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COLONIAL REPORTS--ANNUAL.

No. 381.

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

REPORT FOR 1901.

(For Report for 1900, see No. 353.)

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



LONDON :
PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
By DARLING & SON, LTD., 34-40, BACON STREET, E.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, EAST HARDING STREET, FLEET STREET, E.C.,
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COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following, among other, 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.	Year.
357	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	1901
358	Malta	"
359	Gibraltar	"
360	Straits Settlements	"
361	Sierra Leone	"
362	British Honduras	"
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MISCELLANEOUS.

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4	Canada	Emigration.
5	Bahamas... ..	Sisal Industry.
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11	Grenada	Agriculture in Carriacou.
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16	Miscellaneous Colonies... ..	Medical Reports.
17	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	Report for 1896-1900.
18	Hong Kong	Operations in New Territory during 1900.
19	Miscellaneous Colonies	Medical Reports.
20	Wei Hai Wei	General Report.
21	Dominica	Report on Caribs. Original from

No. 381.

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

(For Report for 1900, see No. 353.)

HIGH COMMISSIONER SIR R. MOOR to MR. CHAMBERLAIN,

Government House,

Old Calabar,

7th October, 1902.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that under separate cover I am forwarding two copies of the Blue Book for 1901, and enclosed are two copies of the Report on same prepared by the Assistant Secretary, Mr. H. Bedwell.

2. Little comment is required beyond the Report drawn up by Mr. Bedwell, which deals with all matters of interest. I may, however, call attention to the General Observations on the "Future prospects of trade" and "Openings for investment of Capital." The doing away with the middleman in commerce in West Africa is continually referred to, but often, I think, without due appreciation of the position. There are two classes of middleman—or rather were two classes. One, the native who stopped the waterways or roads and insisted on all traffic whether in trade goods or produce being done through the people of his town. This class of middleman has been done away with in the opening up and freeing of the waterways and roads. The other class of middleman is a necessary factor in the conduct of commerce, being the carrier who takes the trade goods to the producer's markets and exchanges them for produce which he brings down to the European factories for shipment. The profit on this transaction represents merely the cost of carriage. The middleman carrier, now that the country is freely opened up, is not nearly equal to dealing with the large volume of produce which can be got out of this country. He cannot transport the trade goods to all areas from which produce is obtainable to provide the necessary inducement to the natives to collect the produce. In fact he

really only deals with the fringe of the principal producing areas and does not in any sense fully exploit them. Recent changes in the social conditions of the natives of these territories, particularly with regard to slavery, render it certain that the capacity of these native carriers for their transport work is not likely to increase, at all events for some years to come, until a good native labour market is established, and there is a possibility of a direct falling off in this means of transport. Under these circumstances some other form of transport must be devised. A very large increase in the output of produce will result when the necessary inducements are offered in the localities where such produce exists to encourage the natives to gather it and to provide them with a means of sending it to market. To do this there is room for the employment of considerably more capital if those engaged in trade will take steps to get into direct touch with the producers and provide their own transport from and to the ocean-going steamers in the various ports. There are excellent waterways in this Protectorate providing every facility for steam transport, and if the output of the volume of produce is to increase, the merchants will have to provide a system of transport on the larger and most suitable waterways leaving the smaller ones unsuitable for steam transport to be dealt with by the existing native carriers. Such action on the part of the Europeans will not actually damage the native middleman carrier, but merely drive him farther afield to open up fresh produce markets. In providing a system of steam transport the European traders will of course have to make depôts on the larger waterways so that in effect the middleman carriers will not have any farther to travel and carry the trade goods and produce than they now have. The country requires transport to open it up beyond that which can be provided by the natives, and to provide this European capital is required, Nature having provided the necessary waterways.

I am, &c.,
R. MOOR,
High Commissioner.

BLUE BOOK REPORT, 1901.

The Report for 1901 is the second of the series in which all Reports (with the exception of the Financial Report, which is for the period 1st April, 1900—31st March, 1901) are drawn up to cover the Calendar year. It is, therefore, possible to make accurate comparison between the present returns and those contained in the preceding Report.

FINANCIAL.

GENERAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE (1900-01).

Revenue.

The total Revenue was £380,894 9s. 9d. (*see* Table A.) shewing an increase of £216,788 on the Revenue for the previous financial year. This is due to the taking over of the territories of the Royal Niger Company on the 1st of January, 1900, and the revenue derived from the trade therein (inclusive of that in Northern Nigeria) also to the development and increase of trade throughout the entire territories. The increase is general under every heading. By the development of the timber trade the revenue under licences was almost doubled. A large increase in the sale of stamps more than doubled the postal revenue, while sundry and petty receipts and interest on invested capital increased the miscellaneous revenue by £5,403.

The approximate revenue collected for Northern Nigeria amounted to £11,266.

