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THE
NIGERIA
HANDBOOK
1919

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THE
NIGERIA HANDBOOK

Containing Statistical and General Information
respecting the Colony and Protectorate

Compiled by
A. C. BURNS
of the Central Secretary's Office, Lagos.

SECOND ISSUE

(the first issue was published in 1917).

*This Handbook is not an official publication but is issued
with the approval of the Nigerian Government.*

LAGOS:
Printed by the Government Printer.

1919.



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CORRIGENDA.

- Page viii. It has recently been decided that from the 1st September, 1919, the standard time for Nigeria is to be one hour fast on Greenwich Mean Time.
- Page 38. Add after the 9th line: "The Commissioner of Lands, Lagos, is the Registrar of Companies."
- Page 69. Second paragraph: for "have" read "has."
- Page 96. For the second footnote substitute "To come into force on the 1st August, 1919."
- Page 128. Sixth paragraph: for "W. A. S. Hewins, Esq.," substitute "Lieut.-Colonel L. C. S. Amery."
- Page 194. For "10th July" read "24th July."
- Supplement—Page iv, Lagos Town Council: delete the words "(Vice-President)," "Commissioner of Lands, C. W. Alexander," "Assistant Treasurer"; and insert "Secretary, Southern Provinces and Colony, (Vice-President), Major H. C. Moorhouse, C.M.G., D.S.O."

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SUPPLEMENT.

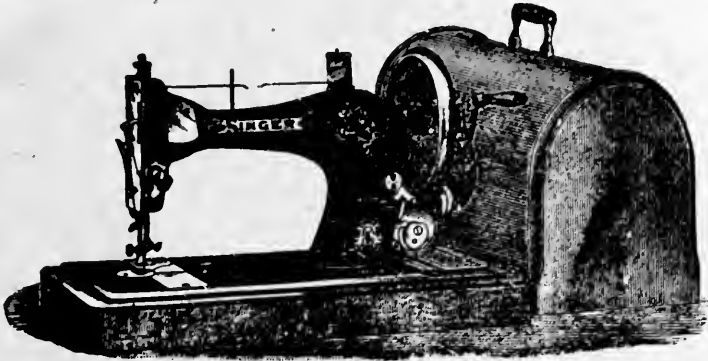
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January							February							March							April													
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CALENDAR FOR 1920.

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Memoranda for the years	1919	1920
Ash Wednesday	March 5	February 18
Good Friday	April 18	April 2
Easter Sunday	April 20	April 4
Whit Sunday	June 8	May 23
First Sunday in Advent	November 30	November 28

The year 1338 of the Mohammedan era begins on the 26th September, 1919, and the year 1339 on the 15th September, 1920.

Ramadan begins in 1919 on the 31st May, and in 1920 on the 19th May.

Accession of King George V	May 6
Birthday of Queen Mary	May 26
Birthday of King George V	June 3
Birthday of the Prince of Wales	June 23

The following are Public Holidays in Nigeria:—

New Year's Day	His Majesty's Birthday
Good Friday	The First Monday in August
Easter Monday	Christmas Day
Empire Day (May 24th)	Boxing Day.

If any of these days fall on Sunday, the day next following, not being itself a Public Holiday, is a Public Holiday in lieu thereof.

The meridian of longitude adopted for calculation of standard time in Nigeria is 7°30' East. Nigerian standard time is 30 minutes fast of Greenwich mean time.

		DATES OF		ECLIPSES VISIBLE IN NIGERIA.
		New Moon.	Full Moon.	
1919	July	27	13	A partial eclipse of the Moon, 7th November, 1919.
	August	25	11	
	September	24	10	
	October	23	9	
	November	22	7	
	December	22	7	
1920	January	20	5	An annular eclipse of the Sun, 22nd November, 1919.
	February	19	3	
	March	19	4	A total eclipse of the Moon, 2nd May, 1920.
	April	18	2	
	May	17	2	
	June	16	1 & 30	
	July	15	30	
	August	13	29	
	September	12	27	
	October	11	27	
	November	10	25	
	December	9	25	

CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL.

Geographical Position and Physical Features.—The Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria is the largest of the British West African possessions, its approximate area being 335,700 square miles, or nearly three times that of the United Kingdom.

It is bounded on the west and north by French territory, on the northeast by Lake Chad, on the east by the Cameroons, and on the south by the Gulf of Guinea. The most southerly point of Nigeria (close to Akassa) lies rather more than $4\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ north of the Equator, and the coast-line from this point to the Cameroons frontier runs almost due east. West of Akassa the coastline bends sharply to the north and at Lagos is nearly $6\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ north of the Equator. The northern frontier lies between 13° and 14° north. At the coast the western boundary is about $2\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ east, and it runs more or less northerly with a very slight eastward trend; while the eastern boundary starts from about $8\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ east at the coast and runs in a north-easterly direction to just over 14° east at its junction with Lake Chad.

Nigeria is divided into four main zones differing considerably in their characteristics:—

(1) A belt of swamp and mangrove forest which follows the coastline and which varies from 10 to 60 miles in width. It includes the delta of the Niger and is intersected by innumerable rivers and creeks. "This is the domain of the most diverse varieties of mangrove, lorded over by the magnificent rhizophora that strange tree whose enormous roots support a straight, smooth trunk upon pointed arches, 12 or 15 feet in breadth, and whose seeds germinate on the branches and send their slender shoots, destined to reproduce the parent plant, from a height of 60 feet down towards the ooze. The whole is an inextricable tangle of branches, large and small; of ramifying roots, of new growth ascending and of

offshoots descending; while the entire structure impends over bogs of evil-smelling mud, which exhale unwholesome effluvia, and in which schools of small amphibious fish disport themselves.”*

(2) A belt of dense tropical forest from 50 to 100 miles wide, intersected by rivers and streams, and very rich in oil-palm† trees, which constitute at present the chief wealth of Nigeria. The ground here is undulating with a few scattered hills, but there is no open ground except around villages and farms. It is difficult to determine where this zone ends and the next commences, as the change is a gradual one, but a line passing through the towns of Abeokuta, Ibadan, Ondo, Onitsha and Afikpo would serve as a rough boundary.

(3) A belt of more open country which gradually becomes clearer, park-like land being followed by open expanses covered with high grass. This zone is hilly, especially north of Ondo and on the Cameroons frontier.

(4) A vast undulating plateau with occasional hills of granite and sandstone. The general elevation is about 2,000 feet, but in certain parts of Bauchi and to the south-west of Yola considerable heights occur, in some cases of over 6,000 feet. The southern portion of the plateau is covered by thin forest, but the country becomes more open towards the north, until at last the sandy tracts are reached that border on the Sahara. This portion of Nigeria lies within the limits of the Western Sudan.

The main physical feature of Nigeria is of course the river from which it takes its name. The Niger rises in the mountains to the north-east of Sierra Leone, and after flowing for about two-thirds of its length through French territory, enters Nigeria from the west and runs in a south-easterly direction till it receives the waters of the Benue (its principal tributary) at Lokoja, about 250 miles from the sea. From here it flows due south in one large stream until it reaches a point about $5\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ north, when it splits into a number of interlacing channels, and finally empties its waters into the Gulf of Guinea through its numerous mouths. The other two important tributaries of the great river which lie within Nigeria are the Sokoto river and the Kaduna.

* Translation from *Les Sociétés primitives de l'Afrique équatoriale*, by A. L. Cureau, p. 22.

† *Elaeis guineensis*.

Apart from the Niger and its tributaries, the only river of first importance is the Cross, which enters the sea close to the eastern frontier. Other smaller rivers are the Ogun, Benin, Escravos, Sombreiro, Imo, Kwa-Ibo and Bonny; the Gongola is an important tributary of the Benue.

History of British Occupation.—The history of Nigeria as a whole, prior to the advent of the British, has not yet been written, and it is sufficient here to observe that there existed several powerful kingdoms in the north, which, owing to Mohammedan influences, had attained to a certain degree of civilisation, while in the south, few of even such kingdoms as existed had advanced much beyond a primitive barbarism.

In 1851, owing to the fact that Lagos had become a great centre for the slave trade, the British Government took action against the King of Lagos (Kosoko) and restored to power Akitoye, from whom the throne had been usurped. In the following year, Akitoye and his chiefs signed a treaty agreeing to abolish the export of slaves and to encourage the work of missionaries, and a Consul was appointed to Lagos for the protection of British interests. Akitoye's son, Dosumu, who succeeded his father, was unable to prevent the traffic in slaves, and in 1861 he ceded Lagos and its dependent territories to the British Government, these being formed into the Colony of Lagos in the following year. In 1866 the Colony became a portion of the West African Settlements under a Governor-in-Chief resident at Sierra Leone, and in 1874 it was united with the Gold Coast Colony. In 1886 Lagos and its hinterland, which had been gradually acquired, was separated from the Gold Coast and became the Colony and Protectorate of Lagos.

The Oil Rivers Protectorate, which was officially recognised after the Berlin Conference in 1885, lay to the eastward of the Lagos territories. It was governed at first by Consuls, and in 1891 a Commissioner and Consul-General was appointed, resident at Calabar, with Deputy-Commissioners and Vice-Consuls on the various rivers. In 1893 the hinterland was annexed, and the now increased territory was renamed the Niger Coast Protectorate, and placed under an Imperial Commissioner and Consul-General. In 1894, after severe fighting, the Jekri chief, Nana, who had practically stopped all trade on the lower

parts of the Benin River, was defeated and deported. In 1897 a peaceful mission to Benin was treacherously attacked and all but two of the European members of the mission were massacred. A powerful expedition captured the city, and the king surrendered and was deported. In 1900 the Niger Coast Protectorate, which had been under Foreign Office control, was constituted the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria and placed under a High Commissioner responsible to the Colonial Office. Two years later, an expedition subjugated and disarmed the Aro tribe which held paramount power over a large territory between the Niger and Cross Rivers.

In 1906, Lagos and Southern Nigeria were amalgamated and designated the Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria, the old Colony and Protectorate of Lagos becoming the Western Province, while the remainder of the country was divided into the Central and Eastern Provinces.

While the southern portion of Nigeria was being brought under the control of the British Government the country to the north was being developed by the Royal Niger Company* which had been granted its Charter in 1886. Treaties were made with the native chiefs, and trading and administrative stations established. In 1897, Nupe and Ilorin were subdued, and the same year the legal status of slavery was declared abolished throughout the territories of the Company. In view of French encroachments the British Government decided to raise a native Imperial force, and in 1898 this task was confided to Colonel Lugard,† who had previously negotiated several treaties with native chiefs on behalf of the Royal Niger Company. A conflict between the British and French troops seemed imminent, but an arrangement was at last come to and the boundary settled. On the 1st January, 1900, the transfer of the Niger Company's territories to the Crown took place, these territories becoming the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria, with Colonel Lugard as the first High Commissioner. The Emirates of Koutagora, Yola, Bauchi, Bornu, Kano and Sokoto were subdued in turn, and a rising at Satiru in 1906 was suppressed. Numerous minor expeditions against truculent pagan tribes were also undertaken.

* Formerly the National African Company.

† Now Sir Frederick Lugard, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

On the 1st January, 1914, the Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria was amalgamated with the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria, and the whole country became the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria. Sir Frederick Lugard, who had been appointed in 1912 Governor of both Southern and Northern Nigeria, became the first Governor of Nigeria, with the personal title of Governor-General.

The early years of the War were heavily felt in Nigeria owing to the shortage of shipping, but this was remedied in 1917 and 1918 to a large extent by reason of the urgent demand for oleaginous produce in the United Kingdom, and the statistics of exports given in Appendix III will show how complete the recovery has been. Speaking from the point of view of the Government, development has been restricted by the shortage of staff and the need for the strictest economy. The Nigeria Regiment took part in the campaigns in the Cameroons and East Africa, and large numbers of carriers and other non-combatants have been enlisted for service overseas. The war effort of Nigeria is described in Chapter 18.

Apart from the war the chief events since the amalgamation were the completion of the railway from Port Harcourt to Udi and the development of the coal field at the latter place: the move of the headquarters of the Northern Provinces from Zungeru to Kaduna: the introduction of taxation into certain parts of the Southern Provinces: and the Egba rising in 1918.

CHAPTER II.

CLIMATE AND RAINFALL.

Except perhaps on the Plateau, the Nigerian climate is not a healthy one for Europeans, and Nigeria shares with the rest of West Africa an unenviable reputation in this respect.

The seasons are as a rule well defined. The "dry season" with its attendant "Harmattan" commences in the north of the country in October, and ends in April. It is of shorter duration in the south, and at Lagos generally lasts from November to March, with only intermittent "Harmattan." The "Harmattan" is a dry north-easterly wind which brings with it a thick haze composed of minute particles of dust.

During the "Harmattan" the nights and early mornings are cold, but the days are very hot, and it is during this period that the maximum diurnal variations occur. The following table shows the minimum, maximum, and mean temperature at 14 representative stations during the years 1917 and 1918:—

STATION.			1917.			1918.		
			Absolute temperature.		Mean temperature.	Absolute temperature.		Mean temperature.
			Minimum.	Maximum.		Minimum.	Maximum.	
Height above mean sea level.			°	°	°	°	°	°
Feet.			°	°	°	°	°	°
Lagos	...	...	69	104	80·8	67	98	80·3
Ibadan	...	...	61	102	80·6	59	101	79·9
Forcados	...	...	68	97	79·1	62	89	77·9
Warri	...	...	58	96	77·1	55	94	75·6
Onitsha	...	...	70	99	81·5	61	99	80·9
Bonny	...	...	60	95	78·9	60	98	78·7
Calabar	...	...	67	93	79·2	64	93	78·5
Zungeru	...	...	56	104	82·3	55	105	81·4
Lokoja	...	...	58	117	81·5	57	100	79·8
Kano	...	...	45	110	78·1	41	105	77·4
Yola	...	...	60	106	82·8	54	108	82·3
Maidugari	...	...	51	113	83·2	47	115	82·6
Naraguta	...	...	54	95	72·5	50	96	71·6
Sokoto	...	...	53	115	83·9	51	108	74·4

Generally speaking the lowest mean temperature is recorded in the months of July and August, and the lowest minimum temperature at the beginning and end of the year. The highest mean and maximum temperatures are as a rule recorded in March and April. In most cases the difference in range between the maximum and minimum temperature is greater in proportion to the distance of a station from the coast.

At the end of the "dry season" numerous tornadoes herald the approach of the "rainy season." Before a tornado the air is oppressively close and heavy; the tornado itself, which is scarcely more than a heavy squall, lasts but a short time and is accompanied and followed by a thunderstorm and rain. The "rainy season" lasts until October, with a slight break in August, and is followed by another short tornado season. In the south the prevailing wind during this season is from the south-west, and with it comes the rain, which is remarkably heavy along the coast and decreases rapidly as it travels inland. The following table gives the average annual rainfall at 49 stations up to the year 1918.

Station.	Average annual rainfall.	Station.	Average annual rainfall.
Abeokuta (9)	52	Kontagora (8)	48
Afikpo (12)	61	Lagos (25)	73
Agbor (5)	78	Lokoja (13)	48
Akassa (7)	160	Maidugari (10)	24
Badagri (10)	71	Naraguta (7)	62
Baro (7)	45	Obudu (6)	74
Bauchi (8)	42	Offa... .. (6)	46
Benin City (12)	80	Ogbomosho (6)	52
Birnin Kebbi (6)	25	Okwoga (8)	61
Bonny (14)	160	Olokemeji (13)	51
Brass... .. (11)	149	Ondo (11)	65
Calabar (15)	130	Onitsha (14)	67
Degema (12)	86	Opobo (11)	130
Ebute Metta (11)	68	Oshogbo (7)	47
Epe (11)	72	Owerri (10)	95
Forcados (13)	152	Oyo (10)	44
Geidam (6)	15	Port Harcourt (4)	91
Ibadan (17)	49	Sapele (13)	96
Ibi (9)	44	Sokoto (12)	24
Ikot-Ekpene (12)	93	Udi (7)	70
Ilorin... .. (13)	50	Warri (11)	116
Jebba (3)	38	Yola... .. (13)	37
Kaduna (6)	51	Zaria (13)	44
Kano (13)	34	Zungeru (13)	45
Katagun (7)	20		

The figures in brackets indicate the number of years on which the average is calculated.

That the distinction between the "rainy season" and the "dry season" is a very real one will be seen from the following table which shows the average monthly rainfall at 14 representative stations:—

NORTHERN PROVINCES.

	Kano (11).	Lokoja (11).	Maidu- gari (8).	Nara- guta (5).	Sokoto (10).	Yola (11).	Zun- geru (11).
January	·02	·24	...	...	...	...	·03
February	·08	·73	...	·17	...	·01	·06
March... ..	·09	1·62	...	·75	·15	·40	·63
April	·58	4·65	·48	4·34	·17	1·97	1·96
May	2·60	5·40	1·16	7·09	1·91	4·26	4·50
June	4·49	6·49	2·52	10·91	3·57	5·36	6·49
July	8·04	7·44	6·60	13·17	5·65	6·40	7·60
August	11·84	6·91	8·34	13·61	7·82	7·91	9·17
September	5·50	9·27	4·03	10·56	4·25	7·27	10·80
October	·31	4·23	·58	·99	·29	3·04	3·18
November ... ..	...	·55	...	·40	...	·08	·19
December	·03	·27	...	·03	...	·01	·10
Year	33·58	47·80	23·71	62·02	23·81	36·71	44·71

The figures in brackets indicate the number of years on which the average is calculated.

COLONY AND SOUTHERN PROVINCES.

	Bonny (12).	Calabar (13).	Forca- dos (11).	Ibadan (15).	Lagos (23).	Onitsha (12).	Warri (9).
January	3·20	1·84	1·39	·30	1·21	·81	2·79
February	3·82	2·23	4·52	·92	1·65	·76	2·13
March... ..	6·86	6·45	7·65	3·79	3·64	3·29	5·36
April	8·20	7·40	10·78	6·31	5·51	6·09	9·25
May	16·57	13·72	16·20	5·75	10·46	7·83	10·76
June	29·12	16·62	23·10	6·73	19·85	8·33	16·05
July	28·30	22·44	27·07	7·48	11·56	10·72	21·20
August	14·10	18·75	15·50	3·55	3·14	8·21	15·12
September	19·97	18·32	21·66	6·45	5·54	11·08	15·87
October	16·94	12·96	16·96	6·03	7·57	7·94	12·03
November	10·91	7·62	5·36	1·28	2·40	1·46	4·79
December	2·24	1·76	1·86	·39	·73	·91	·43
Year	160·23	130·11	152·05	48·98	73·26	67·43	115·78

The figures in brackets indicate the number of years on which the average is calculated.

The rainfall in Lagos in 1917 exceeded all previous records, 115 inches being registered.

At Lagos the mean barometric pressure for the last three years was 29·97, while the mean pressure at Zungeru for the years 1910 to 1916 was 29·62. The difference in range between the maximum and minimum pressure is extremely small.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION, RELIGION AND LANGUAGES.

The native population of Nigeria, which is estimated at about $16\frac{1}{4}$ millions, is divided into a large number of tribes speaking different languages and possessing different characteristics.

In the Northern Provinces the Hausa race, which is chiefly Mohammedan, is the most important numerically. "The Hausa is wholly black, but not negroïd in type. . . . His known history, though never brilliant, has been persistent. Many times conquered, he has nevertheless continued to preserve a clearly defined political individuality. He has always been merchant, peasant, soldier and artisan."* His language is the *lingua franca* of the Sudan and the only language of tropical Africa which has been reduced to writing by the natives themselves, modified Arabic characters being used. Large numbers of Hausas are serving in the Nigeria Regiment, and in the Cameroons and East Africa have justified the high opinions held of their soldierly qualities. Bornu is inhabited by a Mohammedan people of Berber extraction differing considerably from the Hausas and speaking a distinct language. The Fulani are a remarkable people who, before the advent of the British, had established themselves as the ruling race throughout what is now the Northern Provinces. Their origin is obscure, but it is known that during the 13th century "Cow Fulani" entered Hausa-land from the west. "There seems to have been always a distinction between the purely pastoral shepherd, or Cow Fulani, who occupied the position of a nomad peasant . . . and the aristocratic or ruling Fulani."† At the beginning of the 19th century the latter had become the dominating people and conquered the Hausa states which they at first governed with a high degree of moderation and integrity, adopting the existing Hausa system of law and taxation. They were Mohammedans, and Sokoto became their religious and political headquarters. By degrees, however, the power of the central authority waned and the administration of justice almost

* A Tropical Dependency, by Flora L. Shaw (Lady Lugard), p. 237.

† Ibid., p. 383.

ceased, but under the control and supervision of the British, the Fulani has proved capable of governing and dispensing justice with wisdom and integrity, and the intelligence and broad-mindedness of the Fulani Emirs has contributed in no small degree to the success of the British administration.

The two chief tribes in the Colony and Southern Provinces are the Ibos and Yorubas, the latter inhabiting Lagos and its hinterland and the former the eastern provinces. Of the total population of $7\frac{3}{4}$ millions in the Colony and Southern Provinces, it is estimated that about three millions are Ibos and two millions Yorubas. An extract from a report on the last Census (1911) taken in Southern Nigeria is contained in Appendix I, and from this will be seen the large number of smaller tribes that are spread over the Southern Provinces. The Yorubas had an ancient system of law, and are the most highly developed of the natives of the Southern Provinces; their state capitals are now among the largest towns in the country.

The following table gives the approximate native population of the Colony and each Province of the Protectorate. As regards the Colony and Southern Provinces the figures are based on the returns of the Census of 1911 and are as published in the annual Blue Books. As the boundaries of the provinces have been considerably altered since that date the figures given per province are by no means reliable.

Northern Provinces.				Southern Provinces.			
Bauchi	...	...	791,402	Abeokuta	...	...	551,490
Bornu	...	...	700,541	Benin	...	...	563,611
Ilorin	...	...	488,323	Calabar	...	...	874,291
Kano	...	...	2,871,236	Ogoja	...	...	1,061,080
Kontagora	...	...	131,928	Ondo	...	...	164,558
Munshi	...	...	413,893	Onitsha	...	...	1,342,959
Muri	...	...	349,627	Owerri	...	...	1,372,707
Nassarawa	...	...	257,462	Oyo	...	...	1,269,435
Nupe	...	...	335,267	Warri	...	...	489,618
Sokoto	...	...	1,593,480				
Yola	...	...	251,325				7,689,749
Zaria	...	...	352,885				
			8,537,369	Colony	...	...	166,000

The European population in the Northern Provinces is estimated at 989 of whom 495 are Government Officials, 129 Missionaries, 134 employed by Trading Companies and 231 on the Mines. The European population in the Colony and Southern Provinces, according to the 1911 Census, was 1,618 of whom 536 were resident in Lagos and its environs. The former figure included 630 Government Officials, 191 Missionaries and 798 persons employed by trading and other companies.

While in the Northern Provinces the bulk of the population is Mohammedan and the remainder chiefly pagan, in the Colony and Southern Provinces more than three-quarters of the inhabitants are pagan fetish worshippers. Christianity is more widespread among the educated and semi-educated natives of the coast, and there is also a large number of Mohammedans, in Lagos about half the population being of the latter religion.

Missionaries have been at work (in the Southern Provinces and Colony at least) for a great number of years, and many of the ancient treaties contained clauses by which the native chiefs were bound to encourage and protect the Christian missions. The chief denominations established in Nigeria are the Church of England (Church Missionary Society), Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, Presbyterian and Baptist. There is also a "Native African Church" modelled on the Church of England, but allowing polygamy among its members. There is a Church of England Bishop of Western Equatorial Africa resident at Lagos; the division of the diocese and the appointment of another bishop is under consideration. The Diocesan Synod of Western Equatorial Africa was incorporated within Nigeria by Ordinance No. 53 of 1917. There are two Roman Catholic Bishops, resident at Lagos and Asaba. The names of the principal missionaries in Nigeria are given in the Supplement.

CHAPTER IV.

CONSTITUTION.

On the amalgamation, which took place on 1st January, 1914, Nigeria was divided for administrative purposes into three main portions, the Colony* of Nigeria and two groups of provinces known as the Northern and Southern Provinces, which together form the Protectorate.† The Colony‡ is practically identical with the old Colony of Lagos, and the Northern and Southern Provinces with the Protectorates of Northern and Southern Nigeria respectively. The present headquarters and place of residence of the Governor|| is Lagos, which is also the headquarters of the Colony and of the Southern Provinces. The headquarters of the Northern Provinces is Kaduna which has also been selected as the future Capital of Nigeria. The Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony is *ex-officio* Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Protectorate,§ the Northern and Southern Provinces being each administered by a Lieutenant-Governor responsible to the Governor. The Colony is under the immediate control of an Administrator, who also is responsible to the

* The word "Colony" is often used loosely to define any territory under British influence or control, from the self-governing dominions to the Crown Colonies and Protectorates. The Colony is only a small portion of Nigeria, the entire country being the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria. In this book the word Colony is used only where the actual Colony of Nigeria is referred to.

† "There is no statutory or authoritative definition of the term 'Protectorate,' although it appears in two recent statutes [Evidence (Colonial Statutes) Act, 1907; Reserve Forces Act, 1906]. Protectorates are not British territory in the strict sense; but it is understood that no other civilised Power will interfere in their affairs. They are administered under the provisions of Orders in Council issued by virtue of powers conferred upon His Majesty by the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, 'or otherwise vested in His Majesty,' which latter phrase may be taken to be intended to bring in aid any exercise of the royal prerogative that may be necessary to supplement His Majesty's statutory powers." Halsbury's Laws of England, Vol. 10, p. 521 (Dependencies, Colonies and British Possessions).

‡ Boundaries defined by the Colony of Nigeria Boundaries Order in Council dated 22nd November, 1913, which was published in Nigeria Gazette of the 1st January, 1914.

|| Office constituted by Letters Patent providing for the Government of the Colony, dated the 29th November, 1913, published in Nigeria Gazette of 1st January, 1914. These were amended by further Letters Patent dated the 23rd May, 1917 (Nigeria Gazette of the 14th June, 1917). They have further been amplified by an Order in Council dated the 10th August, 1914 (Nigeria Gazette of 10th September, 1914), by Royal Instructions dated the 29th November, 1913; 24th September, 1914; and 29th April, 1916, published in Nigeria Gazettes of the 8th January, 1914; 12th November, 1914; and the 8th June, 1916, respectively.

§ Nigeria Protectorate Order in Council, dated 22nd November, 1913, published in Nigeria Gazette of the 1st January, 1914. This has been amended by an Order in Council dated the 10th May, 1917 (Nigeria Gazette of the 14th June, 1917). These have been amplified by an Order in Council dated the 10th August, 1914 (Nigeria Gazette of 10th September, 1914), and by Royal Instructions dated the 29th November, 1913 (Nigeria Gazette of the 8th January, 1914), and 24th September, 1914.

Governor; since early in 1916, the office of Administrator of the Colony has been held by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Southern Provinces. The first Governor of Nigeria, Sir Frederick Lugard, had the personal title of Governor-General; he retired in 1919 and has been succeeded by Sir Hugh Clifford, K.C.M.G., formerly Governor of the Gold Coast. A table of the High Commissioners, Administrators and Governors since 1861 is given in Appendix III.

There is an Executive Council* for the Colony which also acts for the Protectorate.† This Council serves as an advisory body to the Governor and its proceedings are confidential. The following are members *ex officio*:—

The Lieutenant-Governor, Southern Provinces, and Administrator of the Colony.

The Lieutenant-Governor, Northern Provinces.

The Attorney-General.

The Director of Railways and Works.

The Commandant of the Nigeria Regiment.

The Director of the Medical and Sanitary Service.

The Treasurer.

The Director of Marine.

The Comptroller of Customs.

The Central Secretary.

Other persons may be appointed to this Council by the King, or as extraordinary members for any special occasion by the Governor.§

A larger advisory and deliberative body known as the Nigerian Council was established‡ at the amalgamation. It is composed of the following Official Members §:—

The Governor.

The Members of the Executive Council.

The Residents of the First Class.

The Secretary, Southern Provinces.

The Secretary, Northern Provinces.

* Constituted by Letters Patent dated 29th November, 1913.

† Nigeria Protectorate Order in Council dated 22nd November, 1913, published in Nigeria Gazette of 1st January, 1914.

‡ Nigerian Council Order in Council dated 22nd November, 1913, published in Nigeria Gazette of 1st January, 1914.

§ A complete list of present members is given in the Supplement.

and the following Unofficial Members † :—

A Member of the Lagos Chamber of Commerce.

A Member of the Chamber of Mines.

A Member of the Calabar Chamber of Commerce.
(Nominated by the respective Chambers).

Four European Members, representative as far as may be of
Commerce, Shipping, Mining and Banking.

Six Native Members.
(Nominated by the Governor).

There have been five meetings of the Nigerian Council, in December 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918 respectively. At the second meeting a resolution was passed pledging the Government of Nigeria to take over, after the War, six million pounds of the Imperial War Loan, which would be added to the public debt of Nigeria.

