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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 512.

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

REPORT FOR 1905.

(For Report for 1904, see No. 459.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
December, 1906.



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No. 512.

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

(For Report for 1904, *see* No. 459.)

THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Ilorin,

19th September, 1906.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the Annual Report of the Southern Nigeria Protectorate for the year 1905.

I have, &c.,

W. EGERTON,

Governor.

The Right Honourable

The Earl of Elgin, P.C., K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.,

Secretary of State for the Colonies,

&c., &c., &c.

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK FOR THE YEAR 1905

FINANCIAL.

1. The change in the financial year has necessitated the accounts being made up for the nine months ended 31st December, 1905. The revenue for this period received from all sources amounted to £443,420, which gives a revenue at the rate of £591,226 per annum, while the expenditure for the same period was £441,491, or at the rate of £588,654 per annum. It is considered best to deal with the actual figures for the calendar year, which will allow a clearer explanation. The actual revenue received during 1905 was £572,065, and the expenditure for the same period £581,927.

REVENUE.

2. The following statement shows the actual revenue received yearly under the various heads during the past five calendar years 1901-5:—

Heads of Revenue.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
	£	£	£	£	£
Customs Duties	261,744	405,689	399,118	519,676	535,825
Licences, &c.	3,848	5,484	4,083	5,669	9,290
Fees, &c.	7,068	10,093	8,440	9,825	16,103
Postal Revenue	2,881	4,759	4,152	3,956	3,983
Interest	2,002	3,493	3,545	2,804	3,609
Miscellaneous	1,819	8,065	7,522	8,082	3,255
Totals	279,362	437,583	426,860	550,012	572,065

The revenue for the year exceeded that of the previous year by £22,053; this increase is comparatively small, but when it is considered that the output of the staple products—palm oil and palm kernels—was seriously affected by the unfavourable rainfall, and that the revenue is practically all derived from Customs duties, the inference to be drawn is that commercial progress is continuing satisfactorily.

3. Of the total increase of £22,053 over the revenue of the previous year, Customs duties contributed £16,149, or 73·2 per cent., the amounts collected being as follows:—

—	1904.	1905.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£		
Imports :—				
Specific Duty	442,181	459,427	17,246	—
Ad valorem Duty	69,136	69,990	854	—
Export Duty	8,358	6,407	—	1,951
			18,100	1,951

Net Increase, £16,149.

The particulars of Customs duties received on imported spirits, as compared with the previous year, are given in paragraph 10.

4. The increase of £3,621 under licences, &c., is attributable to the increased receipts in the issue of licences for rubber and the revenue derived from royalties on exported timber in lieu of export duty.

5. There is a comparatively large increase of £6,278 under the head "Fees, &c.," due to increased sales of Government property, as well as to an increase in the amount of work done by Government Departments for the public; also to contributions from native courts towards expenditure incurred on their behalf for salaries, &c., under Head 21 of "Expenditure—Aborigines."

6. Postal revenue shows a slight increase of £27 compared with the previous year, and there were increased transactions in the money order and postal order services.

7. The increase of £805 under the head of "Interest" is due to increased investments, and to arrears being credited in this period.

8. The decrease of £4,827 under the head of "Miscellaneous" is caused by large recoveries in the previous year from Northern Nigeria and Crown Agents, for payment of troops engaged on the Kano expedition, and rebates of freight, amounting in all to over £4,000.

LEGISLATION AFFECTING REVENUE.

9. The following changes affecting the revenue have taken place during the year 1905 in the Customs tariff:—

- (i.) Proclamation No. 3 of 1905, which came into operation from 1st March, 1905, amended "The Customs Tariff Proclamation, 1904," by providing—

- (a) an increase of 1s. 0½*d.* a gallon on proof spirits, making the duty 3s. 6*d.* for every imperial gallon of spirits 12½ degrees under proof where the strength can be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer, and an additional duty of ½*d.* the imperial gallon for every degree or part of a degree in cases in which the spirit was stronger than 12½ degrees under proof (Public Notice No. 3 of 1905 substituted proof for 12½ degrees under proof in assessing duty on spirits shipped before 16th March, 1905);
- (b) a duty of 4s. instead of 3s. on sweetened spirits;
- (c) the exemption from duty of oil of any kind imported for use as a motor power for engines or machinery of any kind and not for lighting purposes.

(ii.) The Customs Tariff Amendment Proclamation, 1905, which came into operation on 1st September last, had the following effects:—

- (a) the duty on firearms was increased from 2s. 6*d.* to 5s. each;
- (b) the Schedule of Exemptions from Customs duties was added to as follows:—

Fresh butter and milk, not tinned; harness and saddlery; non-potable spirits for use as motor power for engines; telephone materials; wheeled vehicles of all kinds and their accessories; winches, derricks, and cranes, whole or in part, and the machinery necessary for working the same.

10. The effect in the change of the duty on spirits was to increase the revenue from imported spirits, although the importations for consumption showed a considerable diminution in quantity:—

—	Gallons.	Duty.
April—December, 1904	1,651,512.	£ s. d. 247,572 19 0
April—December, 1905	1,493,906	269,457 6 3
	— 157,606	+ 21,884 7 3

The decreased importation was not caused by the larger higher duty, but by the bad palm oil season. Owing to the higher price of the oil, it exchanged—notwithstanding the increase of duty—for a larger quantity of spirit per puncheon, but owing to the scarcity of oil the natives were able to purchase less spirits.

11. The considerable additions to the list of exemptions consist chiefly of articles used in connection with the industrial development of the country.

EXPENDITURE.

12. The following statement shows the expenditure for the five calendar years 1901-5 and estimate for 1906:—

Head of Expenditure	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	Estimate 1906.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Pensions and Gratuities ...	1,120	1,184	2,828	2,589	3,127	2,679
High Commissioner ...	4,489	4,360	4,413	3,432	3,582	4,191
Secretary ...	1,996	3,152	3,741	4,780	5,581	6,659
Political and Administrative ..	24,057	27,711	32,276	34,398	40,164	48,433
Judicial ...	3,940	3,120	3,409	3,724	4,482	5,322
Legal and Registration ...	—	893	1,109	1,183	922	1,172
Surveys ...	1,475	1,733	2,165	1,870	3,246	2,209
Treasury...	3,191	3,749	4,693	5,339	6,050	7,035
Customs ...	8,126	9,031	9,602	10,176	12,963	14,495
Postal and Telegraphs ...	3,963	4,148	4,902	8,436	8,843	15,692
Printing ...	1,935	2,376	2,817	2,773	3,722	4,638
Audit ...	765	1,019	1,204	1,456	1,578	2,651
Force, Southern Nigeria Regiment.	53,921	60,500	72,497	64,411	66,229	69,961
Marine ...	53,296	64,338	61,291	66,396	63,150	80,075
Prisons ...	11,205	6,915	10,153	16,719	18,646	20,059
Civil Police ...	—	3,246	7,839	9,698	12,107	18,867
Forestry and Botanical ...	2,986	3,002	4,909	7,482	8,444	11,195
Medical ...	12,580	15,842	18,488	20,899	22,894	28,023
Sanitary ...	1,335	1,296	1,857	1,789	2,523	3,121
Transport ...	14,763	18,477	19,861	25,514	31,583	31,268
Aborigines ...	10,214	9,829	12,978	12,844	9,344	14,097
Education ...	459	1,662	2,320	3,110	6,674	9,580
Miscellaneous ...	39,148	53,075	35,240	33,326	40,159	28,336
Contribution to Northern Nigeria.	33,785	25,714	38,500	57,500	57,500	60,000
Public Works Department ...	5,896	7,553	9,506	11,375	13,915	16,280
Public Works, Annually Recurrent.	6,443	7,704	14,964	9,657	11,862	9,328
Public Works, Roads Construction.	—	—	—	—	—	2,250
Roads and Bridges, Annually Recurrent.	—	—	—	—	818	1,375
Works and Buildings Extraordinary.	38,802	52,570	64,300	117,902	89,568	70,990
Roads and Bridges Extraordinary.	—	—	—	—	2,873	16,475
Posts and Telegraphs Extraordinary.	—	—	—	—	17,894	13,346
Marine Extraordinary ...	—	—	—	—	11,484	8,000
Totals ...	339,890	394,197	447,862	558,728	581,927	627,800

13. The expenditure for the year exceeded that of the previous year by £43,199, and exceeded the revenue received by £9,862.

14. The increase of £588 under the head "Pensions" is due to the gratuities paid to several officers and additions to the pension list.

15. The increase of £150 under the head "High Commissioner" is due to the office being unfilled during a portion of the year 1904.

16. An increase of £801 in the Secretary's Department was caused by the necessary additions to the staff required to cope with the increased work of the administration.

17. Increased expenditure was incurred in all the Departments by additions to staff, both European and native, to enable the Government to provide for the administration of the increased area brought under effective control, the extension of the Education Department, and the large expenditure on public works.

18. The head "Marine" shows a decrease due to the transfer to "Marine Extraordinary" of the cost of new craft which used to appear under the former head.

19. The financial assistance rendered to the Government of Northern Nigeria was increased during the year from £50,000 to £60,000.

20. The increase under "Miscellaneous" of £6,833 is due to the payment of £4,528 to Northern Nigeria for the expeditionary force used in connection with the Aro expedition of 1902.

21. The apparent decrease of £28,334 in "Works and Buildings Extraordinary" is caused by transfers from that head of expenditure now shown under "Roads and Bridges," "Posts and Telegraphs Extraordinary," and "Marine Extraordinary."

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

22. The financial position of the Protectorate was strengthened by the excess of assets over liabilities being increased in the nine months ending 31st December, 1905, by £2,000. It stood at £180,809 on that date.

Of the £180,809 excess of assets over liabilities on 31st December, £137,664 is represented by investments, but of this amount £20,374 is invested and appropriated for specific purposes.

SOUTHERN NIGERIA, 1905.

23. The following is the statement of assets and liabilities on 31st December, 1905:—

Liabilities.	Amount.		Assets.	Amount.	
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Deposits due by the Protectorate ...			Balances of the undermentioned		
Drafts drawn on the Crown Agents			Accounts:—		
(not yet paid).			Local Cash Account ...	43,943	18 6
Amounts due on Sinking and Depre-			Crown Agents' Cash Account ...	4,426	18 11
ciation Funds.					
Coin repatriation Fund ...	655	15 3	Advances due to the Protectorate ...	19,410	15 4
Yacht "Ivy" Depreciation Fund ...	17,718	14 3	Remittances to C.A. (not yet collected)	22,524	2 3
Do. do. Repair Sinking Fund...	2,000	0 9	Do. do. (in transit) ...		
			Do. to Coast (in transit) ...	8,885	7 8
			Do. between Chests (in transit)		
Total Liabilities ...	70,999	3 2	Investments:—		
Excess of Assets over Liabilities	180,809	2 5	Surplus Funds ...	117,290	0 0
			Coin Repatriation Fund ...	655	15 3
			Yacht "Ivy" Depreciation Fund...	17,718	14 3
			Do. do. Repair Sinking Fund	2,000	0 0
				137,664	9 6
			Total Assets ...	251,808	5 7
Total ...	251,808	5 7	Total ...	251,808	5 7

Deposits.

24. The amount held on 31st December, 1905, in favour of depositors stood at £50,625, made up as follows:—

Other Governments	... ..	£22,507
Native Councils and Minor Courts	... ..	1,439
Public Officers' Guarantee Fund	... ..	658
Force Accounts	... ..	7,844
Other Accounts	... ..	18,177

The last item is made up of school funds, workmen's accounts, and estate accounts principally.

Advances.

25. The advances due to the Government on 31st December, 1905, amounted to £14,953, made up as follows:—

Other Governments	... ..	£10,628
Native Councils and Minor Court	... ..	155
Force Accounts	... ..	308
Other Accounts	... ..	3,862

Progress.

26. The attached chart shows the constant and rapid growth of the revenue and expenditure during the last ten years, and is an indication of the progress which has been made by the country. During the past five years there has been practically no increase in taxation, the revenue is almost entirely raised from duties on imports, which have, on the whole, not been increased. As new areas are opened up and brought under control, the expenditure to provide additional staff, offices, &c., and to improve the conditions of the country, has been met from the revenue derived from the increased trade.

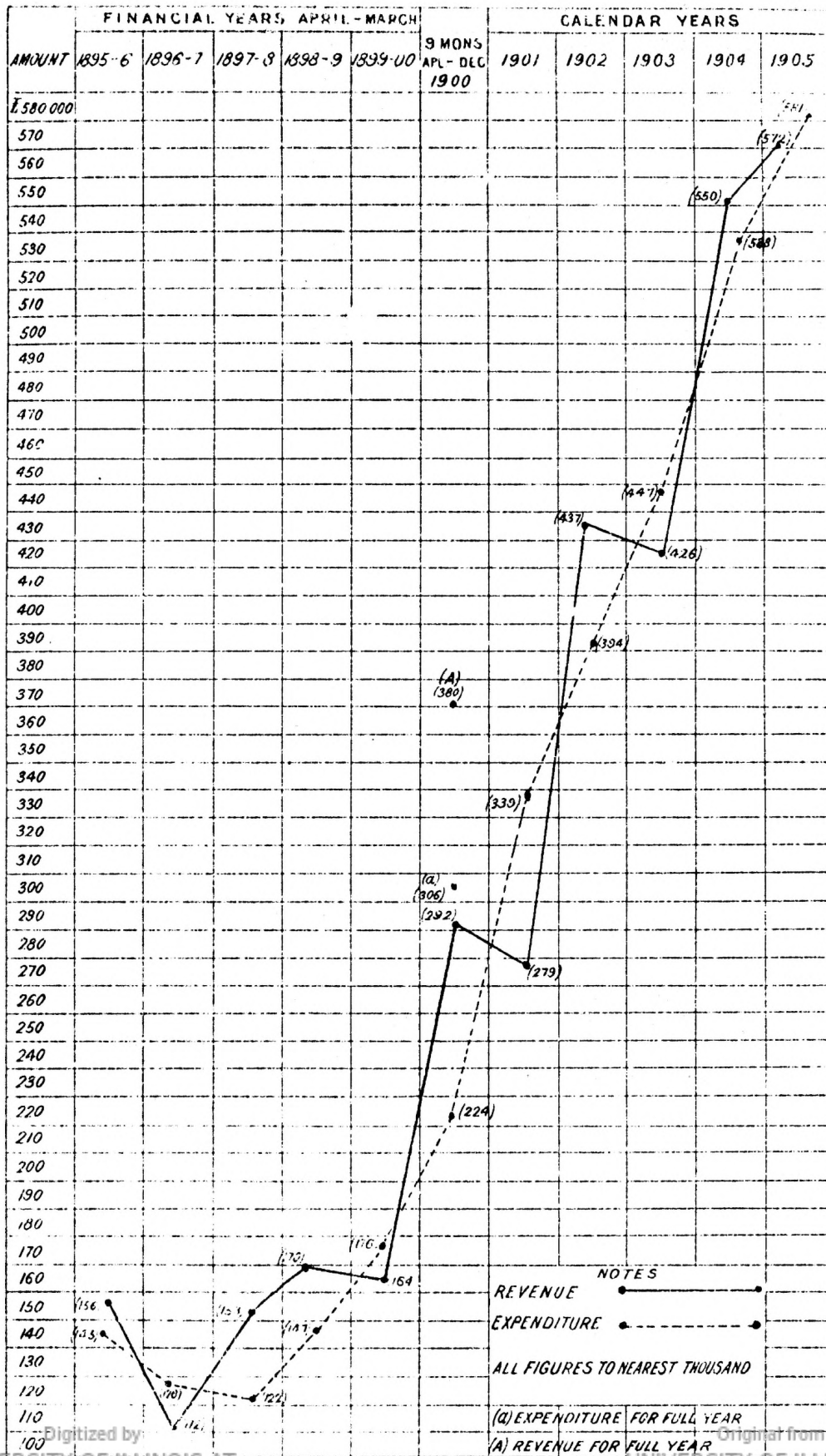
CURRENCY AND BANKING.