Of the total amount of revenue received, viz.: £380,894, the Customs collected £362,472, of which amount £334,433 was on account of specific duty.

Expenditure.

By table B, it will be seen that there has been a general increase in expenditure compared with the previous year under all headings, consequent on the administration of that portion of the Royal Niger Company's Territories included in Southern Nigeria, and on expansion and development. The total expenditure amounted to £306,192, shewing an increase of £130,000 of which the Marine Department expended nearly £35,000 in providing transport for the Niger River and increased transport generally. Provision was made at the cost of about £8,000 for two new launches, and the gunboat "Jackdaw" caused additional expenditure. The principal supplementary items required were £1,500 for purchase and upkeep of lighters, &c. —£9,700 for repairs to the Government yacht, and coal required an additional £5,000, while launch engineering stores and hire of special transport amounted to nearly £2,000.

The Public Works Department shews an increased expenditure of £18,000 under various heads. A supplementary expenditure of over £1,000 was required under Public Works Department Recurrent. Provision was made to the extent of £15,000 for current expenditure on the quay wall works.

Under Public Works Extraordinary £2,300 was required for an engine and force pump, &c., in connection with the supply of spring water to the Barracks, &c. £2,000 was expended on the sanitary dry earth system at Old Calabar and the drainage works at Duke Town. In connection with the establishment of a Customs House and quarters at Burutu an expenditure of nearly £7,000 was incurred.

Under "Miscellaneous" there is shown an increased expenditure of over £44,000 which includes the Protectorate's share of the contribution to the Government of Northern Nigeria, viz.: £34,000.

Of the increase (£130,052 9s. 6d.) which took place during the year in the expenditure, £27,030 16s. 6½d. was due to increases in personal emoluments, and £103,021 12s. 11½d. to expenditure on "other charges."

The heads of Increase are shown separately in Table IA.

In Table C will be seen the total revenue and expenditure for the past five years.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

An excess of assets over liabilities of £144,177 is shown for the year ending March 31, 1901, the excess of assets for the corresponding day of the previous year was £67,089. Of the £144,177 the sum of £64,517 was invested at interest or deposited by the Crown Agents, with the exception of £7,918 set aside for specific services; the balance of the Assets being made up of cash in hand or in transit.

CURRENCY.

British coins form the currency of the Protectorate with the exception that the native-born use a medium of exchange which varies with the particular district. Though the principle of cash trading between European and native extends every year, it will be a very considerable time before the present system of barter ceases.

Brass rods, manillas, and copper wires (cheethams) valued respectively at, approximately, 3d., ½d., ¼d., are used for transactions between natives—and for payments under native Courts—but every year sees a larger distribution of cash as the further parts of the Protectorate become developed. During the late months of the year cash was introduced throughout a large area in the Aro Country, between the Cross River and

the Niger, and efforts were made to supplant native currency by cash with considerable success.

Importation of Specie.

1897-1898.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
£ 29,202	£ 29,290	£ 36,372	£ 182,386	£ 182,266

Specie was exported to the amount of £27,600 to the United Kingdom and £7,360 to other countries.

TRADE, AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The Customs Duties during the previous year were collected under Proclamation No. 2 of 1900. This was amended by the Amended Customs Tariff Proclamation No. 28 of 1900, which came into operation on 1st January, 1901.

Among the items in the specific list on which duty was increased were manufactured and unmanufactured Tobacco, rising from 6*d.* and 3*d.* per lb. to 8*d.* and 4*d.*, respectively.

The list of exemptions was practically the same as before. "Folded Woven Goods folded otherwise than in compliance with the Folded Woven Goods Proclamation No. 19 of 1900," were necessarily added to the prohibition list.

There was an amending Proclamation passed during the year entitled the "Customs Tariff Amendment Proclamation 1901." Under this Proclamation, which came into force on 1st April, 1901, an *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent. was imposed on all goods not enumerated in the free list or included under "Specific." This resulted in an increase in the receipts derived from customs duties for the calendar year of £21,981—which amount as shown in the table (Table D) is almost entirely derived from *ad valorem* duties.

There is a surplus in value of Imports over Exports (*vide* Table E) of £43,410. It will be seen that the surplus of Imports over Exports to the United Kingdom shows an increase of over £19,000, the total volume of trade shewing an increase of £301,635 over that of the previous year.

As usual, the Exports to foreign countries were largely in excess of Imports from them—shewing a total surplus of £228,080. By Table F will be seen that Imports from Ger-

many, Holland, and France shew an increase, that Exports from Germany and Holland shew a large increase, while those from France shew a large decrease. The amount of Specie imported for the year from the United Kingdom amounted to £177,447, and the Export thereof to the United Kingdom to £27,600.

The fact that the Exports to foreign countries are so largely in excess of the Imports from them is explained by the very large shipments of produce (palm kernels) to Germany.