The Legislative Council* of the Colony consists of the following Official Members :—

The Governor.

The Administrator.

The Secretary to the Southern Provinces and Colony.

The Principal Medical Officer, Southern Provinces and Colony.

The Legal Adviser, Southern Provinces and Colony.

The Senior Assistant Treasurer in the Colony for the time
being.

The Commissioner of Lands.

There are in addition four Unofficial Members† appointed by the King. The powers of the Legislative Council are confined to the Colony, but all laws affecting the Colony must be passed by this Council, to which also are submitted the annual estimates of expenditure for the Colony.

* Constituted by Letters Patent dated 29th November, 1913.

† A complete list of present members is given in the Supplement.

The following table shows the Provinces with their provincial headquarters and divisions:—

	Provincial Headquarters.	First Class Divisions.	Second Class Divisions.
SOUTHERN PROVINCES.			
Abeokuta ...	Abeokuta ...	Egba	{ Jebu { Ilaro
Benin	Benin	{ Benin	{ Asaba
		{ Ubiaja	{ Kukuruku
Calabar	Calabar	{ Ikot-Ekpene	{ Opobo
		{ Calabar	
Ogoja	Ogoja	{ Ogoja	{ Obubra
		{ Abakaliki	
Ondo	Akure	Ondo	{ Ekiti
			{ Owo
Onitsha	Onitsha	Onitsha	{ Udi
			{ Awka
			{ Obolo
Owerri	Owerri	{ Okigwi	{ Owerri
		{ Degema	{ Aba
Oyo	Oyo	Ibadan	{ Oyo
			{ Ife
Warri	Warri	Warri	{ Kwale
			{ Brass
Cameroons *	Buea	Bamenda	{ Chang
			{ Buea
			{ Ossindinge
NORTHERN PROVINCES.			
Bauchi	Bauchi	Bauchi Emirate	{ Jos
			{ Gombe
Bornu	Maidugari	Maidugari	{ Pankshin
			{ Potiskum
Ilorin	Ilorin	{ Ilorin Emirate	{ Pateji-Lafiagi
		{ Kabba	
Kano	Kano	{ Kano Emirate	{ Katagum
		{ Katsena Emirate	{ Hadeija
Kontagora	Kontagora	Kontagora Emirate	{ Yelwa
			{ Dabai
			{ Borgu
Munshi	Ankpa	Ankpa	{ Dekina
			{ Abinsi
			{ Katsena Allah
Muri	Ibi	Muri Emirate	{ Ibi
			{ Tsendam
Nassarawa	Keffi	Keffi	{ Jemaa
			{ Lafia
			{ Abuja
Nupe	Bida	{ Bida Emirate	{ Agaie-Lapai
		{ Kuta	{ Kwongoma
			{ Koton Kerifi
Sokoto	Sokoto	{ Sokoto Emirate	{ Argungu
		{ Gando Emirate	
Yola	Yola	Yola Emirate	{ Pella
Zaria	Zaria	Zaria Emirate	{ Numan
			{ Kachia

* For administrative purposes the occupied territory of the Cameroons is counted as one of the Southern Provinces.

Each province is under the control of a Resident, who is assisted by a staff of District Officers and Assistant District Officers who have charge of the various divisions into which the province is divided. The Residents and their assistants are responsible for the detailed administration of the country, and represent the Government in its dealings with the natives. They also dispense justice in the provincial courts, and supervise the native staff of any department which has not its own European officer on the spot. The Colony (outside of the Township of Lagos) is also in charge of Political Officers, under the control of a Provincial Commissioner resident in Lagos.

In some parts of Nigeria where the native chiefs have shown a capacity to rule, and especially in the Northern Provinces, the Government exercises only an indirect control, the Resident assuming the role of an adviser. In other parts, however, where there is no strong native authority capable of governing, the rule of the political officers is a more direct one, but even in such districts a native judiciary with powers limited in proportion to its ability and integrity is made use of with results that are increasingly satisfactory. In the more advanced communities native treasuries have been established, and fixed salaries are paid to most of the native executive and judicial officers.

The following table gives the approximate area and population of the three main political divisions:—

	Approximate area in square miles.	Approximate population.
Colony	1,400	166,000
Southern Provinces ...	76,945	7,690,000
Northern Provinces ...	257,355	8,537,000
Total Nigeria ...	335,700	16,393,000



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CHAPTER V.

TRADE AND CUSTOMS.

The trade of Nigeria in 1918 was nearly five times as great as it was in 1900 and it is still increasing. As the country is opened up and the means of transport improve the raw material which is now inaccessible will be exported in still larger quantities, the wealth and standard of living of the people will improve, and a larger amount of imports will be required to meet the increased demand. The set-back to trade occasioned by war conditions has been only temporary. That such a set-back should have occurred in Nigeria is not remarkable as, in 1913, 14% of the commercial import trade and 44% of the export trade in local produce was with Germany and there was moreover during the early years of the war a serious shortage of shipping. The position became most serious in 1915 when the value of the total trade, which in 1913 amounted to over thirteen millions, dropped to less than ten millions sterling. 1916 saw a marked recovery and in 1918 the figures were higher than they had ever been. In Appendix III will be found a summary of the trade during the years 1900 to 1918, but the following figures will show at a glance the remarkable increase that has taken place :—

	1900.	1913.	1918.
Total Imports ...	£1,735,244	£6,331,751	£7,423,158
Total Exports ...	1,886,883	7,097,646	9,511,970
Total Trade ...	£3,622,127	£13,429,397	£16,935,128

(excluding Specie).

One immediate result of the war has been the decline in the importation of trade spirits, which were formerly imported largely from Germany and Holland, and which formed the mainstay of Germany's export trade to West Africa. 1,808,000 gallons at 100° Tralles were imported in 1913, and this has dropped to only 106,000 gallons in 1918. The persistent agitation against this trade and recent

action by the Colonial Office restricting the importation of spirits point to the total elimination of this traffic at no very distant date. The import duty on trade spirits, which has been several times increased in recent years,* was previously the chief source of revenue in Southern Nigeria, and the loss of this revenue has rendered necessary the increase of the import duties on certain other articles (by way of a surtax) and the imposition of export duties on produce.

Another result of the war has been the decline in the importation of foodstuffs from the United Kingdom. Salt forms an exception to this rule and is becoming an important factor in the import trade, and, it is said, is even taking the place of trade spirits as an article of barter in some localities. Since the war, increasing quantities of provisions are being imported direct from the United States.

The principal articles imported into Nigeria are † :—

Apparel.	Kerosene.
Bags and Sacks.	Kola Nuts.
Bread and Biscuits.	Machinery.
Coal.	Motor Cars, bicycles, etc.
Coopers' Stores.	Salt.
Cotton Piece Goods.	Silk Goods.
Fish.	Soap.
Furniture.	Spirits.
Grain and Flour.	Tobacco, Cigars, etc.
Hardware.	Wood and Timber.
Iron, Steel and manufac- tures thereof.	Woollen Goods.

* The following table shows the increases in the duty on "Trade Spirits" since 1906 :—

Date of Increase.		Duty per Imperial Gallon at 50° Tralles.	For every degree in excess of 50° Tralles an increase in duty per Imp. Gall. of	For every degree less than 50° Tralles, a decrease in duty per Imp. Gall. of	With a minimum duty per Imp. Gall. of
		s. d.	d.	d.	s. d.
1 January.	1906.	3 6	—	—	—
22 December.	1906.	4 0	1	—	—
15 January.	1909.	5 0	2½	1¼	4 0
4 March.	1912.	5 6	2½	1¼	4 6
25 ..	1913.	6 3	2½	1¼	5 0
12 January.	1915.	7 6	2½	1¼	6 6
1 ..	1916.	8 9	2½	1½	7 6
20 November	1918.	10 0	3	1½	8 9

† See Appendix III for quantity and value of these articles imported in 1918 and previous years.

LAGOS STORES Ltd.

General Merchants.

BRANCHES:—

Southern Provinces, Nigeria :

LAGOS, ABEOKUTA, IBADAN,
OSHOGBO, OYO.

Northern Provinces, Nigeria :

ILORIN, MINNA, ZARIA, KANO, JOS.

P.O. B. x 156, Lagos.

Telegraphic Address : "ANKURI, Lagos."

Head Office :

WEST AFRICA HOUSE,
WATER STREET, LIVERPOOL.

Telegraphic Address : "RAYMOND, Liverpool."

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21, Water Street, Liverpool.

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BRANCHES IN NIGERIA.

Lagos, Abeokuta, Ibadan, Badagry, Warri, Sapele, Koko, Siluko, Port Harcourt, Aba, Opobo, Abonnema, Calabar, Oron, Itu, etc., etc.

Importers of : Palm Oil, Palm Kernels, Cocoa, Maize, Rubber, Mahogany.

Exporters of : Cotton Piece Goods, Silks, Velvets, Provisions of all kinds, Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes, Clothing, Hosiery, Boots and Shoes, Paints, Oils, Cement, Building Material.

Agencies : Ford Motor Cars and Trucks, Dunlop Tyres and Tubes, Raleigh and New Hudson Cycles, Nobel's Explosives, Vacuum Oil Company's Kerosene, Motor Spirit and Lubricating Oils.

The following are general notes on certain classes of articles of the import trade :—

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.—Dane and flintlock guns, black powder in bags in kegs of 2, 4, 8, 10 lb. (the import in flasks was popular), lead shot in bags in kegs, and gun flints form an important section of trade.

BAGS AND SACKS.—Gunny bags are used for exporting produce (1918 exports of cocoa, ground nuts and palm kernels only, at $12\frac{1}{2}$ bags to the ton work out at over three million bags).

BOATS, ETC.—The natives are expert canoemakers. Lighters, gigs and surf boats are imported for use of Government, European Firms, and Shipping Companies. Oakum, zinc sheets and other materials for repairing canoes and boats are in demand.

BRUSHES AND FANCY GOODS.—Brushes for household use are in demand, such as scrubbing brushes, hard and soft brooms, also paint brushes, etc. ; whitewash brushes for coopers' use and stencil brushes for marking bags, etc., are in large demand. Brushes should be bound with copper wire to strengthen them. Also fancy goods of all descriptions, but this is a precarious trade, as goods deteriorate rapidly.

BUILDERS' MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES.—This item is in great demand by native traders—white pine, pitch pine planks, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 3 in. \times 9 in. \times 20 ft., deals 12 ft. to 20 ft., scantlings 12 ft. to 20 ft., galvanised iron 24 gauge to 32 gauge, 6 ft. to 8 ft. in length, in large quantities. The lower grades of iron sheeting are in greater demand on account of their lightness ; gutters and ridging, galvanised nails and washers, sheet glass ; nails, screws, both wire and brass ; cement and lime are also in demand.

CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' GOODS, DISINFECTANTS, ETC.—A big trade is done in all trading districts with drugs and patent medicines, such as iodide of potassium, iodoform, embrocations, cough mixtures and patent pills of all kinds. Vaseline and castor, eucalyptus and sandal wood oils have a large sale. The disinfectants in use are, Izal, Lysol, Condy's, Jeyes', Telos Fluids. Scrubb's Ammonia and Carbolicene.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.—Except for European requirements china articles are not in much demand. Earthenware is imported for native trade, in the form of soup plates, rice dishes, nappies and basins, jugs, mugs, bowls, etc., but had, before the war, been superseded to a great extent by enamelware. These goods should be packed in palm oil casks so that the package can be used. Tumblers of all sizes, jugs and mirrors, were all formerly imported from the Continent. Glasses obtained from the United Kingdom, although of a better finish, have hitherto been too expensive for the Nigerian trade.

Large quantities of pottery are made throughout the country. At Aba, an important market in the Ibo country, four bowls, of burnt clay, the facsimile of earthenware bowls imported by one of the large firms, were purchased for a manilla = $1\frac{1}{3}$ d.

COOPERS' STORES.—Tenter hooks, coopers tacks and rivets, all in kegs of 1 cwt. each. Casks with heads of 38" and 40" in shooks for nine casks and the heads for nine casks in one made up cask. (1918 exports of palm oil, 3 casks for 2 tons, would require 129,000 casks).

ENAMELWARE.—Dishes, pie-dishes, plates, mugs, frypans, saucepans, basins, bowls, rice dishes, etc., meet with a great demand, but as in glassware, all were imported from the Continent, suiting the purpose for which they are required, and being much cheaper than similar imports from the United Kingdom.

FURNITURE, ETC.—For the furniture trade as one knows it in England, there is not much demand. Special indents are made when a customer wishes to furnish. There is a ready sale for cheap folding chairs, camp stools, cane-bottom chairs and camp equipment of all kinds. Camp beds and iron bedsteads, straw mats, household linen, cushions, table covers, etc., in medium quantities are also in demand.

HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, ETC.—The goods imported under this heading mainly consist of axes, hatchets, matchets, hoes, and other agricultural implements; iron pots from $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon to 50 gallons; saucepans, kettles, frypans, nails, door locks, hasps and staples, padlocks, galvanised buckets, tin trunks and uniform cases, knives, forks, spoons, lamps, lanterns, sad irons, iron bolts, iron bars, and carpenters' tools of all descriptions. Iron bars are of two kinds, flat and round for building purposes, and of soft iron (generally from Sweden) for use by native blacksmiths. Files used to be an important import. The broad end was flattened out and the pointed end driven into a wooden club. The weapon is then used as a chopper. It has been suggested that the tools should generally be imitations of native implements, and of fair quality. Cheapness is also essential.

JEWELLERY, WATCHES, SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.—The quality of the jewellery and watches imported into Nigeria is inferior. Rings, necklets, bracelets and watches from 5s. to 15s. each, meet with a fair demand. Scientific instruments are not imported by trading firms. Cheap jewellery was formerly an important line in the trade of the Central Powers with Nigeria.

LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS.—There is a sale for boots and shoes of all descriptions, but not to any great extent, and then chiefly amongst native clerks and Europeans.

MACHINERY, ENGINES, ETC.—Machinery and engines are little used. In parts of Nigeria, particularly in the eastern provinces, some of the firms import a "Palm Kernel Nut Cracking Machine." Corn mills are also in demand. Machinery is required for palm produce and cocoa, and for decorticating ground nuts.

PAINTS, OILS, SOAPS, ETC.—Paints, paint oil, turpentine, etc., are imported in quantities; also kerosene in cases, petroleum and motor spirit. Soap is in great demand. The common yellow bar soap is most popular; there is some demand for the carbolic brand and also for toilet soaps.

PROVISIONS, WINES, SPIRITS, MINERALS AND TOBACCO.—

Provisions must be dealt with under two Headings :—

- (1) *European Provisions.* For this class of trade the following are the chief items :—Tinned meats and fish of all kinds, tinned soups, butter, lard, cheese, flour, tea, coffee, sugar, milk, fruits, vegetables, biscuits, rice, fish, sausages, hams and bacon.
- (2) *Trade Provisions* are so-called as they are specially got up for the native trade. The chief items are as follows :—

Rice in bags weighing 7, 14, 20, 28, 40, 56 lb. and 2 cwt. ; bread (*i.e.* ; cabin biscuits) in barrels, casks and cases ; beef and pork in barrels of about 200 lb. weight ; stockfish in bales : cube sugar in packets of 12 to 14 oz., also 7 and 14 lb. tablet sugar in $\frac{1}{2}$ kilo boxes, cane sugar ; cases of salmon and herrings in tins each $\frac{1}{2}$ or 1 lb., in cases of 4 to 8 doz. tins ; salt in bags of 40, 45 and 90 lb. ; corned beef in tins each 1 and 2 lb., in cases of 2 to 4 doz. ; flour in barrels of 196 lb., sardines (or some similar fish) in oil.

Provisions of the kind supplied by Canada and the United States to the West Indian trade would probably meet with a ready demand.

WINES, ETC.—The business done in this line is moderate, and almost solely for Europeans. Ordinary brands of port, sherry, claret, champagne, liqueurs, etc., are kept in stock. Kola wine, ginger wine, etc., are imported for native trade.

SPIRITS.—Spirits are dealt with under two headings, European spirits and trade spirits. The former consists of all the well known brands of whisky, gin, vermouth and brandy : the latter, a cheaper kind of whisky, gin and rum. The chief item however, is what is known as trade gin and trade rum, the former in cases each of 12 bottles, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ imperial gallons, and the latter in demijohns from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ imperial gallons. Beer and stout are imported for European and native consumption.

MINERALS.—The well-known brands of ginger ale and soda water, etc., are imported for European use. Large imports from the Continent of an inferior lemonade, ginger ale and kola champagne met with a good sale with the natives, both for cash and produce.

TOBACCO.—For native trade, leaf tobacco is imported in hogsheads, and in cases from 100 to 300 lb. each, and the sale of cigarettes specially prepared for this market has greatly increased. There is a large business done in cigarettes packed in air-tight tins containing 50 cigarettes each, and smoking mixtures of all kinds are imported for European trade.

RUBBER GOODS.—The climatic conditions do not allow much demand for rubber goods.

STATIONERY AND OFFICE SUPPLIES.—Except for private notepaper, writing pads and envelopes, there is little demand. There is some trade in foolscap for native use, packed in ream and half ream packets.

SPORTING GOODS, GAMES, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, CAMERAS, ETC.—Cricket, football, golf, and tennis materials are in demand. The gramophone is the most popular instrument, and a fair stock is always kept by the different firms. Cameras are not in much demand.

TAR.—Coal tar and Stockholm tar are in great demand.

TEXTILE GOODS.—Amongst the chief imports into Nigeria are cotton goods, grey bafts, croydons, shirting domestics, mulls, dhooties, twills, brocades, sateens white and khaki drills (in 6 and 12 yards pieces), blankets, mosquito netting, tussores, shantungs, muslins, damasks, flannel, flannelette, handkerchief cloths for native wear, shirts, hosiery and clothing of all descriptions; suitings and silk handkerchiefs for headware (36" × 36") and for pocket use are usually stocked. There is also some demand for plush cotton velvet (in 6 to 10 yards pieces) and silk (black, white, coloured and printed).

There is a good deal of cotton weaving carried on throughout the country. The cloth made is durable, and sells at prices which compete with Manchester manufactures.

THREAD.—Black and white on reels and in packets, crochet cotton and cotton balls.

TWINE AND CORD.—There are large imports of fish cord, net cord, and twine for bagging purposes.

VEHICLES, MOTOR CARS, CYCLES, ETC.—The chief item is cycles—a large business being done. There is also a good demand in Lagos for rickshaws, motor cars and motor cycles. In 1918, 161 motor cars, 118 motor bicycles, 2,026 bicycles and 775 rickshaws and go-carts were licensed in Lagos Township. A few of the firms act as agents for such makes as the “Ford,” “Overland,” “Douglas,” “Singer,” “Dodge Brothers,” etc.

YARN.—A large business is done in black, white and coloured yarn. Also in wool.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Goods which have a ready sale and which have not already been mentioned are as follows:—

Chests of clay pipes : cheap briar pipes ; cheap safes, trucks, weighing machines, flagstones ; galvanised anchors and chains ; tarpaulins ; umbrellas ; walking sticks : hats and caps (fez, smoking and golf) ; pomades and perfumes : beads, sewing machines, snuff boxes, needles, animal traps, hurricane lanterns, lead bars for weighting fishing nets : matches, 10 boxes in a packet ; candles, 25 packets of 6 candles in a case. Fish hooks, washing blue, galena in kegs, dyes in crystals, in 1 oz. tins. These lines are always stocked by the larger firms.

The principal exports are :—

Benneseed.	Maize.
Cocoa.	Palm Kernels.
Cotton Lint.	Palm Oil.
Cotton Seed.	Rubber.
Ground Nuts.	Shea Products.
Hides.	Tin Ore.
Mahogany.	

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The most important of these exports are palm-oil and palm-kernels which in 1918 were valued at £5,937,526, which is over 63% of the total value of all produce exported during the year. Palm-oil is extracted by the natives from the fruit of the oil-palm tree,* "hard oil" being obtained from fermented fruit, and "soft oil" without fermentation. The latter is the more valuable, that shipped from Lagos being of a particularly high quality. The oil is obtained from the pericarp or fleshy exterior of the fruit, and the nuts are then dried and cracked and the kernels extracted. Both oil and kernels are then sold, generally through a middleman, to the European merchant for export. The palm-kernels are crushed by machinery in Europe or America and the oil extracted is more valuable than palm-oil. The cake or meal produced from the kernels after the extraction of the oil is useful as food for cattle and other animals. The importance of the raw products of the oil-palm from which are obtained edible oils and fats, cake and meal, margarine, soap and glycerine, were brought home to the British public during the war, and a Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies recommended the imposition during the war and for five years from its termination of an export duty on palm-kernels exported from British West Africa to any place outside the British Empire.† An Ordinance ‡ has accordingly been enacted imposing a duty of £2 a ton on all palm-kernels exported from Nigeria to foreign countries, but this Ordinance has not yet been brought into force.

Oil, margarine, candles, and cattle food are also obtained from the Benneseed, Ground nuts and Shea butter exported from Nigeria. The bulk of the ground nuts exported from Nigeria are decorticated.

The chief centre of the trade in hides and skins is Kano. The hides are of light weight, regular selections seldom exceeding 14 lb. average. Nigerian goatskins produce kid of excellent grain and the average size is good. A considerable trade is done in tanned skins, selections running as a rule 80% Goat and 20% Sheep. The outstanding defect of Nigerian hides and skins is bad flaying.

* See chapter 9 for a description of this tree.

† Report of the Committee on edible and oil producing nuts and seeds, 1916, (Cd. 8247).

‡ No. 7 of 1919.

In order to prevent as far as possible the exportation of produce which, by reason of its being adulterated or insufficiently or improperly prepared for export, will damage the reputation of Nigerian produce in the markets of the United Kingdom and other countries, inspection of all Palm Produce, Hides and Haired Skins and Cocoa before export is prescribed by law*. This inspection is carried out by the Government, a charge being made to cover the expenses of inspection of 6d. a ton on Palm Oil and Palm Kernels, 1d. a cwt. on Cocoa and $\frac{1}{10}$ d. the lb on hides and skins. No fee is charged on Palm Kernels cracked by machinery.

In Appendix III will be found the quantity and value of the trade in the above mentioned articles for 1918 and previous years, together with statistics of the trade with various countries and statements showing the percentage of the imports from and exports to the United Kingdom and Germany.

A detailed return of the quantities and values of the various articles which form the Import and Export trade of Nigeria, and a return of the tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at the various ports is published every March or April in respect of the previous year. With this Statistical Abstract† is a report by the Comptroller of Customs on the year's trade and the business done in connection with the registration of Trade Marks. A Trade Supplement‡ to the Nigeria Gazette is published monthly.

There are two Chambers of Commerce in Nigeria, one at Lagos, established in the year 1888, and the other at Calabar which dates from 1914.‡

A list of the principal European and Native firms doing business in Nigeria, showing the chief dealers in certain classes of articles will be found in Appendix IV.

The following enemy firms which were trading in Nigeria were closed soon after the outbreak of war and wound up by a Receiver appointed by the Supreme Court:—

SHIPPING COMPANIES:—

Woermann Linie.

Niger Benue Transport Gesellschaft.

* Ordinance No 67 of 1918.

† See Chapter 20 for particulars of this publication.

‡ For officers and members see Supplement.

GENERAL TRADERS :—

Behrens and Wehner.	Oscar Kaiser and Co.
Bey and Zimmer.	Lohman and Victor.
Deutsche Kamerun Gesell- schaft.	Mertens and Co.
G. L. Gaiser.	Paul Meyer.
German West African Trad- ing Co.	Morin and Co.
Paul Goeriche	Pagenstecher and Co.
Holtman and Co.	Ring and Co.
Jackel and Co.	A. Sachse and Co.
	Witt and Busch.

The receipts from Customs duties for the past 19 years are shown in Appendix III. In 1918 they represented over 34% of the total Revenue. The amount received from Import Duties amounted in 1913 to £1,724,658 and in 1918 only to £896,415. Export Duties in 1918 amounted to £490,917. The fall in Import Duties is due to the diminution of the spirits trade.

The following Tariff* has been in force since the 3rd July, 1916 :—

DUTIES OF CUSTOMS.

	s.	d.
1. Ale, Beer, Cider, Perry, or Porter, containing not more than 10% of Alcohol—the Imperial Gallon,	0	4½
<i>Any such liquor containing more than ten per centum of alcohol shall be charged as spirits.</i>		
2. Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives :—		
(1) Cartridges loaded—the hundred :—		
(a) For Pistols or Revolvers,	2	6
(b) For Rifles or Shot Guns,	5	0
(2) Firearms :—		
(a) Flint-lock Guns and Pistols—each,	12	6
(b) Rifles, Guns, Revolvers and Pistols, other than Flint-lock—each,	10	0
(3) Fireworks, which in the opinion of the Comptroller are manufactured with a view to produce a pyrotechnic effect—the pound gross,	1	0
(4) Gunpowder—the pound,	0	9
(5) Swords and Bayonets—each,	20	0
3. Beads other than real coral—the pound gross,	0	1
4. Coral (real)—the ounce gross,	0	3
5. Earthenware,	10% <i>ad valorem</i>	
6. Enamelware,	10% <i>ad valorem</i>	
7. Furniture,	10% <i>ad valorem</i>	
8. Hardware, including cutlery and all minor metal articles, domestic and kitchen utensils, not specially classified in the Official Import List,†	10% <i>ad valorem</i>	

* Ordinance No. 32 of 1916, as amended by Orders-in-Council Nos. 26 and 32 of 1918, and No. 4 of 1919.

† See Regulation No. 13 of 1916.

	s.	d.
9. Hosiery and Underclothing, 10% <i>ad valorem</i>		
10. Iron-toothed Spring Traps—each,	1	0
11. Kerosene and all other lamp oils and fuel oils not otherwise specified—the Imperial Gallon,	0	2
12. Kola Nuts—the 100 pounds,	10	0
13. Lead, in any form—the pound,	0	1
14. Matches, per gross of boxes, each box containing not more than eighty matches	1	0
and in addition per gross of boxes for every additional forty matches or part thereof, per box,	0	6
15. Petrol and other Refined Motor spirits—the Imperial Gallon,	0	6
16. Salt—the cwt.,	1	0
17. Soap—the cwt.,	1	3
18. Spirits:—		
(1) Trade Spirits, not being sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained by Tralles's hydrometer—for every Imperial Gallon,	10	0
And for every degree or part of a degree in excess of a strength of 50% ascertained as aforesaid, an additional duty for every Imperial Gallon of,	0	3
And for every degree below a strength of 50% ascertained as aforesaid, a reduction of duty for every Imperial Gallon of,	0	1½
Provided that the duty levied shall in no case be less than eight shillings and nine pence per Imperial Gallon, ...	8	9
(2) Brandy, whisky, rum and gin, not being trade spirits, for every Imperial Gallon,	7	6
And for every degree or part of a degree in excess of a strength of 50%, ascertained by Tralles's hydrometer, an additional duty for every Imperial Gallon of two pence half-penny,	0	2½
(3) Liqueurs, and all potable spirits, liquid compounds or other compounds capable of being liquified containing spirits being sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained by Tralles's hydrometer, for every Imperial Gallon,	10	0
(4) Perfumed or medicated spirits, the Imperial Gallon,	10	0
(5) Non-potable methylated and other non-potable spirits admitted to entry as such by the Collector, the Imperial Gallon,	0	2
<i>Note.—Trade Spirits means spirits imported for use by the Natives and not generally consumed by Europeans.</i>		
19. Thread, and yarn of all kinds 10% <i>ad valorem</i>		
20. Tobacco:—		
(1) Cigars—the fifty	1	0
(2) Cigarettes—the hundred,	0	9
(3) Manufactured tobacco or snuff—the pound,	1	0
(4) Unmanufactured tobacco—the pound,	1	0

	s.	d.
21. Umbrellas, each	0	3
22. Wines, containing not more than 20% of alcohol :—		
(a) Still wines, including vermouth and ginger wine— the Imperial Gallon	2	0
(b) Sparkling wines—the Imperial Gallon,	3	0
<i>Any such liquor containing more than 20% of alcohol shall be charged duty as spirits.</i>		
23. Wearing apparel	10% <i>ad valorem</i>	
24. Woven Manufactures (except bags for packing produce and specie) :—		
(a) Woven goods other than grey baft, including lace and net	10% <i>ad valorem</i>	
(b) Grey Baft—the pound gross,	0	1

There shall be levied by way of duty, in addition to the duties above prescribed, a SURTAX of 25% on the duties leviable in respect of all dutiable goods other than the goods within items 2 (1), 18 (1) and (2), 20 (4) above.

EXEMPTIONS FROM DUTIES OF CUSTOMS.

1. All goods certified to be the property of the French Government imported in transit to territories beyond Nigeria by way of the Nigerian Railway.

2. All goods imported by the Inspector-General of the West African Frontier Force and his Staff Officers for their private use when on tours of inspection.

3. All goods officially imported for the use of His Majesty's Troops; and all goods imported for the use of His Majesty's ships or for any officers or members of the crew serving on His Majesty's ships.