27. Brass rods, wires, manillas, and cowries are used as currency by the natives, and are accepted as legal tender in the parts of the country in which such currency has always been accepted. The exchange is regulated by law, and further importations have been prohibited.

28. The currency and legal tender is British sterling. Silver circulates more freely and widely as time goes on, but copper continues to make small progress, and the currency continues in a transition stage. The question of a uniform subsidiary currency for Northern and Southern Nigeria is now under consideration.

29. The Bank of Nigeria is established at Calabar and Burutu, on the Forcados River, but up to the present, arrangements have not been made to utilize its services for Government business.

CHART SHEWING ACTUAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE DURING THE PERIOD
1ST APRIL 1895 TO 31ST DECEMBER 1905



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TRADE.
IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

30. The following table shows the total value of imports and exports and the duties collected therefrom, and the distribution throughout the Protectorate for the year ended 31st December, 1905, compared with the previous year:—

Station.	Imports.						Exports.						Total Trade.			Dutr.				
	1904.			1905.			1904.			1905.			1904.		1905.		1904.		1905.	
	Commercial and Government.	Specie.		Commercial and Government.	Specie.		Commercial and Government.	Specie.		Commercial and Government.	Specie.		Commercial and Government.	Specie.		£	£	£	£	
Calabar Division— Calabar and Obokum .. Ikang ..	£ 335,196 —	£ 25,275 —	£ 358,470 6,727	£ 351,594 —	£ 21,443 —	£ 373,037 —	£ 313,140 3,143	£ 1,459 —	£ 694,812 9,870	£ 103,777 —	£ 106,199 2,314	£ 209,971 —	£ 712,359 —	£ 712,359 —	£ 108,513 —	£ — —	£ — —	£ — —	£ — —	
Eastern Division— Opobo and Ekwanga .. Bonny and Bakana .. Degama and Euguma .. Brass .. Akassa ..	£ 287,173 95,513 116,089 84,166 —	£ 3,700 638 2,506 530 —	£ 282,409 100,963 89,273 31,808 20,980	£ 361,220 99,971 110,420 119,442 —	£ 19,482 3,351 5,766 400 —	£ 292,409 104,322 83,513 32,208 —	£ 359,700 101,297 196,791 53,215 11,415	£ — 186 — — —	£ 632,986 206,171 231,880 117,818 —	£ 114,540 39,587 47,782 39,179 —	£ 11,657 73,221 44,038 21,505 10,764	£ — — — — —	£ 632,986 186,292 229,015 204,132 —	£ 1,261,535 — — — —	£ 241,098 — — — —	£ 231,185 — — — —	£ — — — — —	£ — — — — —	£ — — — — —	£ — — — — —
Western Division— Forcados and Onitsha .. Warri .. Sapele and Benin River ..	£ 403,632 113,849 138,761	£ 198,450 700 5,850	£ 453,285 117,588 113,377	£ 379,844 100,426 195,620	£ 138,990 2,100 6,644	£ 314,294 115,488 106,733	£ 419,508 150,402 168,610	£ — — —	£ 881,986 214,975 340,331	£ 92,602 32,227 43,180	£ 110,806 38,880 40,463	£ — — —	£ 881,986 214,975 340,331	£ 1,587,292 — —	£ 241,098 — —	£ 231,185 — —	£ — — —	£ — — —	£ — — —	£ — — —
Total ..	£ 1,554,730	£ 337,739	£ 1,555,360	£ 1,718,537	£ 198,176	£ 1,520,361	£ 1,708,831	£ 2,109	£ 3,511,186	£ 512,884	£ 529,847	£ —	£ 3,511,186	£ 241,098	£ 231,185	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ —	

N.B.—The Government Importations for Northern Nigeria are included in these accounts.

General Trade.

31. The total trade, compared with 1904, shows a decrease in volume of £46,709, caused by a decrease in the importation of specie amounting to £39,563 and a falling off in the value of exports of £9,705.

32. The falling off in the value of exports is due to the partial failure of the palm products, which has considerably affected the output of palm oil and kernels, the principal exports of the Protectorate.

33. There is a slight increase in the value of imports, in spite of the decrease in the palm products, and so far as importations are concerned, the year is considered a satisfactory one.

34. The falling off is principally noticeable in the eastern division and Calabar, the country most affected by the partial failure of the palm products. The western division trade returns show an increase, due to a part of the Brass and Akassa trade going by way of the Niger, instead of through those ports, and also to the fact that the returns of the division include the whole of the Northern Nigeria trade and are not so much affected by the failure of the palm crops as those of the other divisions.

General Revenue.

35. The increase in import duties during the year, amounting to £16,963, is chiefly due to the rise in the duty on spirits, and partially to increased importations of Dane guns, gunpowder, kerosene, and cotton goods:—

Import Revenue, 1904	...	...	...	£512,884
„ „ 1905	...	...	...	529,847

36. The decrease of £4,894 in export duties is due to the falling off in the export of timber and to the change in the Forestry Regulations:—

Export Revenue, 1904	...	...	...	£11,300
„ „ 1905	...	...	...	6,406

Imports.

37. The quantity and value of the principal articles of import for the twelve months ended 31st December, 1905, compared with the result of the year previous, are shown in Appendix A.

38. The following statement shows the total value of imports into the Protectorate, and the value of the imports from the

various countries during the last two years, exclusive of specie, and the increase or decrease during the present year:—

Year.	Total.	United Kingdom.	Germany.	Holland.	Other Countries.
	£	£	£	£	£
1905	1,555,360	1,204,545	160,654	150,146	40,015
1904	1,554,730	1,214,820	168,056	147,245	24,609
	(+) 630	(-) 10,275	(-) 7,402	(+) 2,901	(+) 15,406

(+) = increase.

(-) = decrease.

39. The total value of imports is practically the same as in the preceding year, but the value of importations from the United Kingdom, from whence over 77 per cent. of the import trade was derived, has fallen off nearly 1 per cent. from the previous year. Germany took over 10 per cent., and shows a falling off compared with the previous year of over 4 per cent.

40. Holland has taken more than 9½ per cent. of the trade, and shows an increase of nearly 2 per cent. on the previous year. Other countries, taking nearly 3 per cent., show a considerable increase on the previous year, caused by trade goods for Iking being brought from the adjacent German port of Rio del Rey, and the increased importations of kerosene from America and kola nuts from the Gold Coast Colony.

Decreases.

41. The following table shows the quantity and value of the principal articles in which there have been decreases during the past year:—

—	1903.		1904.		1905.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Gin and Geneva ... galls.	1,455,664	£ 184,271	1,866,819	£ 176,153	1,687,159	£ 159,974
Spirits, unenumerated	2,510	1,937	3,012	1,866	2,037	1,861
Salt cwt.	427,310	32,422	510,056	38,665	418,310	31,654
Tobacco, unmanufactured ... lbs.	3,001,486	70,580	3,826,566	85,852	3,225,930	69,507
Guns other than Danes No.	2,380	8,638	2,419	5,881	768	3,965

Spirits.

42. While "Gin and Geneva" and "Spirits Unenumerated" show a decrease compared with the previous year of 180,635 gallons, other spirits show an increase of 9,573 gallons, the net decrease in the importation of spirits is therefore 171,062 gallons. The decrease in the importation of gin is attributed to the partial failure of the palm products.

Salt.

43. Salt shows a decrease of 91,746 cwts., or about 18 per cent. on the previous year's importations. Almost the entire falling off is in the importations at Akassa and Forcados—the Niger ports; the importations are even smaller this year than in 1903.

Tobacco.

44. Tobacco shows a decrease of 600,635 lbs. compared with 1904, and an increase of 224,456 lbs. compared with 1903; the decrease is due to the depression in the export of palm products during the year.

Guns other than Danes.

45. The decrease in the importations of guns other than Danes is due to the small importations by the Government during the year under report. The figures for the three years are:—

				1903.	1904.	1905.
Government	...	...	...	2,038	1,183	286
Others	...	...	...	342	1,236	482
Total	...	...	...	2,380	2,419	768

Miscellaneous.

46. There are decreases in the importations of steam launches, boats and canoes, telegraph and telephone materials, uniforms and accoutrements, engine stores, and leather goods, which are also attributed to the diminution of the Government importations under these heads.

Beads.

47. This head has decreased by £1,891 compared with the previous year, but it is noticed that there is a slight increase of the importation from the United Kingdom and a comparatively large decrease of that from Germany.

Fish, Salted and Cured.

48. This is the only article of food, except salt, which shows a decrease compared with previous years. The figures for the past three years are:—

	1903.	1904.	1905.
	£ 1,994	£ 2,844	£ 1,391

Woollen Goods.

49. This is the only item of clothing that shows a falling off, and when the figures for the three years are compared, it is seen that the decrease is merely a fluctuation:—

	1903.	1904.	1905.
	£ 9,549	£ 12,787	£ 11,357

Coopers' Stores and Bags.

50. There is a considerable decrease in Coopers' stores under these heads, due to the stocks on hand not having been used up owing to the shortage in palm oil production. The figures for the last three years are:—

	1903.	1904.	1905.
	£ 10,931	£ 13,502	£ 13,351
Bags and Sacks	83,221	83,479	74,862
Coopers' Stores			

Miscellaneous Decreases.

51. There are a few other heads under which decreases have occurred, but these call for no special comment.

Increases—Food Stuffs.

52. There have been continuing increases in every article of food, except salt and fish (salted and cured).

53. The following table shows the value of the importations of the principal articles during the last three years:—

Article.	1903.	1904.	1905.
	£	£	£
Beef and Pork	9,298	10,796	11,891
Bread and Biscuits	6,080	7,514	11,071
Flour	2,348	2,717	3,379
Poultry	256	574	978
Provisions	42,257	50,075	52,256
Rice	20,018	30,967	38,562
Sugar	3,451	6,394	6,471
Total	83,708	109,037	124,608

54. It will be seen that the increase compared with 1904 is £15,571, and compared with 1903, £40,900.

55. So far as native produce is concerned, kola nuts imported from the Gold Coast Colony show an increased importation, and this may be attributed to the transport facilities which have been provided, allowing native traders to take this product up the Niger for sale in Northern Nigeria. It is expected that the increase will continue.

56. The figures below show the value and quantity of the importations for the last three years of kola nuts:—

1903.		1904.		1905.	
lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
77,200	2,341	95,284	3,353	310,768	8,757

Clothing.

57. Large increases have taken place under all the various articles of clothing imported, except woollen goods, which in this climate cannot be expected to make any rapid progress, and uniforms and accoutrements imported for Government use.

58. The importations are shown in the following table for three years:—

Article.	1903.	1904.	1905.
	£	£	£
Cotton Goods	295,481	356,976	368,527
Silk Goods	10,944	19,223	21,382
Wearing Apparel	30,247	43,999	46,261
Total	336,672	420,198	436,170

The total increase compared with 1904 is £15,972, and with 1903 the increase is £99,498.

Umbrellas.

59. There is a comparatively large increase under this head of £1,280 compared with 1904, and £6,393 compared with 1903. The value of the importations for three years is shown below:—

	1903.	1904.	1905.
	£	£	£
	5,830	10,943	12,223

Housing, &c.

60. The following items show increases, the value of the importations for the last three years being:—

Article.	1903.	1904.	1905.
	£	£	£
Building Materials	76,623	70,443	75,562
Furniture	6,911	6,403	9,302
Glassware	1,837	1,856	2,619
Hardware, &c.	62,235	74,443	77,548
Total	147,606	153,145	165,031

The total increases are £11,886 compared with 1904, and £17,425 with 1903.

Kerosene.

61. This article continues to show a large increased importation, which is expected to continue, as proper lamps are brought

into use and the native palm oil lamp—where that is used—replaced. The quantity and value of the article imported year by year for three years are as under:—

1903.		1904.		1905.	
Gallonage.	Value.	Gallonage.	Value.	Gallonage.	Value.
291,238	£ 8,577	378,127	£ 12,564	448,559	£ 13,221

Cigars and Cigarettes.

62. These items continue to show increases as under:—

Article.	1903.		1904.		1905.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cigars ...	355,000	£ 1,116	332,350	£ 1,045	503,691	£ 1,560
Cigarettes ...	2,688,600	2,088	3,820,540	2,828	4,851,020	3,253

General.

63. The continued increase in the above-mentioned items, and in a year when there has occurred a partial failure in the output of the staple export, seems to show that the condition of comfort, generally, in the Protectorate is improving.

Gunpowder and Dane Guns.

64. There have been marked increases in these articles—over 10 per cent. in the case of powder, and over 70 per cent. in the case of guns, compared with the previous year's importations. The increase is attributed to importations in anticipation of a rise in duty.

The figures for three years are:—

Article.	1903.		1904.		1905.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Gunpowder lbs.	226,790	£ 2,903	939,276	£ 12,259	1,036,937	£ 13,588
Dane Guns No.	7,167	2,699	8,530	2,998	14,578	5,289

Exports.

65. The quantity and value of the principal articles exported during the year, compared with the previous year, are shown in Appendix B.

66. The following statement shows the total value of exports from the Protectorate, and the total value to various countries, during the last two years, exclusive of specie, and the increase and decrease in each case:—

Year.	Total.	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.	Other Countries.
1905	£ 1,708,832	£ 1,117,264	£ 523,678	£ 34,372	£ 33,518
1904	1,718,537	1,112,966	496,647	66,531	42,393
	(—) 9,705	(+) 4,298	(+) 27,031	(—) 32,159	(—) 8,875

(+) = Increase.

(—) = Decrease.

67. Over 65 per cent. of the export trade went to the United Kingdom, Germany taking about 30 per cent., and France 2 per cent.

68. The increase in the exports to the United Kingdom is due to the large quantity of rubber exported to that country during the year, compared with the previous year.

69. The increase in the exports to Germany is due to the increase in value of palm kernels exported, although the quantity was less, and also to the increase in the quantity of rubber exported to that country.

70. The decrease in the exports to France is due to the falling off in the output of palm oil.

Decreases.

71. The following table shows the quantity and value for three years of the principal items in which decreases have occurred:—

	1903.		1904.		1905.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Palm Oil ... gallons	12,018,075	£ 629,769	13,028,733	£ 710,056	11,391,476	£ 678,841
Palm Kernels ... tons	68,330	526,738	70,500	597,953	63,645	599,010
Timber	—	32,028	—	59,133	—	38,695
*Shea Nuts ... tons	—	—	1,220	18,675	1,356	12,189
Gums lbs.	671,109	6,443	631,568	6,408	323,915	3,881
Coffee	50,312	521	41,633	301	7,066	65
Raw Cotton	123	1	285,639	2,501	96,306	245
Ivory	18,274	6,735	11,768	3,469	7,363	2,263

Not shown in 1903.

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Palm Products.

72. The falling off in the export of palm products was caused by the crop being not as large as usual owing to the small and unevenly distributed rainfall.

Timber.

73. The falling off in timber is partly accounted for by the prices in the home market, where inferior logs did not sell at profitable prices.

During the years 1904 and 1905 some of the timber was reckoned by the log and some by the cubic foot, and it is difficult to state the extent of the falling off, but, having regard to the values, it is considered that the decrease was not inconsiderable.

Cotton.

74. The work done during the year in connection with the cultivation of cotton has probably been more valuable than in previous years, although the output has not been as large as that for the year 1904. Several causes have adversely affected the export returns for 1905. It was expected that cotton could be grown extensively on the Sobo plains, and greater attention was devoted to that plantation than to other parts of the Protectorate, but the venture proved to be a complete failure; from that time the cultivation of cotton has been undertaken on more scientific principles to ascertain by experiment the most suitable conditions under which the best marketable cotton can be produced. It is anticipated that the output of cotton during the present year from the plantations further north will be better than in the past. The Northern Nigeria returns are included in those of Southern Nigeria, and at the end of 1905 there was a quantity of cotton at Lokoja which could not be shipped owing to the low water in the Niger, and which really belonged to the output of that year.

