 25 soldiers and 16 carriers wounded.

On the 3rd July 100 rank and file and 1 75-millimetre gun, in a column, under Colonel Burroughs, attacked Kokofu unsuccessfully. Battalion Sergeant-Major Bosher was wounded, 3 men killed, 21 soldiers and 13 gun carriers wounded.

On the 13th July, under Colonel Willcocks, 700 rank and file and 2 75-millimetre guns advanced on Kumassi. Captain Eden, on the 14th charged enemy and repulsed them; 1 man severely and 3 slightly wounded, later in the day 1 man was wounded.

On 15th July the rearguard was attacked, but the enemy was repulsed by Major Beddoes. The advance guard was also attacked, and Major Melliss wounded. Kumassi was relieved after the stockade had been breached by our 75-millimetre guns, which did tremendous execution among the enemy. Casualties—2 killed, 1 severely and 11 slightly wounded.

Captain Eden and one Company left on the 17th July to garrison Kumassi.

On the 22nd July, Colonel Morland, with 400 rank and file and 3 75-millimetre guns, attacked and captured Kokofu, having surprised the enemy. Casualties—Nil.

Captain Wright took charge of native levies.

On the 26th July, Major Beddoes, with 400 rank and file and 1 75-millimetre gun, left with a column to attack the war camp near Dompoassi and after 3 days' hard marching was attacked by the enemy at Yankoma, and after fighting all day until 4 p.m., utterly routed the enemy, and returned next day unmolested to Dompoassi. Casualties—Major Beddoes and Lieutenant Phillips, Royal Artillery, severely wounded, Captain Monck-Mason and Colour-Sergeant Blair slightly wounded, 1 man killed, 6 severely and 25 slightly wounded.

On the 6th August, Major Melliss, with 300 rank and file and 1 75-millimetre gun, attacked a stockade three-quarters mile from Kumassi, and charged with Captain Merrick, Royal Artillery, and Sergeant Foster. The enemy stood at first, but afterwards ran, the men charging right through the camp. Sergeant Foster was severely wounded, Major Melliss and Captain Biss wounded, 1 man killed, and 7 wounded.

On 7th August, the same column, under Colonel Burroughs, attacked by night a war camp 1½ miles from Kumassi on Kokofu road. Casualties—Nil.

On the 31st August, at Ojesu, one Company, under Lieutenant-Colonel Brake, assisted to rush the enemy Casualties—1 man killed, and 2 wounded.

For some time the troops went out with small columns or rested.

On the 22nd September, two Companies, in a column, under Colonel Montanaro, charged at Dinassi, and utterly routed the enemy. Major Mellis led the charge. Casualties—Captain Stevenson killed, Major Melliss wounded, 1 man killed, and 6 wounded.

On the 30th September, at Obassa, a Company, under Major Melliss, assisted in charging and utterly defeating the enemy, who were making their last great stand, Colonel Willcocks being in personal command of the attack. Casualties—Major Melliss severely wounded, Captain Willans slightly wounded. Soldiers Nil.

This practically ended the part the Northern Nigeria troops took in the campaign.

The following rewards in recognition of service were bestowed on members of the Northern Nigeria Regiment:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Willcocks.—Brevet Colonel, K.C.M.G.

Major Morland, 1st Northern Nigeria Regiment.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Wilkinson, 2nd Northern Nigeria Regiment.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel (had been transferred to Gold Coast Establishment).

Captain Melliss, 1st Northern Nigeria Regiment.—Victoria Cross, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel.

Captain Beddoes, 2nd Northern Nigeria Regiment.—Brevet Major.

Captain Hall, 1st Northern Nigeria Regiment.—Brevet Major.

Captain Bryan, 1st Northern Nigeria Regiment.—Brevet Major.

Captain Eden, 2nd Northern Nigeria Regiment.—Brevet Major.

Captain Edwards, R.A., Royal Artillery.—Brevet Major.

Captain Wright, 1st Northern Nigeria Regiment.—Distinguished Service Order.

Captain O'Malley, 2nd Northern Nigeria Regiment.—Distinguished Service Order.

Captain Willans, Army Service Corps.—Brevet Major.

Colour-Sergeant Mackenzie, 1st Northern Nigeria Regiment.—Victoria Cross.

Sergeant A. Major.—Distinguished Conduct Medal.

Sergeant Blair.—Distinguished Conduct Medal.

Sergeant Foster.—Distinguished Conduct Medal.

Bugler Moma.—Distinguished Conduct Medal.

Private Ojo Oyo.—Distinguished Conduct Medal.

All ranks received the Medal for Ashanti, and those participating in the relief of Kumassi received a clasp inscribed "Kumassi"; and in the King's Speech at the opening of Parliament on the 14th of February, 1901, reference was made to "the endurance and gallantry" of the native troops, "ably commanded by Sir James Willcocks and led by British Officers," by which the resistance of the Ashantis and the exceptional difficulties of the climate, the season, and the country, had been overcome.

In April, 1901, the Northern Nigeria troops again furnished a detachment for foreign service (in Ashanti) consisting of 9 Officers, 7 British Non-Commissioned Officers, 2 75-millimetre, and 4 Maxim guns, 30 gun carriers, and 625 rank and file. They returned in October, 1901. Their conduct and discipline was the subject of especial praise by His Excellency the Governor of the Gold Coast, and was commended by the Secretary of State.

West African Frontier Force, General.

On the departure of Sir James Willcocks in May, 1900, Colonel Kemball, Second in Command, had become Acting Commandant till he went on leave in April, 1901. Colonel Morland then assumed command of the troops in Northern Nigeria, and he was permanently appointed to this post on the resignation of Sir James Willcocks on the 23rd July, 1901, Colonel Kemball having been made Inspector-General of all the Colonial troops in West Africa. The efficiency of the Force has been well maintained in every way under Colonel Morland. It devolved upon him to make all arrangements for the contingent for the Aro Expedition, and he commanded the Yola Expedition in person. During the year, a large number of men became time-expired, having been enlisted in Lagos in 1897 and early in 1898 for 3 years only. Recruiting has been successful, and the Force has been maintained practically at full strength. In the Estimates for the year provision was made for the Northern Nigeria Regiment of the West African Frontier Force from the Grant-in-Aid for the Protectorate, and they ceased to be a separate entity paid for by a special Parliamentary Grant. With the assumption of the administration by the Crown such a system had become obsolete, since the Medical, Transport, and Marine Services, &c., &c., were all part of the Civil Service. Reduplication

and unnecessary accounting work has thus been avoided and substantial economies have resulted from the change.