4. All goods imported in special circumstances for objects of a general public character, or an enterprise deemed to be beneficial to Nigeria, with the approval of the Governor in Council.

5. All goods imported with the sanction of the Governor by Boundary and other Special Commissioners and their Assistants for their private use while executing their duties.

6. All goods imported for the service of any Public Department of Nigeria.

7. All goods in transit under the Niger Transit Order in Council, 1903, and by inland navigation to Dahomey.

8. All goods not specified as dutiable.

9. Arms, accoutrements, equipments and uniforms, the property of Officers of His Majesty's Army, Navy or Civil Service, imported by such Officers for their personal use on duty, as required by the regulations of the service.

10. Clothing imported immediately before embarkation which the Collector is satisfied is intended for the importer's personal use on a voyage to a place outside the Tropics.

11. Net Cord.
12. Packages in which goods are ordinarily imported unless duty is charged on gross weight.
13. Passengers' baggage, including wearing apparel and personal effects passed as such by the Collector, in which may be included spirits or scent not exceeding one bottle of each, cigars or cigarettes not exceeding one hundred of each, or any tobacco not exceeding one pound in weight.
14. Patterns, samples and advertisements passed as such by the direction of the Comptroller.
15. Stores sent by a Foreign Government for the official use of Consular Officers of that Government in Nigeria, provided that equally favourable treatment is accorded by that Government to British Consular Officers.
16. All articles required for personal use in West Africa and passed as such by the Collector (except wines, spirits, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, guns, rifles and cartridges) imported by European Government officials and officers in any of His Majesty's Forces in Nigeria (or their wives) who have completed sixteen months in their current tour of service in West Africa.

Export Duties are charged* on certain produce when exported from Nigeria as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Cocoa, per ton	2	6	8
Palm Oil, per ton	2	0	0
Palm Kernels, per ton	1	2	6
Ground Nuts, per ton	0	10	0
Hides and Skins, tanned, per lb.	0	0	3
Hides and Skins, untanned or haired, per lb.	0	0	2

These export duties were first imposed in 1916.

Rent according to the following scale is charged† on goods deposited in a King's Warehouse or deposited within the precincts of the Customs premises:—

	Rent per week.	
	s.	d.
Barrels and casks not exceeding sixty gallons capacity (empty)—each,	0	6
Barrels and casks not exceeding sixty gallons (containing any goods)—each,	1	0
Barrels and casks exceeding sixty gallons capacity (empty)—each,	1	0
Barrels and casks exceeding sixty gallons (containing any goods)—each,	2	0
Bricks, Slates, Tiles—per hundred,	1	0
Lumber—per 1,000 superficial feet,	4	0
Shooks and Heads—per bundle,	0	3

* Ordinance No. 46 of 1916, and Order No. 34 of 1917.

† Regulation No. 13 of 1916.

			s.	d.
Cases and Demijohns of spirits and wines—each, ...	...	...	0	3
Wickerwork chairs, tables, etc.—each, ...	...	...	0	6
Each Case, Bale, Truss, Package or article not enumerated				
—not exceeding 112 lb., ...	...	...	0	2
Exceeding 112 lb. but not exceeding 250 lb., ...	...	...	0	6
" 250 " " " 500 " " " " " " "	...	...	1	0
And 6d. for every 250 lb. or part thereof in excess of 500 lb.				

Provided that packages or articles remaining for more than four weeks in the King's warehouses at Lagos and Calabar shall be charged double the rate of rent shown in the foregoing table for any period in excess of four weeks. Passenger's baggage is allowed to remain free of rent for two weeks and most other goods for seventy-two hours exclusive of Sundays and Holidays, but in case of shortage of labour or other emergency the Governor may authorise the Comptroller to permit goods to be stored within the precincts of the Customs premises in Lagos, free of rent, in the case of goods stored for shipment, until such shipment, and in the case of other goods, for a period not exceeding seven days, exclusive of Sundays and public holidays.

Where the Customs provide warehouses, spirits and tobacco can be entered for warehouse at the following rates of rent:—

	For the first month or part thereof.		For each succeeding month or part thereof.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Tobacco (including Cigarettes and Cigars):				
In Kegs not exceeding 70 lb. each, ...	0	2½	0	1½
In Kegs exceeding 70 lb. each, ...	0	6	0	3
Tierces and Hogsheads ...	1	3	0	9
Cases up to 50 lb. ...	0	2½	0	1½
" " 90 " " " " " " " "	0	6	0	3
" " 170 " " " " " " " "	0	9	0	6
" exceeding 170 lb. ...	1	3	0	9
Spirits and Wines:—				
In casks, each ...	1	3	0	9
In cases and Demijohns, each ...	0	0¼	0	0½

The following charges* are made for rent on Firearms and Explosives stored in Government Warehouses:—

			s.	d.
For every arm of precision—per week or part of a week, ...	...	...	0	6
For every case or box of ammunition per week or part of a week, ...	...	...	0	1
For every case of arms other than arms of precision, per week or part of a week, ...	...	...	0	6
For every 100 lb. of gunpowder per month or part of a month, ...	...	...	0	9

* Regulation No. 17 of 1917.

Not more than ten gallons of petroleum may be kept in any premises in a town other than a Government Petroleum Store or a private Licensed Store. In a Government Store rent is charged at the rate of 1d. a month on every case containing not more than $8\frac{1}{3}$ gallons, or in larger cases or when not packed in cases at the rate of 1d. per ten gallons. The fees payable for licences for private Stores vary according to the class of Petroleum to be stored and the capacity of the store.*

The fee for a licence for a private warehouse for the deposit of trade powder or flint-lock guns is £25 and for a private warehouse for ordinary bonded imports is £20.

The hours of attendance of the Customs Officers are:—

Indoor and warehousing—7 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.
 (Ports of Lagos, Forcados and Opobo—7 a.m. to noon, and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.). On Saturday, 7 a.m. to noon.
 Outdoor—6 a.m. to 6 p.m., with a reasonable interval for meals at midday.

Work may be allowed, by permit, on Sundays and Public Holidays or before or after working hours on other days, and the following fees are charged for the services of officers at times other than those appointed for general attendance.

Rank of Officers.	For every hour or part thereof.						s. d.	

Collector or Supervisor.	10	0
Wharfinger,	6	0
Clerk,	2	0

Any person requiring the attendance of a clerk outside the regular hours shall, in addition to the fees paid for the services of the clerk in attendance, pay fees for such disciplinary visits as may be deemed necessary.

At Lagos the labour for landing and assorting goods from vessels at the Customs Wharf is provided by the Customs, a charge of $\frac{3}{4}$ d. a package being made to the owner of the ship.

* Regulation No. 25 of 1917.

The following are the Ports* of Entry of Nigeria :—

Akassa.	Koko Town.
Bonny.	Lagos.
Brass.	Opobo.
Calabar.	Port Harcourt.
Degema.	Sapele.
Forcados.	Warri.
Illo.	Yola.

The limits of these ports were defined in Nigeria Gazette of the 3rd July, 1916. In Appendix V is shown the total tonnage of British and Foreign vessels entered and cleared at the ports of Nigeria during the years 1910 to 1918.

The present law with regard to Trade Marks is contained in Ordinance No. 20 of 1914 and Regulations Nos. 2 of 1916 and 60 of 1918. A registrable trade mark must contain or consist of at least one of the following essential particulars :—

- (1) The name of a company, individual or firm represented in a special or particular manner ;
- (2) The signature of the applicant for registration or some predecessor in his business ;
- (3) An invented word or invented words ;
- (4) A word or words having no direct reference to the character or quality of the goods and not being according to its ordinary signification a geographical name or a surname.
- (5) Any other distinctive mark (adapted to distinguish the goods of the proprietor of the trade mark from those of other persons) ; but a name, signature or word or words, other than such as fall within the description in (1) to (4) above, is not deemed a distinctive mark except by order of the Court, unless it has already been registered in England as a distinctive mark under the Trade Marks Act, 1905.

The Comptroller of Customs is Registrar of Trade Marks, the Registry being at the Custom House, Lagos. The following are the fees prescribed :—

	£	s.	d.
1. On application to register a trade mark for one or more articles included in one class,	1	0	0
1a. On application under section 62 of the Ordinance for leave to register a mark for goods in more than one class—			
In respect of every class	0	10	0
Total fee in no case to exceed £10 for any number of classes.			

* See Chapter 7.

	£	s.	d.
2. For registration of a trade mark for one or more articles included in one class,	1	0	0
3. On application to register a series of marks for one or more articles included in one class.	1	0	0
4. For registration of a series of trade marks for one or more articles included in one class :			
For the first mark,	1	0	0
And for every other mark of the series	0	5	0
4a. For registration under section 62 of the Ordinance of a mark for goods in more than one class—			
In respect of every class	1	0	0
Total fee in no case to exceed £20 for any number of classes.			
5. On application to extend rights in respect of a trade mark to the Northern Provinces.	1	0	0
6. For entering in register notice of such extension, ...	1	0	0
7. On application to extend rights to the Northern Provinces in respect of a trade mark registered in two or more classes :			
For the first application,	1	0	0
And for every other application.... ..	0	5	0
8. For entering in register notice of such extension in respect of a trade mark registered in two or more classes :			
For the first entry,	1	0	0
And for every other entry,	0	5	0
9. On notice of opposition, for each application opposed by opponent,	1	0	0
10. On filling counter-statement in answer to notice of opposition, by the applicant for each application opposed	0	10	0
11. On application to register a subsequent proprietor in cases of assignment or transmission of a single mark	1	0	0
12. On application to register a subsequent proprietor of more than one mark standing in the same name, the devolution of title being identical in each case :			
For the first mark,	1	0	0
And for every other mark,... ..	0	5	0
13. For every additional mark assigned or transmitted at the same time.	0	5	0

	£	s.	d
14. On application to change the name of a proprietor of a single mark where there has been no alteration in the proprietorship,	0	5	0
15. On application to change the name of a proprietor of more than one mark standing in the same name, the change being the same in each case :			
For the first mark,	0	5	0
And for every other mark,	0	1	0
16. For renewal of registration of mark at the expiration of last registration,	1	0	0
17. For renewal of registration of a series of marks at the expiration of last registration :			
For the first mark,	1	0	0
And for every other mark of the series,	0	2	0
18. Additional fee when renewal fee is not paid within prescribed period but within one month of advertisement,	0	10	0
19. Additional fee when renewal fee is not paid within prescribed period but within two months of advertisement,	1	0	0
20. For altering a single entry of address of a registered proprietor,	0	5	0
21. For altering more than one entry of the address of a registered proprietor where the address in each case is the same and is altered in the same way :			
For the first entry,	0	5	0
And for every other entry,	0	1	0
22. For every entry in the register of rectification thereof, or an alteration therein, not otherwise charged, ...	0	10	0
23. For cancelling the entry or part of the entry of a trade mark upon the register, on the application of the owner of such trade mark,	0	5	0
24. On request not otherwise charged for correction of formal errors in applications or register,	0	5	0
25. For certificate of refusal to register a trade mark,	1	0	0
26. For certificate of refusal at the same time for more than one trade mark, for each additional trade mark after the first,	0	10	0
27. For certificate of registration to be used in legal proceedings,	1	0	0
28. For certificate of Registrar not otherwise charged and other than certificate of registration or extension, ...	0	5	0
29. For inspecting register, for every quarter of an hour,	0	2	0

	£	s.	d.
30. For inspecting documents lodged in connection with the registration of a trade mark,	0	2	0
31. For office copy of documents, for every hundred words or part thereof,	0	2	0
32. For certifying office copies, manuscripts or printed matter,	0	5	0
33. On an application to the Registrar to state grounds of decision and materials used in forming decision not to register a trade mark,	0	10	0
34. For endorsement of certificate of registration by the Registrar when marks registered under the old classification are transferred to new,	0	5	0
35. On an application to the Registrar for apportionment of marks on dissolution of partnership,	0	5	0
36. On an application to the Registrar for leave to add to or alter a single mark,	1	0	0
37. On application to the Registrar for leave to add to or alter more than one mark of the same proprietor, the addition or alteration to be made in each case being the same :			
For the first mark,	1	0	0
And for every other mark,	0	10	0
38. For search by Registrar,	0	10	0
39. Where a block exceeds two inches in breadth, or depth, or in breadth and depth :			
For every inch or part of an inch over two inches in breadth,	0	2	0
For every inch or part of an inch over two inches in depth,	0	2	0

The Central Secretary is the Registrar of Patents, which may be granted only for those inventions for which patents have already been granted in the United Kingdom.

A petition for the grant of a Patent must be accompanied by (a) the original patent granted in the United Kingdom or a certified copy of it (b) a certified copy of the complete specification accompanying the application for the patent in the United Kingdom (c) a declaration in the form prescribed by the Ordinance, No. 30 of 1916, and (d) the prescribed fee.

Provisional protection for an invention may be granted by the Governor in Council on the petition of the owner of the invention. The petition must be accompanied by (a) a specification describing the nature of the invention (b) a statutory declaration that the petitioner has applied, or intends to apply within three months for the grant of a Patent in the United Kingdom in respect of such invention and (c) the prescribed fee. The fees prescribed by the Ordinance (as amended by Regulation No. 16 of 1917) are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
On submitting a petition for provisional protection in respect of an invention,	1	0	0
On filing petition for a patent,	1	0	0
On every patent :			
(a) on the grant of the patent	5	0	0
(b) before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of patent,	10	0	0
(c) before the expiration of the eighth year from the date of the patent,	20	0	0
On application for extension,	1	0	0
On the grant of extension or original patent in lieu of extension :			
If the grant is for a period of less than five years,	5	0	0
If the grant is for a period of five years or more but less than nine years,	15	0	0
If the grant is for nine years or more,	35	0	0
On application for registration of notifications of assignments, transmissions, etc.	1	0	0
On registering notifications of assignments, transmissions, etc.,	0	10	0
For every inspection and search of register, etc., for every half hour,	0	2	6
For certified copies of entries in the register, for every extract not exceeding a folio of 72 words,	0	10	0
And for every folio or portion of a folio exceeding 72 words at the rate of (per folio),	0	1	0

Note.—Applicants must in addition pay the cost of all requisite advertisements in the Gazette and other papers. This generally amounts to £1,

Patent and Trade Mark agency business is undertaken by most of the Legal Practitioners mentioned in the Supplement.

The following enactments affecting trade, &c., are in force:—

The Bills of Exchange Ordinance, No. 38 of 1917.

The Companies Ordinance (of Southern Nigeria) No. 8 of 1912, amended and extended to the whole of Nigeria by Ordinance No. 66 of 1917.

The Folded Woven Goods Ordinance, No. 69 of 1917.

The Merchandise Marks Ordinance, No. 23 of 1915.

The Copyright Act, 1911, Ordinance No. 10 of 1918, and the Copyright Regulations No. 39 of 1918.

The Copyright Act, 1911, was applied to Nigeria with effect from the 1st July, 1912 (see Northern and Southern Nigeria Gazettes of that date). The importation of any reproduction of a work in which copyright lies is restricted by the Customs Ordinance, 1916, and the Criminal Code Ordinance, 1916, provides for the punishment of persons convicted of offences in relation to copyright.

CHAPTER VI.

BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Bank of British West Africa, Ltd.,* and the Colonial Bank† are the only Banks doing business in Nigeria. The former has branches established at Lagos, Ebute Metta, Calabar, Forcados Warri, Onitsha, Port Harcourt, Abeokuta, Ibadan, Zaria, Kaduna, Jos, Kano and Lokoja and there are agencies at other stations. The latter Bank was only established in Nigeria in 1917 and has branches at Lagos, Ebute Metta, Ibadan, Zaria, Onitsha, Port Harcourt, Jos and Kano.

The West African Currency Board was constituted‡ in November, 1912, "to provide for and to control the supply of currency to the British West African Colonies and Protectorates, to insure that the currency is maintained in satisfactory condition, and generally to watch over the interests of the dependencies in question so far as currency is concerned. The members of the Board and the Secretary are appointed by the Secretary of State. . . . The Board may charge for coin or notes to be delivered in West Africa against prepayment in London, such premium above the nominal value not exceeding the actual cost of transporting specie (packing, carriage, insurance) as they may think fit, and within this limit, may vary the charge from time to time. If coin or notes are delivered on telegraphic order to West Africa the Board may increase the premium as they see fit. In West Africa silver given by the Board in exchange for gold presented there will be issued at par."§ The headquarters of the Board is in London and the Treasurer of Nigeria is the local Currency Officer.

It is estimated that there is nearly £5,000,000 worth of coin in circulation in Nigeria. The coins current are:—United Kingdom gold, silver and bronze coins;

* Head Office—17 and 18 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

† Head Office—29, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

‡ Following the Report of a Departmental Committee on matters affecting the Currency of the British West African Colonies and Protectorates. (Cd. 6426 Minutes of Evidence published separately as Cd. 6427).

§ Report of the West African Currency Board for the year ended 30th June, 1916 (Cd. 8372).

West African silver coins of the values of 2s., 1s., 6d., and 3d.; and Nigerian nickel-bronze coins of the values of 1d., $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and $\frac{1}{10}$ d. The United Kingdom coins are being gradually superseded by the West African and Nigerian Coinage which were introduced, the latter in 1907, 1908 and 1911, and the former in 1913.

The amount of nickel-bronze coin imported into Nigeria since 1907 (to the end of June, 1918) was £163,848 10s. 0d. There is relatively a very small demand for gold coin and the amount in circulation is insignificant. There are however very large amounts of silver in the country. This is explained by the fact that silver coins are legal tender to any extent and also that in former years silver coin was supplied in Nigeria at its nominal value, the freight and other incidental charges being borne by the Imperial Government. Even now the small premium charged on silver coin delivered in Nigeria against prepayment in London is very much below the cost. The addition to the silver coin circulation in Nigeria since 1913 is over £2,500,000. It is impossible to estimate the circulation before 1913.

The natives are very suspicious of and are unwilling to be paid in coins of Queen Victoria's reign and half-crowns of any date. Native currency in the form of cowries, manillas, and brass rods is still used in some parts, but further importation is prohibited, and the abolition of such native currency is being gradually effected. Barter still prevails in the more backward districts.

The British gold sovereign is the standard coin, and all coins which, under the Coinage Acts of 1870 and 1891, are legal tender in the United Kingdom and all West African and Nigerian subsidiary coins are legal tender in Nigeria, gold and silver coins to any extent and bronze and nickel-bronze coins to the amount of one shilling.*

By Ordinance No. 27 of 1915, British Currency Notes were declared to be legal tender in Nigeria, but they have practically no circulation there.

Ordinance No. 11 of 1916 authorised the issue of West African Currency Notes which are at present of five denominations, viz., £5, £1, 10s., 2s., and 1s. These notes

* Order in Council of 28th July, 1906, as amended by Orders in Council of 9th September, 1907, 19th October, 1908, 2nd August, 1910, and 7th May, 1913.

are legal tender and can always be exchanged* at their face value at the Head Office of the Bank of British West Africa, Ltd., in Lagos, which has been declared the Currency Office so far as these notes are concerned. The notes have their value printed on the back in Hausa, in Arabic characters. The face value of these notes in circulation in Nigeria at the end of March 1919 was £658,395.†

Owing to the difficulty of obtaining silver and nickel coins from England during 1918 and also on account of the hoarding of coin by the natives there occurred a serious shortage of currency at the end of the year and to meet this it became necessary to issue special local (Nigerian) notes of 20s., 10s., and 1s., of a total value of £73,900. These local notes were declared legal tender by Ordinance No. 22 of 1918.

Accounts are kept in sterling both by the public and by the Government.

The Weights and Measures used in Nigeria are the same as those in use in Great Britain. The following fees are payable‡ to the Inspectors of Weights and Measures, who are generally members of the Police Force:—

For comparing and stamping or marking:—

Each weight to be used with any weighing-machine 6d.

Other weights:—

Each weight of 2 lb. or above 3d.

Each set of weights, or portion thereof, under 2 lb. 6d.

Each measure of length or capacity 3d.

For each certificate 1s. 6d.

For each machine constructed to weigh:—

1 lb. or under 2d.

Over 1 lb. and not exceeding 14 lb. 3d.

„ 14 lb. „ „ 56 lb. 6d.

„ 56 lb. „ „ 1 cwt. 1s. 0d.

„ 1 cwt. „ „ 5 cwt. 1s. 6d.

„ 5 cwt. „ „ 1 ton 2s. 0d.

„ 1 ton. „ „ 10 tons 5s. 0d.

„ 10 tons 10s. 0d.

* This right of exchange has been temporarily suspended owing to the silver shortage by Ordinance No. 6 of 1919 and Order in Council No. 15 of 1919.

† The circulation in the Gold Coast at the same date was £672,795, in Sierra Leone £144,250, and in the Gambia £108,300.

‡ Ordinance No. 36 of 1917.

CHAPTER VII.

SHIPPING, PORTS AND INTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Shipping.—The vessels of the African Steamship Company and the British and African Steam Navigation Company are the only ones running regularly between England and Nigeria. Both of these lines are under the management of Messrs. Elder Dempster and Co., Ltd.* and practically constitute one service.† The mail steamers sail from Liverpool and, stopping at various ports‡ along the west coast of Africa, reach Lagos in about fifteen days. The return voyage takes about sixteen days. Since the War the regular service beyond Lagos has been curtailed, but there is still steamship communication with Forcados, Bonny, Port Harcourt, Opobo and Calabar.

Ports.—The ports of Nigeria are all situated on rivers, at the mouths of which are shifting sand bars. In spite of this they can all be reached by large ocean-going steamers, although some of the bars cannot be crossed by deeply-laden vessels.§

The chief port is Lagos, which is on an island in the large lagoon formed by the Ogun and other small rivers. Up to a recent date it was impossible for large steamers to enter the lagoon, the passage from the sea being obstructed by a dangerous bar, and it was therefore necessary for passengers and cargo to be transferred to a smaller steamer in the open roadstead or at Forcados. By the construction of a mole on either side of the entrance, and by the constant dredging of the channel, the depth of water has been considerably increased|| and mail steamers can now enter the lagoon and lie

* Head Office: Colonial House, Water Street, Liverpool.

† Rates of freight and passenger fares are given in the Supplement.

‡ The usual ports of call are Freetown (Sierra Leone); and Secondee and Accra (Gold Coast). Before the War these steamers also called at one of the Canary Islands or at Madeira.

§ The following are the maximum draughts for vessels proceeding to the various ports:—Calabar, Bonny and Port Harcourt, 21 feet; Lagos, 20 feet; Forcados, 19 feet; Degema 18 feet; Kokotown and Sapele, 16 feet 6 inches; Burutu, 16 feet; Akassa and Brass, 15 feet; Opobo and Warri, 13 feet.

|| It has not been less than 19 feet since March, 1916.

West Africa : The Gambia, Sierra Leone,
Gold Coast and Nigeria.

Regular Express and Cargo Services

(Carrying His Majesty's Mails)

Maintained to and from

LIVERPOOL

BY THE

African Steamship Company

(Incorporated by Royal Charter)

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British & African Steam Navigation Co., Limited.

Excellent accommodation ; with all modern conveniences ; Hot and Cold Baths ; Electric Light and Bells.

The Express Service Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Chambers, ensuring a constant supply of fresh meat, vegetables, etc.

Full particulars, rates of passages and freights may be obtained from

Elder Dempster & Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE : COLONIAL HOUSE, LIVERPOOL.

And at London, Manchester, Hull, Birmingham, Cardiff, Bathurst (Gambia), Sierra Leone, Lagos, &c., &c.

Agencies at all principal ports on the Coast.

PATERSON, ZOCHONIS

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Lagos, Abeokuta, Ibadan, Oyo, Oshogbo, Ilorin, Zaria,
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alongside the Customs Wharf. It is hoped that, when the harbour works are completed, vessels drawing up to 24 feet will be able to enter and navigate the harbour, which is being improved by dredging and increased wharfage accommodation. Iddo Island, which is also in the lagoon, is at present the main terminus of the Western Section of the Nigerian Railway, and small steamers can lie alongside the wharves there and discharge their cargo into railway trucks.

At Apapa, on the mainland opposite Lagos, there are also railway wharves which can be reached by vessels of medium draught. The construction of large docks and the extension of the wharves are now under consideration and when these are completed Apapa will replace Iddo as the main terminus.

Forcados is situated on the principal outlet of the River Niger, and vessels proceeding to Burutu, the Niger Company's headquarters, five miles up the river, are required to enter there. At Forcados also are entered all vessels proceeding through the creeks to the ports of Warri, Koko Town and Sapele.

Port Harcourt has only recently come into existence, but is growing rapidly in importance owing to its being the terminus of the Eastern Division of the Railway and the port from which the coal from Udi is shipped.

The other ports are Akassa, Bonny, Brass, Calabar, Degema and Opobo.

Docking facilities for small steamers are available at Burutu (The Niger Company, Ltd.) and at Lagos (The Nigerian Dry Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.). The Government also possesses docking facilities.

The following dues are levied on vessels calling at Nigerian ports :—

Light Dues.—For every ship of a registered tonnage of 100 tons or over which shall enter any port of Nigeria there are payable* Light Dues at the rate of two-pence per ton. These dues are not payable more than once in any two months in respect of any ship, and, in the case of

* Regulation No. 47 of 1917, made under The Ports Ordinance, 1917.

ships trading between the ports of Nigeria only, the dues are not payable more than once in every twelve months. Ships of War and Telegraph ships of the African Direct Telegraph Company are exempt from Light Dues.

Buoyage Dues are payable* for ships entering any Nigerian port, other than the port of Lagos, at the following rates, provided that a vessel on which dues have been paid at one port shall not, for a period of two months from the date of her clearing from that port, be liable to any dues other than the additional dues leviable for calling at a second or third port, and that no additional dues shall be payable for calling at any number of ports in excess of three within a period of two months:—

Vessels.	Of 2,000 tons and over.	Of 1,000 and under 2,000 tons.	Of 500 and under 1,000 tons.	Of under 500 tons.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
At first Port ...	10 0 0	7 0 0	5 0 0	2 0 0
At second Port	5 0 0	3 10 0	2 10 0	1 10 0
At third Port ..	3 0 0	2 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0

Ships trading between ports in Nigeria only are not liable for Buoyage Dues more than once in twelve months. Ships of War, Telegraph ships of the African Direct Telegraph Company, and, according to a special arrangement, all ships owned by Messrs. Elder Dempster & Co., Ltd., are exempt from these dues.

Berthage Dues.—For every ship which shall lie alongside any Government wharf in the port of Lagos there are payable* Berthage Dues at the rate of one penny per ton of the registered tonnage of the ship for each forty-eight hours or part of forty-eight hours during which the ship shall lie alongside such wharf. British Ships of War are exempt.

Towage Dues.—All ships with a draught of fourteen feet or over must be attended by a Government tug when proceeding inwards or outwards over the Lagos Bar or when being moved from one berth to another in the port and inside the Bar.

* Regulation No. 47 of 1917 made under The Ports Ordinance, 1917.

There is payable* in respect of every such ship both on entering and leaving the port, Towage Dues at the following rates:—

	£	s.	d.
When the draught of the ship does not exceed 16 feet	15	0	0
When the draught of the ship exceeds 16 feet but does not exceed 20 feet	18	0	0
When the draught of the ship exceeds 20 feet	20	0	0

When a ship enters or leaves the port on a Sunday or Public Holiday there is payable an additional due of £1 10s. to cover overtime charges.

No additional due is payable for a Government tug attending a ship when being moved from one berth to another within the bar except when such attendance is given on a Sunday or Public Holiday when additional dues are payable at the following rates to cover overtime charges:—

	£	s.	d.
For any period not exceeding 1½ hours	0	15	0
.. .. . exceeding 1½ hours	1	10	0

Ships of war or auxiliary ships belonging to His Majesty or any Foreign Government, are exempt.

Anchorage Dues.—For every ship which shall remain in any port for more than one month there are payable* Anchorage Dues at the rate of fourpence per ton on the registered tonnage for each day or part of a day on which the ship shall remain in port after the expiration of one month from the date of the arrival of the ship in the port. The Harbour Master may exempt from all or any part of such dues any ship which remains in a port for the purpose of effecting repairs. All Ships of War are exempt from Anchorage Dues.

In any special case the Governor may exempt any ship from all or any of the above mentioned dues.

Harbour Dues are payable† in respect of the port of Lagos only on every passenger, animal, and ton of cargo embarked or shipped in the harbour or landed or unshipped in the harbour by or from any vessel leaving or entering the harbour by sea; also in respect of every passenger, animal, and ton of cargo carried in any vessel passing through the harbour between the sea and the inland

* Regulation No. 47 of 1917 made under The Ports Ordinance, 1917.

† Ordinance No. 63 of 1917 as amended by No. 23 of 1918.

waters situated within or beyond the Colony. The Dues payable are as follows:—

1st and 2nd Class passengers, each	...	...	...	4s.
Other passengers, each	...	...	...	1s.
Horses, mules, donkeys, and cattle, per head	...	...	...	3s.
Sheep, goats and swine per head	...	...	...	1s. 6d.
Cargo (other than certain products on which special rates are charged) per ton weight or measurement on which freight is charged	...	...	...	4s.