Shea Nuts.

75. The output of shea nuts varies considerably, as the transport conditions make it difficult to obtain this product up-country, and the collection is very uncertain, but it is noticed that there is an increase in the more valuable product of shea butter, which may account to some extent for the falling off.

Gums.

76. The falling off in this product is very considerable, and its cause, is unknown. The bulk of this product comes from Northern Nigeria.

Coffee.

77. This article can no longer be regarded as a thriving industry, and the growing and collection of coffee has been almost entirely discontinued. Its cultivation is found to be unprofitable, and the native finds that he can cultivate cocoa with less trouble and better results.

Ivory.

78. The decrease in this article continues.

Increases.

79. The following table shows the principal articles in which increases have taken place; the quantity and value are shown for three years:—

	1903.		1904.		1905.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Rubber lbs.	1,177,803	£ 61,816	2,408,926	£ 158,991	2,842,831	£ 226,387
Ground Nuts ... cwt.	9,863	2,732	15,414	4,999	15,800	6,966
Shea Butter ... tons	—	—	164	3,715	205	5,081
Cocoa —	288,614	3,653	367,728	4,982	388,479	6,019

Rubber.

80. This valuable product continues to show a considerable increase, and with systematic cultivation and collection it will become a valuable addition to the exports of the country.

Cocoa.

81. This article shows a small increase in the quantity, but a comparatively large increase in the value. The inferior quality of the cocoa has been noticed, but the returns intimate that some improvement has taken place. More care has been given to the preparation of this article for sale and to the method of cultivation.

Fibre.

82. Among minor productions, this article continues to show an increased exportation, the figures for three years being as follows:—

	1903.	1904.	1905.
	£ 3,226	£ 3,678	£ 4,052

83. The attached diagrams I. and II. show the annual value of imports and exports from 1891, the year in which the Government was organised, the United Kingdom and other countries being compared.

Another diagram—III.—is attached comparing the output of palm oil and palm kernels for the same period.

It is satisfactory to observe the rapid increase of trade, due to the more settled state of the country and the extension of the administration; this improvement will continue as the means of communication are extended.

SHIPPING.

84. The extent of the shipping for the year, compared with the year 1904, is shown in the following table:—

Return shewing the AMOUNT of SHIPPING for the Year 1905, in comparison with the year 1904.

	1905.				1904.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Steam—								
British ...	381	485,606	376	480,723	349	444,131	352	444,904
Foreign ...	89	82,768	90	84,812	97	91,960	96	89,692
Sail—								
British ...	5	1,799	4	1,428	4	1,916	3	955
Foreign ...	—	—	—	—	1	60	1	60

85. There is an increase in the number of ships and the tonnage compared with the previous year, British shipping increasing, but foreign shipping showing a slight decrease. The differences are shown below:—

Flag.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Steam—				
British ...	32	41,472	24	35,825
Foreign ...	8	9,192	5	4,850
Sail—				
British ...	1	147	1	473
Foreign ...	1	60	1	60

86. The attached diagram—IV.—shows the value of the goods carried in British and foreign ships year by year. It is observed that almost the whole of the carrying trade is done by British shipping, although in late years the numbers, size, and accommodation of German ships have rapidly increased.

87. In Appendix C. will be found a statement of the number, tonnage, &c., of both steam and sailing ships for the last four years.

FORESTRY AND AGRICULTURE.

88. The examination of the forests of the Protectorate was continued by officers of the Forestry Department. In the Ifon district, on the banks of the Ogbesi River, in the moister areas, two species of mahogany, *Khaya Grandiflora* and *Entandrophragma Condelli*, as well as the two valuable rubber vines, *Landolphia Owariensis* and *Clitandra Elastica*, were found.

89. In the Central Division the majority of the wooded areas on the right bank of the Niger were inspected; the bulk of the forests belong to the "deciduous" and "evergreen forests" types. The most important trees found in the former are the Adja (*Azelia Africana*), Arache (*Erothrophleum Guineense*), Ozia (*Danielia Thurifera*, the Balsam Copaiba tree), and the Awegbi, dwarf iron wood (*Lophira Alata*).

The evergreen forests, amongst other species, contain the Iroko (*Chlorophoro Excelsa*), also found on borders of the deciduous forests. Ebbolo (*Berlinia Acuminata*), species of *Diopyros*, *Mimusops Lacera* (yields a very good timber), *Brachystegia Speciformis* mahoganies, *Khaya Grandiflora* and *Entandrophragma Condelli*, and cedars of the genera *Gaurea* and *Pseudocedrela*.

The most important rubber-yielding plants in this division are *Landolphia Owariensis*, *Clitandra Elastica*, *Conopharyngia Stipulacea*, and the inferior vines *Carpodinus Fulva* and *Carpodinus Hirsuta*.

90. In the eastern division the Brass and Degema districts, only, possess heavy forests. They contain a good deal of mahogany, and are under water for the greater portion of the year. The Ekwanga and Aba districts are the richest in palm oil, whilst rubber-yielding vines and the oil bean tree (*Pentaclethra Macrophylla*) and wild mango, or Dika nut (*Irvingia Barteri*), are common all over the division; they are not, however, exploited to any extent. A large trade in canoes, made chiefly from mahogany, is done in Degema and Brass.

91. Large tracts of country have been explored in the Cross River and Calabar divisions. Heavy forests, containing mahogany and ebony, are found in districts of Okuni and Obubra and in the northern portion of the Calabar division.

Rubber vines and the inferior *Funtumia Africana* are prevalent in most of the well-wooded areas.

In the Eket district the manufacture of Piassava, from the palm *Raphia Vinifera*, is a regular industry.

The oil palm is most abundant in the Ikot Ekpene and Aba districts.

92. There is one reserve in the Protectorate, situated on the Alabetta River, which is exploited to feed the Government saw-mills at Onitsha, on the River Niger. Other areas have during the past year been selected for reservation. In the Benin district the native chiefs and councils have agreed to reserve the forests for 1,000 yards along both banks of every river and for 100 yards on each side of every main road. This is a very decided step in the right direction, as the indiscriminate destruction of the forests for farming, if allowed to continue unchecked, would result in irreparable loss.

93. During the year 119,800 *Funtumia Elastica* seedlings were transplanted from nurseries in the western division and planted out in the various sub-districts, as compared with 227,155 seedlings in 1904. The difference is due to defective seed. Plantations were also made in the central division. There are now nearly three quarters of a million young plants raised from nurseries living in the western division.

94. Timber lease holders have planted out 30,240 young mahoganies, to replace the mature trees felled by them, whilst in addition a large number of seedlings growing near the parent trees have been cleared from dominant growth.

95. The firm of Messrs. Alexander Miller Brother were induced by His Excellency the Governor to start a plantation of Para rubber trees at Sapelli. 10,000 seeds of this species were imported from the East, and of this number 6,800 germinated successfully. It is to be hoped that the other large firms on the coast will follow this lead and go in for Para cultivation on an extensive scale.

Cocoa nut cultivation was also started, but it is as yet too early to say with what results.

Cocoa is grown to a certain extent in the Calabar division and also in the eastern division, and the people are receiving the necessary instruction in the method of cultivation.

Efforts are also being made to increase the cultivation of maize in suitable parts of the Protectorate.

96. During the year, 34 leased timber areas were fully exploited, whilst 25 areas were only partially worked. The yield has been 2,571 trees, from which 651,670 cubic feet of timber, chiefly mahogany, valued locally at £38,696, were exported to Europe, as compared with 3,176 trees and 8,767 logs, valued at £59,134, in 1904. The decrease for the year

is explained by cessation of work on several areas during the period when prices in the home market were low.

97. Sample logs of 63 different species of trees were, with the help of Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co. and Messrs Alexander Miller Brother, procured and forwarded to Liverpool and to the Imperial Institute, London. Messrs. Dobell & Co., of the former city, reported on 23 of the samples, and pointed out that it would probably pay to export to Europe five or six kinds of these timbers. This report was published *in extenso* in the Southern Nigeria Gazette No. 7 of 2nd March, 1906.

98. The introduction of light traction engines and other motors to replace haulage of logs by human labour would probably result in great economy and enable several other kinds of African timbers to be placed successfully on the home markets. The employment of a few skilled American and Canadian lumbermen accustomed to the handling of large timber would also be a great advantage.

99. With regard to minor forest produce, the total output of rubber for 1905 amounted to 2,824,366 lbs., valued at £226,388, as compared with 2,474,865 lbs., valued at £159,301, of the previous year. This of course includes rubber exported from Northern Nigeria.

The eminent French botanist, Monsieur A. Chevalier, discovered during the year a new and valuable rubber-yielding vine in Southern Nigeria and named it *Clitandra Elastica*. This species is abundant in parts of the Protectorate.

100. Piassava fibre to the value of £4,052 was exported during 1905, chiefly from the Eket district; there are other valuable fibre-yielding plants, such as *Honkenya Ficifolia* and *Urena Lobata*, to be found in the Protectorate, the cultivation of which will probably turn out a successful venture.

101. The oil bean tree, *Pentaclethra Macrophylla*, and the wild mango or Dika nut, *Irvingia Barteri*, are almost universally distributed in the moister parts of Southern Nigeria; they have been exploited to a small extent, but unless the prices realized in the home market are increased there is not much prospect of any large trade being established in these products. Shea butter trees are only found on the extreme northern boundary of the Protectorate.

102. Onitsha Plantations.—These plantations yielded 38,100 lbs. of coffee, of which 20,180 lbs. were cleaned and ready for shipment at the end of the year. The cultivation of cocoa at Onitsha has not been a success, owing to the unsuitability of the soil. The planting of *Hevea Braziliensis*, *Ficus Elastica*, and *Funtumia Elastica* was commenced, but the latter proved a failure, probably owing to unsuitability of climate; the other two species are doing well. Experiments with cotton

proved a complete failure; in the month of October, for some reason or another, the young plants withered up and died.

It was found that the variety of castor oil grown in the Oka district is the most suitable for cultivation at Onitsha, both as regards yield per acre and size and quality of seed.

Virginia tobacco was grown with great success, and sold locally to the natives. Several kinds of English vegetables and flowers have been grown successfully. The distribution of plants from the nurseries was as follows:—Coffee, 1,400; cocoa, 400; and fruit trees, 40.

103. The Botanical Gardens, Calabar, have been sadly neglected in the past for the want of a properly qualified curator. Mr. Don, however, from the Gold Coast, was appointed curator towards the end of the year, and it is to be hoped that great developments will now follow and make them really useful for the cultivation and distribution of important economic plants.

More than half the area of the gardens is under coffee, the cultivation of which will now be discontinued in favour of cocoa, Para rubber, and other products. It has been proved that *C. Liberica* can be grown with success, and as an object lesson the coffee plantation has served its purpose.

The variety of cocoa known as "Forasters" has been established. Immense tracts of country in the eastern and Calabar divisions, as well as in other parts of the Protectorate, are suitable for this plant, and it should be largely grown by the natives as one of the most paying crops open to them.

Para rubber seeds were imported from the Cameroons and the Straits; those from the former place failed to germinate, but out of 140 seeds from the latter, 120 young plants were obtained, which are all doing well. The plants put out in 1900 have shown excellent growth, and some have flowered for the first time. *Ficus Elastica* does well here.

Cinnamon and kola are both established and doing well; the cultivation of the latter should be extended, as it is much in demand amongst the natives of the Cross River and Northern Nigeria.

The number of plants distributed during the year was 1,572, consisting of cocoa, coffee, and rubber.

Forest Legislation.

104. New rules relating to timber and rubber were introduced in August last, and an amended proclamation providing for the legal constitution of reserved forests was brought into force at the same time.

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DIAGRAM I.

CHART SHEWING THE VALUE OF IMPORTS (EXCLUDING SPECIE) FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND OTHER COUNTRIES FROM 1891-2 TO 1905

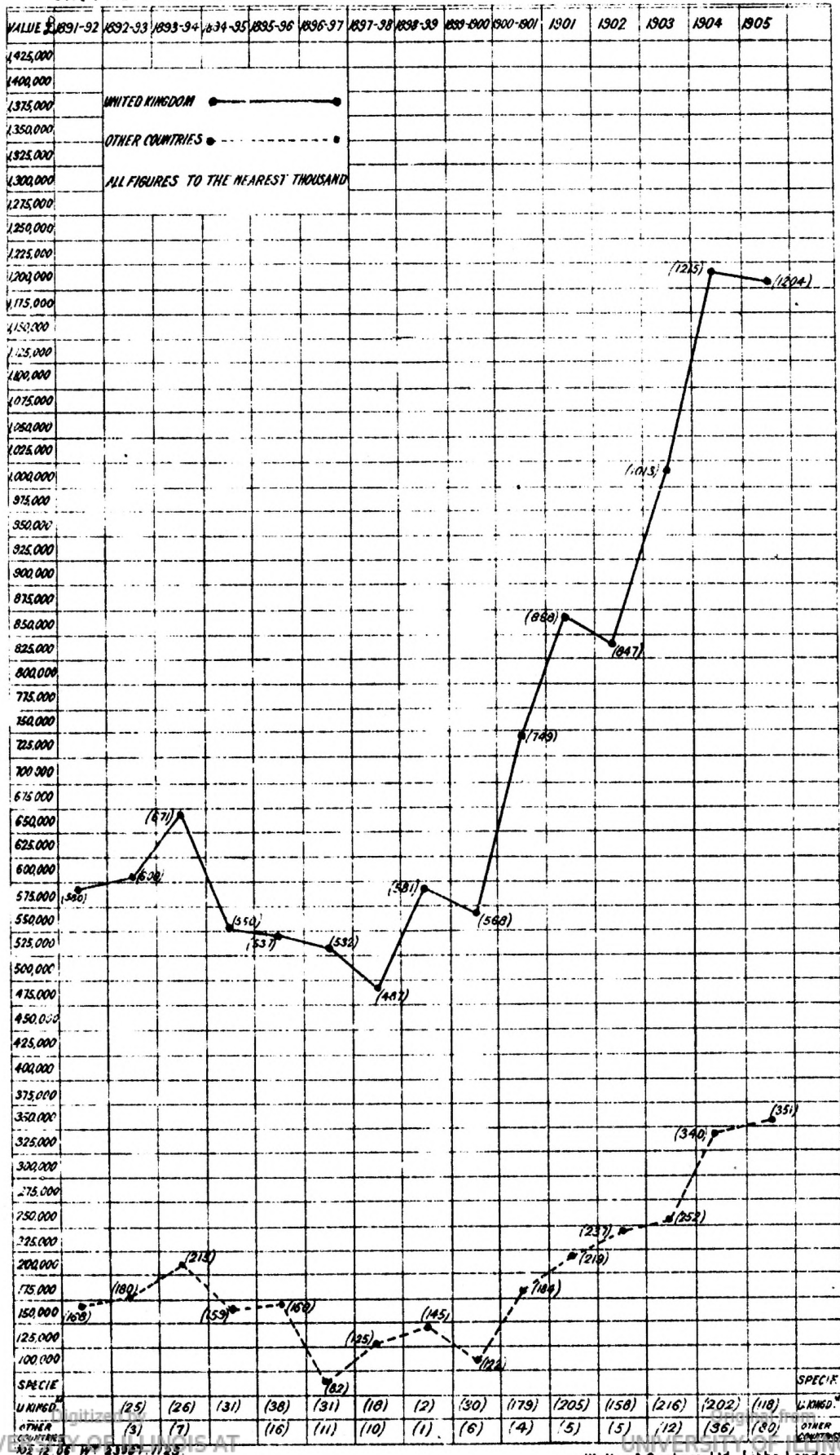
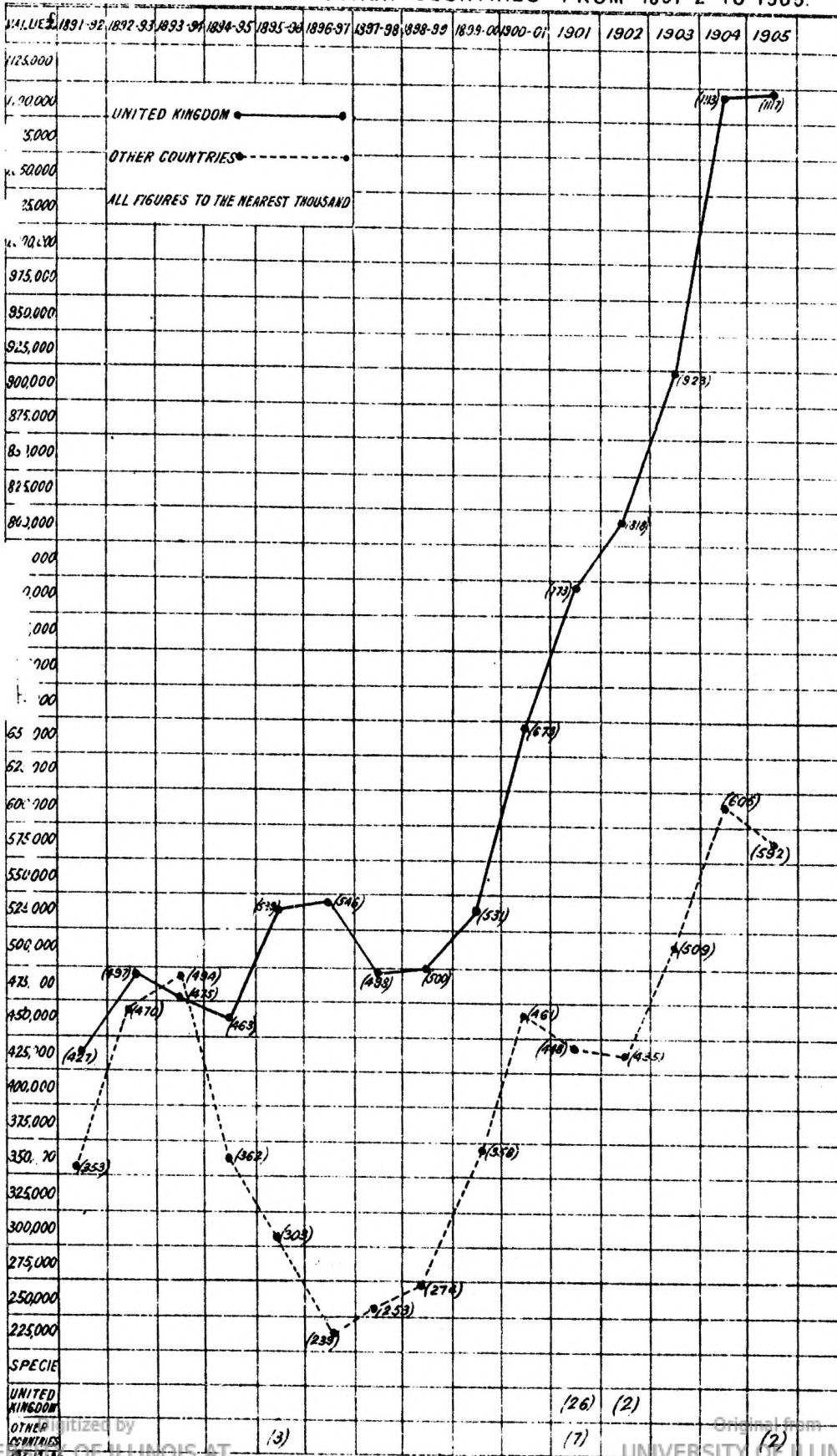