Revenue and Imports.

Northern Nigeria has conformed to the changes in the Customs duties which were made by Southern Nigeria and Lagos at which ports the duties on all goods imported for Northern Nigeria are collected. These consist (1) of consignments in bulk by the Niger Company for their factories in Northern Nigeria; and (2) of imports in small quantities by innumerable petty traders and caravans of duty-paid goods from the adjoining Protectorates. The value of goods actually imported into Northern Nigeria by the Niger Company in 1901 was £92,597, showing a total of £11,257 10*s.* paid in duties as against £9,359 12*s.* 3*d.* in 1900, an increase of £1,897 17*s.* 9*d.* A detailed list of Imports with values and duties is given in Table "A," for which I am indebted to the Agent-General of the Company, who has been good enough to furnish me with this and the other detailed statements attached. These figures, however, afford no real gauge of the trade of Northern Nigeria, and the amount of the Customs collected on it at the Coast Ports. The Agent-General informs me that a large part of the consignments made to the Company's factories in the Northern part of Southern Nigeria are carried at once by native merchants into Northern Nigeria for sale. From these stations alone he estimates the amount to be £20,150 paying a duty of £5,062, *vide* Table "B," while it is practically impossible to form even an approximate estimate of the market which Northern Nigeria offers to native traders who purchase from the Company's other stations, or from Messrs. Holt and Company and German Houses in Southern Nigeria, or import for themselves.

The Lagos revenue (apart from Spirits, which form a large proportion of the total revenue from imports, and which are entirely prohibited in Northern Nigeria) increased largely, I believe, in 1900, and still more in 1901 (the actual figures are not published, but the estimated increase in the former year was about £20,000), viz., since the restrictions which the Royal Niger Company imposed for self-protection on their inland frontiers were abolished. The Agent-General estimates the value of imports from Lagos (Cottons and Sundries) at £20,000, paying a duty of £2,000 to Lagos, but this refers to the imports into the riveraine towns of Shonga, Lafiaji, Egga, Jebba, and Lokoja, with which alone the Niger Company have dealings, and does not include the enormous imports which come from Illorin, and are there bartered for the native produce brought down by caravans from Haussaland (estimated at £10,000 in 3 months). All these imports have paid duty at Lagos ports. In addition, very large sums are paid to artisans and others, and remitted to and spent in Lagos. I hope, in my next annual report, to be able to give fuller details on this subject, and to report an even

greater increase of the trade conducted by native caravans and traders, but, since there are no Customs Stations on the frontiers to tabulate statistics, it is difficult to obtain precise and accurate knowledge.

Exports.

The value of the exports by the Niger Company from Northern Nigeria increased during 1901 by 1,400 tons, value £14,500. No statistics are available to gauge the exports by native traders but there is reason to believe that there was a more than proportionate increase in the trade conducted by them. Table "C" shows the export trade of the Company (from Northern Nigeria) in detail with the nature of the exports, and Table "D" gives a comparative statement of the total trade of the Company with Northern Nigeria in 1900 and 1901. During the year under review the Company's retail cash receipts in the Protectorate increased by nearly £12,000, viz., from £31,734 in 1900 to £43,685 in 1901.

Prospects Trade.

In my report for the current year (1902) I confidently hope to be able to show a most satisfactory development of trade due to the pacification of Bornu, Yola, Bautshi, and Zaria. The figures already given show considerable progress in 1901, chiefly from the settlement of the Nupe (Bida) province (shea) and the opening up of the Yola market (gum arabic) which gave a stimulus to trade on the Benue. The two tasks which most urgently presented themselves at the end of last year (the year under review) were (1) to render the trade routes safe from the raiders and marauders whose pastime it was to loot and murder traders, and (2) to deal with the unrest in Kano and Katsena, which our advance north towards Zaria and the establishment of the new Capital in that direction had caused. Trade cannot, indeed, be established on a satisfactory basis until the northern Haussa States are included in the "Provinces" of the Protectorate and the trade routes rendered safe for small traders. Once this is accomplished I look to a great and rapid development. In discussing the trade of Northern Nigeria it must be borne in mind that the imports consist solely of articles (*vide* Table "A"), which tend to the progress and civilisation of the country. Spirits which form, by far, the greater part of the combined revenues of Southern Nigeria and Lagos are excluded. Were they to be imported (which I trust will never be) the revenues of Northern Nigeria would, doubtless, increase more than a hundred fold. The development of a trade consisting of imports of cottons, salt, and utensils, instead of liquor, and the substitution of these for the enormous traffic in slaves (especially with German Adamawa) which has hitherto engaged the enterprise of the keen native traders of this Protectorate, is not a matter which can be accomplished without the expenditure of considerable initial capital. The produce of the country (Shea Nuts, &c.), cannot, with profit, reach the markets on the

Niger unless roads are made capable of carrying carts, and unless draught transport is introduced. This vast country (about one-third the size of British India) cannot be controlled, and the trade routes rendered safe, without an adequate administrative staff and sufficient troops, and especially police, to admit of the small garrisons and police patrols necessary in every country in the world. These things (and some others, such as the creating of a Forestry Department for the conservation and extension of the growth of rubber and other economical products) are essentials, and if the British nation is not prepared to bear the cost of an enterprise which promises good returns, and already shows substantial progress, it were better that it had never undertaken it.

It is reported to me from every province that the people are rebuilding old towns (burnt by the slave-raiders), and that lands are coming into cultivation. This state of things, of course, gives rise to endless land questions and disputes, as well as to very many slavery cases, and the work of the Residents of Provinces is more than they can accomplish. It will be necessary to augment the staff next year.

Taxation of Natives.