Passengers' baggage, ship's stores and bunker coal, specie, and visitors to ships, are exempt from Harbour Dues.

Pilotage.—Every ship of more than ten tons nett registered tonnage entering, leaving, or changing its berth in the port of Lagos is required* to be in charge of a pilot.

The charges for pilotage of a ship by a Government Pilot in or out of Lagos Harbour are:—

For a ship drawing not more than 16 feet 6 inches	10s. per foot or part thereof exceeding 6 inches.			
		£	s.	d.
For a ship drawing not more than 17 feet 6 inches		8	11	0
" " " 18 " 6 "		9	4	0
" " " 19 " 6 "		9	19	0
" " " 20 " 6 "		10	16	0
For a ship drawing over 20 feet 6 inches	...	11	15	0

The Shipping and Navigation Ordinance (No. 47 of 1917) lays down the fees to be paid for the registration, measurement or inspection of vessels and the engagement or discharge of crews.

Government Tugs may be hired for vessels in distress at the discretion of the Director of Marine, provided they are available for the service. The following is the scale of charges for services within the limits of the Port of Lagos:—

	£
Proceeding to scene of operations (first day)	50
Proceeding to scene of operations (second and following days), each day	5
Actively engaged or only standing by at scene of operations, per hour	6

In addition a remuneration will be due to those actually participating in the operations at the rate of 30% on the total sum charged in each specified case.

* Regulations Nos. 12 of 1915 and 15 of 1918 made under the Pilotage Ordinance, 1915.

These charges, which include coal and stores consumed, do not affect the right of Government to claim salvage for a successful operation. At the discretion of the Director of Marine special rates may be made to apply to meet special circumstances.

The following rates are charged for extinguishing fire on vessels in Lagos Harbour by the steam tug "Barman":—

	£
For proceeding to the scene of operations	20
For every hour or part of an hour whilst actually employed pumping	6
For every hour or part of an hour standing by vessel but not pumping	3

In addition, a remuneration will be due to those actually participating in the operations at the rate of 30% on the total sum charged in each specified case.

Motor Pumps can also be hired at the discretion of the Director of Marine.

Rivers and Creeks.—The River Niger and its chief tributary, the Benue, are great natural highways, which in the early days of the Northern Nigeria Protectorate formed, with the Kaduna River (another important tributary) the only lines of communication available to the Government. The Niger is navigable for small steamers of ten feet draught, from July to October, as high as Jebba, while flat bottomed river boats can reach the mouth of the Kaduna at any time of the year. During the rainy season the Benue is navigable for steamers of eight feet draught as far as Yola. Prior to the War there were regular services on these rivers maintained by the Government, but these have since been partially suspended. Transport by the vessels of the Niger Company is sometimes available. The annual rise and fall on these rivers is remarkable, there being a difference of as much as 35 feet between high and low water.

The other rivers which afford communication with the interior are the Benin, Sombreiro, Bonny, Imo, Kwa-Ibo and Cross. They are connected with one another and

with the numerous channels of the Niger delta by an immense number of creeks and lagoons which extend to beyond the western boundary of Nigeria. It is possible to travel by launch through these creeks from Dahomey to Opobo. There were, before the War, several regular mail and transport services maintained on these rivers and creeks by the craft of the Marine Department, the principal of these being:—

- The Lagos-Sapele.
- The Forcados-Warri.
- The Bonny-Opobo-Akassa.
- The Cross River.

Only a limited service is now maintained on the Cross River but there is a service between Forcados, Bonny, Degema and Opobo and a few other stations.

A few of the trading firms keep small vessels for plying on rivers and creeks not navigable by large craft. The Chargeurs Reunis Steamship Company maintains a service through the creeks between Lagos and Dahomey.

A great deal of the trade of Nigeria is carried on by canoes through the creeks, and large rafts of timber are floated along them. One of the most important of the duties of the Marine Department is the clearing of these creeks of "sudd" and other obstructions.

Railways.—The Nigerian Railway has been constructed and is owned and worked by the Government. The Western Division, which was commenced in 1893, comprises a main line running from Lagos to Kano, a distance of 705 miles, through the important towns of Abeokuta, Ibadan, Oshogbo, Ilorin, Kaduna and Zaria. The line crosses the River Niger at Jebba by a bridge which was opened for traffic early in 1916. A branch line (111 miles) runs from Minna to Baro on the Niger.* The gauge of the foregoing is 3' 6". Another branch line (143 miles) runs from Zaria to Bukuru, which is situated on the Bauchi plateau among the mine fields; the gauge is 2' 6". The total length worked including branches amounts to 1,126 miles. A well-appointed "Boat Train" is run, in connection with the homeward and outward mail, from Lagos to Minna. Beyond this station a special connecting train runs to Kano and another to Bukuru *via* Zaria. The time taken

* This was originally the Southern portion of the Baro Kano Railway which was joined by the Lagos Railway at Minna.

by these trains in their run from Lagos to the chief towns on the line is approximately as follows:—

	hours.
Ibadan (120 miles)	6½
Oshogbo (182 miles)	9½
Ilorin (243 miles)	12½
Jebba (303 miles)	15
Zungeru (426 miles)	21½
Minna (463 miles)	23½
Kaduna (566 miles)	30
Zaria (618 miles)	33½
Kano (705 miles)	43
Bukuru (<i>via</i> Zaria) (762 miles)	46

If passengers on a mail steamer inform the purser before arrival at Secondee of their intention to travel by the Boat Express, and state the quantity of their luggage, accommodation will be reserved for them by cable free of charge.

Besides the "Boat Train" service, there is a bi-weekly service of through trains between Lagos and Kano, the time occupied on these runs being approximately fifty-five hours. By ordinary train Bukuru is about seventy hours from Lagos, and Baro (*via* Minna, 574 miles) about forty-seven hours. In Appendix VI the passengers' fares from Lagos to the principal stations are given, together with the rates charged on baggage and the freight on a few of the main articles of Nigerian trade. A Tariff of freights* is published by the Railway Department, and alterations are notified regularly in the Government Gazette.

In connection with the railway, motor transport services are maintained between Ibadan, Oyo and Iseyin; Oshogbo, Ilesha and Ogbomosho; Bukuru and Ropp; and at Abeokuta.

The Eastern Division of the Nigerian Railway consists at present of a line from Port Harcourt to the Udi coal fields, a distance of 151 miles. It was proposed that this line should be extended northwards, crossing the River Benue close to Abinsi, and connecting with the present Lagos-Kano line. Owing, however, to the outbreak of War it was decided to carry the line no further than Udi for the present.

* See Chapter 20 for particulars of this publication.

The following is a list of stations on the Western Division of the Railway:—

(a) LAGOS (IDDO) TO KANO.

	Miles from Iddo.		Miles from Iddo.
Iddo	—	Gama	236½
*Ebute Metta	1	Ilorin	242¾
Apapa	4¾	Oyun River	250½
†Mushin	4	Jodomo	261
Oshodi	6½	Lanwa	271¼
†Ikeja	9¼	Elebu	277½
Agege	11½	Bode Sadu	287¼
*†Iju Junction	14	Beri Beri	293½
Agbado	16¼	Jebba	302½
Ijoko	21	Tatabu	316½
Kajola	25	Mokwa	328½
*Ifo Junction	27	Bokani	341
Ifo	29	Charati	358¼
Olomu	28½	Tabu	366½
Agbesi	33	Kuti Wenji	380½
Itori	37¼	Gierkun	393
Wasimi	42½	Akerrie	402¼
Owowo	45½	Wushishi	415
Isawo	50¾	Zungeru	426
Alagada	53¼	Beji	443
†*Aro	57¾	*Minna Junction	462½
Abeokuta	59½	Shakwata	470¼
Lafenwa	59½	She... ..	478½
Arikola	66¾	Gwada	488
Sanushi	73¼	Guni	497¾
Opeji	75	Kuchi	506
Ashipa	81	Serikin Pawa	519¾
Eruwa Road	86	Godani	534¼
Olokemeji	90	Gogwada	541¾
Ogunshileh	93	Bakin Kasua	547¾
Ilugun	101¼	Kaduna Junction	566
Adio	110	Kaduna North	569¼
Ibadan	119½	Rigachikun	578½
Olodo	131	Kakuri	588
Lalupon	136½	Birnin Yaro	590½
Odo Oba	140¾	Farin Rua	599½
Iwo	150	Dumbi	606
Heigbo	157	*Zaria	617½
Origo	165¾	Likoro	627
Ede	172½	Gimi Dabosa	638¼
Oshogbo	182	Anchau	648¼
Ikirun	196	Don Gora	661½
Okuku	205¼	Maidobi	679¼
Offa	215	Challowa	692¼
Illa Market	226¾	Kano	704½

*Junction for branch line.

† Market train station only.

‡ Passenger station only.

(b) MINNA TO BARO.

	Miles from Minna.
Minna	—
Lafiagi	20
Katareggi	39
Ebba	52
Badeggi	68
Bakoji	84
Katcha	97
Baro	111
(Iddo to Baro 573½ miles)	

(c) ZARIA TO BUKURU
(Bauchi Light Railway.)

	Miles from Zaria.
Zaria	—
Awai	14
Soba	28
Duchi-n-Wai	41½
Karre	55½
Kudaru	65
Rahama	88½
Jengre	103½
Teria	117½
Naraguta	128
Jos	133
Bukuru	143
(Lagos to Bukuru 760½ miles)	

The following are the stations on the Eastern Division.

	Miles from Port Harcourt.
Port Harcourt	—
Umu Koroshe	9
Imo River	17
Ogwe	28
Aba	39
Omoba	49
N'Bawsi	58
Umu Ahia	70
Uzuakoli	82

	Miles from Port Harcourt.
Ovim	91
Otampa	95
Afikpo Road	106
N'Deaboh	115
Nomeh	127
Agbiam	138
Ayo	146
Udi Junction	151

Roads. A large number of broad main roads has been constructed by the Government, many of which are suitable for motor traffic in the dry season and for light motor vehicles even in the rainy season. There are, in addition, innumerable small roads and bush tracks running in every direction, on most of which bicycles and even motor bicycles can be used. Owing to the existence of the tsetse fly, horses cannot live in some districts, and, in spite of the growing use of motor vehicles, head transport remains the chief means of overland carriage. The average wage of a carrier is from 6d. to 9d. a day, and a load should not exceed sixty pounds.

CHAPTER VIII.

MINES, MANUFACTURES AND FISHERIES.

The mineral wealth of the Northern Provinces of Nigeria is now an accepted fact, and the tin mining industry has become of great importance. There is evidence that the existence of tin on the Bauchi plateau was known to the natives long before the advent of the British, and they had smelted it on a small scale for many years. As long ago as 1885 this was known to Europeans, but owing to the unsettled condition of the country no attempt at prospecting could be made. After the opening up of the interior which followed the establishment of the Northern Nigeria Protectorate, the Secretary of State sanctioned a mineral survey of the country. The first survey party arrived in Nigeria towards the end of 1903, and the survey was continued until 1914, reports of the work done being published from time to time.*

Mining was started by the Niger Company in 1906, and in 1918 there were 82 mining companies operating in the Northern Provinces, mostly on the Bauchi plateau.† These companies, with a nominal capital of nearly six millions sterling and a working capital of over two millions sterling, occupied over 250,000 acres.‡ The average number of employes during 1918 was 201 Europeans and 21,568 natives. Labour is, as a rule, abundant, the average wage being about 9d. a day.

In Appendix III is given the amount and value of the tin exported annually since 1907. In 1918, 8,294 tons were exported, valued at £1,770,003. The following are the approximate London prices of tin per ton since 1915:—

				£
January,	1915	...	...	151
April,	1915	...	...	168
July,	1915	...	...	175
October,	1915	...	...	150
January,	1916	...	...	171
April,	1916	...	...	197
July,	1916	...	...	172
October,	1916	...	...	175
January,	1917	...	...	181

* Colonial Reports, Miscellaneous Series: Northern Nigeria, Nos. 32, 46, 47, 59
79: Southern Nigeria, Nos. 33, 67, 68, 76, 81, 85, 86, 89.

† See Appendix VII for a list of the principal Mining Companies.

‡ Alluvial Mining Leases 82,000 acres, Exclusive Prospecting Licences 149,000 acres

				£
April,	1917	...	...	215
July,	1917	...	...	243
October,	1917	...	...	243
January,	1918	...	...	269
April,	1918	...	...	316
July,	1918	...	...	331
October,	1918	...	...	337
January,	1919	...	...	235
April,	1919	...	...	226

The average cost of winning tin ore was said before the war to be about £90 a ton; in 1918, owing to war conditions, it cost about £125.

Under the authority of the "General Minerals Regulations" (No. 8 of 1916), the following fees, etc., are levied:—

	£	s.	d.
Fee for a Prospecting Right	5	0	0
Rent, by the holder of an Exclusive Prospecting licence for every square mile or part thereof of the area included in the licence, per annum	5	0	0
Rent, by the holder of a mining lease, for every hundred yards or part thereof along the course of the stream in respect of which the mining right is granted, per annum ...	1	0	0
Rent, by the lessee of a mining lease of Class A (which confers upon the lessee the right to mine and to dispose of the minerals specified therein whether lode or alluvial), per acre or part thereof	0	10	0
Rent, by the lessee of a mining lease of Class B (which confers the right to mine and to dispose of the alluvial minerals specified therein) per acre or part thereof	0	5	0

The grant of an Exclusive Prospecting Licence is subject to a prior survey of the area applied for, for which is charged:—

	£	s.	d.
A preliminary fee to cover cost of transport of survey party, etc., of	15	0	0
A fee for the survey of a boundary, per mile or part thereof:			
In level or undulating country	3	3	0
In rough country	5	5	0

Four copies of the plan are supplied free, but a charge is made for extra copies. The grant of a mining lease is also subject to a prior survey for which is charged:—

	£	s.	d.
A preliminary fee (as above) of	15	0	0
A fee per acre or part thereof of (minimum charge £10)	0	2	6
A fee for fixing the position of each mark or beacon of	0	5	0

The following royalties are payable* :—

(a) On tin ores and metallic tin :—

When the London price per ton is :—

Less than £130 the Royalty is	2%	on the value.
£130 but less than £135 the Royalty is	2½%	..
£135 " " £140 " " "	3%	..
£140 " " £145 " " "	4%	..
£145 " " £150 " " "	4½%	..
£150 " " £160 " " "	5%	..
£160 " " £170 " " "	5½%	..
£170 " " £180 " " "	6½%	..
£180 or upwards the Royalty is	7½%	..

(b) On lead ores or metallic lead containing on an average less than 4 ounces of silver per ton, 2% on value. If containing more than 4 ounces of silver per ton, an additional 3% on the value of the silver.

(c) On iron ores or metallic iron, 1% of value.

(d) On gold, four shillings an ounce (troy).

(e) On other precious metals, 5% on the value.

(f) On all other minerals, such royalties as may hereafter be prescribed by regulations.

The value of metallic tin, lead, iron or copper is, for the purpose of computing the royalties payable thereon, deemed to be the actual market value of such metal in the London Market on the 1st day of January, April, July or October next preceding the exportation.

Tin ore is deemed to contain 70% of metallic tin, lead ore 78% of lead, Hæmatite 60% of iron, and pig iron 95% of iron.

* Under the agreement made with the Royal Niger Company at the date of the revocation of their charter, the Company receives half of the amount derived from royalties on minerals won between the Niger on the west and a line running from Yola to Zinder on the east.

There is payable on all tin ore exported from Nigeria and which is not smelted in the United Kingdom or in a British Possession an export duty equal to 50% of the maximum royalty payable.

The Nigerian Government has made many concessions to the mining companies in order to encourage and help the industry. At the beginning of 1914 the rates of royalty on the tin exported was 5% on the value, and this was to be increased to 7½% when the railway reached Naraguta. From July, 1914, a sliding scale was introduced, varying from 2% when the price of tin was under £130 to 7½% when it was over £190 a ton. In September, 1914, a temporary reduction of royalty was made, in consequence of the dislocation of the tin market that followed the outbreak of the War, by which the rate did not rise above 3% until the price of tin reached £160 a ton. It was not until April, 1915, when the tin market again became normal, that the rates of royalty reverted to the old scale, *i.e.*, from 2% to 7½% *ad valorem*.

The railway freights on tin, mining machinery and fuel oil have also been largely reduced. In 1913 the rate for tin from Jengre to Iddo (721 miles) was £14 8s. 10d. a ton, or 4·8d. per ton mile. In view of war conditions, the rate from Bukuru to Iddo (760 miles) was reduced to £9 11s. 6d., or 3d. per ton mile. In April, 1915, the rate was fixed at £12 5s. (4d. per ton mile) and £17 3s. 6d. (5·1d. per ton mile) according to whether the price of tin was under or over £190 per ton. In March, 1916, a flat rate of £11 per ton or 3·6d. per ton mile, was introduced at the request of the London Chamber. This means a reduction of £1 5s. 6d. per ton, Bukuru to Iddo, when the value of tin is less than £90 a ton, and of £6 3s. 9d. a ton when it exceeds that value. The rates for mining machinery were reduced in May, 1916, from £12 5s. to £6 1s. 1d. per ton and the rates on oil fuel were reduced from £6 2s. 1d. to £4 per ton for five years from June, 1915.

There is no doubt that the distance of the tin field from the coast is a serious handicap to the mining industry, but it must be remembered that the light railway to Bukuru was constructed, at an approximate cost of £380,000, solely to assist this industry, and in the circumstances the Government policy regarding railway freight rates on tin cannot be considered otherwise than most liberal. One half of

the amounts received in royalties and mining rents and taxes is handed over to the Niger Company, according to the terms of the agreement made when Government took over the administration of Northern Nigeria.

Tin is also found at Ilorin and near Calabar and is being worked at the latter place.

In 1918, 1,414 ounces of alluvial gold were won. There does not appear at present to be any immediate prospect of important developments in reef mining for gold.

Valuable coal mines are being worked by the Government at Enugu (Udi). The daily output is over 400 tons, and a certain amount is now being offered for sale the balance being used by the Railway and other Government Departments. The Eastern Division of the Nigerian Railway reached Udi in May, 1916, and coal has been brought down to Port Harcourt in large quantities since that date. The coal field is not at present open to private enterprise. Particulars regarding the sale of coal can be obtained from the General Manager, Nigerian Railway, Ebute Metta. The present price is 34/- per ton F.O.B. plus 6d. for bunkering.

There is a "salt lake" near Ubeiru from which salt is procured, and potash is obtained in the Bornu Province. Lead, silver and manganese are also found in various parts of the country.

MANUFACTURES.

Prior to the war there existed two factories (at Lagos and Opobo) for the manufacture of Palm Kernel oil and cake, but these were discontinued in 1914. A Palm Oil factory was, however, opened in 1916 at Ibagwa (near Opobo).

Except for this and the tanning of hides by natives, the manufactures of Nigeria include, as a rule, only such articles as find a ready local sale.

In his annual report on Northern Nigeria for 1902, Sir Frederick Lugard wrote "Zaria, for instance, produces large quantities of cotton, which is carried to Kano, and manufactured there into cloth, and the Hausa gown or 'tobe,' which is generally beautifully embroidered with

patterns in white or colours. The leather trade is another local industry, Kano and Zaria being the chief centres where shoes, slippers, long riding and wearing boots, saddles, and innumerable other articles of leather are made. These also are embroidered or worked in different coloured leathers. The leathers are red, yellow, and green, the last being the finest and most costly. . . . Every large city has its guild of blacksmiths and workers in iron. The embossed brass and copper work of Bida in especial is very good, and the designs of their goblets, in which brass and copper are beautifully blended, are extremely elegant. Space does not permit of my detailing the lesser manufactures and industries, but the preparation of indigo, and the dyeing of cloths, which is carried on in almost every town, is an industry so extensive as to merit mention." The brass-work of Benin is famous.

With the establishment of ginneries by the British Cotton Growing Association at various centres and the growth of an export trade in cotton, the cloth manufactures of Kano have been reduced, while the leather manufacturers have also suffered from the large export of untanned hides. Leather is also worked at Ibadan and a few other towns in the Yoruba country, and spinning and weaving are carried on extensively throughout the Southern Provinces, a great deal of cloth being made by the Binis and Ibos. A little silk is obtained in some parts of the country from which gowns are made. Wild silk is found in the Northern Provinces and may form a valuable export. Earthenware is also manufactured in some localities.

FISHING.

Fishing is carried on to a great extent in all the rivers and creeks, but the catch is used chiefly for local consumption. Before the war a steam trawler was working off Lagos and a large quantity of fish of excellent quality was obtained.

CHAPTER IX.

FORESTRY, AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

If their mineral resources constitute the chief wealth of the Northern Provinces, there is no doubt that the most valuable assets of the Southern Provinces lie in their rich forests.

The large areas of red mangrove forest (*Rhizophora racemosa*) which are situated in the tidal salt water swamps along the coast, and in the deltas of the various rivers, are of great economic value, and a start has been made to exploit them. Mangrove timber is hard and durable, and eminently suitable for railway sleepers, mining timbers, and pit props; it also makes excellent firewood, and the bark contains a large percentage of tannin.

Further inland are the fresh water swamp forests, occurring chiefly in the vicinity of the larger rivers. These contain, among many other species, the red ironwood tree (*Lophira procera*), a lofty tree that yields a hard and durable timber that has been used for the piles of wharves and lasts well in brackish water. The Public Works Departments of Nigeria also use it for building purposes, especially where strength is required, and it is considered one of the most useful of the native timbers. Another fresh water swamp species is the tree known to the Yorubas as Abura (*Mitragyne macrophylla*) the timber of which is in much demand by the Public Works Departments; whilst the shores of the swamps are inhabited by one of the best timber trees of the country, *viz.*, the Opepe of the Yorubas (*Sarcocephalus esculentus*) dwarfed representatives of which are to be met with in the dry open forests of the interior. Here also is found in abundance the raphia palm, from which piassava fibre is prepared. This palm, from the native point of view, is of great value; besides piassava, it yields a good palm wine, the mid rib of the leaf provides material for the lattice-work roof of native houses, and also canoe poles, and in some parts of the country the leaflets are sewn into mats that make an excellent thatch. The West

African "sudd" (*Pistia stratiotes*) is so plentiful in the rivers and creeks of this region as to interfere seriously with navigation.

Further inland than the swamp forests lie the ever-green tropical forests which contain the most valuable of the economic trees of Nigeria. Owing to the wasteful native system of farming and the extensive migrations of tribes in earlier times, the bulk of the vegetation consists of secondary growth which has sprung up rapidly in deserted clearings. Mainly for this reason the number of different species growing together is very large.

Here are found valuable mahoganies of the genus *Khaya* and *Entandrophragma*, the timber of which is exported, also species of *Gaurea*, producing timber resembling cedar; *Lovoa Klaineana*, sold as walnut; iroko (*Chlorophora excelsa*), the timber of which is much used in Nigeria for building and furniture. Other hardwood trees of this forest—to mention only a few—are *Azelia Africana*, *Blighia sapida*, *Albizia fastigata* and *Albizia Brownii*. The timber of *Pterocarpus tinctorius* (camwood), a tall, straight growing tree found in this forest, is a beautiful rich red colour, and would probably make very handsome furniture; at present it is used chiefly by the natives as a dye wood. Several species of *Diospyros* (ebony) are also found. The timber of *Triplochiton Johnsonii* and *T. Nigericum*, both of these trees of great size and very plentiful, is a white soft wood, that of *Terminalia superba*, also very plentiful, is a medium hard wood; both of these are suitable to replace imported timber. Another species of *Terminalia* (not yet identified) with the habit of *T. Superba* but possessing a very dark bark and known to the Yorubas as Idigbo, yields a very good timber of medium density. *Funtumia elastica*, producing a good quality of rubber, is also found in this type of forest.

The products of the oil-palm (*Elacis guineensis*) which is found throughout the forest regions of Nigeria, and particularly in this type of forest, form the chief articles of export from Nigeria. The oil-palm reaches its greatest development in the districts close to the coast where there is a heavy annual rainfall but it does not succeed in swamps or poor soil or where the average rainfall is less than fifty inches per annum. "Natural

regeneration is the only real source of the oil-palm"* and except in one or two special localities it cannot be said to receive proper cultivation at present. The trees are generally about sixty feet in height, with a straight stem "marked with the scars of the fallen leaf bases"* and crowned by a tuft of leaves from eight to fourteen feet in length. "The fruits are attached to the cone of a conical shaped cluster or fruit-head about the size of a football from which they are easily detached when fully ripe or verging on over-ripe."† These cones are gathered by the natives, who climb the trees to obtain them. From the pericarp or fleshy exterior of the fruit, the natives extract the palm-oil of commerce, a certain portion of which is for their own consumption, the balance being sold to the European merchants. The nuts of the fruit are then dried and cracked, and the kernels extracted and sold for exportation. The oil-palm is immensely valuable to the native as besides oil and kernels it supplies him with a beverage known as palm wine which is obtained by tapping. The leaves are used for roofing houses and for making brooms, while yeast is prepared from the fermented palm wine and a kind of fibre is obtained from the tree.

Except for mahogany, and on a smaller scale iroko, the exploitation of the moist zone or any other type of forest has not been seriously undertaken owing to lack of demand for and ignorance of the nature and value of the native timbers. During the last few years the Public Works Departments have utilised native timbers to a much larger extent, and since the war practically entirely, for building purposes, and have found them satisfactory, but there is still scope for a much more extended trial. There are still many trees both plentiful and accessible, the timbers of which have not been given a reasonable, if any, test, although the most valuable timbers, of which a constant supply can be guaranteed, are probably all known. A large saw mill has been erected by the Government at Apapa, logs being floated down during the rainy season from a forest area on the Lagos Lagoon. So far as the Government is concerned locally sawn timber has almost entirely taken the place of imported timber, the saving in expense being very great.

* "The Oil Palm and its varieties," by J. H. J. Farquhar.

† Report of the Committee on edible and oil-producing nuts and seeds, 1916.
(Cd. 8247).

The evergreen forests gradually merge into the "mixed" forests which contain, in addition to the evergreen, such deciduous species as the silk cotton tree (*Bombax buonopozense*) and the sasswood tree. Here are found the rubber vines, *Landolphia owarensis* and *Clitandra elastica*.

The dry open forests occupy the arid northern portions of Nigeria. Here the rainfall is much less than in the south, and the influence of the rivers on the vegetation is much more pronounced and gives rise to what are known as "Fringing forests" which are of a "mixed, deciduous" or evergreen character and are confined to comparatively narrow strips along the banks of the streams. The forests are open, with grass undergrowth, and suffer much from fires. Wherever the land in this region attains a sufficient altitude to bring about an increased precipitation of rain the "mixed" and "evergreen" forests--if not interfered with by the action of man--reappear as islands of dense, lofty vegetation in the open, stunted formations. The most important trees of the dry forests are the shea butter tree (*Butyrospermum Parkii*), the dry zone mahogany (*Khaya senegalensis*), the Baobab, the locust bean tree (*Parkia flicoidæ*) and the fan or daleb palm (*Borassus Æthiopica*). Many species of *Acacia* yielding gums of commercial value are also found in this type of country, both scattered and forming large pure forests. The bark of some species also provides material for tanning.

Under Ordinance No. 12 of 1916, the Governor has power to order that certain portions of land should be forest reserves, and in order to prevent the destruction of forests and the consequent loss of water supply a number of such reserves have been constituted.

By Regulation No. 10 of 1916 certain trees have been declared "protected," and may not be taken for sale or export without a permit and the payment of fees and royalties. Small fees are also charged for permits to take fuel or minor forest produce such as rubber.

Firms or individuals who wish to exploit timber for sale or export can obtain a licence giving them exclusive right to take certain specified timbers growing on a

defined area of not more than 100 square miles. The charges are £3 on application and £5 on execution of the licence. The term of the licence is for 5 years, and is renewable.

In addition, fees and royalties have to be paid in respect of every tree taken under the licence, and these vary according to the class of tree taken. For first class trees (mahoganies, iroko, walnut, etc.) the fee is 46s. and the royalty 10s. The charges for other classes of trees are less.

The selection system is in force in all unreserved forests, a minimum girth for all protected trees varying from 11 feet to 4 feet at 4' 6" from the ground being fixed by the Regulations. In reserved forests felling is regulated by the officers of the Forestry Department. The girth limit of mahoganies and iroko is 11 feet, cedar and walnut 10 feet, and ebony 6 feet. For every tree felled by a licensee he is required to plant twenty-four seedlings and tend them during the continuation of his licence. The Regulations also prescribe the method to be adopted in tapping wild rubber trees.

There is a Forestry Department, under a Director of Forests, consisting of a trained European staff and a number of native rangers and forest guards. The forests are well patrolled and the removal of forest produce carefully supervised.

Agriculture.—The large areas of agricultural land available have caused the native farmer to adopt "shifting" cultivation and to dispense with fertilisers, land being rarely cultivated for more than a few years. The methods adopted are crude and the results are, as a rule, due almost entirely to the climate and fertile soil. The plough cannot be used in the south owing to the number of stumps in the clearings and the liability of animals to disease.