DIAGRAM II.

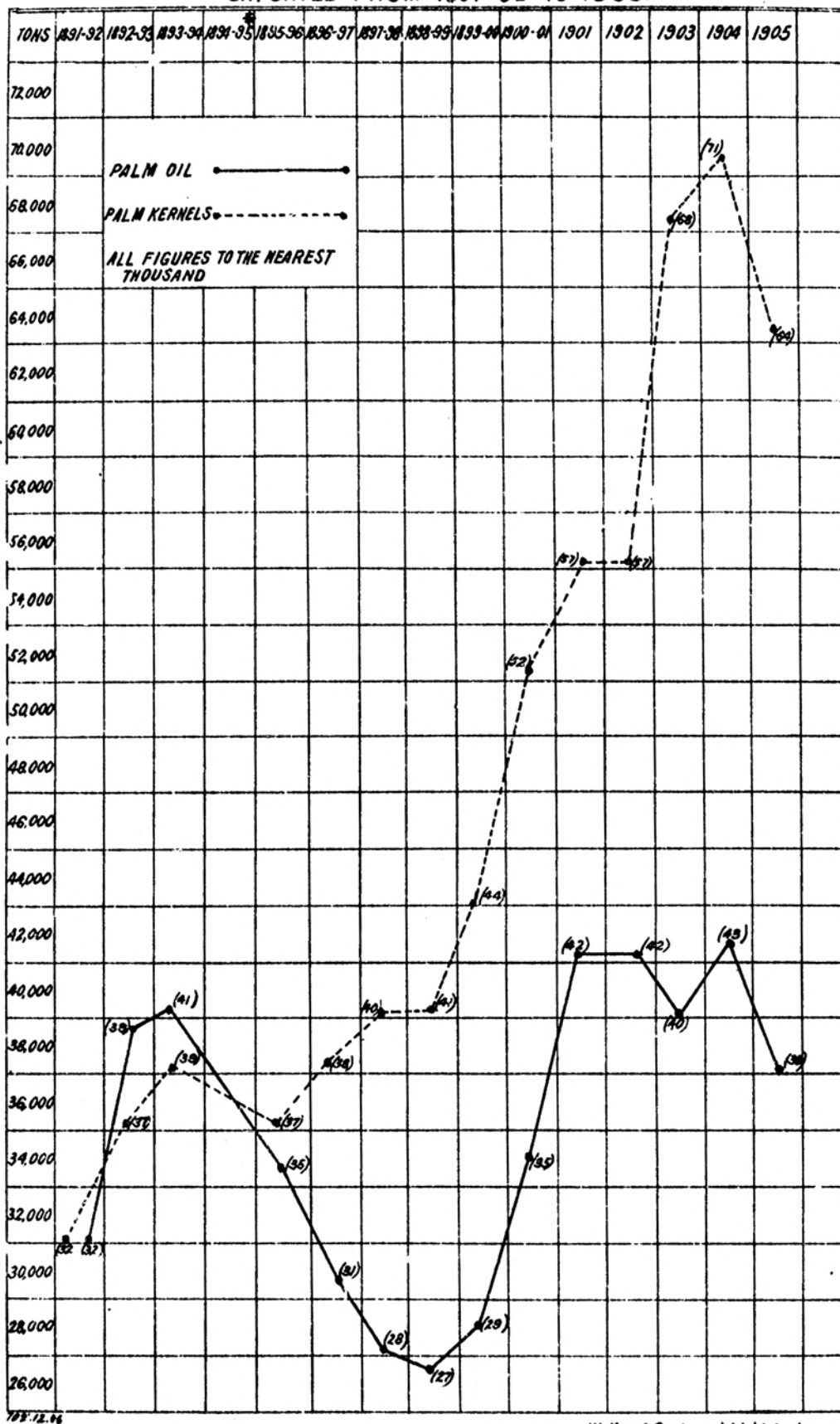
CHART SHEWING THE VALUE OF EXPORTS (EXCLUDING SPECIE) TO THE UNITED KINGDOM AND OTHER COUNTRIES FROM 1891-2 TO 1905.



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DIAGRAM III.

CHART SHEWING THE QUANTITY OF PALM OIL AND PALM KERNELS EXPORTED FROM 1891-92 TO 1905.



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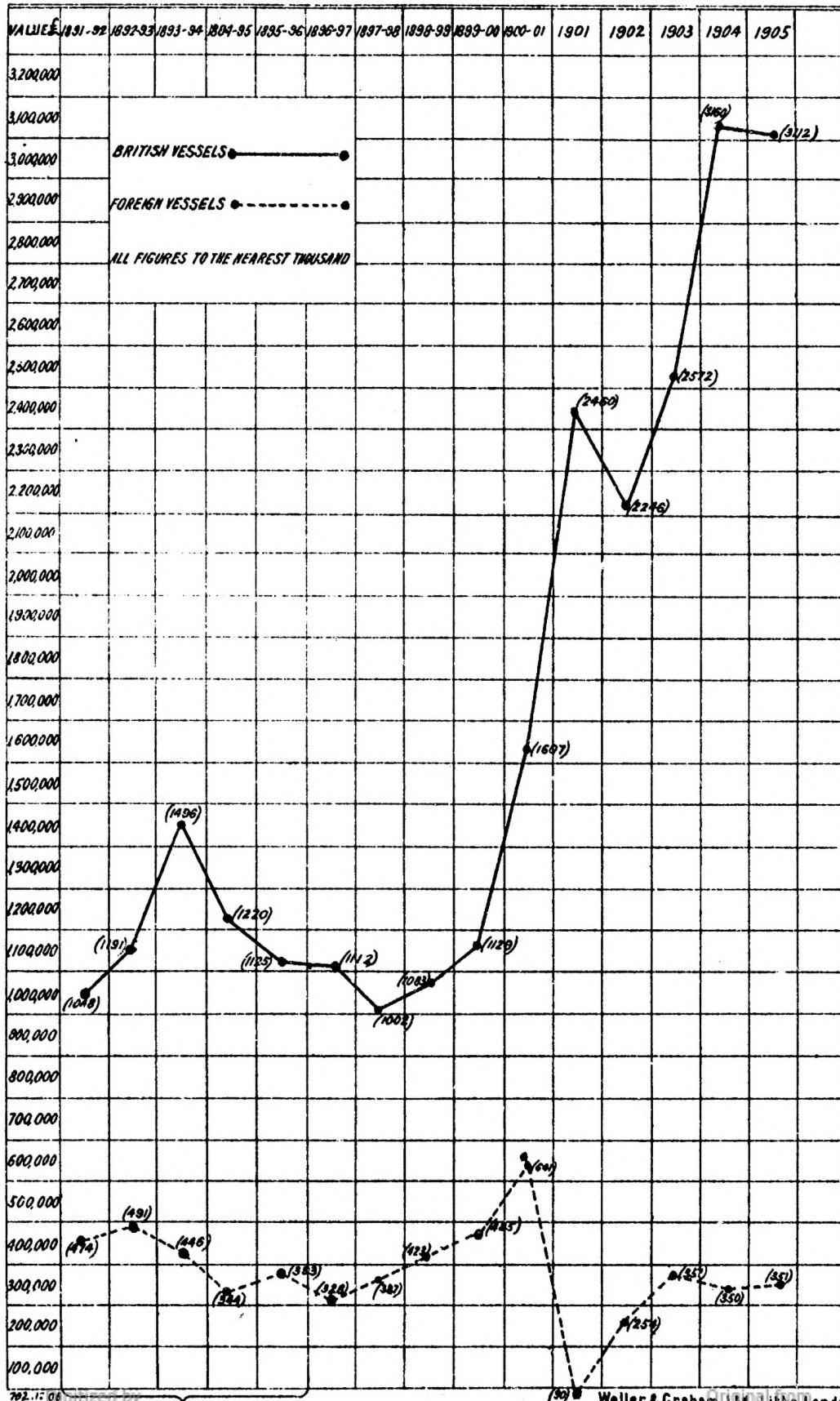
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DIAGRAM IV.

CHART SHOWING THE VALUE OF TRADE CARRIED ON IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN VESSELS FROM 1891-92 TO 1905.



APPROXIMATE VALUES
RECORDS HAVING BEEN DESTROYED
BY FIRE IN NOVEMBER 1895.

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Financial Results.

105. The revenue received by the Department was:—

- (a.) For major forest produce (timber)—£6,302 17s. 4d.
 (b.) For minor forest produce (rubber)—£653 10s.

—giving a total of £6,956 7s. 4d. against an expenditure during the same period of £8,444.

LEGISLATION.

106. The principal enactments of the year were as follows:—

Proclamation No. 1 of 1905 provided for the prevention of the spread of infectious diseases, and important additions were made to the Public Health Laws in Proclamation No. 5 and Rule No. 3 of 1905, under which the slaughter of animals intended for human consumption is controlled.

107. The Customs Tariff was amended by Proclamations Nos. 3 and 13 of 1905, whereby the duties were increased on spirits from 3s. to 4s. 0½d. per proof gallon (the strength being ascertained by Trailes' hydrometer) on unsweetened spirits from 2s. to 4s. per gallon, and on guns from 2s. 6d. to 5s. each. The list of articles exempted from duties of Customs is considerably extended and amplified (*vide* head "Financial," paragraph 9). Provision as made for articles upon which duty had been paid in Southern Nigeria being admitted on transire into the Colony of Lagos without the payment of further duties in substitution for the drawback system which had previously existed.

108. Important modifications of the Education Law, which were necessitated by the alteration and development of the educational system of the Protectorate, were affected by Proclamation No. 4 of 1905. These are explained under head "Education" (*vide* Section 116), as are also the alterations in the Education Rules and Code, which are contained in Rule No. 10 of 1905.

109. Proclamation No. 7 of 1905 reserves to the High Commissioner the privilege of constructing telegraphs within the Protectorate. Permission may, however, be granted by licence for the construction of telegraphs for the purpose of private or business offices and telegraphs for transmission of telegrams to and from places beyond the Protectorate; the African Direct Telegraph Company is permitted without licence to maintain and work its lines which had been constructed previous to 1st April, 1906. Provision is also made for the protection of Government lines, and the Superintendent of Telegraphs is vested with powers necessary for the construction and maintenance of lines.

110. By Proclamation No. 8 of 1905 important amendments were made in the law of criminal procedure, as affecting capital sentences, with the object of lessening the long delay which has often occurred between the passing and the carrying out of a sentence.

111. The Authentication and Interpretation Proclamations (Nos. 4 of 1900 and 10 of 1903) and the Interpretation Proclamation (No. 2 of 1904) were consolidated and amended by the General Clauses Proclamation No. 11 of 1905.

112. The Forestry Laws were amended, and further provision made for the preservation of forests by Proclamation No. 12, Order No. 3, and Rules Nos. 6 and 7 of 1905. The powers of the High Commissioner to create forest reserves were extended, and provision made for the acquisition of land for such purposes by agreement with the native owners. The regulations affecting the granting of licences to cut timber were amended by Rule No. 6 of 1905, with the object of protecting the forests and meeting the views expressed by those interested in the export timber trade. The same rule included a provision for the felling of timber for export and for local sale by the owners of the land.

113. The regulations controlling the collection of rubber were amended by Rule No. 7 of 1905, and the protection of the latex-yielding trees and vines safeguarded. Laws were also enacted for the protection of illiterate persons, the regulations of the larger towns, and the suppression of certain societies.

114. Under Proclamation No. 8 of 1901 regulations were made in Order No. 7 for the preservation of wild animals, birds, and fish, and in Rule No. 5 for the issue of licences to kill elephants. By Rule No. 5 the fees for licences to kill elephants are fixed at £10 for six months and £20 for one year, and for collectors at £6 and £10 for the same periods. A royalty of 25 per cent. of the ivory or its value is reserved to Government, and 25 per cent. of the meat of the animal to the native owners of the land where the elephant is killed.

115. The appointment of the High Commissioner as Governor of the Colony of Lagos necessitated a delegation of his powers during his absence in that Colony, and by the Southern Nigeria Order in Council, 1904, the High Commissioner was empowered during his absence in adjacent territories to appoint a deputy to exercise such of the powers previously vested in the High Commissioner, with the exception of the powers of pardon and suspension, as the High Commissioner may think fit to assign to him.