A proposal, by Mr. Wallace, to collect a tribute from Chiefs in aid of the revenue was provisionally approved by the Secretary of State subject to any policy I might, on my return, find it necessary or advisable to adopt in this very important question. In order, however, that there should not appear to be any divergence between the policy of Mr. Wallace and myself, and no absence of continuity in the principles of the Administration, it was to be made clear to the Chiefs that the imposition was temporary and subject to my confirmation. It was thought that by such a tentative measure the feelings of the people might be better gauged. I am, however, myself of opinion that the Protectorate has not yet reached the stage of development when direct taxation is advisable. Taxes collected in kind are worth little from the point of view of revenue, for their collection is costly, and their intrinsic value at distances in the interior small. Direct taxation, whether in the form of a hut or poll tax, or as a tribute from Chiefs, is misunderstood, and much resented by natives in an early stage of development, and tends to constant friction, and the infliction of fines and punishments for default. While, therefore, maintaining the absolute right of the Government to levy such a tax in return for the benefits conferred, I consider that it should be deferred, and generally speaking should not be instituted, until a popoulation has accepted a coin currency, which marks a certain stage in their progress and at the same time renders the collection feasible. Moreover (as I pointed out in my last report) in a country like Nigeria, which has for so many years been given up to slave-raiding and slave-trading, the abolition of these practices deals so heavy a blow to the revenues and standing of the principal

Chiefs that it is an achievement in itself to restore the equilibrium by legitimate means, viz., by affording them facilities for collecting a fair revenue from their subordinate villages without calling upon them, at present, to pay a portion of this to Government. Direct taxation may, however, in my view be applied to native traders, and may, in the case of the ordinary population, take the form of assistance in public works. The latter I have used every effort to institute where feasible.

The development of this matter, however, belongs rather to the current year (1902) than to the year under review both as regards the carrying out of the policy of enabling Chiefs to collect their proper revenue from outlying villages in a legitimate manner, and as regards making some return by undertaking public works or other contribution; the success of both, however, of course, depends upon the presence and assistance of an adequate Political Staff. Its results are to reconcile the Chiefs to the abandonment of the slave trade on the one hand (by assuring them of a revenue without it) and to save expenditure to Government in such public works as they may undertake on the other.

Telegraph construction.

During the year a telegraph line was constructed along the Kaduna to the new headquarters (75 miles) with iron poles throughout. Great efforts were made to transport the material for the Benue line by means of canoes up every small stream which flows into the Benue, and to place it *in situ*. The small piece of line from Loko to Akwanaja (60 miles) was dismantled, and a new and more northerly direction, viâ Nassarawa, which will wholly avoid the turbulent Munshi country and follow a big trade route, was decided upon, and clearing begun. On the whole I regard the progress made as very satisfactory. The construction is now entirely under Mr. Eaglesome, Director of Public Works. During the coming year I hope to complete the Benue line as far as Azara or Ibi, and to extend the Kaduna line to Zaria. Telegraphic communication between Forcados and Northern Nigeria (viâ Lagos) is most urgently needed, and I understand that the Governments of Lagos and Southern Nigeria intend to erect an air line along the sea shore. I trust that this may be undertaken at an early date, for it is most essential in the matter of cargo and passengers. The distance is about 180 miles, and as distribution by boat would be easy, the maximum cost should not exceed £8,000. The Niger Company informs me that for as long a period as 12 days at a time they have had no chance of sending a cablegram to Lagos for transmission, and it is obvious that both the administrative work of Northern Nigeria and commercial progress are greatly hampered by such an entire absence of communication with the sea port.

Revenue and expenditure.

As this report, in accordance with instructions, deals with the calendar, and not the financial year, the figures can only

be given for the year ending 31st March, 1901. The revenue estimated for the financial year 1900-1901, which closed on March 31st, 1901, was £332,800, which included a Parliamentary Grant of £200,000 for the service of the West African Frontier Force, and a Grant-in-Aid of £88,800 for the Civil Administration. To this must be added £34,000 from Southern Nigeria, where the Customs on all imports to Northern Nigeria by the waterway of the Niger are collected. Lagos was to pay £10,000, included in the £332,800 (*vide* sup.), but this was later counter-ordered by the Secretary of State.

It is not possible for me to state what was the actual expenditure for the year, since the Home expenditure on the West African Frontier Force (which, during the year 1900-1901 was kept entirely separate from the Civil, and charged to a different Vote) has never been communicated to me. The Civil expenditure was £96,407 (including expenditure on houses, vessels, telegraph construction, railway survey, &c.), and this showed a saving (exclusive of the West African Frontier Force) of £35,593 10*s*. (See below.) The following is a comparative statement of the actual revenue and expenditure (Civil and Public Works Department Extraordinary only) for the first complete financial year 31st March, 1900, to 31st March, 1901:—

—	Estimated Revenue.	Actual Revenue.
	£	£
Grant-in-Aid	88,800	88,800
Contribution by Southern Nigeria ...	34,000	44,750*
Contributions by Lagos	10,000	Nil†
Local Receipts	Nil	2,180
	132,800	135,730

* Includes amount for previous quarter not paid during financial year 1899-1900.

† Cancelled by Secretary of State.

Estimated Expenditure (less West African Frontier Force).	Actual Expenditure (less West African Frontier Force).	Saving.
£ *s.*	£ *s.*	£ *s.*
132,000 10	96,407 0*	35,593 10

* The decrease in expenditure (below the estimate) was chiefly due to the non-appointment of officials till late in the year, more especially the Director of Public Works, so that the urgent works, houses for staff, &c., were not begun till towards the close of the year, and the money voted was not expended.

In the financial year 1901-1902 the West African Frontier Force and Civil (as already stated) were amalgamated, and a reduction of £8,800 was made in the Grant-in-Aid, which stood at £280,000. The £10,000 contribution from Lagos, which had not been paid in the previous year (though included in the Estimates of both Administrations) was withdrawn. A beginning was made in the collection of local revenue, which was estimated at £1,500, forming a total estimated revenue of £315,000.

During the remaining 9 months of 1901 (ending December 31st) the expenditure has been £154,042 Personal Emoluments, £72,778 Other Charges, and £32,222 on Works and Vessels, &c., viz., a total of £265,042, which left a balance of only £50,458 for the service of the remaining three months of the financial year ending March 31st, 1902.

Vessels.