The principal Imports and Exports are tabulated in Tables G and H, which shew also the figures for the previous year in each case.

Noticeable Imports from countries other than the United Kingdom include, as before, kerosine and lamp oil to the value of £4,830, practically all imported from the United States (over £2,000 less in value than in the previous year); cotton goods to the value of £4,976 from Germany (an increase of nearly £3,000) and £1,960 from Holland as against £475 of the previous year.

There is a noticeable increase under "Cooper's Stores" in the case of Holland, shewing nearly double the value of that for the year 1900. A somewhat curious decrease on the other hand appears under "Beef and Pork" in the importations from Germany—value falling from £2,380 to £155; there being apparently less demand.

The principal Imports continue to be those from the United Kingdom, Germany, and Holland, and the principal Exports those to the United Kingdom, Germany, and France.

The importation of gin and geneva is greatest from Holland as before, being almost double that from Germany. Liqueurs are principally imported from Germany, also rum, though for the latter the demand is declining, the total value imported being some £4,000 less in value than in the previous year. Perfumery (which was almost entirely imported from Germany) shews only an excess of £400 over the importation from the United Kingdom, as against an excess of some £1,500 for the previous year; the decrease on the total value imported amounting to £962. There is no change in the articles the importation of which from other countries exceeds that from the United Kingdom, and the direction of trade would appear to have remained unaltered.

Tables I and J give the duty collected in the Protectorate on goods consigned to Northern Nigeria, and the list of Exports, from Northern Nigeria for the year ending 31st December, 1901. Shea nuts, rubber, and gum arabic shew a large increase. Ground-nuts and shea butter a large decrease. The duty paid on merchandise entering Northern Nigeria shews an increase of £1,900 over that of the previous year.

Tables K and L shew the total Imports and Exports for the last five years.

AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES AND BOTANICAL STATIONS.

The development of the nurseries lately established for the supply of rubber seedlings has been the principal work done in the year under review. Transplantation has not been very extensive owing to the seedlings not being hardened sufficiently for removal, and requiring to await the beginning of the rains for the necessary moisture. Over three million seeds have been collected to take the place of the existing seedlings when transplanted.

The timber industry, though still in its infancy in this Protectorate, already shews satisfactory results: 3,000 logs of mahogany were shipped from the Western Division of the Protectorate alone, representing a value of some £90,000. The industry not being yet three years old, this result must be considered a fair beginning.

Botanical Stations exist at Old Calabar and Onitsha. Extensive developments are in progress at the latter station under the supervision of a European officer of practical experience. Necessary machinery has been arranged for and satisfactory progress generally been made. Coffee was sold and exported to England in small quantities—and a satisfactory increase in this respect is looked for under the efficient supervision now given to it.

SHIPPING.

In Table M below will be seen the comparative statement of the entering and clearing of steam vessels for 1900 and 1901.

During the year 1901 31 steamers entered in ballast—all British; 34 cleared in ballast: 32 British and 2 foreign.

Of 192 British vessels, 92 cleared for the United Kingdom, 29 for Germany, 70 for Lagos (branch-boat service to Forcados), and 1 for Cameroons.

Among foreign vessels 20 cleared for Germany, 1 for France, 1 for Congo, 7 for the Cameroons, and 1 for Loango. One American sailing vessel entered; and 1 foreign cleared for the West Indies during the year.

In Table M vessels are dealt with and enumerated with respect to every port in the Protectorate entered.

In Table N will be seen a statement covering the last five years—showing the number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared at ports in the Protectorate.

LEGISLATION.

28 Proclamations were enacted during the year 1901 under which 11 Orders and 4 Rules were made.

Laws were passed affecting the Customs Tariff, Folded Woven Goods, Criminal Procedure, Commissioners, Patents, Marriages, and Prisons.

In the Criminal Procedure Amendment Proclamation are prescribed the conditions precedent to the trial of foreigners for offences committed in Protectorate waters, and the control of the Crown in criminal proceedings is more clearly defined. The trial of serious criminal offences with the aid of Assessors is regulated, and the procedure to be followed in the trial of alleged lunatics is laid down. Very important powers are given to the High Commissioner, under which, if local circumstances appear to justify it, a special Court may be formed at or near the place where an offence has been committed. The Court would consist of a Commissioner and the native chiefs of the district.

Among the more important Proclamations enacted during the year under review, Proclamation No. 5, prohibiting slave dealing under severe penalties, came into operation on the 1st of April. By Order No. 9 of the 26th November, 1901, this was made applicable throughout the Protectorate.

The advantages accruing from the "House" system, the guarantees afforded by it for the thrifty management of property and the resulting absence of pauperisation among the lower social grades of the natives of this Protectorate are recognised in the attempt made in Proclamation No. 26 to consolidate "House" Regulations and to strengthen the quasi-parental authority of the Representatives of "Houses."