Crop rotation is generally practised, the principal crops raised for local consumption being cassava, egusi, ground-nuts, maize, sweet-potatoes and yams. It is impossible even to estimate the amount of land under cultivation in Nigeria, but it must be considerable, as the imports of cereal foodstuffs would feed but a small proportion of the $16\frac{1}{4}$ million inhabitants.

The crops grown for export include cocoa, maize, cotton, benneseed, and ground-nuts. Although the oil-palm trees receive a certain amount of cultural attention, they are seldom planted. A considerable number of rubber plantations have been established in different parts of the Southern Provinces, in some cases by British firms, and there are some native communal plantations in the Benin province. The species most generally grown are *Hevea braziliensis* and *Funtumia elastica*. The cultivation of cotton, especially in the Northern Provinces, is now of great importance. The increased prices given by the British Cotton Growing Association have given satisfaction to the growers and encouraged further planting, while the quality of the staple has been improved by the distribution of selected seed.

The Agricultural Departments of the Northern and Southern Provinces try to educate the native to modern agricultural methods, and, by the distribution of seeds and plants, stimulate and assist the farmers.

Live Stock.—The domestic animals in Nigeria include cattle, horses, sheep, goats, pigs and fowls. Donkeys and camels are used for transport purposes in the north, but cattle are seldom used for agricultural work. Little effort is made to improve the breeds.

It is estimated that there are close on three million cattle in the Northern Provinces, chiefly in Sokoto, Kano, Bornu and Bauchi. On the whole these cattle are good, but there is far too much inbreeding. During the rains, and for two months after, grazing is plentiful, but during the dry season the cattle suffer considerably and are moved great distances in the search for water and pasture. Ranching has recently been taken up by a British company, and already beef from the Northern Provinces is sold by the Cold Storage Company in Lagos. It is possible that ranching will take an important part in the future development of Nigeria. The cattle of the Southern Provinces are small and of little value.

There is also a large number of horses in the Northern Provinces, but the majority are of a poor class, the best horses being found close to the northern frontier. The pagan tribes that inhabit the mountainous regions own some hardy ponies. As in the case of the cattle, little or no care is taken in the breeding.

The existence of the tse-tse fly makes some portions of the country dangerous to live stock, and renders impossible the moving of the animals through certain belts of country. In addition to trypanosomiasis, the stock is frequently attacked by epidemics of various kinds which are spread by the wanderings of herds in search of new grazing grounds and by the ignorance of the natives of the principles of segregation. Veterinary officers have been appointed by the Government within recent years, and efforts are being made to prevent the spread of diseases.

Ostrich farming on a small scale has been attempted in the north by Government but was not a success owing to causes connected with the war.

Fauna.—The fauna of Nigeria include the elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, giraffe, gazelles and antelopes, lion, leopard, buffalo, hyæna, lynx and many species of snakes, monkeys, &c., &c. In the rivers are found the crocodile and manatee. The birds include parrots, egrets, marabou, storks, vultures, geese, duck, pigeons, great and lesser bustard, partridge, guinea fowl, cranes, toucans and hawks. The rivers and creeks teem with fish of all descriptions. Under the provisions of Ordinance No. 23 of 1916, licences must be obtained to hunt certain of these animals. A resident non-native's licence costs £2, a visitor's licence £10 and a bird licence 5s. These licences run for a year. A fortnightly licence can be obtained for 10s. The holder of either of the first two licences may obtain special licences to kill one elephant for £10, or to kill two elephants for £30. The number of other animals which may be killed by a licence-holder is laid down by the Ordinance. Excellent tarpon fishing is to be had at Lagos.

CHAPTER X.

POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPHS AND SAVINGS BANK.

There are a hundred and seventeen Post Offices and Agencies throughout Nigeria,* and the total number of letters, parcels, etc., dealt with in 1918 exceeded four millions.

The following are the rates of postage on letters and papers from and within Nigeria:—

Description of Articles.	Weight.	Rate.
Postcards	—	½d. †
Letters	one ounce	1d. ‡
.. .. .	each extra ounce	1d. §
Newspapers, books, printed papers, etc.	per two ounces	½d.
Commercial papers	first ten ounces	2½d.
.. .. .	each extra two ounces	½d.
Patterns and samples	first four ounces	1d.
.. .. .	each extra two ounces	½d.

† If for delivery outside Nigeria 1d. ‡ Foreign countries 2½d. § Foreign countries 1½d.

The rates of postage for parcels are as follows:—

Weight.	Within Nigeria.	Other British West African Colonies.	United Kingdom.	Other Countries.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Not over 3 pounds ...	0 6	1 0	1 6	Various
Over 3 pounds and not exceeding 7 pounds	1 0	2 0	2 6	Rates: see
Exceeding 7 pounds and not exceeding 11 pounds	1 6	3 0	3 6	Post Office Guide.

* And eight in the British sphere of the Cameroons

The following other charges are made:—

Fee for registration, each article	...	...	...	2d.
Fee for insurance of each article (including registration)				
for the first £12	...	...	...	6d.
for each succeeding £12	...	...	...	3d.
				(maximum £60)
Rent for a large letter box or a bag, per annum	...	...	...	£1.
Rent for a small letter box	...	...	...	5s.
Post Office Mail notices are supplied for an annual				
fee of	...	...	...	6s.

Northern Nigeria had never belonged to the Postal Union, and Southern Nigeria withdrew from it in January, 1916.

There are 24 Money Order Offices in Nigeria, at Abeokuta, Benin City, Bonny, Burutu, Calabar, Degema, Ebute Metta, Forcados, Ibadan, Ilorin, Jos, Kaduna, Kano, Lagos, Lokoja, Minna, Obubra, Onitsha, Opobo, Oshogbo, Port Harcourt, Sapele, Warri and Zaria.*

The rates of commission on Money Orders per pound sterling or part thereof are as follows:—

Within Nigeria	...	...	...	...	3d.
To places outside of Nigeria	...	...	...	...	4d.

The maximum amount for a single Money Order is £40.

The following poundage is charged on Postal Orders, which may be obtained at any Post Office:—

On Orders from 6d. to 2s. 6d.	...	...	...	1d.
" " 5s. to 15s.	...	...	...	2d.
" " 17s. 6d. to 20s.	...	...	...	3d.

The following table shows the amount of Money Order and Postal Order transactions during 1918:—

	Issued in Nigeria.	Paid in Nigeria.
	£	£
Money Orders, Internal	5,143	4,987
" " Other British West African Colonies	1,130	26,906
" " United Kingdom and other countries	7,884	4,371
Postal Orders	94,625	65,203

* Also at Buea and Victoria in the British sphere of the Cameroons.

Telegraph lines follow the lines of the Railways and telegrams are accepted for transmission at all the stations on the Eastern and Western Divisions of the Railway.* (Telegrams to be forwarded by the cables of the African Direct Telegraph Co., Ltd., must be handed in at a Telegraph Office; they are not accepted at Railway stations). In addition to the lines along the Railway, telegraph lines run between the towns shown below, and telegrams are accepted at the Post Offices at these towns for transmission. In the following table all towns on the Railway are shown in capitals.

LAGOS	{ Forcados-Burutu-Warri (and see <i>Benin City</i>). { Epe Ijebu Ode.
ABEOKUTA	-Meko-Porto Novo (Dahomey).
IBADAN	-Oyo Iseyin-Shaki.
OSHOGBO	-Ilesha-Akure-Owo-Ifon- <i>Benin City</i> .
<i>Benin City</i>	{ Sapele { Koko. { Kwa'le. { Warri (and see LAGOS).
	{ Agbor { Ubiaja-Agenebode-Lokoja (and see JEBBA). { Asaba- <i>Onitsha</i> .
<i>Onitsha</i>	{ Awka-UDI-ENUGU NGWO. { Owerri { Ahoada. { Degema. { ABA- <i>Ikot Ekpene</i> .
<i>Ikot Ekpene</i>	{ Itu-Calabar. { Uyo-Eket { Oron. { Opobo-Bonny. { Bende-Afikpo-Itigidi- <i>Abakaliki</i> .
<i>Abakaliki</i>	{ Bansara-Ogoja. { Obubra-Ikom-Ossidinge.†
JEBBA-BARO	{ Bida-MINNA (which see). { Lokoja.
ZUNGERU	-Kontagora-Yelwa-Birnin Kebbi { Sokoto. { Gaya (Dahomey).
MINNA-Keffi (and see JEBBA).	{ Loko. { Benue Bridge, { Ibi-Lau-Yola. { Jemaa.
KANO	-Katsena.
NARAGUTA	-Bauchi-Nafada-Maidugari.

There are, in all, over ten thousand miles of wire open for traffic, and the system is connected with the French West African telegraphs. The charge for inland telegrams is 1d. a word with a minimum of 1s. Cablegrams forwarded over the Government lines are subject to a charge of 2d. a word in addition to the Cable Company's tariff.

* For a list of these stations see Chapter VII.

† For Tinto, Bamenda, Dschang, Kumba; Buea, Victoria and Duala in the Cameroons.

The cables of the African Direct Telegraph Co., Ltd., connect Lagos with Accra and Kotonu (Dahomey) on one side (for England) and Bonny on the other, while from Bonny cables go to Duala* and Principe (for South Africa). The cost of telegrams by these cables to the various countries of the world is shown in Appendix VIII. The charge for a wireless message from the station of the African Direct Telegraph Company in Lagos to any station or ship within reach is 10d. a word.

Telephones are established at Lagos, Calabar, Warri, Forcados (and Burutu), Opobo, and a few other stations. The following are the charges made for subscription to any telephone exchange in Nigeria:—

UNLIMITED SERVICE.

For the first and second line, per annum	... ..	£15
For each additional line connecting any premises of the same subscriber with the Exchange, per annum	... ..	£12

EXTENSIONS.

For a circuit not more than 110 yards in length, connecting the subscriber's offices in the same premises, per annum	... ..	£2
For a circuit not more than a quarter of a mile in length, connecting the subscriber's offices in different premises, per annum	... ..	£5
For any extension circuit over a quarter of a mile and under two miles	... ..	£10

These rates apply to connections with premises within the "Exchange Area." For connection with premises outside the area special rates are charged.

The Post Office Savings Bank is controlled by the Postmaster General. There are branches at Abeokuta, Benin City, Bonny, Burutu, Calabar, Degema, Ebute Metta, Forcados, Ibadan, Ilorin, Jos, Kaduna, Kano, Lagos, Lokoja, Minna, Onitsha, Opobo, Oshogbo, Port Harcourt, Sapele, Warri and Zaria. § The number of depositors on the 31st December, 1918, was 5,618, and these had the sum of £39,483 to their credit on that date. 2½% interest is allowed on deposits up to a maximum of £500. †

* The Duala cable is not now in working order.

§ Also at Buea and Victoria in the British sphere of the Cameroons.

† Savings Bank business is also conducted by the Colonial Bank.

CHAPTER XI.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

The total revenue of Nigeria (*i.e.*, Lagos, Southern Nigeria and Northern Nigeria) for the financial year 1900-1901 amounted to over £683,000, while the revenue for 1913 (the last year unaffected by war conditions) was over £3,462,000, or more than five times as much, and there is no doubt that but for the war the year 1914 would have shown a further remarkable increase.

The revenue for the years 1917 and 1918 have beaten all previous records.

The following table gives the revenue and expenditure of Nigeria for the last 7 years:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1912... ..	2,803,905	2,763,530
1913... ..	3,462,507	2,916,801
1914... ..	3,048,381	3,596,764*
1915... ..	2,703,257	3,434,215†
1916... ..	2,943,184	3,600,633‡
1917... ..	3,492,738	3,219,958||
1918... ..	4,014,190	3,459,774¶

Prior to the amalgamation an annual refund (£70,600 in 1911) was made by Southern Nigeria to Northern Nigeria on account of Customs Duties collected at the coast on goods in transit to the latter Protectorate. Northern Nigeria also received an annual Imperial Grant-in-Aid which, in 1911, amounted to £347,000. This Grant-in-Aid was afterwards reduced to £100,000, and has now ceased.

* Includes £628,925 advanced pending the issue of a Loan.

†	632,163	"	"	"
‡	542,863	"	"	"
||	115,413	"	"	"
¶	30,591	"	"	"

The following table shows in detail the revenue for the last three years:—

Heads of Revenue.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	£	£	£
1. Licences and internal revenue	104,048	153,077	200,134
2. Fees of Court, etc.	139,320	354,882	292,624
3. Customs	1,148,992	1,213,012	1,397,501
4. Marine	74,324	81,526	202,849
5. Railway	770,020	1,009,323	1,267,005
6. Interest	31,764	21,542	20,716
7. Direct Taxes	370,986	409,490	455,145
8. Posts and Telegraphs	32,825	32,959	37,893
9. Rent of Government Property	13,266	19,455	23,211
10. Miscellaneous	15,200	17,952	24,317
11. Non-recurrent ... ..	...	512	...
12. Imperial Grant-in-Aid	100,000	75,000	50,000
13. Land Sales	15,110	11,996	3,500
14. Eastern Railway Expenditure recovered from Loan Funds...	111,985	42,558	203
15. Cameroons	15,344	49,454	39,092
Total	2,943,184	3,492,738	4,014,190

Head 1 includes fines, stamp duties, royalties on minerals; and licences for game, gun, liquor, auctioneers, rubber, mining and prospecting.

Head 2 includes fees of court, hospital and medical, school, trade marks, patents and weights and measures; receipts of the Forestry, Survey and Prisons Departments; receipts from the sale of Government publications and stores; water rates (Calabar and Benin City), electric light receipts, sale of coal, storage of gunpowder and petroleum; contributions by officers to the Widows and Orphans Pension Scheme; and reimbursements by other Governments and by Native Administrations for services rendered.

Head 3 includes duties of Customs both Import and Export, fees for services of Customs officers, warehouse charges, produce inspection fees, and fines for breaches of the Customs and produce laws.

Head 4 includes earnings of the Government craft and floating dock, boat and canoe licences, pilotage and towage fees, light, buoyage and harbour dues, and receipts from the transport of coal from Port Harcourt.

Head 7 is fully explained in the chapter relating to taxation.

The following table gives in detail the expenditure for the same years :—

Hheads of Expenditure.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	£	£	£
Public Debt	481,503	475,388	457,717
Pensions	44,474	48,750	62,874
Governor-General's Office	8,729	9,333	9,405
Treasury	32,734	30,970	31,149
Judicial	17,515	17,997	17,956
Customs	51,428	47,895	45,651
Nigeria Regiment	416,814	191,338	243,896
Marine	183,088	200,930	266,991
Director of Railways and Works	1,516	2,137	1,187
Railway	594,201	757,701	762,439
Lieutenant-Governors	6,722	6,141	6,815
Secretariat	29,807	28,094	27,850
Political... ..	231,071	233,281	228,818
Legal	6,283	6,087	5,533
Posts and Telegraphs... ..	81,943	84,241	91,226
Audit	16,859	16,569	17,790
Printing	14,966	15,683	16,002
Police	94,692	91,191	88,402
Prisons	66,135	83,362	94,216
Forestry... ..	29,137	34,083	38,250
Agriculture	20,395	21,766	21,012
Medical	134,971	118,712	112,016
Medical Research Institute	2,320	2,078	2,049
Laboratory	787	718	724
Sanitary	18,019	22,095	21,220
Education	46,312	46,298	45,747
Survey	23,740	21,428	22,277
Mines	5,291	5,357	5,132
Colliery	24,992	53,592	63,590
Lands	4,260	3,033	4,707
Miscellaneous	70,642	120,467	193,704
Public Works	77,554	85,870	85,420
" " Recurrent	56,964	60,325	51,699
" " Extraordinary	58,939	81,600	73,401
Eastern Railway—Construction	542,868	115,413	30,591
War Costs	95,720	8,547	136,723
Cameroons (Administration of occupied territory)	16,246	62,488	60,945
Military Operations, Abeokuta Province ... ..	...	...	14,740
Total	3,609,638	3,219,958	3,459,774

Expenditure on military service connected with the operations in the Cameroons and East Africa, since the outbreak of war to the end of 1918 amounted to £495,000, towards which the Emirs and Native Administrations of the Northern Provinces have contributed a sum of £98,000; a further sum of £51,000 has been offered to the Imperial Government by these Native Administrations.

There was an excess of assets over liabilities† on the 31st December, 1918, of £702,785. At the end of 1913 the surplus balances amounted to £1,821,383. The decrease is due to war expenditure and the cost of constructing the Eastern Division of the Railway. The latter will be recovered from Loan funds.

The Public Debt of Nigeria at the end of 1918 stood at £8,470,593. The money was borrowed in 1905, 1908, 1911, and 1916 for the construction and equipment of the Western Railway, the Lagos Harbour Works and the Lagos Water Works and the whole has been expended on remunerative public works. The loan raised in 1916 was in the form of 5^o/₁₀₀ four year Bonds issued at 97¹/₂, and was for the purpose of redeeming short term debentures which were falling due. Provision has been duly made each year for the instalments due to the Sinking Fund, which amounts to £580,071.

Detailed financial returns are published annually in July or August in respect of the previous year, and monthly statements of the Revenue and Expenditure and a copy of the Balance Sheet are published regularly in the Nigeria Gazette between three and four months in arrears.

† No account is kept of the value of Government Offices and Quarters and of the Marine Craft and Railway permanent way and rolling stock.

CHAPTER XII.

TAXATION AND REVENUE NOT OTHERWISE DEALT WITH.

Stamp Duties are charged under the authority of Ordinance No. XLII of 1916 in accordance with the following table:—

	£	s.	d.
ADMISSION as a barrister or solicitor	10	0	0
As notary public	10	0	0
(And see "Licence.")			
AGREEMENT, or memorandum of agreement, under hand only, and not otherwise specifically charged with any duty, whether the same be only evidence of a contract or obligatory upon the parties from its being a written instrument	0	0	6
<i>Exemptions:—</i>			
(1) Agreement or memorandum the matter whereof is not of the value of £5.			
(2) Agreement or memorandum for the hire of any seaman, canoe-man, artisan, labourer, artificer or menial servant.			
(3) Agreement, letter or memorandum made for or relating to the sale of any goods, wares or merchandise.			
AGREEMENT for a lease or for any letting. (<i>See "Lease"</i>)			
APPOINTMENT of a new trustee, or appointment, in execution of a power, of any property, or of any use, share or interest in any property by any instrument not being a will	0	10	0
AWARD.			
(1) Where the amount or value of the matter in dispute does not exceed £100, for every £10 or fractional part of £10 thereof	0	0	6
(2) Where the amount or value exceeds £100	0	10	0
BILL OF EXCHANGE.			
Payable on demand	0	0	1
Of any other kind whatsoever, and promissory note of any kind whatsoever drawn in or out of Nigeria and payable or negotiated in Nigeria —			
For any sum exceeding £1 and not exceeding £10 ...	0	0	1
" " " £10 " " £25 ...	0	0	3
" " " £25 " " £50 ...	0	0	6
" " " £50 " " £75 ...	0	0	9
" " " £75 " " £100 ...	0	1	0
And for every additional £25 or part thereof	0	0	3

	£	s.	d.
<i>Exemptions</i> :—			
Trade cheques and rest or good notes.			
BILL OF LADING of or for any goods, merchandise, or effects	0	0	6
<i>Exemption</i> :—			
The master's copy.			
BOND. (<i>See</i> "Mortgage.")			
CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY. (<i>See</i> "Lease.")			
CHARTER-PARTY, or any agreement for or relating to the freight or conveyance of any goods or effects on board a ship	0	0	6
CONTRACT. (<i>see</i> "Agreement.")			
CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER on sale of any property. For every £25, and also for every fractional part of £25, of the amount or value of the consideration for the sale	0	2	6
Conveyance or transfer by way of security of any property. (<i>See</i> "Mortgage.")			
Conveyance or transfer of any kind not hereinbefore described	0	10	0
COPY OR EXTRACT (attested or in any manner authenti- cated) of or from :—			
(1) An instrument chargeable with any duty ;			
(2) An original will, testament or codicil ;			
(3) The probate or probate copy of a will or codicil ;			
(4) Any letters of administration.			
In the case of any instrument chargeable with any duty not amounting to 1s. the same duty as such instrument.			
In any other case	0	1	0
COPY OR EXTRACT (certified) of or from any Register of Births, Baptisms, Marriages, Deaths or Burials ...	0	0	1
COUNTER-PART. (<i>See</i> "Duplicate.")			
DECLARATION of any use or trust of or concerning any property by any writing (not being a deed or will or any instrument chargeable with <i>ad valorem</i> duty as a settlement)	0	10	0
DEED of any kind whatsoever not described in this Schedule	0	10	0
DEPOSIT OF TITLE-DEEDS. (<i>See</i> "Mortgage.")			
DUPLICATE or counter-part of any instrument chargeable with duty :—			
Where such duty does not amount to 5s., the same duty as the original instrument.			
In any other case	0	5	0
EXTRACT. (<i>See</i> "Copy" or "Extract.")			
Further charge or further security. (<i>See</i> "Mortgage.")			
LEASE :—			
(1) For any definite term less than a year :—			
(a) Where the rent for such term does not exceed £25	0	0	6
(b) Where the rent for such term exceeds £25 ...	0	2	6

	£	s.	d.
(2) For any other definite term, or for any indefinite term:—			
For each £25 and also for every fractional part of £25 of the rent—			
If the term is definite and does not exceed 7 years	0	2	6
If the term is definite and does not exceed 21 years	0	5	0
If the term exceed 21 years or is indefinite ...	0	10	0
(3) Of any other kind whatsoever not hereinbefore described... ..	0	10	0
LICENCE to act temporarily as a solicitor of the Supreme Court, and on every renewal of such licence	2	10	0
LETTER OF ATTORNEY (<i>see</i> "Power of Attorney.")			
MORTGAGE, BOND, DEBENTURE OR COVENANT:—			
(1) Being the only or principal security for the payment or repayment of money, for every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of the amount secured	0	2	6
(2) Being a collateral, or auxiliary, or additional or substituted security, or by way of further assurance, for the above mentioned purpose, where the principal or primary security is duly stamped: for every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of the amount secured... ..	0	0	6
(3) Being an Equitable Mortgage, for every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of the amount secured	0	1	0
(4) Transfer or assignment of any mortgage, bond, debenture or covenant, or of anything secured by any such instrument: for every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of the amount transferred, assigned or disposed of	0	0	6
And also, where any further money is added to the money already secured: the same duty as upon a principal security for such further money.			
(5) Reconveyance, release, discharge or surrender of any such security as aforesaid, or of the benefit thereof, or of the money thereby secured: for every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100 of the total amount or value of the money at any time secured	0	0	6

Exemptious:—

- (1) Bond given by a public Officer for the due execution of his duty.
- (2) Bond on which a fee is chargeable under the provisions of the Supreme Court Ordinance, 1914.
- (3) Bond given in pursuance of any Ordinance upon or with relation to the receiving or obtaining, or for entitling any person to receive or obtain, any drawback or any duty or duties or part of any duty or duties, of Customs, for or in respect of any goods, wares or merchandise exported or shipped to, exported from, the Colony and Protectorate, or upon or with relation to the obtaining of any Certificate for entitling any person to receive or obtain any such drawback as aforesaid.

	£	s.	d.
NOTARIAL ACT of any kind whatsoever	0	1	0
PASSPORT	0	5	0
POWER OF ATTORNEY or other instrument in the nature thereof	0	10	0

Exemption :—

- (1) Appointment of a proxy to vote at any meeting.
- (2) Authority given to any person to receive from the Treasury any monies payable to any person in the service of the Government.

RECEIPT given for or upon the payment of money amounting to £2 or upwards	0	0	1
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Exemptions :—

- (1) Receipt given for or upon the payment of any duties or taxes or of money to or for the use of the Government.
 - (2) The duplicate of any receipt required by the regulations of the Treasury Department to be given in duplicate, the original receipt being duly stamped.
 - (3) Receipt given by any person, or his representatives for or on the account of any salary, wages, pay, or pension due from the Government.
 - (4) Receipt indorsed or otherwise written upon or contained in any instrument liable to stamp duty and duly stamped, acknowledging the receipt of the consideration-money therein expressed, or the receipt of any principal money, interest or annuity thereby secured or therein mentioned.
 - (5) Receipt given for drawback or bounty upon the exportation of any goods or merchandise.
 - (6) Receipt given for the return of any duties of Customs upon certificates of over-entry.
 - (7) Receipt given for money deposited in any bank, or with any banker, to be accounted for and expressed to be received of the person to whom the same is to be accounted for.
 - (8) Receipt given by the payee of a money order.
 - (9) Receipt given for the refund of any sums deposited with the Treasury under the provisions of the Minerals Ordinance, 1916.
 - (10) Receipt given for the return of any rents and fees over-collected by Government.
- RECONVEYANCE OR LEASE of any security. (*See* "Mortgage.")
- TRANSFER. (*See* "Conveyance.")

General exemptions from all Stamp Duties.

- (1) Transfers of shares in the Government or Parliamentary stocks or funds of Great Britain.
- (2) Instruments for the sale, transfer or other disposition, either absolutely, or by way of mortgage, or otherwise, of any ship or vessel or any part, interest, share or property of or in any ship or vessel.

- (3) All instruments on which the duty would be payable by any Government Department, or by a Government officer in his official capacity.
- (4) Agreement made with the Railway Department relating to the carriage of passengers, goods or animals.
- (5) Indemnity bonds given to the Railway Department by consignees (when the Railway receipt is not produced) in respect of the delivery of consignments, fresh fish, fruit and vegetable and other perishable articles.
- (6) An instrument of apprenticeship to which the Government or any officer of the Government in his official capacity is a party.
- (7) A Memorandum entered in a book kept by a Native Court for recording therein the terms and conditions on which strangers are allowed to occupy Communal land.

Documents liable to duty may be submitted for assessment to one of the Commissioners of Stamp Duties* and the amount for which it is assessed must be paid into the Treasury before the document can be stamped. Documents are stamped only at the Treasury offices at Lagos and Kaduna. An appeal from the assessment of the Stamp Commissioner may be made to the Supreme Court by way of petition.

The following fees are charged for annual licenses granted under the Liquor Ordinance, 1917.

Class of Licence :—

	£	s.	d.
1. Store Liquor Licence	15	0	0
2. Tavern Licence	25	0	0
3. Wine and Beer on Licence	5	0	0
4. Wine and Beer off Licence	1	0	0
5. General Wholesale Liquor Licence	50	0	0
6. General Retail Licence :—			
(a) When the premises are situate in Lagos Township	50	0	0
(b) When the premises are situate in a Township of the 2nd class	30	0	0
(c) When the premises are situate elsewhere	15	0	0
7. Hotel Liquor Licence	25	0	0

* The Commissioners of Stamp Duties are the Attorney-General, the Legal Advisers, the Chief Inspector of Mines, the principal Treasury Officer at Lagos, Kaduna, Calabar and Warri, the Station Magistrates and Registrars and Deputy Registrars of documents, the Resident or senior Administrative Officer at the headquarters of each of the Northern Provinces and the District Officer and Assistant District Officer at Ibadan.

	£	s.	d.
8. Club—			
(a) Proprietary Club... ..	25	0	0
(b) Members' Club	5	0	0
9. Railway Station Liquor Licence	15	0	0
10. Railway Restaurant Car Liquor Licence	10	0	0
Temporary Liquor Licence for each day or part of a day	1	0	0
<i>For the transfer or removal of a Licence—</i>			
(a) Licences 2, 5, 6 or 7 above	1	0	0
(b) Other Licences	0	10	0
For a permit to introduce Liquor into a prohibited area	0	0	6

Under Regulation No. 6 of 1917 the following fees are charged for licences for motor vehicles:—

	£	s.	d.
Motor cycle (with or without side car)... ..	1	0	0
Motor vehicle to carry not more than five persons, weight unladen not exceeding 30 cwt.	4	4	0
Motor vehicle, weight unladen exceeding 30 cwt. but not exceeding 50 cwt.	8	8	0
Motor vehicle, weight unladen exceeding 50 cwt.	30	0	0

There is reduction of one quarter, one half or three quarters of the above fees when the licence is issued after the 1st April, the 1st July or the 1st October respectively.

A fee of 5s. is payable before any vehicle can be registered. Any person driving a motor vehicle must produce to any Police Officer who demands it his "Driver's Licence," the cost of which is 5s. A test may be required in some cases before this licence is issued.