EDUCATION.

116. By Proclamation No. 4 of 1905 important amendments were made in the Education Laws, and many of the powers, including the control of public monies allocated for educational purposes, which had previously been delegated to the Education Board, were vested in the High Commissioner. The administration of Government schools was thereby brought more directly under departmental control.

117. Under the law of 1903 Government schools, which in previous reports have been referred to as non-mission schools, had been established. Their administrative and financial control was under a local board of management, composed of officials and non-officials, and they were supported by Government grants, school fees, and contributions from native chiefs. Under the new scheme a local committee of management retains administrative control, but the expenditure is met from public funds, and the school receipts are credited to revenue.

118. In practice, the Education Code of 1903 had in several details been found cumbrous and ill-adapted to local conditions. With the object of giving effect to the representations made to the Education Board, an amended Code (Rule No. 10 of 1905) was published towards the end of the year.

119. Modifications were made in the method of calculating attendances and grants in assisted schools, the scale of grants for primary schools was slightly increased, and the examination schedules were simplified to suit local conditions.

120. The difficulty of obtaining competent teachers continues to seriously hamper educational work. The teaching staff in Government schools was strengthened in 1903 by the addition of two West Indian teachers. The demand, however, increases with the establishment of new schools, and as it seems probable that the best results can be obtained by the employment of trained West Africans as teachers, it is hoped that classes may be established under European supervision at Bonny and Benin City.

121. Arrangements have also been made for regular examination at convenient centres of candidates for pupil teachers' certificates. In any attempt at vernacular education the difficulty is met with in an aggravated form. All the native teachers have been educated through the medium of the English language, and have been trained to teach in English; the demand for education is satisfied with a knowledge of the English language sufficient either to make intercourse with Government Departments possible or to enable the pupil to engage in trade with Europeans.

122. The establishment of Government schools directly under departmental control permits of a distinction between these

schools and assisted schools receiving grants under the education rules. The distinction is now maintained by the Department, and it will be convenient to adhere to it in this report.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

123. Government schools had been established at the beginning of 1905 at the following places:—

Eastern Division—Bonny.

Western Division—Sapele, Benin City, Warri, Irrua, Owo, and Agbede.

Central Division—Aboh and Aseh.

Cross River Division—Aro Chuku.

The schools at Bonny and Sapele are residential, and at Sapele, Benin City, and Warri there are departments devoted to the education of girls.

124. Schools were established during the year at Akassa and Opobo, in the Eastern Division, Uwet and Oban, in the Calabar Division, and Ifon, in the Western Division.

125. Arrangements are in progress for the establishment of schools at Onitsha, in the Central Division; Sabongidda and Uromi, in the Western Division; Ikang, in the Calabar Division; and Owerri, in the Eastern Division. The opening of the Owerri School was only delayed owing to the difficulty of finding competent teachers.

126. In Government schools 639 pupils were presented for examination at the annual inspections; of these, 506 were boys and 63 girls in the first and higher standards, and 70 were pupils in sub-standards or infant classes where sex was not distinguished. The average daily attendance for the year was 541·2.

127. The expenditure on Government schools amounted to £2,506 7s. 2d., of which £63 1s. 2d. was received in respect of fees, £695 15s. was voluntarily contributed by chiefs, and the sum of £1,747 11s. was paid by Government. The amount paid by Government in 1905 exceeded the amount paid in the previous year by £745 11s.

128. The extensive school buildings at Bonny, which have been erected at a cost of over £10,000, were occupied in January, 1906, and the school is now conducted under the supervision of a European principal. Benin City School, which continues to maintain its position as the largest and most advanced day school, also enjoys the advantage of European supervision, and one of the results has been the establishment of a class having for its object the training of boys for Government employment.

129. A considerable advance has been made in technical education, and pupils at Benny and Benin City are now instructed in carpentry, coopering, and other crafts, with successful results.

ASSISTED SCHOOLS.

130. The buildings at the Hope Waddell Institute, Calabar, which have been constructed by Government were completed and occupied during the year. The scheme for the establishment of this high school has already been fully explained in previous reports.

131. There is a department for technical instruction at the Hope Waddell Institute, Calabar, which received a grant of £250 and at which pupils receive instruction in carpentry, printing, and in tailoring.

132. The Onitsha Industrial Mission, which was originally founded by the Church Missionary Society, received a grant of £200.

The carpentry work of this institution has received very high commendation.

133. Grants to assisted schools, including grants for technical instruction, amounted for the year to £2,490 15s. 7d., being £1,048 1s. 7d. in excess of the grants of the previous year.

134. The average attendances and amounts of grants earned in assisted schools are shown in the accompanying table:—

Schools under the Management of	No. of Schools.	Average Attendance.	No. presented for Examination.	Classification of Grants.				Total.
				Annual Examination.	Technical Instruction.	Building and Maintenance.	Fees for Government Pupils.	
Church of England.	8	224'9	376	£ 351 18 0	£ 200 0 0	£ —	£ —	£ 551 18 0
United Free Church of Scotland.	7	336'3	504	£ 627 18 0	£ 250 0 0	£ 409 5 3	£ 130 5 4	£ 1,417 9 1
Roman Catholic Church.	5	355	480	£ 284 15 0	—	£ 232 0 0	£ 1 15 0	£ 518 8 0
Total	20	916'2	1,366	£ 1,267 10 0	£ 450 0 0	£ 641 5 3	£ 132 0 4	£ 2,490 15 7

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

CALABAR.

European Hospital.

135. During 1905, 174 cases were treated in the European hospital, of which two proved fatal. Of the fatal cases, one was attributable to blackwater fever and the other to malignant malaria.

The admissions to the hospital for the 5 years 1901-5 were as follows:—

Year.	Admissions.	Died.	Invalided.
1901	118	2	13
1902	126	5	20
1903	128	2	13
1904	113	3	4
1905	170	2	4

St. Margaret's Native Hospital.

There were 809 cases treated, with 39 deaths, being 261 cases and 23 deaths less than in the previous year. In addition, 7,682 out-patients also received treatment.

136. The following table shows the major operations performed at St. Margaret's Hospital, with the result in each case:—

—	No.	Result.	
		Successful.	Died.
Amputation of Limbs	4	4	—
Excision of Breast	1	1	—
Excision of Tumours	3	3	—
Craniotomy	1	—	1
Elephantiasis... ..	4	4	—
Radical Cure of Hernia	6	5	1
Hernia (Strangulated)	1	—	1
Hip Joint	1	1	—
Plastic	1	1	—
	22	19	3

Two European sisters from the Roman Catholic Mission are attached to the hospital and assist in attending to female patients.

Contagious Diseases Hospital.

137. A new contagious diseases hospital has been built, and will be ready for the reception of patients early in 1906.

ASYLUMS.

138. The lunatic asylum was completed during the year. The inmates are accommodated in mud and wattle houses, and there are three isolation wards built of concrete blocks. Pending legislation on the subject, the asylum is only used for criminal lunatics.

PRISONS.

139. The number of prisons in the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria has increased to 23, and there was an increase in 1905 of 1,014 in the number of prisoners admitted—the figures for 1903, 1904, and 1905 being 7,992, 9,084, and 10,188, respectively.

140. There has been a satisfactory decrease in the number of political prisoners. Three were admitted during the year making a total of 19, and at the close of the year only five remained in custody.

141. Much has been done to improve the prison buildings, and new prisons are in course of construction at Onitsha and Aboh. At the former station substantial brick buildings are being erected within an enclosure surrounded by a brick wall.

142. During the period from April to August there was a serious epidemic of dysentery in the Calabar prison, though the water and food were of excellent quality. There were 274 deaths during the year as compared with 174 in 1904, but the daily average number of prisoners was then considerably less. There were 66 escapes and 46 captures.

143. The number of punishments has decreased from 517 in 1904 to 388 for the current year, and in many cases there were repetitions of offences by the same prisoners. Of the total number of punishments, 182 were corporal.

144. Estimating the value of labour in the six principal prisons at 9*d.* per day for hard labour and 6*d.* per day for light labour and in the remaining prisons at a uniform rate of 6*d.* per day, the value of the work done would aggregate £15,222. The value of labour for 1904, estimated at 6*d.* a day for first class labour, and 3*d.* a day for second class labour, amounted to £19,852. The expenditure for the year amounted to £17,735, as compared with £15,954 for the previous year.

145. Though improvement is noticeable in the efficiency of the native staff, there is still great difficulty in obtaining

recruits competent to discharge the duties demanded of them. There was a satisfactory decrease in offences committed by prison officials. With an increased staff, the number of offences fell from 99 in 1904 to 55 in 1905.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

146. The total number of offences dealt with by the courts, not including the native courts, during 1905 was 2,269, of which 1,985 were dealt with by the magistrates.

147. In 1905 there was a decrease of 23 offences against the person, an increase of 69 in offences against property, and an increase of 54 in other offences.

There were 234 prosecutions for larceny and burglary in Calabar, as contrasted with 252 in 1904.

148. In the native courts, 91 of which have been in operation during 1905, the number of criminal cases was 7,375, and 18,261 civil, showing a very large increase in the total number of cases dealt with, which is due to the greater number of courts in operation and their more efficient working.

VITAL STATISTICS.

149. The estimated European population was 533, of whom 199 were officials and 334 merchants or missionaries. The number of Europeans resident in the Protectorate during the year exceeded the number in 1904 by 33, there being 42 more officials and nine fewer non-officials.

150. There were 12 deaths during the year, equivalent to a rate of 22·5 per 1,000 of population; of these 10 were attributable to disease and two to accident. Compared with 1904 the rate shows a decrease of 15·5 per mille. It should, however, be observed that the figures for 1904 include the deaths of two officials in England. In 1905, six deaths occurred in England (three officials and three non-officials), giving a total of 18, equivalent to a rate of 33·7 per 1,000 of population. The rate so calculated only shows a decrease of 4·3 per mille as compared with the previous year.

151. During the year, 88 of the resident European population were invalided, equivalent to a rate of 165·1 per 1,000. In this number, 43 officials are included, of whom six were subsequently permanently invalided, and one died shortly after arrival in England.

152. The following table shows the average death and invalidating rates for the 5 years 1901-5:—

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Comparative European Vital Statistics from 1901 to 1905.

Year.	Number.	Died.	Invalided.	Death-rate per mille.	Invaliding per mille.
Officials :—					
1901	121	4	15	33	123·9
1902	125	3	31	24	248
1903	159	2	27	12·57	169·84
1904	157	7	18	44·58	114·64
1905	199	5	43	25·1	216
Non-Officials :—					
1901	276	13	32	47·1	115·9
1902	279	8	17	28·67	60·93
1903	301	10	27	33·22	89·70
1904	343	12	24	34·98	69·97
1905	334	7	45	20·9	134·7
Officials and Non-Officials combined :—					
1901	397	17	47	42·82	118·42
1902	404	11	48	27·22	118·81
1903	460	12	54	26·08	117·39
1904	500	19	42	38	84
1905	533	12	88	22·5	165·1

NOTE.—Three Officials and three Non-Officials died in England in 1905 not included in above figures.

Europeans suffered principally from malaria and disorders of the digestive system. There were two cases of filarial infection. The filaria are, approximately, $\frac{1}{90}$ of an inch in length, and are present in large numbers in the circulation. Filaria are common amongst natives, and the infection is carried by the mosquito.

153. There was no serious epidemic amongst the native population during the year. 29,070 cases of disease were treated, of which 308 terminated fatally. 24,079 vaccinations are reported to have been successfully performed.

154. Good progress was made in connection with the scheme for the improvement of Duke Town. The construction of roads and an adequate scheme for surface drainage were proceeded with, and considerable improvements were made in the sanitary condition of the town.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

155. It has not yet been possible to arrive at any reliable estimate of the population of the Protectorate, and the numbers of births and deaths cannot be accurately ascertained. The number of births registered was 98, of which 56 were males

and 45 females. 141 deaths were registered, of which 20 were Europeans, 40 aliens, and 81 natives. The number of deaths of Europeans includes those occurring on merchant ships in port.

156. Seventy-six Christian marriages were registered, being a decrease of 10 as compared with the previous year.

157. Forty-nine deeds affecting land were registered, including 29 leases, 6 agreements, 3 timber concessions, and 11 powers of attorney. The fees collected were £49 7s. 6d. Nine trade marks were registered and four additional applications were made for registration; two patents were also registered.

158. The fees collected for trade marks and patents registration amounted to £23 17s. and £8, respectively.

CLIMATE.

TEMPERATURE.

159. The mean temperature of Calabar was 81·21°, and the mean daily range 15·40°. The highest and lowest shade temperatures were recorded at Bonny in February, being 96·21° and 62·13°, respectively.

RAINFALL.

160. The rainfall at stations on the coast is much heavier than at inland stations. The maximum rainfall in 1905 was 167·75 inches at Bonny, and the minimum, 59·42 inches, at Asaba. The rainfall at Calabar was 167·39 inches for the year, and 37·07 inches for the month of August. At Bonny, in July, there were 37·16 inches.

The following table shows the rainfall during the year at stations where records were taken:—

RAINFALL (AMOUNT IN INCHES).

Month.	Calabar.	Afikpo.	Bende.	Bonny.	Sapele.	Owerri.	Benin City.	Asaba.	Onitsha Plantations.
January ...	·42	—	1·20	2·27	1·12	—	—	—	1·71
February ...	·36	·91	1·86	2·81	1·06	—	·60	4·50	·26
March ...	7·88	8·01	1·07	5·04	6·14	—	—	6·74	5·82
April ...	7·81	6·51	4·60	2·87	6·12	8·59	—	5·82	4·87
May ...	12·17	7·47	4·60	14·60	12·58	6·20	—	6·25	5·86
June ...	24·79	9·12	18·10	26·66	19·24	11·07	37·85	8·87	9·08
July ...	27·18	10·61	15·40	37·16	25·54	26·48	33·14	7·72	10·19
August...	37·07	16·06	8·68	22·26	8·04	14·01	11·85	5·58	6·87
September ...	19·85	18·88	18·04	16·25	16·08	18·98	27·27	7·28	10·02
October ...	18·94	11·86	9·77	28·83	11·82	12·62	17·70	7·22	7·60
November ...	8·98	4·95	2·00	10·41	8·19	4·15	10·34	·49	1·59
December ...	1·94	—	—	4·09	·92	—	—	—	—
Total ...	167·39	83·83	74·67	167·75	116·25	92·00	138·76	59·42	60·07

DIRECTION OF WIND.

161. At Calabar the general direction of the wind was from the West, except in December, when it was from the North-West.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

162. There has been a remarkable expansion in every branch of the Post Office during the last five years. The number of letters carried has risen from 494,325 to 918,753; the number of parcels from 9,314 to 19,116; and the value of the money order transactions has increased from £23,213 to £50,564.

LETTERS.

163. The number of letters, postcards, books, and sample packets which passed through the Post Office during 1905 aggregated 918,753, being an increase of 106,352 over the previous year. The figures for the years 1901-5 are as follows:—

	Year.	Number.
1901	494,325
1902	553,909
1903	742,034
1904	812,431
1905	918,753

PARCELS.

164. The number of parcels increased by 3,732 as compared with 1904, and by 9,802 as compared with 1901. The following table shows the number of parcels dealt with during the years 1901-5:—

	Year.	Number.
1901	9,314
1902	11,118
1903	13,718
1904	15,384
1905	19,116

The amount of duty collected on parcels in 1905 was £761, and was greater by £163 than that collected in the previous

year, this increase alone being equivalent to the total amount collected in 1901. The following are the amounts of duty collected on parcels in the years 1901-5:—

Year.					Amount.
					£
1901	...	...	...	...	165
1902	...	...	...	...	366
1903	...	...	...	...	474
1904	...	...	...	...	596
1905	...	...	...	...	761

Parcels are now allowed to be imported and forwarded to Northern Nigeria without any Customs duty being paid. It is estimated that the number of parcels so transmitted to Northern Nigeria in 1905 was 7,630, and that the duty payable in Southern Nigeria (which is presumably collected in Northern Nigeria and credited to Northern Nigeria revenue) amounted in 1905 to something over £500.