During the year, two new Government stern-wheel launches, the "Kampala" and "Karonga," were placed on the Niger. The old "Benue," a vessel already condemned by the Niger Company before the transfer, went completely to pieces and was broken up. The "Bende," which, during the previous year, had cost double her value in repairs, was also condemned, her boiler, which had long been unsafe, having burst. The "Borgu" was also broken up as completely useless. The vessels in commission at the end of the year were the S.W. "Empire," a very serviceable boat; the former gunboat "Heron," which is practically useless, and was not employed during the greater part of the year; the two new launches "Karonga" and "Kampala," the old launch "Zaria," and the small steam-pinnace "Frances." Both the latter are worn out, and are continually under repair. Provision was made in the Estimates for a second passenger boat similar to, but more comfortably fitted than, the "Empire." She is now under construction, and will be named the "Sarota."

Railway survey.

The survey of the projected extension of the Lagos-Ibadan railway to the Niger was undertaken during the year as far as Illorin, towards which Northern Nigeria contributed £2,550.

Economic.

I regret that it has not as yet been found feasible to provide funds for the establishment of a Department for scientific research into the products of the Protectorate. This is most urgently needed, and would, I am confident, result in an increase of trade, for but little is known of the commercial products of the Haussa States. The duties of such a department would extend to forestry, and the conservation of rubber, shea, and other trees of economic value, and the planting and supervision of the nurseries and botanic gardens for the introduction of new plants of economic value. At the close of the year, Messrs. Elder Dempster sent out a consignment of cotton seed, which was distributed to, and eagerly accepted by, the Chiefs of the different Provinces. I am watching the

result with much interest, though judging from the exhaustive and scientific experiments on the subject made by the Germans in Togoland, selected and improved local seed appears to produce better cotton for export than imported varieties. No concessions for the collection of rubber, &c., have been granted, nor has any legislation regarding concessions or licences for collection of vegetable products been instituted. Labour has been difficult to procure during the year, a result in part due to the call for carriers for the Aro expedition and for Bornu.

Cablegrams. The charge for cablegrams to England has been reduced to 6*s.* 3*d.* (half rates for Government) but still, I believe, remains much higher than the rates on the French line from Porto Novo. The total amount paid by the Government of Northern Nigeria to the Cable Company on this account during the financial year 1900-1901 cannot be stated since the amount chargeable to the West African Frontier Force has not been intimated to me. The "Civil" amount was £537.

Banks. The Anglo-African Bank has continued to do business at Lokoja, but has not inaugurated any fresh stations. It has been of some use to Government, and still more to private individuals, the Canteen, &c.

Medical and health. The total cost of the Medical Department for the financial year 1900-1901 cannot be given for a like reason since the Military and Civil Staff were separate. The cost of the Civil was £6,745. The two were amalgamated on the 1st January, 1901, and became a Civil Department. The following table shows the strength of the Department, and the numbers actually present:—

—	1900–01.	1901–02.	Should be in Africa.	Actually Present.
Doctors	16	21	14	10.6 } Due to South
Male Subordinates...	25	27	18	9·3 } African War.
Nursing Sisters ...	8	12	8	5
Native Wardmasters, Dressers, &c.	21	19	—	—

The staff consists of 21 Doctors, of whom nominally one-third are on leave, but during the year there have only been an average of 10.6 present in the Protectorate, viz., 25 per cent. under strength. 27 Medical Subordinates (British) of whom 18 should be present, but the pressure of the South African War has made it impossible to maintain the establishment of Royal Army Medical Corps Non-Commissioned Officers, and the average of British subordinates has been only 9.3, viz., deficiency of 50 per cent. Twelve Nursing Sisters, of whom eight should be in the Protectorate. Only 5 were present on an average, viz., 37½ per cent. under strength. Nineteen Native subordinates.

A small Ambulance Staff was added in 1901 at practically no increase of cost, since they merely became permanent servants instead of being hired from time to time and charged to a Transport Vote. It is better to have them as a permanent staff trained to their duties, and shown in the cost of the Department they serve, than to engage temporary men debitable to "Transport" or other miscellaneous vote.

Under the very able management of the Principal Medical Officer, Dr. McDowell, C.M.G., the hospitals and medical arrangements have been well organised during the year. The service is popular, and the staff most efficient. That it appears somewhat large in proportion to the other services is due to the great size of the Protectorate and the distances which separate the outlying posts.

The Staff is distributed as follows:—Jebba and Lokoja two Doctors, four Nursing Sisters, and two Non-Commissioned Officers or Male Nurses, each; the remainder at out-stations.

The improvement in the health of the Europeans is very marked, as the Medical Report (attached) shows.

Sanitation.

As I have already remarked the question of sanitation has hardly been touched as yet (1901) and within the circle of European houses at Lokoja are stagnant pools breeding swarms of mosquitoes. Rank grass and original jungle-growth, 6 to 8 feet high, which harbour mosquitoes and prevent the surface soil from drying and hardening, while they conceal every species of dirt, surround the very doors of the houses. During the coming year I trust that the funds provided in my new estimates will enable me to deal effectually with this important matter.

I anticipate an improvement in health consequent on the contemplated change of headquarters in 1902 from Jebba to Zungeru, with its drier climate, but probably the first year may be unhealthy, owing to the necessary earthworks which, in virgin soil, usually produce sickness.

Police.

Provision was made in the Estimates of 1901-1902 for an increase of the Police Force from 50 to 100 men from the beginning of the financial year, but as the sanctioned Estimates were not received till September the increase did not practically take effect in 1901. The force has done much to check the deplorable prevalence of theft in cantonments, but it is far below the strength necessary to cope with the duties required of it, for every Province requires a small detachment to effect arrests, and to act as Court Messengers, &c., and a host of minor duties. The West African Frontier Force is too costly and too valuable a body of troops to be frittered away in such duties, and if they are required of it the Force must be largely increased with the very large increase of territory which they have now

to garrison and to protect. If, however, the Police are largely increased they can, I think, before long, take over control of the more settled districts, and the more costly Military Force will suffice with but slight increase for present necessities. The Police are armed with Sniders, and the cost of the Force at its increased strength, including the Prison Establishment, is estimated at £4,284.

Prisons.