The Revenue is also augmented by receipts from sundry licences, fees, etc., *e.g.*, there is charged—

	£	s.	d.
For the grant of a special licence under the Marriage Ordinance (No. 18 of 1914)	5	5	0
(The Principal Registrar of Marriages is the Police Magistrate, Lagos).			
For the grant of an Auctioneer's licence for one year under the Sales by Auction Ordinance (No. 20 of 1917) with privilege of agents	26	10	0
Without privilege of agents	24	0	0
For a Dog licence for one year under Ordinance No. 8 of 1915	0	2	6

	£	s.	d.
For a licence to bear arms of precision for one year under Ordinance No. 8 of 1917	0	5	0
(A civil officer is entitled to a free licence for a revolver and a military officer to a free licence for any firearm forming part of his equipment).			
For each permit (to remain in force for one month) or renewal of a permit under the Cinematograph Ordinance, 1917	1	0	0
For each registration or renewal of registration under the Money-Lenders Ordinance, 1917	1	0	0

Direct Taxes.—The Direct Taxes are levied in the Northern Provinces under the authority of Ordinance No. 1 of 1917. The General Tax (known as *Haraji* in Mohammedan districts and as the “Government Tax” in others) is an income tax based on the wealth of the different villages as assessed by the Resident and his staff. It replaces the numerous kinds of taxes and irregular imposts formerly collected by the native chiefs. “The unit so far as the Government is concerned is the village, and the proportion to be paid by the individual is left to the village headman.”* The “Jangali” or livestock tax is similar in principle but is imposed on the owners of cattle, sheep and goats, the rate fixed being approximately the same as on other forms of property or wealth, *viz.*, one tenth of the annual value. These taxes are collected by the native administrations who pay a portion (generally 50%) to the Government, retaining the balance for the use of the native treasury.

The provisions of Ordinance No. 1 of 1917 have been applied to certain districts of the Southern Provinces by Order-in-Council made under Ordinance 29 of 1918, and taxation has been introduced in these districts on similar lines to the above.

* Memorandum on taxation of natives of Northern Nigeria by Sir F. D. Lugard. Colonial Reports, Miscellaneous, No. 40.

CHAPTER XIII.

LAW, COURTS, CRIMINAL STATISTICS, POLICE AND PRISONS.

The legislative power in Nigeria is vested in the Governor alone so far as the Protectorate is concerned, and in the Governor and Legislative Council so far as the Colony is concerned. A law relating to the Protectorate only is therefore "enacted by the Governor of the Protectorate" and one relating to the Colony only is "enacted by the Governor of the Colony of Nigeria with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof." In the case of an Ordinance applying to Nigeria as a whole, it is "enacted by the Governor of the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council so far as the provisions (of the Ordinance) relate to the Colony." An Ordinance is as a rule published in the Gazette in the form of a Bill, with a short statement of the objects and reasons for its enactment, at least two months before it is enacted. After enactment it is published again in its final form, coming into operation on the day it is thus published, unless otherwise provided, and in due course the disallowance or non-disallowance of the Ordinance by His Majesty is notified in the Gazette. A number of Orders in Council, Regulations and Rules are made by the Governor or by the Governor-in-Council (in some cases with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council so far as the Colony is concerned) under and by virtue of powers conferred by various Ordinances. These are published in the Gazette immediately after enactment.

The task of revising and consolidating the laws of Southern and Northern Nigeria has been a heavy one, but is now completed. All the more important laws have been re-enacted, and the Criminal Code Ordinance (No. 15 of 1916) contains in a handy form practically the entire criminal law of Nigeria.

The present Statute Law consists of the Ordinances passed since the 1st January, 1914, and such Ordinances of Southern Nigeria and Proclamations of Northern Nigeria* as have not been repealed. An Index to the titles of all laws now in force is given in Appendix IX.

* The laws of Southern Nigeria were revised and published in two volumes in 1908 and those of Northern Nigeria in one volume in 1910. Since those dates and up to the end of 1913 many further laws were enacted.

The Common Law, doctrines of Equity and the statutes of general application which were in force in England on the 1st January, 1900, are in force within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Nigeria, and native law and custom is observed and enforced among natives, so long as it is not incompatible with the natural principles of justice and equity or contrary to local enactments. † In the Mohammedan districts of the north Mohammedan law, of the Maliki school, is administered by the native courts and recognised by Government.

The Supreme Court of Nigeria consists of a Chief Justice and four Puisne Judges. ‡ “The territorial jurisdiction is limited to the Colony and certain important trading centres in the Protectorate, but there is an extraordinary jurisdiction in certain classes of cases extending over the whole Protectorate, and there is a wide power of transfer from the Provincial Courts. The Court is also a Court of Appeal from the Provincial Courts in civil matters.” § There are two Divisions or Circuits, the Eastern ¶ and the Western, ¶ and Assizes are held in each Division at least twice a year. “The Courts sit continuously for eight months in the year, the remaining four (June to September, inclusive) being observed as a vacation, but provision is nevertheless made for the conduct of business of any urgency by the vacation judge or judges.” § The Full Court, which is a Court of Appeal from the Supreme Court, sits at least once a year and at other times as the Chief Justice may direct.

The Nigeria (Privy Council Appeals) Order in Council, 1917, which was published in the Nigeria Gazette of the 11th October, 1917, lays down the procedure and rules to be observed in appeals from the Full Court or Supreme Court of Nigeria to the Judicial Committee of His Majesty's Privy Council.

The Police and Station Magistrates and any District Officer in charge of a district within which lies any area included in the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court are

† Ordinance No 6 of 1914, section 14.

‡ The Chief Justice and Puisne Judges of the Gold Coast are also *ex-officio* Puisne Judges of Nigeria.

§ Annual Report on the Supreme Court for 1914.

¶ Comprising that part of the Protectorate lying to the east of the Niger and south of the Benue, the provinces of Benin and Warri, the Kabba division of the Ilorin Province, and the town and environs of Lokoja.

¶ Comprising the remainder of the Protectorate and the Colony.

ex-officio Commissioners of the Court, with powers in civil cases where the amount in dispute does not exceed £50, and in criminal cases where the punishment does not exceed a fine of £50 or six months imprisonment. An appeal from the decision of any of these Commissioners lies to the Supreme Court, and all cases tried by them are examined by the Chief Justice, who has power to reverse any judgment.

Court Fees are regulated by "The Supreme Court Ordinance, 1914" (No. 6 of 1914) and are as follows:—

IN CIVIL MATTERS.

Commencement of Suits.

Where the value of the property, claim or demand:—	On Summons.			On Hearing.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
does not exceed £10	0	2	6	0	2	6
exceeds £10 and does not exceed £25	0	5	0	0	5	0
.. 25	50	0	5	0	10	0
.. 50	100	0	10	0	15	0
.. 100	200	1	0	1	10	0
.. 200	300	1	10	2	5	0
.. 300	400	2	0	3	0	0
.. 400	500	2	10	3	15	0
.. 500	600	3	0	4	10	0
.. 600	700	3	10	5	5	0
.. 700	800	4	0	6	0	0
.. 800	900	4	10	6	15	0
.. 900	1,000	5	0	7	10	0
is £1,000 or upwards ... ..	...	5	10	10	0	0

Note.—In all cases the value of the property involved and the amount of damages claimed must be stated in the writ of summons.

The value of any land shall not be taken as less than £50 except by the direction of the Court.

	On Summons.	On Hearing.
On a petition or claim for Judicial relief or assistance, but not the recovery of money or property	1 0 0	1 10 0
Where an injunction is claimed in addition to damages, an extra hearing fee (in addition to that chargeable under the above scale) of	0 15 0
On filing any petition or claim to be heard before the court, not otherwise provided for (to include hearing fee)	...	0 10 0
On issuing writ of <i>habeas corpus</i>	0 10 0
On summons for the administration of the property of a deceased person, to include hearing	0 10 0
On drawing up administration decree (unless a reference is directed under Order XXXVII)	0 10 0
On drawing up order on further consideration, where the property administered exceeds £200	1 0 0

Note.—If, at or before the commencement of the hearing, the whole cause of action is admitted, half the hearing fee shall be returned.

Counter-claim or Set off.—The same court and service fees as would be payable on an original summons.

£ s. d

Interlocutory.

On setting down a case for hearing after being struck out or adjourned through the default of any party, one half the hearing fee, but in no case less than 2s. 6d., to be paid by, or recovered from, the party in default.			
On filing every notice of motion (not specially charged)...	0	2	6
On filing every affidavit (including all exhibits thereto) or any other document not specially charged	0	1	0
On every order to show cause	0	2	6
On every other order drawn up by direction of the court, not being a non-suit or judgment	0	5	0
On every subpoena	0	1	0
On application for warrant to arrest absconding defendant or for interim attachment of property	0	5	0
On filing bond or security	0	10	0
On warrant for arrest of absconding defendant	0	5	0
On warrant of attachment against property where the value is less than £50	0	5	0
On warrant of attachment against property where the value is £50 or upwards	0	10	0
On application for warrant for detention of a ship	1	0	0
On warrant for arrest of a ship	2	0	0
On application for writ of foreign attachment	0	10	0
On writ of foreign attachment... ..	2	0	0
When an inquiry is directed and is ordered to be made by an officer of the court, on each sitting or adjourned sitting (to include any report)	0	10	0
Where an account is directed to be taken by an officer of the court, on every £50 or part thereof of the amount found to have been received without deducting any payment (to include any report)	0	2	0

Review and Special Case.

On motion for review of judgment, if amount involved is under £50	0	5	0
On motion for review of judgment in every other case	0	10	0
On settling every special case, from each party	0	5	0
On setting same down for hearing	1	0	0
On every new trial an additional hearing fee shall be taken.			

Proceedings to enforce Decrees and Orders.

On every judgment debtor summons, to include hearing	0	2	6
On every warrant of arrest and commitment	0	2	0
On every warrant of execution or sequestration against property for less than £50	0	5	0
On every warrant of execution or sequestration against property for £50 and upwards	0	10	0
On every warrant of arrest and imprisonment	0	5	0
On every summons for the release of property from attachment	0	2	6

Interpretation.

	£	s.	d.
For interpreting any language, except one in common use in the district, for each day or part of a day such fee as the court may think proper, not exceeding	1	0	0

Appeals.

	From District Commissioner.			From Judge.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
On motion for leave to appeal	0	5	0	1	0	0
On every bond... ..	0	2	6	0	10	0
On order for leave to appeal	0	5	0	1	0	0
On making up appeal record, per folio of 72 words of the record	0	0	4	0	0	4
On drawing appeal case, per folio	0	1	0	0	1	0
On fair copies thereof, per folio	0	0	4	0	0	4
Costs of transmission, and other charges, as the court directs.						
On setting down appeal for hearing, the same fees as would be payable for summons and hearing fee in an original action for the amount or subject matter in dispute on appeal.						

Probate and Administration.

	£	s.	d.
On filing application for probate or administration	0	5	0
On filing oath of executor or administrator	0	5	0
On taking justification of sureties, for each surety	0	2	6
On filing administration bond	0	10	0
On probate or letters of administration, where the value of the property in respect of which the grant is made does not exceed £25	—		
Exceeds £25 and does not exceed £50	1	0	0
Exceeds £50, for each £50 or fractional part thereof... ..	1	0	0
On inventory of property, when directed to be taken by an officer of the court, for the first three hours or part thereof	0	6	0
On inventory of property, when directed to be taken by an officer of the court, for every subsequent hour or part thereof	0	2	0
On application for leave to search index to grants	0	1	0
On application for leave to inspect grants	0	2	6
On deposit of original will for safe custody	0	6	0

Note.—Under the Marriage Ordinance, in certain circumstances both real and personal property must be taken into account in assessing the duty payable on a grant of administration.

Divorce.

On every citation	0	5	0
On filing petition	0	5	0
On filing answer or further pleading	0	5	0
On setting down case for hearing	0	15	0

Note.—All other fees sanctioned by the Court and not specifically provided for in this scale shall be charged in conformity with the law and practice for the time being in force in England.

Service.

	£	s.	d.
Service of a summons or any document under any branch of the civil jurisdiction	0	1	0
Every personal arrest	0	2	6
Execution of any writ against property	0	2	6
In cases of difficulty, or where the property is of large amount, the court may authorise a larger fee not exceeding ...	1	0	0
Every man in possession, when necessary, for the first three days, each	0	2	0
For every subsequent day	0	1	6
Every sale under execution, including the receipt of the purchase money and delivery of the property, where the property sold does not produce more than £300, 5 per cent. ; £400, 4 per cent. ; £500, 3 per cent. ; and where it exceeds £500, 2½ per cent.			
When a constable or messenger executes any duty under this head at a greater distance than one mile and a half (English) from the court he is entitled, in addition to the specified fees, to receive for every further complete mile less than five miles (one way)	0	0	6
If beyond five miles, at the rate of 2s. 6d. a day for the time necessarily occupied in travelling.			
Where the Sheriff or Registrar executes any duty in person, by the direction of the court, he is entitled in lieu of mileage, to his actual travelling expenses.			
For any duty not herein provided for, the officer may receive such fee as the court may allow.			

Note.—Where an officer serves more than one writ upon the same route, one mileage rate only is to be charged and apportioned upon the writs.
 The fees under the head of "Service" shall be received by the Registrar for the use of the officers charged with the performance of the particular services.
 In addition to the above fees the party on whose behalf such services are to be performed shall be liable to pay such expenses of transport as the court may think reasonable.

Officers of Courts.

	£	s.	d.
For taking statement of party when directed by the Court, according to circumstances as the Court may allow, 2s. to 10s.			
For drawing bill of costs when directed by the court, per folio of 72 words	0	0	6
Taxing costs when directed by the court where the amount of the bill delivered does not exceed £5	0	2	0
And for every additional £5 or fractional part thereof ...	0	2	0
Making copy of any document when authorised by the court, per folio of 72 words	0	0	4

Miscellaneous.

Commission to take evidence out of the jurisdiction	1	0	0
Commission to take evidence within the jurisdiction	0	5	0
For taking the acknowledgment of a married woman	1	0	0
On swearing every affidavit in a proceeding in court for each deponent	0	1	0

	£	s.	d.
On swearing every affidavit (other than those required by s. 17 of "The Sales by Auction Ordinance") not in a proceeding in court for each deponent	0	2	0
On making a declaration (except where required by the regulations of a Government department)	0	1	0
On marking every exhibit or document annexed to any affidavit or declaration	0	0	6
On attesting the execution or signature by any party of any deed or instrument (other than agreements under the "Master and Servant Ordinance") not expressly provided for	0	1	0
On affixing the seal of the court to any document not in a proceeding	0	5	0
For certifying a copy of any document as an office copy, for every folio of 72 words or part thereof	0	0	2
On granting certificate of purchase of land sold in execution of decree	0	5	0
On appointment as commissioner to administer oaths, etc. ...	1	1	0
On sealing of a letter of request	1	0	0
On transfer of foreign judgment	0	10	0
On order under Foreign Tribunals Evidence Act, 1856 ...	1	0	0
On certificate under Foreign Tribunals Evidence Act, 1856:..	0	10	0
On certificate of service of foreign process	0	10	0

IN CRIMINAL MATTERS.

On every summons (to include hearing fee)	0	4	0
On every warrant to arrest (unless specially directed by the court to be issued)... ..	0	2	0
On each recognizance (except to prosecute or give evidence)	0	2	0
Warrant to levy on property	0	2	0

Note.—The court may direct repayment, if it sees fit, of any fees paid in a criminal proceeding.

By Ordinance No. 7 of 1914 the system of Provincial Courts, which had previously existed in Northern Nigeria, was extended to the Southern Provinces. "These Courts exercise a jurisdiction equal to that of the Supreme Court but no sentence of death, deportation, imprisonment exceeding six months, fine over £50, or corporal punishment exceeding twelve strokes can be carried out until confirmed by the Governor or his delegate. The full powers of the Court are only vested *ex-officio* in the Resident of a province, but may be conferred on any District Officer with proper qualifications. All Administrative Officers are Commissioners of the Provincial Court and exercise such varying powers as may be conferred upon them."* The Cause Lists from the Courts of the

* Annual Report on the Nigeria Blue Book for 1914.

Southern Provinces are examined by the Chief Justice while the Cause Lists from the Courts of the Northern Provinces are carefully scrutinised by a Legal Adviser who submits to the Governor or his delegate his recommendations as to the confirmation, variation or quashing of decisions.

By the "Provincial Courts Ordinance, 1914" (No. 7 of 1914) it is provided that the fees specified in accordance with the provisions of the Supreme Court Ordinance (*supra*) shall be paid by the party prosecuting the proceeding. The Court may, on account of the poverty of any party, or for other sufficient reason, dispense, if it sees fit, with the payment of all or any of the fees.

The following table shows the number of civil cases commenced in the Supreme Court or transferred from the Provincial Courts and disposed of during 1918 and the two previous sittings:—

Sittings.	Commenced.	Heard.
1915-16 (12 months)	423	356
1916-17 (15 months)	418	432
1918 (9 months)	361	280

The figures for the 1918 sittings include 18 cases transferred from the Provincial Courts. There were 19 appeals in civil cases from the Provincial Courts in 1918. The Police Magistrates heard 2,849 civil cases at Lagos and 352 civil cases at Calabar during 1918.

The following table shows the number of persons brought before the criminal side of the above-mentioned courts in 1918, and how they were disposed of:—

Brought before.	Number of persons.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Sent for trial to a superior Court.
Supreme Court ...	293	123	170	...
Magistrates' Courts ...	13,591	1,765	11,688	138
Provincial Courts ...	7,386	...	4,842	...

Ordinance No. 8 of 1914, since replaced by No. 5 of 1918, reconstituted the Native Courts as purely native tribunals, occupied chiefly with matrimonial and debt cases and other matters subject to native law and custom. A large number have also a wide criminal jurisdiction extending even to capital cases. In the Northern Provinces and to a limited extent in the Southern Provinces the native judges have been placed on fixed salaries. The Alkali, or judge, of the Mohammedan Courts, is almost invariably a man of great ability, possessing a profound knowledge of the law he administers.

The following fees are collected under Regulation No. 7 of 1914 made under the authority of the Native Courts Ordinance.

10 per cent. judgment debts collected to be paid by the winner or loser at the discretion of the Court.			
10 per cent. of value of Estate if administered by the Court.			
CIVIL MATTERS—		£	s. d.
On issue of summons, where the claim does not exceed £10	0	5	0
On issue of summons, where the claim exceeds £10 ...	0	10	0
On issue of summons where the claim is not for the recovery of money or goods but for other relief or assistance	0	5	0
If the claim arose more than five years before the application for a summons—Double Fee.			
CRIMINAL MATTERS—		£	s. d.
On issue of summons or warrant, unless issued at a special direction of President or Vice-President of the Court	0	5	0
CIVIL AND CRIMINAL MATTERS—			
On issue of summons for witness	0	1	0
On adjournment of hearing at request of a party, by applicant	0	1	0

The chief Law Officer and head of the local Bar is the Attorney-General, who is assisted by a Crown Prosecutor. There are also Legal Advisers to the Lieutenant-Governors of the Northern and Southern Provinces. The Chief Justice has power* to admit as barristers and solicitors of the Supreme Court any admitted barristers or advocates of Great Britain or Ireland, and any persons who may have been admitted as solicitors or writers to the signet in any of the courts at London, Dublin or Edinburgh. Every barrister so admitted

* By the Rules of Court made under Ordinance No. 6 of 1914.

is entitled to practise as a solicitor and every solicitor as an advocate. The stamp duty payable† on admission as a barrister and solicitor of the Supreme Court is £10, and a similar amount is also payable on admission as a notary public. Notaries public are appointed by the Chief Justice under the provisions of Ordinance No. 21 of 1917, which also prescribes the fees which may be charged by a notary public. A list of lawyers practising in Nigeria as barristers and solicitors and a list of notaries public will be found in the Supplement.

There are two Police Forces in Nigeria, one for the Colony and Southern Provinces and one for the Northern Provinces. Each is under the control of an Inspector-General assisted by a number of European officers. In the Northern Provinces the Government Police are to a certain extent relieved of their ordinary police duties by the (unarmed) native police (Dogarai) who are in the pay and under the control of the native administrations, but in the Colony and Southern Provinces almost the whole of the detection and suppression of crime is in the hands of the regular Police. The rank and file of both forces are armed with carbines and form a semi-military force, detachments of which have been used from time to time for the suppression of minor disturbances.

Government convict prisons are established at Lagos, Abeokuta, Calabar, Port Harcourt, Enugu (Udi), Lokoja and Kaduna. There are in addition about forty provincial and divisional prisons.

The number of persons committed to prison in 1918 was 30,463, of whom 118 were committed for debt, and 9,048 for want of security. The daily average prison population in 1918 was 7,856. The Prisons Departments of the Northern Provinces and of the Colony and Southern Provinces are separate, and are under the control of Directors of Prisons. The native administrations of the Northern Provinces maintain a number of jails at the principal centres in which prisoners convicted by the native courts are confined. These jails are under the control of the Resident and the Government Medical Officer. The daily average in these jails during 1918 was 2,481.

† Under Ordinance No. 42 of 1916.

CHAPTER XIV.

EDUCATION.

Education in Nigeria is not compulsory, and indeed until comparatively recently was left entirely in the hands of missionaries, the first Government School being founded so late as 1899. In the Colony and Southern Provinces there were, at the end of 1918, 44 Government Schools, 189 "Assisted" private schools, and a large number (probably more than 1,400) of unassisted schools.

In the Northern Provinces the difficulty of obtaining trained staffs of native teachers has not yet been overcome, but there are good grounds for hoping that a College for this purpose may soon be in existence. Prejudice of parents against sending their sons to the Government Provincial and Rural schools is undoubtedly slighter than it was formerly, both in Mohammedan and Pagan districts, while the demand for instruction in arts and crafts is certainly increasing.

There are now in the Northern Provinces 17 Government schools, 107 Mission or other private schools, and over 25,000 Mohammedan schools. In the large majority of the last-named practically the entire time of the pupils is occupied in learning by heart and in writing portions of the Koran, though in a few of them the simple rules of arithmetic are taught.

Such of the mission and other private schools as conform to the requirements of the Education Ordinance (No. 50 of 1916) and Regulations (No. 21 of 1916) are assisted financially by the Government, the amount of the grant being based upon the results of continual inspections by the officers of the Education Department, on the ratio of instructors to pupils and the qualifications of the instructors, and on the general tone of the school and the condition of the school buildings.

In the various arts and crafts schools instruction is given in cart building, carpentry, blacksmithing, tanning, brickmaking and laying, weaving, saddlery and upholstering, and artistic leatherwork.

In the Colony and Southern Provinces education is more widespread and popular, although female education has made little progress outside of Lagos and Calabar. King's College, Lagos, which has a European staff, provides a secondary education for about 70 boys. In the Cambridge University Local Examinations held in December, 1918, seventeen of the pupils obtained certificates, five in the senior, ten in the junior and two in the preliminary division. Evening continuation classes and special classes for teachers are also held at King's College.

There are separate Education Departments for the Northern and Southern Provinces, each under the control of a Director of Education, who is assisted by an inspecting and teaching European and native staff.

A list of members of the Boards of Education for the Northern Provinces and the Colony and Southern Provinces will be found in the Supplement.

CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC HEALTH, SANITATION, HOSPITALS, ETC.

Nigeria, in common with the rest of West Africa, has had its development seriously retarded by its climate, and to this day the reputation it earned in former times has hardly improved. While it cannot yet be claimed that the country is a healthy one, the fact remains that much has been done within recent years to improve it. Anti-mosquito and other sanitary measures have reduced the European mortality considerably, and the increased knowledge and experience of tropical diseases and the means to combat them must in time make Nigeria, if not a healthy country, at least one in which Europeans can live with a fair amount of comfort and security. The main causes of improved health are better food (cold storage, etc.) good water (condensers) better houses and comforts; also much more rigorous invaliding and medical examination at home and the opening up of healthy plateaux in the interior. It is, however, improbable that the country will ever be suitable for white settlers.

The principal diseases to which Europeans are liable in Nigeria are malaria; blackwater fever, rheumatic fever, anæmia, neuritis and neuralgia, while diseases of the digestive apparatus and skin diseases are frequent. Among the natives the most common diseases are pneumonia, diarrhoea, anæmia, neuralgia and rheumatic affections. Syphilis and gonorrhoea are common diseases all over the country and "helmenthic infections are so prevalent that it would be difficult to find a native who does not harbour one at least of the three most common parasites. The percentage of the population infected with ankylostomiasis is very high, probably over 80% in certain areas."* A mild form of sleeping sickness is endemic in certain parts of the Niger delta and along the banks of the river Benue, which are infested with the tsetse fly. Beri-Beri is fairly prevalent in the Cross River districts, and

* Annual Report on the Nigeria Blue Book for 1915.

there is a good deal of leprosy along the banks of the lower Niger and in certain inland towns. There are occasional sporadic outbreaks of yellow fever and small pox. At the end of 1918 there was a severe epidemic throughout the country of Spanish influenza.

Considerable attention has been given to the important question of sanitation. Sanitary Officers are stationed at the large centres, and visits are paid to the smaller towns; a number of native youths are trained as Sanitary Inspectors and much has been accomplished by the teaching of hygiene in schools and by practical demonstrations in the towns. Anti-mosquito work and other measures for the prevention of disease are carried out systematically, and segregation of the European population (by the establishment of separate reservations for Europeans and Natives divided by a belt 440 yards wide) at many of the more important political and commercial centres has already been accomplished. Vaccination is compulsory* in the Colony and Southern Provinces and in such portions of the Northern Provinces as the Governor may direct.

Government Medical Officers are posted at various stations, and there are hospitals at Calabar, Lagos, Lokoja, Kaduna, Onitsha and Warri at which European Nursing Sisters are stationed. There are also hospitals at other stations. The following charges† are made for attendance and accommodation in a Government Hospital:—

Government Officers with incomes of £300 or over, per day	5s.
Non-officials " " " " " "	10s.‡
Government Officers " " " under £300 "	3s.
Non-officials " " " " " "	6s.‡
European N.C.O.'s of the Nigeria Regiment ... "	2s. 6d.
Native Officials "	1s.
Native non-officials with incomes of £200 or over "	2s. 6d.‡
Natives with incomes of less than £200, if in the	
Government service "	6d.
If not in the Government service "	1s.

* Ordinance No. 60 of 1917.

† Government officials are not charged for medical attendance or medicines.

‡ This charge is doubled where adequate private Hospital accommodation is available.

Government Medical Officers are allowed private practice under certain restrictions, and there are also a small number of private practitioners; a private hospital (Dr. Gray's) was opened in Lagos in 1914.

The Government Dentist travels among the British West African Colonies and visits the more important centres in Nigeria. Government officers are not charged for ordinary dental treatment given by him.

By Ordinance No. 7 of 1916, Medical practitioners and dentists are required to register and a list showing the names and qualifications of those registered is published in the Gazette early in January each year. The Registrar is the Director of the Medical and Sanitary Service, and the registration fee is one pound.*

Births and deaths of all non-natives must be registered; the births and deaths of natives are only compulsorily registerable in certain places.

All Government Medical Officers are members of the West African Medical Staff, appointments to which are made by the Secretary of State. They are required to take a course in tropical hygiene and medicine before being eligible for promotion. There is a Principal Medical Officer for the Northern Provinces and one for the Southern Provinces and Colony, while the whole medical and sanitary service of Nigeria is under a Director.

A great deal of research work is carried out at the Medical Research Institute at Yaba (near Lagos), and there is a laboratory at which samples of imported food-stuffs and spirits are analysed.

Lunatic Asylums are established at Yaba and Calabar. There is also a Leper Asylum at Yaba, and several isolation camps for lepers have been established by the Native Authorities at various centres.

* See Supplement for list of registered medical practitioners and dentists.

CHAPTER XVI.

TOWNS AND MUNICIPALITIES.

The most important town in Nigeria is Lagos, which is the seat of Government and the administrative headquarters of the Colony and Southern Provinces. It is situated on an island in a large lagoon, connected by creeks with Dahomey on the west and the Niger delta on the east, and was formerly the centre of the slave trade in the Bight of Benin, its position being particularly suitable for the traffic. British rule was introduced in 1862 in order that the slave traffic should be suppressed, and legitimate trade quickly took its place.

Commenced in 1893 as the Lagos Railway, the western section of the Nigerian Railway has now a total length of 959 miles, the southern terminus of which is situated at Iddo, a small island in the Lagos lagoon, connected with Lagos Island and the mainland by two bridges. The increasing length and the growth of traffic on the railway have been reflected in the increase of the importance and wealth of the port of Lagos, which is moreover the centre of a very large "lagoon trade" carried on by canoes. The port has been improved considerably by the extensive harbour works, continual dredging, and increased wharfage accommodation. The total tonnage of vessels entered at Lagos in 1918 was 294,669. The building of deep water docks at Apapa in which large vessels can lie, and load or discharge cargo direct into railway trucks, is now under consideration.

The town of Lagos is built on the western portion of the island and occupies not much more than a quarter of it, the remainder (Ikoyi plains) being covered with trees and scrub. The island is low lying, no part of it being more than 21 feet in elevation, and certain portions of it are covered by swamps. Reclamation work has been carried out from time to time and many of the swamps have been filled in.

The Lagos Township includes the islands of Lagos and Iddo, Ebute Metta and Apapa on the mainland, and a portion of the land lying between the Lagoon and the sea. The total native population was at the last census (1911) about 73,000, of which about 58,000 were resident on Lagos island. There were in addition about 530 Europeans.