MONEY ORDERS.

165. There were large increases in money order transactions, both in respect of orders issued and orders received. The total increase over the previous year was £11,032, of which £8,378 was in respect of orders issued, and £2,654 in respect of orders received. The amount remitted to the United Kingdom was £19,130, being greater than that for 1904 by £3,959, and the amount received from the United Kingdom was £2,967, being an increase of £1,170. The exchange with West African Colonies is stationary in respect of receipts, but the amount remitted showed an increase of £2,925 over 1904, and aggregated £17,264. The value of the money order transactions has more than doubled since 1901, and the following table shows the increase that has taken place from year to year:—

Year.					Issues.	Receipts.
					£	£
1901	...	...	...	...	21,089	2,124
1902	...	...	...	...	22,948	3,226
1903	...	...	...	...	29,069	3,159
1904	...	...	...	...	32,895	5,637
1905	...	...	...	...	41,273	8,291

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

166. There was a deficit of £1,639 on the year's working of the Postal and Telegraph Department, but in the statement of Revenue and Expenditure are included the personal emoluments

170. The Forcados-Omolume Section, 66 miles, including 9 miles of cable across the Benin, Escravos, and Forcados Rivers has also given considerable trouble, chiefly owing to the cable interruptions.

171. The experience gained of the difficulties to be contended with in the coast lines proves that the coast country is an extremely difficult one for telegraph lines, and before a satisfactory service can be maintained, it will be necessary to replace all the galvanised iron wire with a heavy copper wire, and the light cables with a heavier type of cable.

172. There has been an increase in the number of telegrams dealt with, and the importance and necessity for a good telegraph service have been very clearly proved.

TELEGRAPH CONSTRUCTION.

173. A scheme for the establishment of telegraphic communication between the principal administrative and commercial centres was outlined in the report for 1904. As then explained, the construction of a line from Warri to meet an extension of the existing Lagos-Ibadan line was considered of primary importance.

174. On the arrival of the construction party in February, 1905, a careful survey was undertaken, on a scale of 2 inches to the mile, of the route which the line was to follow. The actual work of construction did not begin until the middle of April, although a considerable amount of clearing had been done before that date.

175. The line between Warri and the Lagos boundary, on the Agbese River, 16 miles west of Owo, was completed during the year. Its total length is 152 miles and, starting from Warri, it passes through Sapele (32 miles), Benin City (65 miles), Ifon (110 miles), and Owo (130 miles).

The line is an overhead one throughout, except for a break of 500 yards at Sapele where a cable crosses the Benin River. It runs in a passage 30 feet wide cut in a direct line through the forest from station to station.

Offices have been opened at Warri, Sapele, Benin City, Ifon, and Owo.

176. A survey of the line, which is eventually to connect Benin City with Calabar, was carried as far as Agbor, and 12 miles of this line had been erected at the close of the year.

177. The working parties were recruited almost entirely from the Yorubas, occupying the adjacent Lagos hinterland, and the Benis. The latter proved by far the best axemen, but the former were more intelligent.

178. The total expenditure on construction for the year amounted to, approximately, £26,000. In this sum, however, is included the cost of the materials for 456 miles of line which has not yet been erected, and of the instruments for 16 offices, which together amount to £7,500.

SURVEY.

179. When the Survey Department was originally founded in 1901 the only map of the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria was one published by the Intelligence Department of the War Office on a scale of 8 miles to the inch, which contained little detail apart from the coast line. There existed, however, a considerable number of compass sketches made by officers of the Protectorate, and a framework of fixed points was urgently required on which to compile the work.

180. The country near the coast is intersected by a network of navigable waterways, and steps were early taken to determine by astronomical observation certain positions on and from the coast. Latitudes were accordingly determined by circum-meridian altitudes of N. and S. stars and longitudes by chronometric differences between the various points. Chronometric errors were determined by altitude of E. and W. stars, and to and fro journeys by water were taken when possible in order to determine the chronometric rates with the greatest precision possible under local conditions. Where such methods were impracticable, compass traverses with perambulators, checked by latitude observations, were resorted to.

181. In most parts of the Protectorate near the coast, triangulation is impossible owing to the physical features of the country, and theodolite traverses impracticable on account of the numerous swamps and creeks. A triangulation, on a scale of 100,000, was, however, made during the dry season, 1904-5, of the country in the vicinity of the Oban Hills. The survey extended over an area of 1,200 square miles, and conical piles of logs were erected as triangulation stations. The geographical position of the survey depends on that of a trigonometrical point on one of the hills which has been determined by latitude and azimuth from Calabar, the longitude of which place has been determined from Bonny by chronometric values.

182. The whole of the work that has been done depends on the geographical position of Bonny (Pullens Stone), the longitude of which was fixed from the Cape by a single observation, and it is therefore necessary that this point should be re-determined by telegraph, either from the Cape or from the Observatory at Lagos, which has been recently fixed from the Cape. The longitude of Calabar can then be determined, and a fresh azimuth obtained to the trigonometrical point on the Oban Hills.

183. With the extension of the telegraph system it will be possible to fix the more important stations telegraphically, and when necessary theodolite traverses can be run from them to give a framework of other points upon which the present compass traverses can be re-adjusted.

184. During the years 1901, 1902, and 1903 the officers of the Survey Department were, for much of the time which they spent in the Protectorate, engaged first in surveying routes for the telegraph lines between Calabar and Bonny, and between Forcados and Omulumu on the Lagos boundary, and afterwards in supervising the construction of these lines.

185. In 1902 a map of Southern Nigeria, on a scale of $\frac{1}{300,000}$, was published, and there have since been two further editions in 1903 and 1905. There have been incorporated numerous compass traverses executed by officers of the Southern Nigeria Regiment and the Political and Marine Departments, the traverses being adjusted between the astronomically fixed points.

PUBLIC WORKS.

186. The proposed re-organisation of the Department, mentioned in the Report for 1904, was carried out during 1905, and the results under the scheme of decentralisation have made for greater efficiency owing to increased supervision.

Formerly all the administrative work was done from headquarters at Calabar, but under the decentralisation scheme Divisional Engineers were stationed at Bonny, Onitsha, and Warri in the Eastern, Central, and Western Divisions. These officers, subject to the control of the Divisional Commissioner, and of the Director of Public Works as regards important works, administered the public works in their respective divisions.

To carry out this scheme the executive staff was increased by the addition of three assistant engineers.

At the end of the year the European staff consisted of the following:—

- 1 Director,
- 1 Deputy Director,
- 1 Senior Assistant,
- 7 Assistant Engineers,
- 11 Foremen,
- 1 Brickmaker,
- 2 Mechanical Engineers,
- 16 Foremen temporarily employed on specific works.

187. The principal works executed are given below, and show that considerable attention was given during the year to—

- (a.) The establishment of schools.
- (b.) Sanitation.
- (c.) Providing hospitals.
- (d.) Water supply.

CALABAR.

Principal Works.	Completed and in Progress.	Total Cost and Amount Spent during the year.	
			£
Contagious Diseases Hospital... ..	Completed.	Total Cost.	1,161
Buildings for High School (Hope Waddell Institute).	"	" "	12,238
Additional Quarters for Native Clerical Staff.	"	" "	462
Civil Police Officers and Stores	"	" "	440
Barracks for Police, 40 Rank and File	"	" "	991
Customs Store and King's Warehouse	"	" "	506
Water Supply to Quarters for Native Clerical Staff.	"	" "	249
Rest House for Europeans	"	" "	2,703
Dispensary at New Barracks	"	" "	807
Customs House, Ikang... ..	"	" "	219
Drainage Native Staff Quarters	"	" "	188
D.P.W.'s Bungalow with Offices and Stores for P.W.D. Yard.	"	" "	6,513
Extension of Verandahs to Senior Officer's House.	"	" "	447
New Barracks	In Progress.	Spent.	9,988
Marine Engineering Shops	"	"	2,152
Brick Tank in connection with extension of Water Supply.	"	"	680
Drainage and Sanitation of Duke Town	"	"	3,920
Extension of Printing Office and Quarters for the Government Printer.	"	"	888
Water Supply to European Firms, Calabar.	"	"	660

CROSS RIVER DIVISION.

Principal Works.	Completed and in Progress.	Total Cost and Amount Spent during the year.	
			£
Itu— Removal of Buildings from left to right bank of River.	Completed.	Total Cost.	440
Obubra Hill— Dispensary	"	" "	221
Bendi— Dispensary	"	" "	147

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EASTERN DIVISION.

Principal Works.	Completed and in Progress.	Total Cost and Amount Spent during the year.	
Bonny—			£
Store for Divisional Engineer ...	Completed.	Cost.	211
Filling Swamp, Bonny School ...	"	"	500
Hospital and Dispensary ...	In Progress.	Spent.	203
Telegraph Office ...	Completed.	Cost.	149
Isolation Hospital ...	In Progress.	Spent.	117
Drainage Bonny Schools ...	Completed.	Cost.	350
Bonny Schools ...	"	"	10,000
Egwanga—			
Boat Shed ...	"	"	100
Degema—			
Hospital ...	In Progress.	Spent.	200
Quarters, Prison Staff ...	Completed.	Cost.	200
Akassa—			
Repairs to, and lengthening Pier, Lower Beach	In Progress.	Spent.	044
Repairs and extension to Slipway ...	Completed.	Cost.	3,435
Alteration to Mess Room ...	"	"	162
General in Division—			
Wells ...	—	Spent.	196
Sanitary Drainage ...	—	"	256

WESTERN DIVISION.

Principal Works.	Completed and in Progress.	Total Cost and Amount Spent during the year.	
Forcados—			£
Coal Store ...	*Completed.	Total Cost.	260
Mess Room and Billiard Room ...	"	"	100
Customs Store and King's Warehouse.	In Progress.	Spent.	216
Telegraph Store ...	"	"	113
Sanitary Station ...	"	"	456
Reclamation of Swamp ...	—	"	656
Warri—			
Quarters for Clerks ...	In Progress.	"	322
Quarters for Divisional Commissioner.	"	"	284
Sapele—			
Drainage and Sanitary Work ...	"	"	135
European Hospital ...	"	"	162
Rest House ...	"	"	265
Additions to Bungalows ...	"	"	126
Ifon—			
Prison ...	"	"	250

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Original from

CENTRAL DIVISION.

Principal Works.	Completed and in Progress	Total Cost and Amount Spent during the year.	
Onitsha—			£
District Offices {... ..	Completed.	Total Cost.	703
Bungalows and Mess Room ...	In Progress.	Spent.	2,013
Coal Store	Completed.	Total Cost.	345
Quarters for Foremen	In Progress.	Spent.	928
Prison... ..	"	"	1,812
General for Division—			
Sanitary Drainage	Completed.	Total Cost.	184

LOCAL PRODUCTION OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

188. This work has been carried on vigorously during the year throughout the Protectorate. Bricks are now made at 10 different stations, and at three of these, viz., Etehetem (on the Cross River) to serve Calabar, Warri, and Onitsha, steam plant is used.

The three Government steam saw-mills at Etehetem, Calabar, and Onitsha were kept actively employed. The output from the mill at Etehetem was over 12,000 cubic feet of good timber, at a cost of 2s. 2d. per cubic foot. The output at Onitsha was 5,000 cubic feet.

A great amount of joinery work was turned out from the Government shops at Calabar. Over 3,000 jobs were executed at a price which compares favourably with prices paid for the same work in England. In most cases saving amounted to as much as the freight would have been had the joinery been obtained from England.

MAINTENANCE OF ROADS.

189. Considerable work has been done by the Public Works Department maintaining existing roads and paths, and also in surveying and commencing work on new roads, notably in connection with roads around Calabar, between Warri and Sapeli, Sapeli and Ologbo, and Ologbo and Benin City.

As roads are constructed under the Roads Department, the responsibility for their maintenance will fall chiefly on the shoulders of District Officers, assisted by the Public Works Department.

ROADS.

190. The Department initiated to supervise the construction of properly-surveyed and graded roads having been only constituted at the end of 1904, the mileage of actually constructed road for the year under review was necessarily small.

Much time having to be expended on the preliminary surveys, there was but little opportunity to do more than inaugurate the construction in various places.

The staff, consisting for a considerable period of only one superintendent, and never exceeding three, was further hampered in many instances by the difficulty of obtaining suitable labour.

While, therefore, the actual construction is small, a considerable number of surveys have been made which will lighten the work for the current year.

191. The general scheme is to construct properly graded roads, 15 feet in width, suitable for wheeled traffic, between important centres.

The actual mileage surveyed was, approximately, 124, of which 11 miles have been actually constructed:—

Surveys made.	Mileage Surveyed.	Mileage of Construction completed.
Ikorekpo to Odukpani	5 miles	5 miles.
Calabar to Ikang	21 miles (Preliminary Survey).	—
Oron to Eket	Survey incomplete ...	—
Itu to Ikot-Ekpene	18 miles	1 mile.
Warri to Sapele	28 miles	5 miles.
Onitsha to Oka	26 miles	—
Asaba to Ibusa	11 miles	—

In addition to above, many hundred miles of native paths were widened and improved, and made usable for horses and bicycles.

The total expenditure on roads amounted to £6,302.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

192. The importance of the Department increases every year.

During 1905 five additions were made to the existing steam craft of 26 in commission, and 8 additions to a subsidiary fleet of over 150 miscellaneous craft. The running expenses of steam craft amounted to £30,604 for the year. The departmental statistics show the number of passengers carried as 10,168 for eight steam craft, over 4,090 tons of cargo for five of the same, exclusive of the Government yacht "Ivy," whilst three only of these show a total mileage steamed of 22,213, with a total for steam craft, exclusive of the yacht, of 134,730 miles steamed.

193. During the year 21 waterways were either completely or partially cleared for traffic; 11 new and six corrected charts

issued; and buoy and beacon supervision and placement of an extensive character maintained.

194. Regular and greatly appreciated mail service is carried on in various portions of the Protectorate by the Department.

195. A small marine station was during the year established at Warri, making three in all, the remaining two being at Akassa and Calabar.

At the former place—headquarters of the Marine—training of the native staff has been successfully instituted. During the year 20 students were admitted as apprentice seamen, 11 passing the required tests.

196. A school in connection with the Department's extensive engineering works has also been started, and evening classes, under a qualified schoolmaster, where elements of mechanics and drawing to scale are taught. Although there has been some improvement in the acquisition of skilled labour, yet the supply in no way as yet meets the demand. The engineering shop at Calabar, however, is able materially to assist the Public Works Department in skilled mechanic work.

197. The Government yacht "Ivy" has been engaged throughout the year in transport duty along the coast of Southern Nigeria and Lagos. She also convoyed from Sierra Leone the steam launch "Sybil," purchased from the Government of that Colony. The "Ivy" was also employed in lifting and examining the buoys in Protectorate waters.

198. The work at the Headquarter Office at Akassa increased very considerably during the year, more especially in connection with the collection of statistical details affecting the Department.

At the end of the year the European staff on the establishment numbered forty-four.

MILITARY.

199. The strength of the regiment remains the same as in 1904, viz., 44 officers, 1 pay and quartermaster (civilian), 25 British non-commissioned officers, and 1,350 native ranks.

At the end of 1904 the organization of the Artillery was altered from one 2.95 battery and one 7-pounder battery of four guns each to one 2.95 battery of six guns. This caused a reduction in the artillery personnel of 25 men, but the strength of the infantry was increased by a like amount.

Colonel Montanaro, C.B., gave up command of the regiment on August 3rd, on appointment to the command of the West African Regiment.