The Commissioner of Police is also the Keeper of the Prisons and acts as Sheriff. During the year under review the Lokoja Jail was completed, giving accommodation for about 75 prisoners. The number of convicts, however, has much exceeded this number, and the Prison has consequently been unduly overcrowded. The central Jail at the new Headquarters is most urgently needed, and two small subsidiary Prisons at Jebba and Ibi. The Jebba Prison has been begun. The following statistics are the first placed on record, and though imperfect will, perhaps, be found of interest:—

Number of persons admitted to Prison—922. Of these—
41 were tried by the Supreme Court.
786 before the Provincial Courts, and
95 before the Cantonments Courts.

Number of executions—3.

Number of escapes—46, of which 28 were re-captured.

The following are the numbers of convictions, tabulated under specific crimes:—

Murder, 34 (including the 3 Frenchmen convicted of the murder of Captain Keyes).
Assault, 2.
Theft, 435.
Highway Robbery, 41.
Extortion, 39.
False Impersonation, 26.
Tried under Police Proclamation, 4.
Political Offences, 34.

Education.

The Government has not yet done anything to promote education, except in so far as that (1) the Public Works Department, the Printing Department, the Workshops, and the Telegraphs, all have a certain number of apprentices, who are being educated in the respective trades; and (2) that the Freed Slave Home will soon, I hope, constitute an Infant School, and to a smaller extent, a training establishment for elder girls in laundry work, &c. In addition to these means of technical

education, the Medical, Marine, and other Departments are, of course, gradually training men, though not indentured as apprentices. The Church Missionary Society has Stations at Loko and Lokoja, where some teaching is done, and the Toronto Industrial Mission arrived at the end of the year. Both of these Missions propose to start industrial work, model farming, &c., and the practical good sense and loyal co-operation of their respective heads—Dr. Miller and Reverend Anthony—afford me every confidence that both Missions will be of great value in the work of civilization and progress. It may be advisable hereafter that Government should give them a small annual grant based on results.

Establishment.

The Civil Staff in 1901 consisted of 155 Europeans (as against 104 in 1900), and the Military of 163 (as against 200) making a total of 318, of whom 212 should be in Africa and 106 on leave, but owing to the delay in filling new appointments, and to the other causes described, the actual average has been 165 only. This deficiency in what is already less than a minimum staff for the work required has thrown an undue strain on all departments, and more especially on the Political. All ranks have worked with unfailing enthusiasm and goodwill.

Currency.

Silver coinage continues to be popular, and is gradually being extended further and further afield as fresh provinces are opened up. The new coinage, with His Majesty's effigy, was not introduced during the year under review. A small amount of bronze coin has been put into circulation, but it is not popular as yet with the natives. Gold is almost entirely confined to transactions between Europeans. Cowries still form the medium of most transactions between natives, while slaves still represent the higher values in the provinces beyond control of the Administration. The extension of the Administration over the province of Yola has been a very effectual blow to this deplorable traffic, which will receive a still further check by the inclusion of Bautshi and Bornu, &c., which I propose to attach in 1902. During the year the following quantity of specie was imported into the Protectorate:—

	£
Silver	90,000
Copper	350
Gold	3,000
Total	£93,350

In addition to this import £2,109 19*s.* 4*d.* worth of silver of various denominations was accepted at face value from the Niger Company.

Post office.

I regret to say that owing to the continual illness while in Nigeria, and subsequent resignation, of Mr. Adye, the difficulty of procuring any trained Postal Clerks and other causes, I found this Department, on my return, at the close of 1901, in a somewhat chaotic state.

Statistics, furnished by the Acting Postmaster, of the number of letters, parcels, &c., received and sent are as follows; they are possibly inaccurate:—

Description.	Received.	Sent.
Letters	315,486	31,196
Parcels	1,445	641

The Department needs, and will receive, thorough re-organisation. There are two regular Offices, viz., Jebba and Lokoja.

Meteorological.

Observations have been taken at Lokoja and at Jebba during 1901 (*vide* Medical report attached).

The rise and fall of the Niger has been recorded at Jebba (the record being more or less complete, and continuous since 1898, when I raised the West African Frontier Force). The records for the following months in 1901 are as follows:—

June, total rise 3 inches.

July, total rise 34½ inches.

August, total rise 26 inches

October, total fall 29 inches.

November, total fall 23 inches.

December, total fall 1 inch.

No record taken in September.

Legislation.

Fifteen legislative proclamations were enacted during the year. All of these, except Nos. 13 and 14 had been submitted by me in 1900 for signification of His Majesty's approval.

1. Firearms.—To apply and enforce the provisions of the Brussels Act. A modification of existing Ordinances on this subject was introduced making it imperative upon holders of permits to account for their arms before leaving the Protectorate. Without such a clause the law is apt to become

inoperative. Special clauses also deal with arms existing in the Protectorate prior to legislation.

2. Slavery.—This Proclamation deals with slave-raiding and slave-trading, and also confirms the abolition of the legal status of slavery, and declares all children born after the date of the law to be free. It also enacts that all non-natives shall be subject to the same law and penalties as regards transactions in or ownership of slaves as though they were British subjects. It is not a criminal act for a native to own slaves, but such property is not recognised in the eye of the law, and British Courts admit the right of the slave to assert his freedom.

3. Commissions of Enquiry.—Giving power to the High Commissioner to appoint such Commissions to enquire into any matter on Oath.

4. Non-Natives Registration.—A Proclamation more or less in accordance with the pre-existing law of the Royal Niger Company to facilitate the compilation of statistics, and to enable the Courts to have knowledge of the nationality and status claimed by any non-native.

6. Police.—Laying down the organization and discipline, &c., of the Police Force, and giving power to the High Commissioner to make Regulations and Standing Orders.

7. Folded Woven Goods.—Making certain enactments regarding the folding of woven goods, for the protection of natives. This Proclamation originated from Lagos, and was passed in Northern Nigeria for the sake of uniformity of legislation on such matters.

8 and 9. Repealing the Company's Regulations and the Proclamation in which they were embodied and equivalent terms substituted.

10. Land Registry.—A Proclamation relating to the registration of lands in the Protectorate.

11. Uniform.—Containing enactments against the abuse of the King's uniform by persons not allowed to wear it.

12. Protection of Natives.—An extension of the above. This Proclamation is designed to protect natives against extortion and blackmailing by persons declaring themselves to be acting on behalf of the Government and kindred offences. Such crimes are made equivalent to robbery with violence, and are punishable by flogging. This law has already proved of great benefit.