Lagos is a First Class township under the Townships Ordinance, 1917, and is governed by a Town Council, the members of which have all, previously, been nominated by the Governor.* Ordinance No. 13 of 1919, recently enacted,† provides for the election of three members of this council and the nomination, by the Governor, of the others. All un-official members hold their seats for three years. Every male person of or over the age of twenty-one who occupies a tenement in Lagos, of which the capital or annual value is assessed at not less than £225 or £15 respectively, is entitled to vote for the election of members. There is always a Government majority on the Council.

Ordinance No. 13 of 1919 also gives power to the Town Council to impose, by bye-laws made with the approval of the Governor, an "Improvement" rate on tenements in such parts of Lagos as have the benefit of special amenities in respect of lighting, roads or drainage. This rate may not, together with the Water Rates, exceed two-thirds of one per cent. of the annual value of the tenement.

A general water rate is levied‡ in respect of all tenements within certain areas of the township, at the rate of 5% of the annual value.

The following tenements are exempt from the rate—

- (a) Tenements on which no building, whether of a permanent or temporary nature, is erected.
- (b) Cemeteries.
- (c) Government premises occupied by persons in the service of the Government.
- (d) Places of worship.
- (e) Public recreation grounds.
- (f) Tenements occupied by Government or Assisted Schools.
- (g) Tenements the annual value of which does not exceed £6. (When more than one of such tenements are owned by the same person the exemption extends to only such one of such tenements as is of the least annual value).

* See supplement for list of members.

† But not yet brought into force.

‡ Ordinances Nos. 11 of 1915 and 5 of 1916; Regulations 8 and 9 of 1915; Orders in Council 9 and 15 of 1916.

When water is supplied by means of a private service to any premises owned by the Government and occupied by a person in the service of the Government for residential purposes, and the quantity of the water supplied is not measured by a meter, the occupier is required to pay for the water supplied at the following rates :—

	Per annum.	Per mensem.
Officers drawing a salary less than £400	£2	3s. 4d.
Officers drawing a salary of £400 or more, but less than £500	£2 10s.	4s. 2d.
Officers drawing a salary of £500 or more, but less than £700	£3	5s.
Officers drawing a salary of £700 or more, but less than £900	£3 10s.	5s. 10d.
Officers drawing a salary of £900 and over	£4	6s. 8d.
For each outdoor tap other than for domestic purposes		1s. per month.

The price of water supplied by meter is 2s. 6d. per 1,000 gallons.

The general water rate is payable to the Secretary of the Town Council half-yearly in advance on the 1st January and 1st July. Applications for the supply of water to any tenement should be made to the Water Authority.*

A tax on vehicles is levied in the Township of Lagos, under the authority of Bye-laws made by the Town Council and approved by the Governor, as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
For each bicycle or tricycle	0	7	6
For each hand-cart or barrow	0	5	0
For each bath-chair, rickshaw or go-cart	0	15	0
For each two-wheeled carriage, cart or truck	1	0	0
For each four-wheeled carriage, cart or trolley	3	0	0

For the fee payable on motor vehicles see page 78.

There is an electric light service in Lagos run by the Government. Applications for the extension of the service to any tenement should be made to the Director of Public Works. The charges made for the use of electric light are by meter at the rate of 10d. a unit.

Lagos is at present the only First Class Township in Nigeria, but several Second and Third Class Townships have been declared. The Local Authority in each is appointed by the Governor, and in the case of Second Class Townships he is assisted by an Advisory Board, the members of which are similarly appointed.

* The Director of Public Works.

The following have been declared Second Class Townships:—

In the Southern Provinces :

Aba.
Abeokuta.
Calabar.
Enugu Ngwo.
Forcados.
Ibadan.
Itu.
Onitsha.
Opobo.
Port Harcourt.
Sapele.
Warri.

In the Northern Provinces :

Ilorin.
Kaduna.
Kano.
Lokoja.
Minna.
Zaria.

and the following Third Class Townships:—

*In the Southern Provinces
and Colony :*

Abak.
Abakaliki.
Ado.
Afikpo.
Agbor.
Ahoada.
Aro-chuku.
Asaba.
Awka.
Badagri.
Benin.
Bonny.
Brass.
Burutu.
Degema.
Eket.
Epe.
Idah.
Ife.
Ijebu-Ode.
Ikom.
Ikorodu.
Ikot-Ekpene.
Ilaro.
Koko.
Kwale.
Obubra.
Obudu.
Ogoja.
Ogwashi.
Okigwi.
Okwoga.
Omohia.
Ondo.
Owerri.
Ozuakoli.
Ubiaja.
Uyo.

In the Northern Provinces :

Abinsi.
Ankpa.
Baro.
Bauchi.
Bida.
Ibi.
Jebba.
Kontagora.
Maidugari.
Offa.
Sokoto.
Zungeru.

In Second Class Townships the following tax on vehicles is imposed by Rules made under the Townships Ordinance, 1917:—

	s.	d.
For each bicycle or tricycle... ..	5	0
For each handcart or barrow	2	6
For each bath-chair, rickshaw or go-cart... ..	7	6
For each two wheeled carriage, cart or truck	10	0
For each four wheeled carriage, cart or trolley	15	0

The Governor has power to declare any portion of a Township to be a European or non-European reservation or a non-residential area, and a number of townships have been laid out in accordance with the principles of segregation, with beneficial results to the health and comfort of Europeans and natives alike.

Abeokuta, Ibadan, Ilorin, Zaria, Kaduna and Kano, which are on the Western Division of the Railway, are all important towns. The first named was until 1914 the capital of the independent Egba state; Ibadan has a population of 175,000; Kaduna has replaced Zungeru as the Headquarters of the Northern Provinces and has been proposed as the future capital of Nigeria; Kano is important, apart from its manufactures and its history, as the starting point of the caravan trade with Tripoli and the chief trade centre of the north.

Sokoto, Katsena, Maidugari, and Yola are other important towns of the Northern Provinces. Lokoja, at the junction of the Niger and Benue, is a great centre for trade.

In the Southern Provinces, apart from the towns on the railway and the ports, mention of which is made in Chapter VII, the chief towns are Oyo, Benin and Onitsha.

CHAPTER XVII.

LAND TENURE AND NATIVE ADMINISTRATIONS.

The $16\frac{1}{4}$ millions of people who constitute the native population of Nigeria are not a homogeneous race, but are divided into a large number of tribes, of different origins, languages, religions and characteristics, and varying greatly in intelligence and development. The one thing they have in common, throughout practically the whole of Nigeria, is the idea of communal ownership of land. In 1908 a report * was made by a Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to enquire into the system of land tenure existing in Northern Nigeria, which established the fact that according to native law and custom no private estate can exist, and that all land was the property of the people. Land was granted to individuals who had the use and enjoyment of it, but as this grant could at any time be revoked there was no question of freehold as it is understood in England. In evidence given before the West African Lands Committee in 1912 it was maintained that in Southern Nigeria the general rule was that each community has rights of distribution among its members over a certain tract of land. The distribution is carried out by the head of the community acting in concert with a council of elders and each member of the community would be entitled to the use of sufficient land to provide for his sustenance. Subject to good behaviour and to the performance of his duties towards the state he would retain this land for life and at his death it would pass, usually, to his eldest son, but always subject to the approval of the original grantors. "In few places has the administrative control of Britain been more amply justified than over these savage regions of Nigeria, and this has been exemplified in the land laws. Nationalisation of the land was declared, a system in accord with native law and custom under which the land was the property of the people, held in trust for them by their chiefs, who had no power of

* Cd. [5102], 1910.

alienation.”* In the Northern Provinces to-day the land is held in trust for the people by the Governor and the alienation of land to non-natives without his permission is prohibited. No grants of freehold are made but building and agricultural leases are granted by Government with conditions as to improvements, and revision of rent (at intervals of 20 years in the case of building leases and of 7 years in the case of agricultural leases). In making such revision Government is debarred by statute from taking into consideration any improvements made upon a site by the lessee, and from charging more, as rent, for any site than the amount which is obtainable, as rent, for sites similarly situated and of equal areas. If the rent is raised on revision, the lessee may appeal to the Provincial Court or to the Governor who will appoint an arbitrator. If the occupier is dissatisfied he may surrender his lease, and the Governor may award such compensation for unexhausted improvements as in his discretion he may think fit.

In the Southern Provinces, native lands are not at the disposal and under the control of the Governor in the same way as in the Northern Provinces, but lands may not be leased to a non-native, except with the consent of the Governor. Large tracts suitable for agriculture are available. “The only freehold properties in the strict sense are those in that part of Nigeria that was formerly known as the Settlement or Colony of Lagos (and the freeholds vested in the Niger Company when their charter was revoked). The titles are for the most part based on Crown Grants, and in deducing a title the rules of English law apply, subject to such modifications as the local legislature has prescribed. . . . Outside the limits of the old Colony of Lagos, absolute ownership by non-natives has in some cases in the past been recognised by Government, but, broadly speaking, it may be said that the only title that Government recognises in a non-native is a leasehold title.”†

By Ordinance No. 12 of 1915 (The Land Registration Ordinance, 1915), it is prescribed that every instrument other than a will, executed after the 1st January,

* The Tropics, by C. R. Enock, p. 91. (These remarks apply particularly to the Northern Provinces).

† Titles to land in Nigeria, a collection of the principal enactments and cases relating to, p. xiii.

1916, and every will of a testator, dying after that date, affecting land in Nigeria, shall be registered, in the case of a will of any person dying in Nigeria, or of an instrument executed in Nigeria, within sixty days of the death of the testator or of the date of execution, or in the case of a will of any person dying outside of Nigeria or of an instrument executed outside of Nigeria, within twelve months. The fee for registering any instrument is one shilling for every folio of 100 words, and there are other small fees charged for search in the records, oaths, certificates, etc. If an instrument other than a will which is required by law to be registered is not so registered, it may not be pleaded or given in evidence in any court, and when an instrument, the registration of which is compulsory, is not registered within the prescribed time, a penalty equal to four times the fee prescribed is charged in addition to the prescribed fee.

The chief Land Registries are at the offices of the Commissioner of Lands in Lagos and the Secretary, Northern Provinces, Kaduna. Other registries are at Calabar, Ibadan and Warri.

Prior to the amalgamation, the British native policy in what are now the Northern Provinces of Nigeria differed almost entirely from that in the south. A large portion of the people of the Northern Provinces "probably about half—occupying the Fulani and Bornu states, were the inheritors of an ancient civilisation (based on the religion of Islam), which, prior to the assumption of the Government by the British Crown in 1900, had deteriorated into a rule of tyranny and extortion. Slave-raiding had assumed gigantic proportions, and the armies of the Emirs had depopulated vast areas which had previously been inhabited by a dense and industrious pagan population. A great variety of taxes . . . had become the instrument of spoliation, and the law courts, formerly under the control of Alkali deeply read in Mohammedan law and impartial in their judgments, had also to a large extent become debased and the servile instruments of a despotic executive. In these circumstances it was the inevitable task of the early administration to break the power of the various states by armed force, to reconstitute the native courts and the system of taxation, and to reform the native administration. The system which has been called 'Indirect rule through the native chiefs'

was set up. Its cardinal features were the recognition of the fact that native rulers were not fitted for independent government, but that under supervision by a political staff (whose policy and methods were co-ordinated in all the different states by a close touch with headquarters), they could be educated to conduct their own affairs and to control a reorganised native executive and judiciary. A portion of the reformed tax was assigned to them for the payment of both the executive and the judges, all of whom, from the Emir himself down to the heads of districts (and in some cases even the heads of villages), were gradually placed on fixed salaries, and had fixed duties. Each separate community had its own treasury, and its annual expenditure was kept entirely distinct from the revenue and expenditure of the Protectorate Government, and subject only to the approval of the Governor. Powers of legislation, of the initiation of new or increased taxation, of maintaining armed forces, and of the disposal of land, were retained in the control of the Government. A system so advanced and so elaborate in its detail could not of course be at once adopted in the areas occupied by the primitive pagan tribes, who inhabited fully a half of the Northern Provinces; but the general outlines of this scheme of administration were made equally applicable to all, and it devolved on the political staff by constant effort to endeavour to raise these tribes to the same level as that of the Hausa and Bornu states, but without encouraging them to adopt the Mohammedan religion."*

In the Southern Provinces the position was entirely different. Here (with the exceptions mentioned below) there were no organised native governments and the large number of tribes under petty kinglets seldom, in practice, admitted the suzerainty of a paramount chief. Owing to this, and to the much lower standard of intelligence among the chiefs, the policy of the north could not be followed in dealing with the coast population, and direct rule by the Government, through the Political Staff, was unavoidable. The chiefs were, however, used for judicial work in the native courts, which settled matrimonial and other disputes which could be dealt with by native law and custom.

* Annual Report on the Nigeria Blue Book for 1914.

Abeokuta (Egba) was by treaty, until September, 1914, an independent native kingdom within Nigeria, a resident being stationed there as adviser to the Alake (king). Owing to the inability of the native authorities to maintain order, the assistance of the Government was asked for and Egbaland was placed "unreservedly under the Government of the Protectorate of Nigeria."

When the old king of Benin* died in exile in 1914, his son was installed as Oba, on condition that he recognised the suzerain power of Government.

Direct taxation has been introduced in several divisions of the Abeokuta, Oyo, Ondo and Benin Provinces, the chiefs, &c., being placed on fixed salaries and the system of government becoming assimilated to that of the Northern Emirates. This however is the exception in the Southern Provinces.

There are about 50 native treasuries in the Northern Provinces, the total revenue of these administrations in 1918 being £492,633, and the total expenditure £353,296 (not including £15,664 subscribed to Red Cross funds and £51,330 towards Imperial war expenses). At the end of 1918 they had to their credit surplus funds amounting to £321,842, in spite of large contributions to the war expenditure of Nigeria. The accounting for these funds is to a large extent in the hands of the native officials themselves with increasingly satisfactory results. The native administrations' revenue is chiefly derived in the Northern Provinces from a share of the general income tax, including Jangali, and the fines and fees of the native court. In the Southern Provinces except in the few places mentioned in the preceding paragraph the income tax does not exist, but there are large forestry royalties. The appointment of the principal officers of the native administrations is subject to the approval of the Governor.

* See page 4.

CHAPTER XVIII.

NIGERIA AND THE WAR: THE NIGERIA REGIMENT.

On the outbreak of war with Germany in August, 1914, steps were immediately taken for the defence of Nigeria and for offensive action against the neighbouring German Colony of the Cameroons. The Nigeria Regiment and the Police Forces were mobilised and volunteers from the European community were enrolled as members of the Nigeria Marine Contingent and the Nigeria Land Contingent.* Special constables were enrolled and a Committee of Control set up with authority to control the supply and regulate the prices of foodstuffs and necessaries. It was not at first considered necessary to intern enemy subjects resident in Nigeria but all were finally arrested and deported to England, a Receiver being appointed to wind up the enemy estates.

An early advance into German territory along the rivers Benue and Cross met with failure, our troops in the north being driven back from Garua, a strong fortress, and in the south being overpowered by superior forces at Nsanakang, after inflicting very heavy loss on the Germans. However, a large expedition under Brigadier-General Dobell† compelled Duala, the chief town of the Cameroons, to surrender unconditionally on the 27th September, 1914. The expedition consisted of native troops from all of the British West African Colonies and French native troops. It included two battalions and a battery of the Nigeria Regiment, and a large number of civilians were attached as temporary officers and non-commissioned officers. Ships of the Royal Navy and of the Nigeria Marine co-operated with the troops. After the fall of Duala General Dobell's troops secured both lines of railway, but the heavy rains prevented a further advance till the end of 1915.

Early in 1915 Colonel (now Brigadier-General) Cunliffe, Commandant of the Nigeria Regiment, who had taken over command of the operations on the Nigerian border, had invested Garua. He was assisted by French troops (with

* Disbanded in 1918 and reconstituted as the Nigeria Volunteer Force.

† Now Major-General Sir Charles Dobell.

a gun) from the Chad district, and by a naval gun, the moral effect of which, and the constant advance of our trenches, so affected the native garrison that the German commander was compelled to surrender on 10th June, 1915. Leaving a small force to watch the German garrison at Mora, an almost impregnable mountain fortress, General Cunliffe's troops fought their way southwards to effect a junction with General Dobell's command, and a simultaneous advance was made by another column from the Cross River.

Towards the end of 1915 a general advance was made on Jaunde, the new German headquarters. General Cunliffe's troops from the north, General Dobell's from the west, and French and Belgian troops from the south-east converging on the town left the Germans no option but to evacuate it, and it was entered by our troops on the 1st January, 1916. The German troops retired towards Spanish Guinea, and in spite of a close pursuit succeeded in escaping into neutral territory, where they were disarmed. Mora, the last stronghold of the Germans, capitulated on the 18th February, 1916, and the conquest of the Cameroons was complete.

A provisional division of the country was arranged, the major portion being administered by the French, while the remainder, which includes Buea, the former German headquarters, and the port of Victoria, was handed over to the British and administered from Nigeria as "occupied territory" under German law.

In November, 1916, a contingent from the Nigeria Regiment proceeded to East Africa, under the command of Brigadier-General Cunliffe. It consisted of nearly 200 British and over 3,000 native ranks and later 330 British and 3,000 more natives were sent to re-inforce the contingent. The Nigerian troops took part in some of the severest fighting in East Africa and they suffered heavy casualties, but their gallantry in action and the uncomplaining way in which they bore the hardships of a particularly arduous campaign won for them the highest praise. Over 80 decorations were awarded to the British and about the same number to the native ranks. The contingent returned to Nigeria in March, 1918, and received an enthusiastic welcome. In addition to this about 4,000 carriers were recruited in Nigeria for service

in East Africa, and a number of men were also recruited for service with the Inland Water Transport in Mesopotamia. After the return of the contingent from East Africa it was re-organised as a Brigade for further service abroad and was about to proceed to Palestine when the armistice was signed. The Brigade was then demobilised and the Nigeria Regiment is now once again at its normal strength.

The enemy properties which had been vested in a Receiver were sold by auction in London at the end of 1916.

The general attitude of the native population of Nigeria since the beginning of the war has been one of loyalty and sympathy for the British. A few minor incidents have occurred for which the absence of troops and scarcity of Political Officers were mainly responsible, but the important chiefs throughout the country have given tangible proofs of their loyalty to the British Government, the Native Administrations of the Northern Provinces having given about £150,000 towards the expenses of the Cameroons and East African campaigns. In addition to this, private subscriptions to various war funds have been large, three aeroplanes have been provided and the inhabitants of Nigeria have given freely to the Red Cross and the Prince of Wales Funds in spite of the greatly increased cost of living.*

Despite the serious decrease of revenue caused by the war, by a resolution passed in the Nigerian Council on 29th December, 1915, Nigeria offered to assume, after the war, responsibility for a sum of £6,000,000 of the Imperial War Loan, and has given the services of a large number of civil officials who served with the Navy and on all the different fronts, in addition to the military officers and troops who served in the Cameroons and East Africa. In 1918 over 220 civil officers were seconded for Imperial service, chiefly under the Admiralty or War Office. These included Sir J. Eaglesome, K.C.M.G., attached to the Ministry of Munitions; Major-General A. S. Collard, C.B., C.V.O., formerly Director of Inland Waterways and Docks and now serving under the Admiralty; Brigadier-General R. H. W. Hughes, C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O.,

* Over £150,000 has been subscribed in Nigeria to various War Funds.

Director of Inland Water Transport, Mesopotamia; Brigadier-General A. S. Cooper, C.M.G., Director of Inland Waterways and Docks; and the late Brigadier-General S. C. Taylor, D.S.O. In addition to this there were over 200 vacancies in the service which it was impossible to fill.

The Nigeria Regiment, which took an important share in the conquest of the Cameroons and East Africa, forms part of the West African Frontier Force. It has grown out of the old Royal Niger Company Constabulary and the Forces of the old Lagos Colony and Niger Coast Protectorate. As soon as they had received their charter in 1886 the Royal Niger Company organised its constabulary, which at first consisted of five British and two native officers and about 400 rank and file, of whom more than half were Fantis (from the Gold Coast). In view of the critical situation that followed French encroachments on the territory of the Niger Company in 1894-97, the British Government decided to raise a local force, and Colonel (now Sir Frederick) Lugard was sent out to raise and command it. By the beginning of 1900 the force had become a thoroughly well organised and disciplined corps, which he called the West African Frontier Force, and in that year the greater part of it under Colonel (now General Sir James) Wilcocks took a very prominent part in the Ashanti campaign. At the end of 1901 all the colonial military forces in British West Africa were modelled on the same basis and under the same designation. The Northern Nigeria Regiment consisted of two batteries and two battalions, to which was added later a third, Mounted Infantry, battalion. At the same time the Lagos Constabulary became the Lagos Battalion, and the Niger Coast Protectorate Force, with a portion of the Royal Niger Company Constabulary, became the Southern Nigeria Regiment of the West African Frontier Force. On the amalgamation of Lagos and Southern Nigeria, the Lagos Battalion became the second battalion of the Southern Nigeria Regiment.

When Northern and Southern Nigeria were amalgamated on the 1st January, 1914, the two Regiments became one, which was designated the Nigeria Regiment.

Portions of the Regiment are continuously employed on active service. The more important campaigns in which it has been engaged are those in Ashanti, Cameroons, and

East Africa, Kano, Sokoto, Bornu, Aro, Benin and Egba. A number of the men wear the African General Service Medal for one or more of these campaigns. A large number of decorations for gallantry in the field were awarded to the men during the Cameroons and East African campaigns.

The officers and British non-commissioned officers are seconded from their British regiments for a period not exceeding five years.

CHAPTER XIX.

INFORMATION FOR NEWLY APPOINTED GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

The European officials in the service of Nigeria are divided into two classes. Those holding any of the following appointments are graded as second class; all others are first class:—

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT :—

Wharfingers.

NIGERIA REGIMENT :—

All Non-Commissioned Officers.

MARINE DEPARTMENT :—

Junior Engineers.

Boatswain and Beachmasters.

Senior Foremen,

Foremen.

Motor Mechanics.

Mates.

Technical Instructors (Instructors of Apprentices).

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT :—

Inspectors and Mechanicians.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT :—

Chief Foremen of Works.

Foremen of Works.

Foremen Carpenters.

Inspecting Foreman Platelayer.

Foremen Platelayers.

Chief Signal Foreman.

Signal Foremen.

Signal Fitters.

Senior Locomotive Foremen.

Locomotive Foremen.

Assistant Locomotive Foremen.

Inspecting Drivers.

Assistant Inspecting Drivers.

Locomotive Drivers.

Senior Workshop Artisans.

Workshop Artisans.

Assistant Warehouse Supervisors.

Traffic Inspectors.

Motor Mechanics.

District Station Masters.

European Guards.

Technical Instructor.

FORESTRY DEPARTMENT :—

European Foresters.

COLLIERY DEPARTMENT :—Under Managers.
Overmen.
Surface Foremen.
Colliery Engineer.
Mechanic.
Foreman Mechanic.**EDUCATION DEPARTMENTS :—**

Technical Instructors.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENTS :—British Non-Commissioned Officers.
European Male Nurse,
Confidential Clerk (Southern Provinces).
Confidential Clerk (Central).**POLICE DEPARTMENTS :—**

Superintendents.

PRISONS DEPARTMENTS :—Senior Superintendents,
Superintendents.**AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENTS :—**

Curators.

SANITARY DEPARTMENTS :—

Inspectors.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT :—3rd Grade Surveyors,
Office Superintendent,
Cartographer,
Printing Office Superintendent.**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENTS :—**Inspectors of Works.
Fitters,
Mill Foremen,
Mechanics,
Carpentry Instructor.
Foremen Plumbers,
Chief Pumpers,
Assistant Pumpers.**PRINTING DEPARTMENT :—**Senior Assistant Printers,
Assistant Printers,
Proof Reader.**MEDICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE :—**

Laboratory Attendant.

LAGOS HARBOUR WORKS :—

Mechanical Foremen, Quarry
Foremen, Inspectors of Works, etc.

MUNICIPAL BOARD :—

Foremen of Works.

The Administrative Service of Nigeria consists of all officers appointed to any of the classes or posts enumerated in the following list :—

STAFF APPOINTMENTS :—

Central Secretary,
1st Class Residents,
Secretary, Southern Provinces,
Secretary, Northern Provinces.

CLASS I :—

2nd Class Residents.

CLASS II :—

1st Class District Officers,
1st Assistant Secretaries,
Commissioner of Lands.

CLASS III :—

2nd Class District Officers,
2nd Assistant Secretaries,
Station Magistrates,
Assistant Commissioner of Lands (1st Grade).

CLASS IV :—

Assistant District Officers,
Junior Assistant Secretaries,
Assistant Commissioner of Lands (2nd Grade).

European Officers are selected by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and are appointed by the Governor on the conditions set out in Colonial Office pamphlet—Africa West 759 (which is sent to them on selection). First class officers are on probation for three years and second class officers for seven years from the date of first arrival in Nigeria. In certain cases officers are engaged for service in Nigeria by the Crown Agents for the Colonies (4, Millbank, London) and in such instances the officer is required to sign an agreement,* which is also signed by the Crown Agents on behalf of the Colonial Government.

Officers appointed to certain Departments (*e.g.*, Secretariat, Political and Administrative, and Treasury) may

* Not to be confused with the agreement which the newly appointed officer enters into to refund the cost of his passage to Nigeria if he relinquishes his appointment within three years, on other than medical grounds.

be required to attend the Tropical African Service Courses of instruction,* and to satisfy the examiner in certain subjects, before they proceed to Nigeria. It is usual for an officer to attend half the course prior to taking up his appointment and the second half during his first leave. Courses of instruction are also arranged for officers on leave in anthropology and entomology and in technical subjects connected with their work. A lodging allowance is paid to officers attending these courses provided a certificate is obtained.

The initial salary of a second class appointment is as a rule £250 per annum, rising by annual increments of £10 to £300 per annum. The initial salary of a first class post would probably be £300, rising by annual increments of £15 to £400 per annum. The next grade, which can only be reached by promotion, carries a salary of £400 rising to £500 by annual increments of £20. Increments are granted provided that the officer has performed his duties with "diligence and fidelity" during the past year, and, in certain cases mentioned below, that he has passed the prescribed language and other tests. There are of course certain posts to which a different grade of salary is attached, but the above-mentioned are the more usual. In the list of staff given in the Supplement, the salaries of all first class appointments can be seen.

To meet the increased cost of living a War Bonus to European Officers has been granted at the following rates:—

Salary not exceeding £500 p.a.	£120 p.a.
Salary exceeding £500 but not exceeding £600...	£100 p.a.
Salary exceeding £600 but not exceeding £700...	£80 p.a.
Salary exceeding £700	£60 p.a.

The above Bonus, which is payable whether an officer is on leave or not, is retrospective to the 1st January, 1917, and will be continued until six months after peace is restored. Its continuance thereafter, either at the same rates, or in modified form, until the cost of living has become fairly normal, will be considered. It is payable to all European Officials (including Officers and European Non-Commissioned Officers of the West African Frontier Force and Nursing Sisters). The above Bonus was

* Usually held at the Imperial Institute.

† Each half of the Course usually lasts about six weeks.

awarded as a result of a report made by a Special Commissioner (Sir A. Wood Renton) sent out to Nigeria by the Secretary of State towards the end of 1918. It replaces former and smaller scales of War Bonus, the inadequacy of which formed the subject of petitions to the Secretary of State.

Half salary is paid to a newly appointed officer from the date he embarks for Nigeria, or, in the case of an officer required to attend a course before appointment, from the date on which he first attends. Full salary is paid from the date of arrival in Nigeria. The salary of a second class officer is paid in Nigeria but an allotment, not exceeding one half of the salary, will be paid to any relative or banker, if an arrangement to that effect is made, before leaving England, with the Crown Agents, who will supply the necessary forms. The matter can be arranged after arrival in Nigeria, but in such case delay will be inevitable. A first class officer has the option of drawing his salary either wholly locally or wholly in England by payment through the Crown Agents to a banker or other agent. In the latter case he has the privilege of cashing his cheques (on his British bankers) through the local Treasury, to the extent each month of two-thirds of his monthly salary with a maximum of £25 a month. This arrangement is a great convenience to officers who are liable to be moved from one station to another. Before an officer sails for Nigeria he must inform the Crown Agents as to his wishes in the matter, and, if he desires his salary paid to an agent in England, must give the necessary authority.

Duty Pay (which is attached to most offices the initial salary of which is £400 or over), and all fees and allowances, must be drawn in Nigeria. Fees are drawn by some of the officers in the Customs and other departments. Travelling, transport and "bush" allowances are paid to certain officers to cover out-of-pocket expenses or in lieu of proper quarters.

Every officer is entitled to free furnished quarters, but, in certain stations, owing to their recent establishment or to their rapid growth in importance, adequate quarters do not exist for all, and officers are accommodated in temporary buildings. For this reason there is difficulty in providing quarters for all officers which

would be suitable for ladies, and the Government accordingly does not permit junior officers to bring their wives to Nigeria without special permission. In no case is this permission likely to be granted to a newly-appointed officer. Owing to the climate and the difficulty of procuring suitable food, the country is unsuited to European children.