The duties of the members and the obligations of the Heads of "Houses," as prescribed by native custom are regulated, and penalties are provided for offences by employers in respect of members of "Houses."

The Forestry Proclamation made provision for the preservation of timber, rubber, and forest produce in the Protectorate. By Order No. 10 of 1901 Forest reserves were declared. The sale of rubber was prohibited from the 15th February to the 31st May in each year and its exportation from the 1st March to 31st May.

EDUCATION.

In 1900 was established a scheme by which primary education together with industrial was offered to the native population. The support it received gave it a good foundation, and though it is too soon yet to speak positively of its future, the results at present justify the hopes anticipated of its usefulness. The Institution started at Bonny not only shows a satisfactory financial basis, but suggests possibilities of successful extension in the future.

There is no secondary education in the Protectorate as yet, though one or two missions include industrial education in their curriculum; but there is plenty of room for a larger development in this direction.

A school was established at Benin City which should be capable of doing very useful work. The natives of the Benin territories shew an appreciative tendency towards taking advantage of it and are in this respect likely to take the lead of most other native tribes in the Protectorate.

A very great advance was made by the appointment of a European inspector of schools, who is taking steps to extend the educational system to other districts, and to consolidate and re-organise existing establishments. Steps were taken during the year with a view to providing higher education.

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

HOSPITALS AND SANITATION.

There are two hospitals (both at Old Calabar) European and native.

118 cases were treated at the European hospital, Old Calabar, of which two cases ended in death.

1,075 cases were treated outside headquarters, 15 cases resulting in death.

The prevalent diseases were malarial and unclassified climatic fevers. It is somewhat remarkable that out of 28 cases of blackwater fever throughout the Protectorate, three only resulted in death—shewing an unusual number of slight cases.

6,849 natives were vaccinated during the year.

In the native hospital at Old Calabar 617 cases were treated (an increase of 66), 35 resulting in death, 11 of which were due to diseases of the respiratory system.

The total number of cases treated in the Protectorate was 16,067, of which 53 resulted in death.

A special report was made on a case of *Bilharzia Haematobia* by Doctor R. A. Bennett.

The sewage works begun in the previous year have been completed. The system known as Moule's was adopted; the necessary track was laid and sewage and all refuse matter is disposed of by being run out in trucks to the ground allotted for its reception.

A system of water supply for Old Calabar was completed this year with excellent results. The water has after chemical analysis been pronounced practically pure.

The supply is obtained from a spring situated at a distance of about three-quarters of a mile; this water is pumped into a reservoir tank and is conducted as required to each building. Stand-pipes are available in convenient positions, and the necessity of being dependent on the supply of rain water stored from galvanized iron roofs is done away with.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

POLICE.

A Force of Police known as Court messengers, amounting to 180 rank and file perform the police work of the Protectorate. They form the staff of the prison department and carry out all Court process. It is proposed to organize the force as civil police almost immediately.

PRISONS.

There are two first class prisons (at Old Calabar and Asaba), and three second class, viz., at Benin City, Sapele, and Degama. Out of a total of 1,291 persons committed (including those committed by native Courts), 1,250 of whom were men, 493 were sent to Old Calabar and 288 to Asaba. Of the 288 at Asaba 189 had one previous conviction against them, and 115 were committed for three months or less.

There were six escapes only for the year under review as compared with 15 and 9, respectively, in the two years immediately preceding.

The total annual cost of the prisons was roughly £10,000, of which 30 per cent. was returned in labour performed by the prisoners, calculated at 9*d.* per day hard, and 6*d.* per day light labour per man. This does not include the value of work done at lock-up stations.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

Trials on information in the Supreme Court resulted in 41 convictions and 19 acquittals—there being seven cases outstanding for trial at the close of the year.

The total number of offences reported was 870, of these 620 were summarily convicted, 166 were acquitted, 17 were discharged in the absence of evidence—leaving 67 to be dealt with in the Supreme Court.

Table of Summary Convictions, and how Punished.

Punishments.	Total number.	Assaults.	Malicious injury to Property.	Prædial Larceny.	Offences against property other than Prædial Larceny.	Offences against Revenue Act.	Master and servant.	Other offences.
Fines	120	41	—	—	1	22	1	55
Imprisonment in lieu of payment of fine.	12	5	—	—	—	2	—	5
Peremptory imprisonment.	460	103	2	1	252	20	3	79
Whipping	7	6	—	—	1	—	—	—
Bound over or other trivial punishment.	21	7	—	—	3	—	—	11
Total	620	162	2	1	257	44	4	150
Total, previous year 1900 (nine months only.)	356	86	—	—	119	19	—	132

The figures for the previous year are for nine months only, and are, therefore, not comparable. Also the extension in 1900 of the previous limits of the Protectorate and the consequent spread of the judicial system has to be taken into account with the apparent increase as shewn by the figures.

VITAL STATISTICS.