13. West African Frontier Force.—This Military Proclamation has long been under discussion. It is designed to amalgamate all the Forces in West Africa, and to provide a

Military Code on lines parallel to the Army Act or Indian Articles of War. Though promulgated in 1901, it did not become operative in that year, and still requires some modification.

14. Pensions.—The draft of this Proclamation was sent out by the Secretary of State for enactment; it lays down the conditions of pensions, &c., for Civil Staff.

15. Wild Animals Protection.—Applying the terms of the International Convention of 1899 regarding the killing or capturing of Wild Animals, Birds, and Fishes, particularly of elephants. The regulations made by the High Commissioner under this Proclamation constitute Reserves, make close seasons, and lay down the conditions of licence, &c.

Courts.

Owing to the absence on leave of the Attorney-General and the lamented death of Chief Justice Davidson, the Supreme Court has been practically non-existent during the greater part of the year. The absence or deficiency of Residents also left but few Provincial Courts sitting till the close of the year, when I returned to Nigeria. The result has been eminently unsatisfactory, miscarriages of justice occurred, and the Proclamations were largely a dead letter. My report for 1902 will deal with the reorganization of both the Supreme and Provincial Courts, and the steps taken to make the law operative.

The Native Courts have, with similar limitations as regards Political Officers, done well, more especially in Bida.

F. D. LUGARD.

Sub-Enclosure 1 to Enclosure No. 1.

TABLE "A" (1).

DUTIES PAID BY THE NIGER COMPANY, LIMITED, ON MERCHANDIZE ENTERING NORTHERN NIGERIA, 1901.

Description.	Value.			Duty Paid thereon.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cottons	60,044	16	5	5,326	3	5
Wearing Apparel	1,495	12	6	132	13	7
Woollens	243	11	8	17	0	5
Silks	5	10	0	0	10	5
Haberdashery	236	3	2	17	5	9
Hardware	5,169	0	9	514	1	8
Earthenware	1,473	16	5	149	15	11
Glassware	74	3	0	7	0	6
Cordage and Twine	10	13	1	0	18	5
Leather Goods	207	1	9	17	9	6
Furniture	185	15	4	17	0	0
Beads	616	16	4	17	9	6
Perfumery	93	0	3	9	4	1
Soap	228	19	7	20	17	1
Chemicals and Drugs	399	16	4	17	9	6
Sundries	2,292	5	5	208	2	0
Provisions	5,490	5	11	486	8	5
Liqueurs	70	1	5	9	3	0
Brandy	76	5	9	11	2	0
Whisky...	896	11	2	364	4	0
Gin	55	2	9	30	0	0
Wines	475	2	2	53	10	0
Beer and Stout	290	14	10	31	5	10
Sundry Liquors	53	7	6	0	16	8
Mineral Waters	1,118	2	10	65	15	10
Firearms	9	2	0	0	2	6
Ammunition	2	12	6	0	10	0
Trade Guns	54	0	0	22	10	0
Trade Gunpowder	3	10	0	5	0	0
Cigars and Cigarettes	389	6	2	46	17	0
Manufactured Tobacco	99	9	6	30	18	8
Unmanufactured Tobacco	610	14	2	423	3	8
*Salt	4,102	5	6	2,636	0	0
*Kerosine	67	18	4	27	15	6
*Coal	290	7	6	21	15	6
*Iron Bars	41	14	2	4	2	5
*Cowries	2,100	0	0	300	0	0
*Building Material	2,268	3	0	Free.		
Totals	91,341	15	8	11,030	10	0

* Salt, Kerosine, Coal, Iron Bars, Cowries, Building Material were not actually consigned to Northern Nigeria from Europe, but in accordance with custom are shipped to Burutu to the orders of the Agent-General, who distributes same to Northern Nigeria as required.

NOTE.—The undernoted goods were actually transferred from Southern Nigeria Stations (other than Burutu) to Northern Nigeria Stations.

Description.	Value.			Duty Paid thereon.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sundry Liquors...	350	0	0	136	10	0
Sundry Cottons...	905	0	0	90	10	0
Total	1,255	0	0	227	0	0
Grand Total, Values... ...	92,596	15	8			
Grand Total, Duties... ...	11,257	10	0			
Grand Total, Duties for 1900	9,359	12	3			
Increase for 1901	1,897	17	9			

Sub-Enclosure 2 to Enclosure No. 1.

TABLE "A" (2).

LIST OF MERCHANDIZE ENTERING NORTHERN NIGERIA CLEARED AND CONSIGNED TO THE NIGER COMPANY, LIMITED, FOR MISSIONS AND PRIVATE PERSONS.

Quantity.	Description.	Value.			Duty Paid thereon.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
3	Firearms	10	10	0	0	7	6
2,350	Cartridges	10	1	11	2	8	0
30 Gallons	Whisky	24	0	0	4	10	0
1 "	Brandy	0	11	0	0	3	0
24 "	Kerosine	3	17	6	0	14	0
16 "	Wines	18	14	0	1	4	0
	Leather Goods and Saddlery ...	76	19	0	6	12	5
	Provisions	345	1	8	30	4	5
	Clothing, &c.	226	7	4	13	9	6
	Sundries	58	6	8	5	14	8
	Hardware	71	14	0	6	15	0
	Drugs and Medicines	13	1	10	1	3	10
	Camp Equipment	11	11	6	0	16	2
	Earthenware	2	10	0	0	5	0
	Cottons	32	18	2	3	5	10
	Educational Stationery and Books	6	10	6	Free.		
	Total	912	15	2	77	13	4

Sub-Enclosure 3 to Enclosure No. 1.

TABLE "B."

ESTIMATED VALUE OF IMPORTS AND DUTIES PAID THEREON, PASSED BY NATIVE TRADERS FROM NIGER COMPANY'S STATIONS IN SOUTHERN NIGERIA TO NORTHERN NIGERIA, 1901.