Brevet-Major Moorhouse was promoted to the command, and Brevet-Major Trenchard second in command.

200. On January 1st, 1905, three columns that had started operations in 1904 were still in the field, viz.:—

The South Ibibio Column.—Strength: 14 officers, 3 British non-commissioned officers, 361 rank and file (including 40 from Lagos), one 2·95 gun, 3 Maxims, under the command of Brevet Major Trenchard until 28th February, 1905.

Onitsha Hinterland Column.—Strength: 7 officers, 1 native officer, 3 British non-commissioned officers, 269 rank and file, one 2·95 gun, 2 Maxims, under the command of Brevet-Major Moorhouse until 23rd March, 1905.

Iche and Ogoni Patrols.—Strength: 8 officers, 1 British non-commissioned officer, 173 rank and file, one 2·95 gun, and two Maxims, under the command of Captain Hosley until 22nd March, 1905.

Owing to the various local disturbances, the following patrols were necessary:—

Eket Patrol.—Strength: 2 officers, 1 British non-commissioned officer, 72 rank and file, one Maxim, under the command of Lieutenant Halfpenny from 18th February, 1905, to 2nd March, 1905.

Ezza Patrol.—Strength: 9 officers, 3 British non-commissioned officers, 302 rank and file (including 97 Lagos Battalion), one 2·95 gun, and two Maxims, under the command of Captain Margesson from 7th March, 1905, to 3rd June, 1905.

Ihita Patrol.—Strength: 3 officers, 1 British non-commissioned officer, and 86 rank and file, 1 Maxim, under Lieutenant Halfpenny from 21st April, 1905, to 5th May, 1905.

Taylor Creek Patrol.—Strength: 4 officers, 2 British non-commissioned officers, 148 rank and file, one Maxim, under the command of Captain Hosley from 14th September, 1905, to 23rd October, 1905.

Kwale Patrol.—Strength: 2 officers, 1 British non-commissioned officer, and 70 rank and file, and one Maxim, under Captain Vassal from 7th October, 1905, to 15th October, 1905.

There are also two columns carrying out operations at present.

All these operations were brought to a successful conclusion, and the object of the patrol achieved with the exception of the Kwale Patrol; this small force met with most determined and unexpected resistance, and with three Europeans hit and 25 casualties among the rank and file it was compelled to return to its base. Two companies of the Lagos Battalion, under Brevet-Major Maclear, were despatched to deal with this country, and they were subsequently relieved by one and a half companies and a 2·95 gun under Captain Margesson, and the pacification of the country was completed early in 1906.

In November the lamented murder of Dr. Stewart necessitated the dispatch of a strong column to the Bende Onitsha

hinterland to deal with the natives concerned; the effect of the murder was to raise the whole countryside; strong opposition was met with, and the column under the command of Major Trenchard was still in the field at the end of the year.

Arms of precision to the number of 17,966 were either surrendered by or captured from the natives.

The total casualties during the year, exclusive of those suffered by the Bende Onitsha hinterland column, were as follows:—

—	Killed.	Wounded.
Officers	Nil.	Lieut. Irvine, dangerously. Captain Vassal, severely.
British Non-commissioned Officers Rank and File	Nil. 9	One. Fifty-four.

201. During the year the following deaths, discharges, desertions, and enlistments have taken place:—

—	Number.
Deaths:—	
Natural causes... ..	6
Executed	1
Committed Suicide	1
Total	8
Discharges	151
Desertions	17
Enlistments	215

ARMAMENT.

Artillery.—Six 2'95 B.L. mountain guns.

Infantry.—The infantry are armed with M.E. carbines, but directions have been received for re-arming them with the magazine rifle.

RESERVE.

202. There is no reserve, but a scheme is being drawn up to provide one on the amalgamation of the Southern Nigeria Regiment and the Lagos Battalion, West African Frontier Force.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

203. The Intelligence Office, under Captain Beverley, has reached a high state of efficiency. It collates all maps, road

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reports, and other information, and distributes copies to all officers and districts concerned. Its usefulness is by no means confined to purely military matters.

CIVIL POLICE.

204. The establishment of the civil police was increased during the year by the addition of four European officers and 85 men, and the authorized strength on 31st December, 1905, was one commissioner, five district officers, one inspector, three assistant inspectors, one instructor, 16 sergeants, 23 corporals, 33 lance corporals, 125 first class, 100 second class, and 177 third class constables, three clerks, one storekeeper, and one tailor.

Difficulty is still experienced in finding suitable recruits, and though the number of applicants does not diminish, not more than 2 per cent. of these are able to read and write. The training of the men is tedious and slow, but they show keenness, and have taken great interest in their courses of instruction. It has not yet been possible to fill the higher grades of the native rank and file. The actual strength on 31st December was deficient by six sergeants, six corporals, five lance corporals, 98 first class and 33 second class constables, and there were correspondingly 145 constables of the third class in excess of the establishment.

During the year 155 recruits were enlisted, six men were discharged (time expired), and 26 as inefficient or physically unfit for service; there were 38 dismissals and four deaths.

205. Detachments were in 1905 for the first time placed at Ikot-Ekpene, Oyo, Agbede, Ahoada, and in the Kwale district. Part of the detachment at Asaba was transferred to Onitsha, consequent on the transfer of the district headquarters to the latter place. The stations amongst which the force has been distributed have thus been increased to 31. At Calabar the work of the department has been greatly facilitated by the erection of offices and a bridewell close to the police and native courts. Accommodation has also been provided for 40 rank and file in brick houses. The number of cases instituted by the police at Calabar was 427. In 326 of these convictions were obtained, and in 101 the accused were acquitted. In addition, 241 cases were investigated, in which no proceedings were taken.

MINERAL SURVEY.

206. The investigation of the monazite deposits of the Oban Hills, which were described in the report for 1904, were continued during the year, and a number of new samples were sent to the Imperial Institute for report.

In the Report for 1904 it was pointed out that monazite was probably widely distributed and locally concentrated in certain sands. During a journey made through the Western and Central Divisions this theory was supported by evidence collected in the Kukuruku and neighbouring hills. Monazite occurred in some concentrates which were examined, but the quantities were much less than in the vicinity of the Oban Hills; it is possible, however, that additional field work will prove the occurrence of richer deposits.

Towards the Northern Nigeria boundary, near Owo and Yaju, some of the crystalline rocks bear a general resemblance to those of the Oban Hills, but much work remains to be done before the large area of the Western and Central Divisions can be said to be properly understood. Considerable interest attaches to the deposit of lignite, long known to the west of Asaba, on the right bank of the Niger. In a preliminary investigation outcrops alone were considered, and no boring to prove the thickness or extent of the bed was undertaken. The overburden covering the lignite consists of the common red clayey sand, and the fuel is associated with shales, often carbonaceous, sandstones, and thin beds of clay.

Sections were examined in three or four places representing an area of only some 7 square miles, and in the two farthest points the main bed of lignite measured 9 feet 6 inches and 6 feet in thickness; the area is probably considerably greater than has hitherto been proved. Two samples of lignite from Okpanam and Ibusa proved satisfactory as fuel in river steamers, in engineering workshops, and in brass-smelting furnaces when mixed with coke. These experiments indicate that the lignite deposit may prove a profitable source of fuel for steam craft on the Niger.

The examination of lead deposits in the Obubra district, on the right bank of the Cross River, had to be deferred owing to the unsettled state of the surrounding country.

During the latter part of the year a preliminary examination was made of the bituminous deposits in the Mafuoka area of Lagos, and a number of samples were despatched to the Imperial Institute for examination.

A Report by Professor Dunstan, Director of the Imperial Institute, on the composition and value of the minerals collected during 1903-5 has been issued as a Parliamentary Paper [Colonial Reports, Cd. 2876].

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ADMINISTRATION.

207. The honour of appointment to a Knight Commandership of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George was conferred on High Commissioner Sir Walter Egerton, who was in residence in the Protectorate or adjacent territories from 1st January to 16th July. During his absence the Government was administered by Mr. J. J. Thorburn.

208. In March and April the High Commissioner undertook an overland journey from Lagos to Calabar, visiting en route the stations of Abeokuta, Ibadan, Ilesha, Owo, Ifon, Benin City, Agbor, Asaba, Onitsha, Oka, Oguta, Owerri, Iba, Ikot Ekpene, and Itu. The distance travelled was approximately 560 miles, and the journey had previously neither been accomplished nor attempted.

209. Mr. W. F. W. Fosbery, Senior Divisional Commissioner, was appointed a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George.

210. As explained under "Legislation," the appointment of the High Commissioner as Governor of the Colony of Lagos necessitated the delegation of his powers during his absence from the Protectorate. Under the Southern Nigeria Order in Council of 24th October, 1904, the following officers acted as Deputy High Commissioner during the year:—

Mr. W. F. W. Fosbery, C.M.G.—13th January to 23rd February and 28th September to 22nd December.

Mr. A. B. Harcourt—24th February to 3rd April.

Mr. J. J. Thorburn—3rd April to 18th April and 9th May to 30th July.

Mr. F. S. James, C.M.G.—1st to 16th July and 3rd August to 27th September.

211. The European establishment was increased by 33, and now numbers 245. An additional Puisne judge was appointed, and the other principal increases occurred in the establishments of the political, medical, telegraph, marine, and public works departments.

212. Mr. Justice Menendez, Puisne Judge, was appointed Chief Justice of Northern Nigeria, and Mr. J. Winkfield, Attorney-General, was appointed to the vacant judgeship.

In view of the approaching amalgamation with the Colony of Lagos, the office of Attorney-General was, on the appointment of Mr. Justice Winkfield, abolished, and the office of Solicitor-General created.

213. Colonel A. F. Montanaro, C.B., who had held the appointment of Commander of the Southern Nigeria Regiment

since 1901, was appointed to the command of the West African Regiment, Sierra Leone. He was succeeded in the command of the Southern Nigeria Regiment by Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Moorhouse, D.S.O., who had previously held the appointment of Second in Command.

214. The importance of a knowledge of their languages in dealing with natives had long been recognised, but the variety of languages and dialects which are to be found in the Protectorate made the subject one of considerable difficulty. To encourage the study of native languages a scheme has received approval under which gratuities may be earned. Examinations in the higher and lower standards will be held half-yearly in June and December. The examination in the higher standard includes written papers, in addition to the colloquial examination of the lower standard. The languages which have been approved as subjects for examination are Yoruba, Ibo, Hausa, Uzi Ado, Efik, and Jskri.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

215. The Administration participated in the Liverpool Colonial Products Exhibition in January, and also in the Colonial and Indian Exhibition at the Crystal Palace in May. At the latter Gold Medals were awarded for timber, bronze curios, picture postcards, and photographs, and a Grand Prize was gained for general exhibit. In both exhibitions great assistance was given by several of the firms trading in the Protectorate, and thanks are due to Mr. Robert Miller, of the firm of Messrs. Alexander Miller Brother & Company for the personal interest which he evinced in adding to the success of the Southern Nigeria section at these exhibitions.

216. Two local exhibitions were held during the year, in which the natives displayed much interest. An exhibition of native arts and crafts, in which sections were included for agricultural products and live stock, was held at Calabar, and at Onitsha an industrial exhibition which was largely attended by the natives of the neighbouring districts.

217. Weekly transport services were instituted between Bonny, Degema, Brass, and Akassa, and on the Cross River. The latter service led to a considerable development of trade, and two European firms have since established branches on the Cross River and Enyong Creek.

218. The authority of Government is gradually being extended over the large tract of country lying between the Niger and Cross Rivers, and to further this object an additional station was established during the year at Abakalliki, due

north of Obubra, on the Cross River. When it is remembered that it was only in the end of 1901 that the first efforts were made to bring this area under effective control, the progress is noteworthy. The natives show appreciation of the principles and aims of Government, and an increasingly intelligent interest in measures for the better administration of the country, but the eradication of habits and customs which have received the sanction of long usage is only capable of gradual accomplishment, in which the exercise of untiring patience must be an essential element.

W. FOSBERY,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

9th September, 1906.

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APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1905, AS COMPARED WITH THE SAME PERIOD OF THE PRECEDING YEAR.

Articles.	Total Imports.						United Kingdom.						Germany.					
	Twelve Months ended 31st December, 1905.		Twelve Months ended 31st December, 1904.		Twelve Months ended 31st December, 1905.		Twelve Months ended 31st December, 1904.		Twelve Months ended 31st December, 1905.		Twelve Months ended 31st December, 1904.		Twelve Months ended 31st December, 1905.		Twelve Months ended 31st December, 1904.			
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
1. Aerated waters	37,097	5,327	32,578	4,559	22,570	3,485	3,049	19,940	2,670	12,193	1,871	12,313	1,468	12,313	1,468	12,313	1,468	
2. Ale, beer, porter and cider	27,152	4,436	22,602	4,179	16,761	2,704	2,801	17,048	17,048	9,991	1,653	8,315	1,541	8,315	1,541	8,315	1,541	
3. Do.	4,080	1,068	2,819	738	1,251	403	399	1,532	1,532	2,697	604	1,245	538	1,245	538	1,245	538	
4. Do. (in wood) imp. galls	154	15	88	12	68	4	—	—	—	86	11	86	12	86	12	86	12	
5. Bags and sacks	23,354	13,351	2,648	13,592	23,166	12,121	12,583	2,503	2,503	153	1,105	143	920	143	920	143	920	
6. Beads	1,383	7,451	1,519	9,342	751	3,431	3,182	798	3,182	587	3,717	798	4,999	587	798	4,999	4,999	
7. Beef and pork	5,943	11,991	5,664	10,798	5,691	11,508	10,444	5,358	10,444	229	342	209	343	229	343	209	343	
8. Boats and canoes	97	3,390	130	5,712	65	2,840	5,148	78	5,148	5	437	13	438	5	437	13	438	
9. Books, printed	685	1,195	871	1,583	641	1,131	1,546	786	1,546	51	43	69	26	51	43	69	26	
10. Brass and copperware	1,013	2,516	3,116	4,058	523	2,581	4,359	2,057	7,513	88	398	59	296	88	398	59	296	
11. Brads and biscuits	2,384,283	11,971	1,533,927	7,514	2,390,274	11,039	7,513	1,533,927	7,513	—	—	180	2,581	—	—	180	2,581	
12. Building and roofing materials	271,253	73,583	208,917	70,443	191,019	65,036	68,630	208,121	68,630	9,077	5,351	5,180	117	9,077	5,351	5,180	117	
13. Chemicals and drugs	4,433	11,576	3,411	9,805	4,260	11,308	11,308	3,907	9,679	151	227	86	336	151	227	86	336	
14. Cigars	893,091	1,900	3,829,540	1,045	254,940	688	857	134,600	857	128,948	408	103,450	566	128,948	408	103,450	566	
15. Cigarettes	4,621,030	3,353	3,829,540	2,838	4,802,910	3,180	2,800	3,790,770	2,800	31,610	48	28,770	27	31,610	48	28,770	27	
16. Coals	14,139	15,704	14,145	15,704	13,670	15,190	15,198	13,212	15,198	439	800	939	566	439	800	939	566	
17. Cotton goods	82,482	74,882	82,837	82,479	73,847	35,842	74,457	88,783	74,457	783	390	312	296	783	390	312	296	
18. Cotton goods	38,686	398,587	67,396	358,978	35,503	354,634	347,049	58,581	347,049	613	9,885	443	7,521	613	9,885	443	7,521	
19. Earthenware	2,293	7,778	4,895	8,739	1,638	7,153	7,157	4,364	7,157	167	497	288	974	167	497	288	974	
20. Firearms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
21. Guns—Dances	14,528	5,329	8,930	2,968	12,619	4,803	2,106	5,963	2,106	240	94	780	281	240	94	780	281	
22. Other than dances	198	3,265	2,419	5,981	732	3,947	2,042	2,042	2,042	9	33	33	66	9	33	33	66	
23. Revolvers and pistols	78	888	345	1,679	181	820	1,081	238	1,081	4	8	2	3	4	8	2	3	