There are 397 Europeans in the Protectorate, of whom 44 are females. During the year there occurred 17 deaths in the Territories; giving a death rate of 42·82 per thousand as compared with 63·29 per thousand for the previous year out of 316. There has therefore been a great diminution in mortality. The greatest number invalided from one place was 15 from Old Calabar (population 139) but extra cases come to headquarters occasionally for treatment.

Bonny and Agberi, with a European population of 12 each, and Opobo, with one of 19, had no deaths—while Asaba (including Onitsha), with a population of 76 had 5 deaths in the year.

The following table compares officials and non-officials.

Class.	1901.				
	Number.	Died.	Invalided.	Death rate per 1,000.	Invalided rate per 1,000.
Officials	121	4	15	33	123·9
Non-officials	276	13*	32	47·1*	115·9
Total or mean rate.	397	17	47	42·82	118·42

* Not including one suicide.

Class.	1900.				
	Number.	Died.	Invalided.	Death rate per 1,000.	Invalided rate per 1,000.
Officials	101	7	12	69·34	118·71
Non-officials	215	13	26	60·46	120·93
Total or mean rate.	316	20	38	63·29	120·5

CLIMATE.

The rainfall was exceptionally heavy. At one station (Bonny) 48.43 inches were recorded for July. Records were kept at three stations, the average for the year being 182.78 inches.

At Old Calabar the maximum shade temperature was 94° F., recorded in February, March, May, and October; the minimum, 65° in January. The highest mean temperature was 83° in February, and the lowest 77.5° in January. The highest mean relative humidity was 86.5 in October, and the lowest 75.8 in April.

The general direction of the wind was south-west.

POSTAL.

The total amount of Revenue derived from the sale of stamps, postcards, &c., for the year was £3,293—and commissions on money orders £268. There was also collected on taxed correspondence the sum of £15, the total gross revenue being £3,577 as compared with £1,931 for the previous year.

The estimated total number of letters, postcards, &c., dealt with for the year is 494,325.

	Internal, received and despatched.	United Kingdom.	
		From.	To.
Letters and post cards, book packets, &c.	223,141	168,163	103,021
Parcels	5,619	2,954	791

MONEY ORDERS.

	Total, 1901.	Total, 1900.
Issued	£ 21,088	£ 11,117
Received	2,124	1,527

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MILITARY FORCES AND EXPENDITURE.

The Southern Nigeria Regiment of the West African Frontier Force was in June, 1900, raised from an establishment of 1,050 rank and file to 1,250. The establishment of Officers consists of

- 1 Commandant.
- 1 Second in Command.
- 9 Captains.
- 27 Subalterns.
- 6 European Non-Commissioned Officers.
- 2 Native Officers.

The Regiment previously consisted of nine Companies, one being an Artillery Company, and was re-organized into an Infantry Battalion of eight Companies and two Batteries of Artillery.

The Infantry Battalion is armed with the Lee-Enfield .303 Carbine and a .303 Maxim gun is attached to each Company.

The Artillery consists of one Battery armed with 75 Millimetre Vickers-Maxim guns, and one armed with 7-pounder R.M.L. guns.

The expenditure during 1900-1901 amounted to £39,710, an increase of over £9,000 on the expenditure of the previous year. £30,094 was spent on pay and allowances and £9,616 under other charges, the principal items being £4,999 for clothing, accoutrements and necessaries, and £3,255 for cost of ammunition, purchase and repair of arms, &c.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Among works completed during the year are:—

—	Estimate.	Actual cost.
	£	£
Judicial house	1,800	1,794
Native rest houses	50	48
Benin city officers' quarters	1,500	2,294
Alterations to European houses	150	177

The Breakwater at Old Calabar (Quay Wall works) continues to progress rapidly at a total cost up to the end of the year of nearly £22,224. The expenditure during the year under review was £13,974.

Current repairs to public buildings cost £3,476.

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STAFF.

Under the Public Officers Guarantee Fund Proclamation of 1900, 513 officers gave bond for the proper discharge of their duties.

FUTURE PROSPECTS OF TRADE.

Trade prospects should prove to be more than ordinarily bright in view of the fact that the operations begun this year in the Aro Country—a large portion of the Territories—should have a very beneficial effect on trade. This will not, in all probability, immediately appear, but the gradual and successful pacification of a large oil-producing area, hitherto given up principally to "JuJu" fetish, is bound to be followed by the throwing open of markets hitherto closed to Europeans except through middlemen. A tract of country emancipated for the first time from all kind of native oppression will naturally require time to develop.

The natives possess the trading instinct, and once their every day life admits of attention to the advantages of trading, their energies, hitherto expended in other ways, will be diverted in the right direction, and increased trade should result.

OPENINGS FOR INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL.

Opportunities for the investment of new capital exist chiefly in the adoption by merchants of more energetic methods of trading, and in the development of the timber trade.