Description.	Value.	Duty paid thereon.
	£	£
Salt (about 3,000 tons)	4,500	3,000
Cottons, Hardware, and Sundries	15,000	1,500
Gunpowder (about 20,000 lbs.) ...	500	500
Guns (about 500)	150	62
Totals	20,150	5,062

Sub-Enclosure 4 to Enclosure No. 1.

TABLE "C."

LIST of PRODUCE EXPORTED from NORTHERN NIGERIA by the NIGER COMPANY, LIMITED, YEARS 1900 and 1901.

Description.	Weight.				Value.			Weight.				Value.		
	T.	c.	q.	lbs.	£	s.	d.	T.	c.	q.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Benni Seeds ...	58	14	3	10	261	8	4	76	4	0	6	339	2	1
Beeswax ...	0	5	0	12	17	13	0	0	19	1	19	67	0	5
Capsicums ...	18	19	0	7	274	7	0	11	6	6	19	163	13	9
Gambia Pods...	8	9	2	0	29	17	6	9	7	0	5	32	19	2
Ground-nuts ...	652	4	0	18	3,750	3	9	202	15	3	6	1,166	1	0
Gum Arabic ...	91	19	1	3	1,563	7	0	202	17	0	4	3,448	9	7
Ivory ...	17	9	0	24	11,815	0	6	13	7	2	11	9,051	17	0
Mandioca Flour	24	16	0	16	243	1	6	9	6	0	2	93	0	2
Rubber ...	107	10	3	22	11,905	10	0	192	13	3	16	21,333	5	11
Shea Butter ...	626	12	3	0	14,412	13	3	266	2	1	16	6,162	5	0
Shea Nuts ...	1,408	4	2	10	10,913	13	6	3,419	4	3	9	26,489	2	6
Palm Kernels...	474	6	0	0	3,046	13	4	495	2	0	0	3,242	18	1
Igara "		—			—			1	4	2	13	7	12	8
Indigo ...	0	1	0	0	17	2	8		—			—		
Wood Oil ...	3,480 Gallons.				522	0	0	10,529 Gallons.				1,579	7	0
Deer Skins ...	2,314				26	18	6	7,694				96	3	6
Totals ...	3,489	11	2	10	58,784	7	2	4,900	11	3	14	73,288	0	6

Increase in tonnage for 1901 Tons 1,411 0 1 4
" value " £14,503 13 4

Sub-Enclosure 5 to Enclosure No. 1.

TABLE "D."

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TRADE OF NIGER COMPANY WITH NORTHERN NIGERIA IN 1900 AND 1901.

—	1900.	1901.	Increase.
	£	£	£
Imports	Not obtainable.	91,342	—
Exports	58,783	73,287	14,506
Total		164,629	

Enclosure 2.

THE ANNUAL MEDICAL REPORT, 1901.

The general health of Europeans during the above period has greatly improved in comparison with the previous years. This is mainly due, in my opinion, to (1) the better housing of Europeans; (2) the improved water supply at Jebba and Lokoja; and (3) great improvement in the sanitation at the different stations. The average strength of Europeans in the Protectorate for the year has been 165. There were six deaths during the year as compared with fourteen, fourteen, and thirty-two, respectively, in the three previous years. General Health.

There were twenty-eight cases of invaliding as compared with thirty-two, twenty-six, and fifty-five.

The average daily temperature at Lokoja was 89.5 in the shade. The highest reading being 95.4 during the month of March, the lowest reading being 67 during the month of December. Meteorological.

There was no rain during the months of January, February, and December at Lokoja. The rainfall at Lokoja for the year was 60.88 inches, the greatest fall occurring in September, 13.64 inches—4.30 inches being registered in one day. The average daily temperature at Jebba was 91.4. The highest reading being 99.2 during April. The lowest reading being 65.4 inches during December.

The rainfall at Jebba for the year was 52.48 inches; the greatest fall being in June, 13.30 inches—3.90 inches being registered in one day. There was no rain during the months of January, February, March and December.

Sanitation.

The sanitary condition of the Protectorate has greatly improved; I anticipate still greater improvement in 1902, owing to (1) large gangs of labourers being employed in draining swamps, filling in stagnant pools, clearing rubbish and bush; (2) improved methods of disposing of refuse and excrement; and (3) revised rules being made and carried out to enforce the building the Native houses according to approved Government plans and having all houses pulled down and removed that are unsanitary. The quarters at present occupied by the officers of the West African Frontier Force, and also the non-commissioned officers of West African Frontier Force at Jebba and Lokoja are quite unfit for the habitation of Europeans. This is being remedied by the transfer of headquarters from Jebba to the new site, where quarters are being built, and by new houses being erected at Lokoja.

Jebba hospital.

The hospital at Jebba has been repaired during the year and another ward added, but nothing was done of a permanent nature, owing to the early evacuation of the station as headquarters to the new site.

Lokoja hospital.

The hospital at Lokoja is well situated but quite inadequate; the hospital is far too small, and the woodwork is giving way. A new hospital is urgently required at this Station of larger dimensions and built on a different plan.

Admissions.

There were 370 cases of sickness treated in the Protectorate during the year, Malaria accounting for 255, Dysentery 20, and Blackwater Fever, 12. The greatest admissions for any one month was fifty-three, which occurred during the month of June.

It will be noticed the sickness is greatest during the commencement and end of the rains (*vide* Table IV.).

Deaths.

Of the six deaths that occurred in the Protectorate, two were due to Malaria, one Blackwater, one Insolation, one Abscess of the Liver, and one gunshot wound (accidental).

Three deaths occurred at Jebba, two at Lokoja, and one at Yola (accidental).

Invalids.

Of the twenty-eight Europeans who were invalided, eight were suffering from Malarial Fever, five from Blackwater, five from Anæmia, and three from Dysentery. Fifteen were invalided from Jebba, eight from Lokoja, and five from outstations.

NATIVES.

General health.

Up to the present very few natives have attended the hospitals and dispensaries than Government employés. It is therefore impossible to give even approximate returns of the sick amongst the natives of the Protectorate, but the High Commissioner is taking steps to have dispensaries built in the centre of the large towns where natives will be treated free of charge.

The general health of the native employés has been generally good. The average strength is about 5,000.