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23. Fish, salted and cured	1,650	1,391	3,688	2,944	965	678	1,715	1,382	646	681	1,794	1,382
24. Flour	4,039	3,379	3,008	2,717	3,796	3,184	2,928	2,649	218	187	46	58
25. Furniture	3,983	9,302	2,146	6,403	2,695	8,177	1,762	5,296	326	950	314	1,051
26. Glassware	1,449	2,619	1,129	1,856	688	1,287	690	2,296	298	640	208	363
27. Gunpowder	1,039,976	13,568	999,276	12,569	1,019,857	13,560	879,662	11,467	17,100	223	58,763	752
28. Hardware	333	1,503	283	1,508	296	1,363	221	1,204	28	142	47	181
29. Hardware and machinery	184,699	77,548	148,084	74,043	171,821	57,613	136,146	55,695	8,747	16,100	8,980	14,890
30. Jewellery and plate	154	1,108	208	974	21,295	784	181	746	36	310	24	225
31. Kerosene and all lamp oils	446,559	13,221	378,127	12,584	460,714	780	30,936	1,247	35,451	1,895	51,216	2,083
32. Leather goods	794	4,352	1,008	6,660	714	4,947	804	6,311	57	217	27	79
33. Perfumery	1,988	3,043	1,573	3,062	806	1,607	804	1,694	451	1,151	524	248
34. Pipes—Smoking	227,069	2,677	223,764	2,564	191,047	2,268	196,363	2,296	27,513	308	24,412	1,262
35. Poultry	19,278	978	10,748	608	495	69	368	71	699	160	470	109
36. Provisions	38,314	52,256	30,547	50,075	52,735	47,073	34,759	45,292	2,321	3,758	2,039	2,856
37. Rice	83,254	38,582	69,975	30,967	85,876	35,477	65,137	28,990	6,112	2,670	7,702	1,904
38. Salt	419,310	510,066	33,686	33,686	411,213	30,494	595,462	38,058	6,692	695	4,581	534
39. Silk goods	1,254	21,852	1,116	19,225	1,061	18,442	1,019	16,461	122	2,689	84	2,687
40. Soap	141,783	11,990	136,476	14,025	138,563	11,778	124,449	13,994	2,769	134	2,016	97
41. Spirits—	1,614	1,230	1,058	941	1,118	1,047	901	886	541	160	120	54
42. Brandy	1,687,189	189,974	1,868,819	176,153	10,740	2,206	14,390	3,030	595,153	63,763	742,650	68,156
43. Liqueurs	1,892	394	599	200	136	143	98	110	1,508	234	459	88
44. Rum	209,057	16,976	265,178	14,516	74,908	5,212	71,974	4,423	175,209	9,755	170,771	8,868
45. Whisky	24,245	10,473	30,226	8,650	23,277	10,095	20,067	8,579	277	86	82	29
46. Unenumerated	2,057	1,861	3,012	1,896	552	654	1,122	716	1,197	908	1,494	862
47. Stationery	2,576	1,783	1,783	6,632	2,459	6,439	1,708	14,923	90	204	63	1,208
48. Sugar lanchies	10	13	13	18,131	10	3,246	12	6,424	123	127	161	129
49. Sugar	5,057	6,471	6,697	6,394	5,414	6,522	6,246	6,246	109	6	68	5
50. Tobacco—Manufactured	4,718	764	5,470	809	4,581	765	5,395	808	109	2,623	88,638	1,994
51. Do. Unmanufactured	3,235,990	69,597	3,826,565	85,352	3,092,692	66,632	3,733,351	83,234	124,451	807	74	722
52. Umbrellas	1,043	12,223	999	10,945	923	11,265	907	10,214	75	4,422	240	2,762
53. Wearing apparel	4,451	46,261	4,329	43,999	3,811	41,636	3,995	40,942	400	—	—	—
54. Cigaret	4,683	1,999	6,296	1,493	2,068	628	3,273	979	991	368	962	238
55. Other kinds	8,912	2,654	3,263	2,420	4,164	2,013	2,869	1,669	3,969	599	4,821	674
56. Sparkling	2,054	3,329	1,908	3,099	1,801	3,124	1,738	2,978	232	200	159	107
57. Woollen goods	860	11,357	1,782	12,797	755	10,766	720	12,430	73	475	28	231
58. Other Articles (including freight, packages and insurance)	—	379,877	—	230,111	—	206,926	—	138,666	—	37,965	—	28,781
Total Imports	—	1,555,360	—	1,554,730	—	1,204,545	—	1,214,820	—	160,654	—	168,056
Specie	—	198,176	—	257,789	—	117,719	—	201,734	—	—	—	—
Grand Total	—	1,753,536	—	1,792,469	—	1,322,264	—	1,416,554	—	160,654	—	168,056

* Free of Duty.

† Liable to Specific Duty.

• Liable to Ad valorem Duty.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT for the TWELVE MONTHS ended 31st DECEMBER, 1905, as compared with the same period of the preceding year.—*continued.*

Articles	Holland.				Other Countries.				Increase + Decrease -		Remarks.
	Twelve Months ended 31st December, 1905.		Twelve Months ended 31st December, 1904.		Twelve Months ended 31st December, 1905.		Twelve Months ended 31st December, 1904.		Quantity.	Value.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.			
1. Aërated waters .. dozen.	928	119	397	48	306	52	28	4	4,419	+	708
2. Ale, beer, porter and cider .. doz. pints.	400	79	235	36	64	13	4	1	1,550	+	257
3. Do. .. " qts.	248	76	41	10	—	—	1	1	1,941	+	353
4. Do. .. imp. galls.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	+	151
5. Bags and sacks .. packages.	—	—	—	—	36	125	97	1,900	—	—	1,991
6. Beads .. " "	3	36	19	161	54	268	8	9	—	—	1,696
7. Beef and pork .. number.	1	13	—	—	23	41	29	128	—	—	2,323
8. Boots and canoes .. packages.	—	—	—	—	26	100	7	1	—	—	398
9. Books, printed .. " "	—	—	—	—	3	11	1	1	—	—	1,742
10. Brass and copperware .. lbs.	—	—	—	—	7	27	—	—	—	—	3,597
11. Bread and biscuits .. packages.	—	—	—	—	5,016	32	—	—	—	—	1,771
12. Building and roofing materials .. packages.	9,266	1,900	3,870	964	2,661	876	946	249	—	—	5,119
13. Chemicals and drugs .. number.	1	13	—	—	31	30	18	9	—	—	436
14. Cigars .. " "	107,597	459	90,400	355	15,511	24	4,200	17	171,341	+	515
15. Cigarettes .. " "	—	—	—	—	16,500	15	1,000	1	+1,089,499	+	436
16. Coals .. tons.	—	—	—	—	281	282	—	—	—	—	289
17. Coopers' stores .. packages.	5,552	10,588	6,742	8,766	281	282	—	—	—	—	8,617
18. Cotton goods .. " "	243	1,401	120	1,100	357	2,097	232	1,906	—	—	11,551
19. Earthenware .. " "	28	31	3	13	42	44	40	16	—	—	964
20. Firearms .. number.	1,719	582	1,767	596	—	—	30	15	6,048	+	2,391
21. Guns—Dances .. " "	—	—	—	—	27	27	944	261	1,651	—	1,916
22. Guns—other than dances .. " "	—	—	—	—	7	7	6	14	53	—	284
23. Revolvers and pistols .. " "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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APPENDIX B.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORT FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1905, as compared with the same period of the preceding year.

Articles.	Total Exports.						United Kingdom.						Germany.					
	Twelve Months ended 31st December, 1905.		Twelve Months ended 31st December, 1904.		Twelve Months ended 31st December, 1905.		Twelve Months ended 31st December, 1904.		Twelve Months ended 31st December, 1905.		Twelve Months ended 31st December, 1904.		Twelve Months ended 31st December, 1905.		Twelve Months ended 31st December, 1904.			
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
1. Bennisseed	282,924	£ 887	—	—	282,924	£ 887	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
2. Cocoa	398,479	6,019	387,78	4,963	172,225	2,551	155,978	2,158	192,570	3,105	470,874	50,555	2,782	203,592	2,782	58		
3. Coffee	7,098	66	41,63	303	4,522	36	38,680	262	2,594	30	—	—	—	2,798	—	—		
4. Cola (Kola) nuts	45	81	—	—	96,506	245	285,639	2,501	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
5. Cotton, raw	388	245	285,639	2,501	96,506	245	285,639	2,501	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
6. Ebony	7,290	1,183	521	1,180	7,290	170	156	568	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
7. Fibre	483,946	4,052	5,781	5,678	483,946	4,051	5,715	3,648	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
8. Gums	15,900	3,891	631,568	5,408	483,946	3,881	631,568	5,408	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
9. Ground nuts	22	6,956	15,414	4,999	15,900	6,956	15,414	4,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
10. Hides (cow hides)	—	5	—	1	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
11. Ivory	7,363	2,283	11,763	3,489	6,564	2,094	6,338	1,909	661	171	—	—	—	5,570	—	1,080		
12. Mahogany	10,614	36,986	8,767	28,614	10,614	36,986	7,880	23,356	—	—	—	—	—	1,387	—	6,588		
13. Manioc	64,117	2,380	642,545	80,519	54,117	2,380	518,175	23,350	—	—	—	—	—	194,570	—	7,169		
14. Oil, medicinal	883	317	1,708	3,750	531	282	1,708	1,708	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
15. Palm kernels	68,945	599,010	70,550	597,953	12,548	107,278	25,49	131,948	362	35	—	—	—	10	—	26		
16. Palm oil	11,891,476	678,844	18,728,833	710,656	10,405,576	619,484	11,505,730	629,279	48,979	470,874	48,979	50,555	432,776	412,186	—	24,289		
17. Rubber	2,942,831	228,367	2,498,928	189,981	2,753,316	228,367	2,570,694	158,066	480,045	27,462	—	—	—	34,284	—	2,136		
18. Shea butter	205	5,091	164	3,715	205	5,091	2,570,694	1,499	—	—	—	—	—	98	—	2,738		
19. Shea nuts	1,356	12,189	2,120	18,675	1,199	10,783	1,497	13,473	157	1,406	—	—	—	623	—	5,922		
20. Other products	—	2,913	—	6,837	—	2,738	—	5,920	—	105	—	—	—	—	—	867		
21. Foreign goods	—	119,759	—	132,851	—	88,335	—	102,400	—	16,858	—	—	—	—	—	15,868		
Total Exports	—	1,708,832	—	1,718,637	—	1,117,264	—	1,112,986	—	533,678	—	—	—	—	—	—	496,647	
Special—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Commercial	—	2,109	—	180	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Government	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Grand Total	—	1,710,941	—	1,718,717	—	1,117,264	—	1,112,986	—	533,678	—	—	—	—	—	—	496,647	

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PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORT FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1905, AS COMPARED WITH THE SAME PERIOD OF THE PRECEDING YEAR—continued.

Articles.	France.				Other Countries.				Increase + Decrease -		Remarks.
	Twelve Months ended 31st December, 1905.		Twelve Months ended 31st December, 1904.		Twelve Months ended 31st December, 1905.		Twelve Months ended 31st December, 1904.		Quantity.	Value.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.			
1. Beninseed
2. Cocoa..
3. Coffee..
4. Cola (Kola) nuts
5. Cotton, raw
6. Ebony
7. Fibre
8. Gums
9. Ground nuts
10. Hides (cow hides)
11. Ivory
12. Mahogany
13. Manioc
14. Oils, medicinal
15. Palm kernels
16. Palm oil
17. Rubber
18. Shea butter
19. Nuts
20. Other products
21. Foreign goods
Total Exports
Special Exports
Commercial
Government
Grand Total

APPENDIX C.

SHIPPING TABLE.

1902.

Flag.	Entered.			Cleared.		
	No.	Tonnage.	Trade.	No.	Tonnage.	Trade.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Steam— British ..	200	304,236	1,149,820 7 8	263	290,187	1,066,925 4 4
German ..	42	55,310	} 66,621 2 1	41	53,877	} 157,771 1 5
French ..	1	1,236				
Dutch ..	2	23				
Norwegian..	1	724				
Sail— British ..	4	1,404		4	1,404	
American ..	1	570	} Included in value of Steam Vessels.	1	570	} Included in value of Steam Vessels.
Swedish ..	1	403		1	403	
Spanish ..	1	6		1	6	
Total ..	315	363,911	1,246,481 9 9	305	351,399	1,254,696 5 9

1903.

Flag.	Entered.			Cleared.				
	No.	Tonnage.	Trade.	No.	Tonnage.	Trade.		
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
Steam— British ..	296	374,866	1,332,504 4 2	292	363,492	1,190,411 8 3		
German ..	71	68,946	} 110,243 15 8	70	68,800	} 241,572 18 1		
French ..	3	4,717						
Norwegian..	3	2,340						
Dutch ..	1	11						
Sail— British ..	3	797		3	797			
			} Included in value of Steam Vessels.			} Included in value of Steam Vessels.		
Total ..	379	451,677		1,492,747 19 10	372		445,157	1,431,984 6 4

1904.

Flag.	Entered.			Cleared.		
	No.	Tonnage.	Trade.	No.	Tonnage.	Trade.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Steam— British ..	349	444,134	1,851,447 15 0	352	444,904	1,509,190 3 11
German ..	95	90,548	} 141,021 1 5	94	88,290	} 209,528 14 4
Norwegian ..	1	683		1	683	
Danish ..	1	729		1	729	
Sail— British ..	4	1,948	} Included in value of steam vessels.	3	955	} Included in value of steam vessels.
Portuguese..	1	60		1	60	
Total ..	451	538,100	1,792,468 18 5	453	535,011	1,718,710 18 8

1905.

Flag.	Entered.			Cleared.		
	No.	Tonnage.	Trade.	No.	Tonnage.	Trade.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Steam— British ..	831	495,008	1,015,222 2 7	370	480,739	1,497,537 9 4
German ..	87	81,315	} 138,914 0 7	88	83,389	} 213,403 17 7
Norwegian..	1	724		1	724	
Danish ..	1	729		1	729	
Sail— British ..	5	1,799	Included in value of Steam Vessels.	4	1,428	Included in value of Steam Vessels.
Total ..	475	570,173	1,753,530 8 2	470	566,999	1,710,941 0 11

COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following recent reports relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
482	St. Lucia... ..	1904
483	Ashanti	1905
484	Bermuda... ..	"
485	Hong Kong	"
486	St. Helena	"
487	Wei-hai-wei	"
488	Gold Coast	"
489	Seychelles	"
490	Falkland Islands	"
491	Gambia	"
492	Jamaica	1904-1905
493	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	1905
494	Ceylon	"
495	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
496	Bahamas... ..	1905-1906
497	Barbados... ..	"
498	Malta	1905
499	British Central Africa Protectorate	1905-1906
500	Colonial Survey Committee	"
501	Grenada	1905
502	Straits Settlements	"
503	Gibraltar	"
504	Trinidad and Tobago	1905-1906
505	St. Lucia... ..	1905
506	Mauritius	"
507	Southern Nigeria (Lagos)	"
508	Somaliland	1905-1906
509	Fiji	1905
510	St. Vincent	1905-1906
511	Sierra Leone	1905

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
27	Miscellaneous Colonies	Medical Reports.
28	Gold Coast and Sierra Leone	Rubber.
29	Ceylon	Geological Survey.
30	Pitcairn Island	Report by Mr. R. T. Simon.*
31	Northern Nigeria	Cotton, &c.
32	Do. Do.	Mineral Survey.
33	Southern Nigeria	Do.
34	Montserrat	Agricultural Industry.
35	Antigua and St. Kitts-Nevis	Sugar.
36	West Indies	Work of Imperial Department of Agriculture.
37	Ceylon	Mineral Survey, 1904-5.