If the European trader will meet his market (so to speak) half way, the middleman would the sooner disappear; markets now tapped indirectly only, would be gradually absorbed into the channel of European trade, and prices would find a level beneficial to both parties.

The out-of-pocket expenses of such a policy should eventually be recouped by the disappearance of the middleman's profit on the purchase of produce.

The timber trade is still in its infancy in the Territories, and is capable of great development. It has already given, and will still further give, a return for any outlay incurred. It is worthy of the attention of merchants in itself, apart from any general commercial business which may be undertaken in the Protectorate.

TABLE

Heads of Expenditure.	Personal Emoluments.								
	1899-1900.			1900-1901			Increase.		Decrease.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Pensions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
High Commissioner	3,296	12	5	3,762	5	2	465	12	9
Secretary's Department.	655	4	3	1,170	3	11	514	19	8
Political, &c. ...	18,937	1	0	23,430	11	7	4,493	10	7
Judicial	929	12	0	2,869	14	6	1,940	2	6
Survey	—	—	—	4	16	9	4	16	9
Treasury Department.	2,267	11	8	2,866	2	8	598	11	0
Customs	6,579	18	7	6,640	5	3	60	6	8
Post Office	2,014	12	2	2,046	9	11	31	17	9
Printing Department.	1,032	16	1	1,168	18	9	136	2	8
Audit	555	13	7	566	10	0	10	16	5
Force... ..	23,632	1	9	30,094	0	1	6,461	18	4
Marine	11,206	6	4	17,296	1	0	6,089	14	8
Prisons	4,466	17	5½	5,735	1	6	1,268	4	0½
Forestry and Botanical.	1,085	19	5	2,420	13	8	1,334	14	3
Medical	8,076	16	9	10,433	15	6	2,356	18	9
Sanitary	1,013	16	7	1,163	6	10	149	10	3
Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aborigines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Works Department.	3,766	8	11	4,879	8	0	1,112	19	6
Public Works Recurrent.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Works Extraordinary.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	89,517	8	11½	116,548	5	6	27,030	16	6½

TABLE B.
EXPENDITURE.

	Totals. March 31, 1901.	Totals. March 31 1900.	Totals. March 31, 1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
Pensions	£ 810 0 0	£ 280	£ 1,630	£ 530	£ —
High Commissioner	4,675 0 4	4,046	3,984	628	—
Secretary's Department	1,170 3 11	655	—	514	—
Political and Administrative Staff	23,430 11 7	20,327	18,246	3,103	—
Judicial Department	2,950 0 7	967	834	1,082	—
Survey Department	4 16 9	—	—	4	—
Treasury	2,977 15 10	2,352	2,400	624	—
Customs	7,362 3 6	7,251	6,474	110	—
Post Office	3,675 11 8	3,115	3,053	560	—
Printing	1,612 2 4	1,328	1,231	283	—
Audit	619 10 4	769	786	—	150
3rd Batt., W.A.F. Force	39,710 17 9	30,196	21,372	9,514	—
Marine Department	67,477 16 11	32,531	22,097	34,946	—
Prisons	8,894 3 1	7,200	6,038	1,693	—
Botanical and Forestry Department	2,565 11 10	1,171	1,255	1,394	—
Medical	11,967 3 4	9,272	10,129	2,694	—
Sanitary	1,424 5 7	1,147	1,140	276	—
Transport	10,550 17 8	5,729	6,161	4,821	—
Aborigines	11,345 6 11	8,236	7,115	3,108	—

TABLE D.
CUSTOMS RECEIPTS FOR 1901.

Receipts.	Amount.
	£
Gross customs duties	347,174
Gross customs duties previous year (1900.)	325,193
Increase	21,981
Made up of—	
Ad valorem duties	21,230
Specific duties	751
Total	21,981

TABLE E.
SUMMARY OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

	1900.	1901.
	£	£
Total exports	1,133,604	1,253,706
Total imports	1,115,583	1,297,116
Surplus of exports	18,021	—
Surplus of imports	—	43,410
United Kingdom—		
Imports from... ..	927,905	1,072,962
Exports to	672,900	798,693
Surplus of imports	255,005	274,269
Surplus of exports	—	—
British Colonies—		
Imports from... ..	6,256	4,708
Exports to	215	7,487
Surplus of imports	6,041	—
Surplus of exports	—	2,779
Foreign Countries—		
Imports from	181,421	447,525
Exports to	460,488	219,445
Surplus of imports	—	—
Surplus of exports	279,067	228,080
Totals	5,656,506	5,650,180

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TABLE F.
TRADE WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

—	1900.	1901.	Increase.	Decrease
Imports from—	£	£	£	£
Germany	87,489	104,008	16,519	—
Holland	83,378	97,565	14,187	—
United States of America	6,053	4,663	—	1,390
Spain	3,212	3,027	—	185
France	—	2,531	2,531	—
Exports to —				
Germany	385,806	392,795	6,989	—
Holland	8	10,817	10,809	—
United States of America	—	—	—	—
Spain	—	—	—	—
France	74,156	43,505	—	30,651
Totals	640,102	658,911	51,035	32,226

TABLE G.
PRINCIPAL IMPORTS AND COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.