There were 2,405 native employés treated in the different hospitals and dispensaries during the year. There were thirty deaths, two being from small-pox. **Admissions.**

The prevailing diseases were Malaria, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Yaws. There were only nine cases of small-pox reported. **Prevailing diseases.**

The Native Hospital at Jebba is very inferior, but the Island is being abandoned, and a Native Hospital will be built on the mainland. **Native hospital, Jebba.**

The Native Hospital at Lokoja is far too small. There are no offices attached or proper accommodation for the treatment of Native Clerks and Artisans. I understand, however, that a new hospital is to be built at an early date. **Native hospital, Lokoja.**

In conclusion I cannot speak too highly of the whole Medical Department with the exception of the male nurses, who have, with very few exceptions, been anything but a success. I hope now that the war in South Africa has been brought to a close the male nurses will be replaced by non-commissioned officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps. **Conclusion.**

The good nursing is especially shown in the small percentage of fatal cases in Blackwater Fever in the Protectorate, namely, 8.3 per cent. This percentage compares well with those of the previous three years which were 10 per cent., 13.07 per cent., and 16.9 per cent. respectively.

I regret, owing to the want of meteorological instruments, I am unable to give the proper returns. The maximum and minimum thermometers at Lokoja are not reliable, therefore the maximum and minimum shade readings are only approximate. A complete set of meteorological instruments has been requisitioned for. The High Commissioner, I understand, intends furnishing all stations with requisite meteorological instruments.

D. K. McDowell.

TABLE I.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE. NORTHERN NIGERIA, 1901.

Month.	Shade Maximum		Shade, Minimum.		Mean.		Rainfall.		Rainfall, Maximum.		Remarks.
	Lokoja.	Jebba.	Lokoja.	Jebba.	Lokoja.	Jebba.	Lokoja.	Jebba.	Lokoja.	Jebba.	
January	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No record.
February	94·	—	73·8	—	83·9	—	—	—	—	—	No record for Jebba; thermometer out of order.
March...	95·4	—	76·6	—	86·	—	·94	—	·35	—	
April	92·5	99·2	75·4	80·1	83·9	89·6	5·86	1·31	4·30	·75	
May	91·7	94·1	74·7	76·8	83·2	85·4	5·45	6·98	1·20	1·30	
June	86·8	88·7	73·4	75·	80·1	81·8	5·44	13·30	1·10	3·90	
July	84·8	89·4	72·7	75·6	78·7	82·5	9·65	6·07	3·42	2·48	
August	86 2	90·4	72·3	73·2	79·2	81·8	12·80	8 72	2·57	3·48	
September	86·8	87·8	72·2	73·4	79·5	80·6	13·64	10 65	3·00	3·42	
October	88·2	91·5	71·4	73·5	79·8	82·5	5 74	4·62	1·62	1·16	
November	89·4	91·6	69·1	70·7	79·2	81 1	1·36	·83	·62	·83	
December	88·7	90·4	67·	65·4	77·8	77·9	—	—	—	—	
Average	89·5	91·4	72·6	73·7	81·	82·5	5·07	4·37	1·51	1·44	

TABLE II.

Statistics of European Population.

—	April, 1898, to March, 1899.	April, 1899, to March, 1900.	April, 1900, to March, 1901.	January, 1901, to December, 1901.
Average strength actually in Country.	156	163	165	165
Number of Deaths	32	14	14	6
Number of Invalids ...	55	26	32	28

TABLE III.

Return of Diseases and Deaths during the period January to December, 1901.

Disease.	Remained in Hospital, 31st December, 1900.	Yearly Admissions.	Total Deaths.	Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1901.	Remarks.
Dysentery	—	20	—	20	1	3 Invalided
Anæmia	—	7	—	7	—	5 "
Rheumatism ...	—	2	—	2	—	
Malarial Fever ..	8	255	2	263	3	8 "
Blackwater Fever ...	—	12	1	12	—	5 "
Alcoholism	—	1	—	1	—	
Tonsilitis	—	1	—	1	—	
Insolation	—	5	1	5	—	1 "
Neuritis	—	3	—	3	—	1 "
Conjunctivitis ...	—	3	—	3	1	
Iritis...	—	1	—	1	—	1 "
Otitis	—	1	—	1	—	
Bronchitis	—	1	—	1	—	
Phthisis	—	1	—	1	—	1 "
Diarrhœa	—	8	—	8	—	
Gastritis	—	5	—	5	—	
Abscess of Liver ...	—	1	1	1	—	
Hæmorrhoids ...	—	1	—	1	—	1 "
Enteritis	—	2	—	2	—	
Hepatitis	—	1	—	1	—	
Psoriasis	—	2	—	2	—	
Ulcer	—	5	—	5	—	
Abscess	1	2	—	3	—	
Boils...	—	6	—	6	—	1 "
Eczema	—	1	—	1	—	
Ringworm	—	2	—	2	—	
Carried forward...	9	349	5	358	5	27 Invalided

TABLE III.—*cont.*

Disease.	Remained in Hospital, 31st December, 1900.	Yearly Admissions.	Total Deaths.	Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1901.	Remarks.
Brought forward...	9	349	5	358	5	27 Invalided
Cellulitis	—	1	—	1	—	
Synoritis	—	1	—	1	—	
Urithritis	1	—	—	1	—	
Fracture	—	4	—	4	—	
Dislocation	—	1	—	1	—	
Injury	1	9	—	10	1	1 ,,
Gunshot Wound ...	—	2	1	2	—	
Wounds (in action)	—	2	—	2	—	
Ptomaine Poisoning	—	1	—	1	—	
Total ...	11	370	6	381	6	28 Invalids.

TABLE IV.

ADMISSIONS, &c., &c., by MONTH.

Month.	Number of Admissions.	Number of Deaths.	Invalided.	Admissions for—	
				Malarial Fever.	Blackwater Fever.
January	30	—	4	25	1
February	18	—	4	12	—
March	24	2	3	14	—
April	26	—	5	16	—
May	31	—	—	14	2
June	53	—	—	34	1
July	33	1	3	29	—
August	33	—	2	20	2
September	37	2	3	26	3
October	41	—	2	35	—
November	22	—	—	14	3
December	22	1	2	15	—
Total	370	6	28	255	12

	Per cent.
Percentage of Deaths	3·63
,, ,, Invalids	16·96
Total Casualties	20·59