Articles.	Total Value.		United Kingdom.		Germany.		Holland.		Other Countries.
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Aerated waters ...	—	5,403	—	3,945	—	1,318	—	119	£ 19
Ale, beer, porter, cider, &c. ...	4,176	4,002	2,076	2,273	2,079	1,689	17	—	36
Beef and pork ...	8,752	8,807	8,963	8,651	2,380	1,555	—	—	11
Bread and biscuits ...	5,739	5,165	5,736	5,759	—	—	—	—	4
Chemicals and Drugs ...	—	7,409	—	7,338	—	28	—	—	41
Provisions ...	32,210	44,729	28,530	39,376	2,438	2,802	44	85	2,099
Rice ...	18,856	23,185	17,122	21,543	1,689	1,525	—	24	90
Salt ...	34,115	26,412	34,115	26,282	—	36	—	2	90
Brandy ...	720	1,021	631	934	79	74	1	—	11
Gin and Geneva ...	99,118	117,604	1,523	1,834	30,342	39,632	67,250	76,131	5
Liqueurs ...	915	556	116	183	798	346	—	19	7
Rum ...	13,438	9,216	2,502	2,028	10,083	5,098	18	445	1,643
Whiskey ...	5,135	5,288	5,064	5,268	46	15	—	—	3
Sugar ...	—	4,484	—	4,451	—	49	—	—	9
Wines ...	6,001	6,627	5,432	4,760	264	703	1	38	158
Bags and sacks ...	11,810	11,440	10,908	10,308	894	1,127	—	—	—
Cotton goods ...	274,249	265,059	271,477	256,157	2,037	4,976	475	1,960	3,922
Silk goods ...	20,924	15,452	17,219	12,681	3,600	2,693	—	—	75
Umbrellas ...	6,157	6,830	5,747	6,502	394	285	—	—	40
Wearing apparel ...	28,950	38,225	27,616	36,891	1,115	945	88	79	305

Woolen goods ...	12,142	—	11,558	—	333	—	—	245	5
Guns—Dane ...	3,370	4,187	2,599	641	191	4,010	579	—	—
Hardware and cutlery ...	62,961	36,848	55,333	10,305	9,215	4,943	4,988	430	—
Beads ...	8,454	8,963	6,232	2,380	1,793	11	16	149	—
Boats and canoes ...	5,161	5,336	4,668	143	192	—	—	298	—
Building materials ...	47,339	42,337	43,816	2,809	1,391	419	360	1,768	—
Cooper's stores ...	70,032	61,581	62,203	414	814	3,700	6,949	55	—
Earthenware ...	9,207	8,858	8,856	1,066	333	—	10	5	—
Furniture ...	13,250	5,678	10,575	1,375	2,297	3	4	363	—
Gunpowder ...	3,032	7,029	2,758	329	271	—	—	—	—
Haberdashery ...	2,579	4,389	2,309	31	52	—	—	215	—
Kerosene and lamp oil ...	5,744	167	913	40	133	—	—	4,695	—
Perfumery ...	1,657	529	600	2,062	986	25	—	69	—
Pipes ...	1,774	1,872	1,714	34	16	110	42	—	—
Soap ...	9,417	9,251	9,215	181	188	—	—	—	—
Tobacco, unmanufactured ...	62,483	67,588	62,062	49	—	—	—	—	—
Specie ...	209,822	130,850	205,222	—	1,900	—	—	2,700	—
Totals ...	1,142,338	840,240	947,197	80,097	83,601	81,115	92,095	19,760	—

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TABLE H.
PRINCIPAL EXPORTS AND COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.

Articles.	Value.		United Kingdom.		Germany.		France.	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cocoa	2,709	2,138	2,489	2,740	220	398	—	—
Coffee	725	300	709	272	16	27	—	—
Ebony	1,665	6,009	1,558	4,879	106	1,130	—	—
Fibre	2,922	3,184	2,922	3,184	—	—	—	—
Gum copal	1,513	115	1,512	115	1	—	—	—
Ivory	13,794	10,995	12,872	10,635	922	359	—	—
Native timber lumber	7,013	11,228	6,792	10,946	221	282	—	—
Miscellaneous products	37,091	30,629	33,716	19,395	66	8,781	—	2,421
Palm kernels	430,016	437,092	83,019	68,552	346,997	360,605	—	—
Palm kernel shells	637	1,005	637	1,005	—	—	—	—
Palm oil	491,131	606,011	392,156	542,111	28,094	19,928	70,880	41,084
Rubber	137,289	106,924	128,440	105,818	8,848	1,094	—	—
Specie	135,309	32,961	130,850	25,601	—	—	—	—
Totals	1,261,814	1,249,591	797,672	795,253	385,491	392,604	74,156	43,505

TABLE I.
DUTY ON IMPORTS CONSIGNED TO NORTHERN NIGERIA.

	For Year ending December 31st, 1900.	For Year ending December 31st, 1901.
	£ s. d. 9,359 12 3	£ s. d. 11,266 12 6

TABLE J.
EXPORTS OF PRODUCE FROM NORTHERN NIGERIA.

Articles.	Value— December 31st, 1900.	Value— December 31st, 1901.
	£	£
Benni seed	261	339
Beeswax	17	67
Capsicums	274	163
Gambia pods	29	32
Ground nuts	3,750	1,166
Gum arabic	1,563	3,448
Ivory	11,815	9,051
Mandioca flour	243	93
Rubber	11,905	21,331
Shea butter	14,412	6,162
Shea nuts	10,913	26,489
Palm kernels	3,046	3,242
Wood oil	522	1,579
Deer skins	28	96
Igara kernels	—	7
Indigo... ..	—	17
Totals	58,778	73,282

TABLE

RETURN shewing TOTAL VALUES of the PRINCIPAL IMPORTS
COLLECTED for five years

Article.	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Spirits	59,844 0 4	80,916 16 2	82,923 15 3	116,547 13 0
Tobacco	56,484 18 11	22,868 4 0	57,324 14 4	22,324 7 4
Salt	7,625 2 1	1,360 4 0	10,992 8 1	1,998 0 0
Ad valorem	—	—	—	—
Other Articles, Specific and Free.	532,023 17 0	3,961 4 1	488,457 14 11	4,671 16 4
Total	655,977 18 4	109,101 8 3	639,698 12 7	145,541 16 8

TABLE

RETURN shewing the VALUES of the PRINCIPAL EXPORTS from
March 31st,

Article.	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Palm Oil	9,350,559	465,583 2 3	8,476,955	410,133 11 5
Palm Kernels... ..	38,043	290,124 15 5	39,529	295,544 17 5
Other Articles	—	29,897 7 7	—	41,545 0 1
Total	—	785,605 5 3	—	750,223 8 11

K.

into the SOUTHERN NIGERIA PROTECTORATE and DUTIES ended March 31st, 1901.

1898-99.			1899-1900.			1900-01.		
Value.		Duty.	Value.		Duty.	Value.		Duty.
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
102,018	14	7	132,590	12	0	65,784	8	7
60,899	1	7	20,316	12	10	66,870	15	6
9,098	16	0	1,687	12	0	18,448	15	8
—	—	—	—	—	—	121,573	7	4
560,623	6	3	5,167	18	9	453,120	14	8
—	—	—	—	—	—	5,654	7	0½
—	—	—	—	—	—	5,988	6	9
732,639	18	5	160,752	15	7	725,798	1	9
—	—	—	—	—	—	156,578	3	0½
—	—	—	—	—	—	1,199,690	7	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	363,295	18	8

SOUTHERN NIGERIA PROTECTORATE from April 1st, 1896, to 1901.

1898-99.		1899-1900.		1900-01.			
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
8,113,820	397,869	10	10	8,650,226	420,680	8	10
40,528	305,791	8	0	43,569	340,218	4	0
—	70,987	9	11	—	128,056	6	4
—	774,647	19	9	—	888,954	19	2
—	—	—	—	—	52,388	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	217,750	7	8
—	—	—	—	—	1,166,147	2	10

TABLE M.

STEAM VESSELS CLEARED.

Total of steam vessels clearing from Protectorate.		Total tonnage of steam vessels.		Total crew of steam vessels.	
1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
638	639	924,124	964,190	25,965	27,209

STEAM VESSELS ENTERED.

Total of steam vessels entering Protectorate.		Total tonnage of steam vessels.		Total crew of steam vessels.	
1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
645	644	940,389	977,733	25,400	27,227

TABLE N.

Showing NUMBER and TONNAGE of VESSELS which ENTERED and CLEARED at PORTS in the PROTECTORATE of SOUTHERN NIGERIA for FIVE YEARS.

Flag:	1897-1898.				1898-1899.				1899-1900.				1900-1901.				1901-1902.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
British	114	167,372	116	169,217	132	176,277	133	176,570	140	199,640	140	199,848	241	254,489	220	251,370	210	245,389	210	245,389
Foreign	13	18,097	18	18,097	13	15,990	12	15,697	13	15,918	18	15,918	16	19,234	85	41,924	96	45,985	96	45,985
Total	127	185,469	129	187,314	145	192,267	145	192,267	153	215,558	153	215,766	257	273,723	255	293,294	246	291,374	246	291,374

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