Officers' quarters, although free of rent, are not free of rates and similar outgoings. A charge, which with care should not exceed ten shillings a month, is made for the use of electric light in such quarters as are provided with it.* Similarly, where water is laid on, a charge is made, which, in the case of a newly-appointed officer, would not exceed two pounds a year. Conservancy fees not exceeding two shillings a month are charged at most stations.

European officers appointed to the Administrative Service or the Education, Police, Forestry and Agricultural Departments are required to pass an examination in a native language before they are eligible for confirmation in their appointments or for increments to their salaries. The expenses of tuition and books are paid by the Government. An officer belonging to another department may, if the approval of the Government be obtained, sit for examination in a native language, and if he passes will receive a gratuity of £25.† All officers of the Nigeria Regiment, under field rank, are expected to pass a colloquial test in Hausa during their first year, if they are stationed in the Northern Provinces. The chief languages in which officers are required to qualify are Hausa, in the Northern Provinces, and Yoruba, Ibo, and Ibibio in the Southern Provinces.

Officers newly appointed to the Administrative Service (Class IV) are required to pass a local examination in law, the Colonial Regulations, and the Nigerian General Orders. Only a general knowledge of these is necessary, but an officer is required to pass the examination before the receipt of his third annual increment.

* Lagos only.

† A gratuity of £50 is paid to any officer who, having passed the examination mentioned above, passes another and harder examination in the same language

Any officer whose duties involve financial responsibility is required to furnish security through the Public Officers Guarantee Fund. The contribution of an officer appointed to a junior post would depend on the amount of his financial responsibility, but would not exceed £2 per annum and this contribution ceases after a certain number of years. When an officer dies, leaves the service (except by dismissal) or ceases to perform duties involving financial responsibility, a refund of his contributions to the fund is made, provided that the Government has no claim against him.

All civil officers joining the Nigerian service are required to contribute to the West African Widows and Orphans Pensions Scheme. The subscriptions are on the following scale:—

For an officer the maximum of whose scale of salary does not exceed £275 an annual subscription of £12,			
£300	”	”	£15,
£400	”	”	£18,
£500	”	”	£24,
£600	”	”	£30,

the annual contribution increasing by £5 for every further step of £100 in the salary scale.

An officer may, if he wishes to do so, make an additional annual contribution of one-half of the contribution prescribed. He must notify the Crown Agents of the date of his birth and, if he is a married man, of the dates of his marriage and of the births of his wife and children (if any). On an officer's death a pension is paid to his widow, or, if he is a widower, to his children; if males, up to the age of eighteen years, and if females and unmarried, up to the age of twenty-one. If a contributor retires from the Service or dies as a bachelor one-half of the contributions paid by him to the Scheme is returned to him or to his legal representatives. The pension of an officer's widow or children is based on the ages of the officer and his wife at the time of marriage, and the amount of the contributions paid by him while a bachelor.* A pamphlet giving details of the Scheme is generally sent to each newly-appointed officer, and the

* As an example, let us suppose that a bachelor joins the Scheme at the age of twenty-six paying an annual contribution of £18 per annum, and that when he is thirty years of age he marries, his wife being then twenty-five years of age; the pension to which his widow would be entitled on his death would be about £98 per annum

Scheme is set out in full in the Widows and Orphans Pensions Ordinance (No. 3 of 1915). As provision for an officer's family the Scheme offers better terms than could be obtained from any of the British insurance companies, most of which make a charge of three per cent. on the value of the policy, additional to the ordinary premium, in consideration of the extra risk involved by residence in West Africa.

• An officer who is invalided after he has completed seven years' service in Nigeria, or an officer who exercises his option of retiring after eighteen years' service, receives a pension equal to as many fortieths of his average salary for the last three years as he has completed years of service.* The rental value of his free quarters is added to his salary for the purpose of this calculation. Special pension privileges are given to professional men. Medical officers are allowed, if they wish, to retire after nine years' service, receiving a gratuity of £1,000, or after twelve years receiving a gratuity of £1,250 in lieu of pension rights. In the event of a Medical Officer dying after completing either of these periods of service, the amount is paid to his estate. Officers invalided from the service before the expiration of seven years are not entitled to pension, but may, if their service has been satisfactory, receive a gratuity. Officers holding pensionable posts in the Imperial or some other Colonial civil service, if transferred to Nigeria, are entitled to pension after a year's service if their aggregate service amounts to seven years. Officers on agreement are not pensionable, nor are officers who have not been confirmed in their appointments.

An officer in normal circumstances is required to serve in Nigeria for a "tour" of twelve months before he is entitled to leave of absence. At the end of that time if the exigences of the service permit he is allowed to proceed on leave, which, provided he is returning to Nigeria for further service, consists of four clear months[†] in England and of the time occupied by the voyages from and to Nigeria. The passages of all officers proceeding to Nigeria to take up their appointments[‡] or proceeding on

* In certain cases the amount of pension is based on the actual salary drawn at the time of retirement.

† Two months vacation leave and two months "return" leave.

‡ If an officer relinquishes his appointment, on other than medical grounds, within three years of his arrival in Nigeria, he is required to refund the cost of his outward passage.

or returning from leave are paid by the Government, first class officers receiving a first class passage and second class officers a second class passage. During the period of his leave an officer receives full salary, and if he has not completed the prescribed courses of instruction he may be required to do so. An officer may be required by the Secretary of State to discharge any duty during his leave of absence. Should an officer be required to remain in Nigeria for more than twelve months he receives in addition to his leave of ten days in respect of each complete month of his "tour" in excess of the first twelve months. Similarly, if an officer proceeds on leave or is invalided before he has completed a year's residential service he receives (provided he is returning to Nigeria) ten days leave for each completed month of residence. Any leave in excess of that earned by residential service is granted without pay or, if granted on medical grounds, on half-pay, up to four months provided that certain regulations are observed. Officers in the Political or Police Departments of the Northern Provinces may be required to serve a full year in the provinces to which they are posted before being granted leave but, in such cases, leave is computed according to the dates of arrival in and departure from Nigeria, the time spent in travelling to and from their provinces being reckoned as residential service. When special leave is granted before the expiration of the usual twelve months' service (on other than medical grounds) the officer's passage is not paid, and he receives no pay during his absence from Nigeria, unless he has completed six months' residential service, when he may be granted half-pay.

A Nigeria Branch of the *Association of European Civil Servants of West Africa* has recently been formed, of which all European civil servants in Nigeria are eligible for membership. The object of the Association is to provide European Government Officials in the West African Colonies, as a body, with a means of approaching Government in a constitutional manner, and to enable Government to ascertain the representative opinion of officials with regard to matters affecting the service generally. For the present the subscription is £1 per annum. The address of the Secretary is Post Office Box No. 330, Lagos.

The question of the outfit which it is advisable for an officer to take to Nigeria is a very difficult one, as so much depends on where the officer is to be stationed, on whether he will be required to do much travelling, and on the social and sporting inclinations of the individual himself. The Colonial Office will, if requested, give to the newly-appointed officer the name and address of any member of his future department who may be on leave in England at the time. Valuable advice can thus be obtained from one possessing experience of the life and conditions to be expected. Stores can of course be purchased in most of the large towns, but they are not so well packed as in England, and are more expensive. The possession of a quantity of stores is at times a nuisance, but to be without the necessaries and even the comforts of life is certain to reduce a man's powers to withstand the effects of a tropical climate. In the West African Pocket Book, which is sent to every newly-appointed officer, a list of necessary outfit is given.

Fresh food can be got practically throughout the country; chickens are plentiful, but in some parts eggs are difficult to obtain; fruit and vegetables can be got fairly easily, except in the Northern Provinces where fruit is very scarce.

Good servants are rare in Nigeria, and wages are high when the quantity and quality of the work paid for is considered. A cook's wages range from £2 to £4 a month, a "steward's" from £1 to £2 10s. a month, and a "pantry boy's" from 8s. to 16s. a month. "Horse boys," gardeners and "ricksha boys" receive from £1 to £1 10s. a month each.

The cost of living varies greatly according to where an officer is stationed. In the large towns, and especially in Lagos, living is expensive, but in "the bush" it is comparatively cheap.

In consideration of an annual contribution the Government of Nigeria has the right of nominating selected children of officers who have been in the service of Nigeria to "foundationerships" tenable at Christ's Hospital. One child between the ages of 9 and 11 can be nominated every three years. In addition to the

children nominated for presentation, the Nigerian Government may nominate one child (under 13 years of age), about once in two years, to compete at an examination for "foundationerships" under the same conditions. In considering applications claims for nominations are considered in the following order:—

- 1st. Children of officers who have died in the service of Nigeria.
- 2nd. Children of officers who have died after leaving that service.
- 3rd. Children of officers who have been invalided from the service on small pensions or gratuities.
- 4th. Children of officers retired on pension in the ordinary course.
- 5th. Children of officers who are still in the service of Nigeria.

No child can be presented unless the parent or parents are in actual need of assistance for the education of their children. Applications should be addressed to the Central Secretary, and the Government has requested that anyone who knows of any deserving case (whether the child concerned is a boy or a girl) should bring it forward for consideration.

CHAPTER XX.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Publications.—The following publications are issued by the Nigerian Government :—

The Nigeria Gazette, issued every Thursday under the supervision of the Central Secretary; annual subscription payable to Government Printer, Lagos, £2.

The Trade Supplement to the Nigeria Gazette, issued on the last Thursday of every month. Annual subscription payable to Comptroller of Customs, Lagos, £1; advertisements are accepted at the discretion of the Comptroller of Customs at £6 6s. for a full page and £3 3s. for a half page for a half year.

The Blue Book, issued annually about July; price 5s., payable to Government Printer, Lagos.

Annual Departmental Reports (Agriculture, Education, Forestry, Judicial, Marine, Mines, Police, Posts and Telegraphs, Prisons, Public Works, Surveys, and the Treasury Financial Report) at various prices; inquiries to be made of Central Secretary, Lagos.

The Staff List, issued annually, for official use only.

The Statistical Abstract, issued annually in March or April; containing a report on and statistics of the trade of Nigeria; price £1, payable to Comptroller of Customs, Lagos.

The Tariff of the Nigerian Railway, price 2s. 6d., payable to the Chief Accountant, Nigerian Railway, Ebute Metta.

Tide Tables for the Port of Lagos, issued annually; price 1s. 6d., payable to the Chief Accountant, Nigerian Marine, Lagos.

There are also available for purchase :—

The Orders in Council, Regulations, Rules, Bye Laws and Notices under Ordinances of the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria in force on the 2nd May, 1918, compiled in one volume, by R. M. Combé, Esq., B.A. (then) Attorney-General. Price 20s., payable to the Government Printer, Lagos.

Nigeria Law Reports, Volumes I and II, price 10s. 6d. each volume, payable to the Government Printer, Lagos.

The Trade and Customs Laws and Regulations, in one volume; price 12s. 6d., payable to the Comptroller of Customs, Lagos.

The Reports on the Nigeria Blue Book (Annual) are sold by His Majesty's Stationery Office, London. The latest issued is that for 1916. (Price 3d.)

The Colonial Office List (Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., price 15s.) is issued annually and contains short historical and statistical information regarding all the Colonies, including Nigeria.

The following newspapers published in England deal with subjects affecting West Africa:—

The African World, edited by Leo Weinthal and published every Saturday at 801, Salisbury House, London Wall, London, E.C.; annual subscription, in the United Kingdom, £1 10s.; abroad £2, post free.

West Africa, edited by A. Cartwright and published every Saturday at Temple Bar House, 28, Fleet Street, London, E.C. 4; annual subscription, £1 8s. 6d., post free.

The following newspapers are published in Nigeria:—

The Nigerian Pioneer, edited by K. Ajasa and published in Lagos every Friday; annual subscription, 30s. 4d., post free. (26s. in Lagos).

The Lagos Weekly Record, edited by T. H. Jackson and published in Lagos every Saturday; annual subscription, 28s., post free. (26s. in Lagos).

The Times of Nigeria, edited by J. Bright Davies, and published in Lagos every Tuesday; annual subscription, 15s. post free. (13s. in Lagos).†

The Lagos Standard, edited by J. A. White, and published in Lagos every Wednesday; annual subscription, 27s. 6d. post free.

In Leisure Hours, published by the local authorities of the Church Missionary Society in Lagos every month; annual subscription, 1s; post free 1s. 6d.

The African Hope, edited by the Revd. G. A. Oke, and published in Lagos every month; annual subscription, 1s; post free 1s. 6d.

Advertisements are accepted in the Trade Supplement to the Nigeria Gazette, The African World, West Africa, The Nigerian Pioneer, The Lagos Weekly Record, The Lagos Standard and The Times of Nigeria.

Reuter's Telegrams, which are received daily in Lagos by cable, are printed at the Government Press; annual subscription, payable to the Government Printer, Lagos, £4.

The Survey Department has surveyed a great deal of the country and several maps have been published. Applications for maps should be made to the Surveyor-General, Lagos. The fees to be charged by the Survey Department or by licensed surveyors are laid down by Regulations No. 62 of 1918.

† No issue since November, 1918.

A Geological Survey of Nigeria has recently been commenced.

Departmental Information.—The Central Secretary, Lagos, is the officer through whom the Government should be addressed on general subjects or on matters relating to any of the Central Departments.* The Secretary to the Southern Provinces and Colony, Lagos, and the Secretary, Northern Provinces, Kaduna, should be addressed on matters relating to native affairs or to any of the Departments under their control.

The Audit Department of Nigeria is a branch of the Colonial Audit Department which, under a Director of Colonial Audit, has its headquarters in London (58, Victoria Street, London, S.W.)

The Marine Department is responsible for the maintenance of the waterways and the running of the Government craft. Most of the Executive officers are members of the Royal Naval Reserve.

There is a Colonial Church in Lagos for the use of Europeans, the Chaplain of which is paid from Government Funds.

The Government Printing Office, Lagos, contains good modern machinery, worked by electricity from the electric light and power station.

The Director of Railways and Works advises the Governor on any public works and railways, and he is especially responsible for new railway construction in Nigeria, and exercises a general control over them. The General Manager of the Nigerian Railway and the Directors of Public Works, Southern and Northern Provinces, have the immediate control of their Departments under him.

Foreign Consuls.—The Consuls of foreign countries resident in Nigeria are :—

Belgium	...	...	...	R. Little.
France	...	...	...	E. Deresse.

Cold Storage.—Provisions can be obtained from the Cold Storage Depôts at Lagos, Calabar, Opobo and Port Harcourt.

* Judicial, Legal, Treasury, Audit, Nigeria Regiment, Railways Colliery, Surveys and Posts and Telegraphs.

Ice is obtainable in Lagos, Calabar, Opobo, Port Harcourt, Kaduna and Lokoja.

Hotels.—Accommodation can be obtained at Jones' Hotel and the Colonial Hotel in Lagos, and there is a hotel at Kano.

Clubs and Games.—At Lagos and at several of the stations in the Northern Provinces Polo is played. Ponies cost from £8 to £15, and the cost of keeping one should not exceed £2 a month. Lawn Tennis and Golf Clubs exist at most of the large stations. There are very few grass courts in Nigeria except at Lagos.

Slavery.—In the Colony and in the Southern Provinces any form of slavery is illegal, but in the Northern Provinces the position is somewhat different, for although slave dealing is against the law and the legal status of slavery is abolished, yet the holding of slaves is not an offence. The law provides, however, that all persons born in or brought within the Northern Provinces after the 31st March, 1901, should be free. It is moreover a matter of comparative ease for a slave to obtain his freedom and a large number are annually freed by the British and Native Courts.

The suppression of slave dealing, with its attendant horrors, has been rigorously pursued by the Government and such traffic as now exists is carried out secretly. This is almost entirely confined to the kidnapping of children.

In the Nigerian Civil Service, as in the other West African Colonies, the European and Native staffs are distinct. Particulars of the European Staff are given in Chapter XIX. The Native Staff is graded as follows:—

Chief Clerks	£252 to £300 by £12 per annum.
Assistant Chief Clerks	£162 to £240 by £12
1st Class Clerks	£96 to £150 by £6
2nd Class Clerks	£60 to £90 by £6
3rd Class Clerks	£24 to £54 by £6

There are also certain East and West Indians who are engaged on special terms for the subordinate staff.

To meet the increased cost of living the Secretary of State for the Colonies has approved of the payment, as from the 1st January, 1917, to members of the native staff of a War Bonus, on the actual salaries drawn by them, at the following rates:—

Salaries not exceeding £152 per annum	...	...	20%
Salaries exceeding £152 but not exceeding £210 per annum	...	...	15%
Salaries exceeding £210 per annum	...	...	12½%

This bonus, which is of a temporary and non-pensionable character, is payable whether a clerk is on duty or on leave.

CHAPTER XXI.

OTHER WEST AFRICAN COUNTRIES, AND INSTITUTIONS IN ENGLAND CONNECTED WITH NIGERIA.

The other British Dependencies on the West Coast of Africa are the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and the Gambia.*

The Gold Coast, with Ashanti and the protected Northern Territories, has an area of about 80,000 square miles and a population of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions. The Revenue in 1918 was £1,298,674 and the Expenditure £1,369,486; the public debt at the end of 1918 amounted to £3,100,986. The annual trade is valued at rather more than £6,000,000. The chief exports are cocoa, gold, palm kernels and oil, and kola nuts; the last named is exported largely to Nigeria. There is a railway from Seccondee (on the Coast) to Coomassie, the chief town in Ashanti (168 miles, gauge 3' 6"). There is also a line being constructed from Accra (the seat of Government, situated on the coast) which has been completed as far as Tafo (65 miles, gauge 3' 6"). There are no good harbours.

The Colony and Protectorate of *Sierra Leone* is 31,000 square miles in extent, and has a population of rather less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions. The Revenue in 1917 was £546,449 and the Expenditure £512,844. The public debt at the end of 1917 amounted to £1,628,265. The annual trade is valued at about £3,115,000. The principal exports are palm kernels and oil, benneseed, and ground nuts. There is a railway from Freetown (the capital) to a station close to the eastern frontier (227 miles, gauge 2' 6"). Freetown, which is a naval station and has an Imperial garrison, is situated on the estuary of the Sierra Leone or Rokelle river and possesses a fine harbour; it is an important coaling station.

The Colony and Protectorate of *The Gambia*, which is a narrow strip of territory lying along both banks of the River of that name, has an area of about 4,000 square

* See Supplement for names of Governors and chief officials.

miles and a population of about 152,000. The Revenue in 1916 was £103,075 and the Expenditure £83,218. There is no public debt. The value of the total trade in 1916 was £1,590,000, the chief export being ground nuts. The chief town is Bathurst.

The former German possessions in West Africa were Togoland and the Cameroons (Kamerun). Both of these countries have been conquered and divided by the British and French, and are being governed provisionally by them, as "occupied territory," the British sphere of Togoland being administered from the Gold Coast and that of the Cameroons from Nigeria.

Togoland had an approximate area of 33,000 square miles and a population of about one million. The capital was Lome (on the coast), and railways ran from there inland and along the coast. The chief exports are palm kernels and palm oil.

The Cameroons had an area of about 191,000 square miles and a population of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions. The chief town is Duala, but the seat of Government was at Buea (on the slopes of the Cameroons Mountain). Railways run from Duala (situated on a navigable river) northwards to Nkongsamba and eastwards to Eseké. The chief exports are palm oil and cocoa.

The French possessions in West Africa are more extensive than those of any other Power, and include Senegal, French Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Dahomey, French Congo, and the immense territories of the French Sudan and Central Africa. The total area of these countries is probably not much less than two million square miles. The chief sea coast towns are St. Louis and Dakar (the Headquarters of the Governor-General of French West Africa) in Senegal, Konakry in French Guinea, Grand Bassam on the Ivory Coast, Kotonu in Dahomey, and Loango in French Congo. The most important inland town is Timbuktu, which is situated on the Niger. There are short railways running inland from the coast of each of these French Colonies, and a line connects the navigable reaches of the Senegal and Niger.

The Spanish possessions in West Africa include Spanish Guinea or Rio Muni, and the Island of Fernando Po in the Gulf of Guinea. The former is of little importance,

although it has an area of 9,000 square miles. Fernando Po has an area of about 800 square miles and a population of 30,000. The only town is Santa Isabel on the north coast.

The Portuguese possessions in West Africa include Portuguese Guinea, Angola, the islands of St. Thomas and Principe in the Gulf of Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands off the west coast of Africa. Angola is 467,000 square miles in extent and has a population of about 2,000,000. The chief town is St. Paulo de Loanda.

The Belgian Congo has an area of about 800,000 square miles and a population of about 15 millions. The chief town is Boma.

Liberia is an independent negro republic, with an estimated area of about 40,000 square miles, and an estimated population of two millions. The capital is Monrovia.

Secretary of State for the Colonies.—Since 1854 the affairs of the British Colonies have been in the charge of a separate Secretary of State, who in the case of most of the Crown Colonies exercises an absolute control. The following have held this important post within recent years:—

- 1895 The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P.
- 1903 The Right Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, K.C., M.P.
- 1905 The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
- 1908 The Earl of Crewe, K.G.
- 1910 The Right Hon. Lewis Harcourt, M.P.
- 1915 The Right Hon. A. Bonar Law, M.P.
- 1916 The Right Hon. Walter H. Long, M.P.
- 1919 The Right Hon. Viscount Milner, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

The present Parliamentary Under-Secretary is W. A. S. Hewins, Esq., M.P., Sir G. V. Fiddes, G.C.M.G., C.B., being the Permanent Under-Secretary.

Sir H. J. Read, K.C.M.G., C.B., and G. E. A. Grindle, Esq., C.M.G., are the Assistant Under Secretaries of State at present in charge of the Crown Colonies Division of the Colonial Office, the Principal Clerk in charge of the Nigeria Department being C. Strachey, Esq. A Staff Officer is attached to the Colonial Office for work in connection with the affairs of the West African Frontier Force, and a Medical Officer is also seconded in connection with Medical affairs. The Colonial Office is situated in Downing Street.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4 Millbank, London, S.W. 1, act, under the supervision of the Secretary of State, as commercial and financial agents in the United Kingdom for the Crown Colonies. All orders for stores and materials required for the Government of Nigeria must, by Colonial Regulations, be placed through the Crown Agents, who also engage certain officers for services in Nigeria. A charge is made for services rendered to the Colonies from which the office expenses are defrayed. The present Crown Agents are Major Sir M. A. Cameron, K.C.M.G., and Sir W. H. Mercer, K.C.M.G.

The Imperial Institute, South Kensington, exists for the exhibition of the natural products of the Colonies and for the collection and dissemination of information relating to them. Nigeria is represented by numerous exhibits, and a great deal of research work is carried on in the laboratories of the Institute on behalf of Nigeria. At the Institute are given the courses in Accounting, Law, Tropical Hygiene, and Tropical Economic Products (The Tropical African Services Course) which certain officers are required to attend.*

The Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew serve to a large extent as an advanced horticultural school at which Colonial flora are studied and gardeners are trained for the Colonial service.

The London School of Tropical Medicine, Connaught Road, Albert Dock, E., and *The Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine* were both founded in 1899 to give instruction to Medical Officers proceeding to the Tropics, and for research work connected with tropical disease, hygiene, sanitation, etc.

The Tropical Diseases Bureau, established at the Imperial Institute, exists for the collection and general distribution of information with regard to Tropical diseases.

The Colonial Nursing Association recommends nurses for service in the Colonies. The office of the Secretary is at the Imperial Institute.

* See page 112.

The Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C., provides a place of meeting for those interested in Colonial affairs. The correspondence of Fellows may be addressed to the care of the Institute, and books may be borrowed from the Library which contains a large number of volumes relating chiefly to the Colonies. A non-resident Fellow (*i.e.* one who has his permanent home outside the United Kingdom) pays an entrance fee of £1 1s. and an annual subscription of £1 1s., or the subscription can be compounded for by a payment of £10. The monthly journal *United Empire* is forwarded to all Fellows free of charge. The Honorary Corresponding Secretaries in Nigeria are:— J. M. M. Dunlop, Esq., Lagos; A. R. Canning, Esq., Naraguta; L. W. La Chard, Esq., and R. G. S. Miller, Esq.

APPENDICES.

Alfred G. ...

APPENDIX I.

Extract from Census Report of Southern Nigeria,*
1911.

GENERAL.

The total population returned for the whole colony and protectorate of Southern Nigeria was, after adjustment, slightly over seven and three-quarter millions, viz., 7,858,689.

This total includes 2,116 military and 3,673 shipping population. As the area over all is 79,880 square miles, the average density works out at slightly under 100 inhabitants per square mile, viz., 98·37.

Whilst a house-to-house enumeration was made in the ports and at a number of places up-country, this plan was not feasible in most of the outside districts, and in such cases estimates based upon the best available data had to be prepared by the district commissioners. These estimates were compared at headquarters with calculations made two or three years ago, and, where doubtful, the figures were questioned and revised, allowance being made for the much closer knowledge of some parts of the country now as compared with the time when the previous estimates were made, and for alterations in district boundaries. In only one instance (Lagos District outside the municipal area) was an original 1911 estimate increased at the chief census office, but reductions were made in the cases of Ibadan, Oshogbo, Onitsha, Abakaliki, Bende and Owerri.

* From a report by C. A. Birtwistle Esq., Superintendent of census

Races.

Of the grand total referred to above (viz., 7,858,689) only 2,940 were non-natives of West Africa, this number comprising 2,354 Europeans (of whom 706 were on ocean cargo and passenger steamers on census day, the 3rd of April), 99 Asiatics, and 487 coloured non-West Africans—chiefly negroes born in the Brazils and West Indies, the majority of whom were residing in Lagos town.

With reference to the European population, it will be noted that, after deducting those who were on ocean boats, the nett number properly engaged in Southern Nigeria was 1,648 of all classes, this total including those employed on the local bar and river steamers. The sex and race classification of the Europeans who were actually connected with the colony and protectorate in April, 1911, was as follows:—

Males	1,526		
Females	122	=	1,648
<hr/>						
British	1,383		} Exclusive of those on ocean boats.
Germans	...	...	...	168	
French	...	...	...	43	
Italians	...	...	...	19	
Austrians	...	...	...	6	
Greeks	...	...	...	6	
Swiss	...	...	...	6	
Dutch	...	...	...	5	
Spaniards	...	...	...	5	
Miscellaneous	7	=	1,648

With the exception of one child and two young persons, all were adults; 630 of the Europeans were in the government service, 798 connected with commerce, 191 missionaries, 28 married ladies (exclusive of missionaries) and 1 child.

Concerning the Asiatics, 4 were adult Chinamen, 4 adult male East Indians, 1 Caucasian, and 90 Syrians, these latter comprising 53 males and 37 females. Amongst the Syrians were 9 infants, 9 children, 8 young persons, and 64 adults. With the exception of one Chinaman employed by the Marine department at Calabar, the whole of the working Asiatics were traders,

Distribution.

The tables on page 118 show at a glance the native population in each of the fifty administrative districts* of Southern Nigeria, and also the area of each district and the density of inhabitants per square mile.

It will be seen that the most densely populated districts are Ikot-Ekpene, Owerri, and Awka, which average 436, 368, and 371 inhabitants respectively per square mile. As a striking contrast to these figures the Oban District shows an average population of under 4 per square mile.

Principal Towns.

All the largest towns of over 50,000 people are in the Western Province, † Ibadan standing out very prominently with a population of 175,000 (revised and materially reduced estimate).

Incidentally it may be here remarked that almost one-half the total population in the Western Province is registered in the twenty largest towns, viz., Ibadan, Ogbomoshó, Lagos, Iwo, Oshogbo, Abeokuta, Idanre, Oyo, Ado-Ewi, Akure, Ikerre, Ife, Ikirun, Efon, Iseyin, Shaki, Ede, Ondo, Ijebu-Ode, and Ila. These towns together total to 967,000 and are equal to 45 per cent. of the population of the whole province.

In the rest of the country the proportion of very large towns of 20,000 and over is not nearly so pronounced. At the same time, the 40 largest towns are returned as having a population of about 750,000 between them. It is of interest to note that in the Ikot-Ekpene District, where the population is denser than in any other district in the colony and protectorate, no fewer than 290 towns and villages are returned to make up the total population of 198,796, this equalling an average of 685 per township.

* The districts have since been re-arranged.

† Corresponding roughly to the present Colony and the Provinces of Abeokuta Oyo and Ondo

Tribes and Languages.

A summary of the various tribes and languages in each province shows that the predominant tribes are the Ibos and the Yorubas, who together, and allowing for minor branches of the former tribe described separately in the summary, account for about two-thirds of the total population in the whole colony and protectorate. Roughly speaking, it may be said that of the $7\frac{3}{4}$ millions inhabitants of Southern Nigeria 3 millions are Ibos and 2 millions Yorubas, this proportion also approximately representing the number speaking the respective languages Ibo and Yoruba or dialects of them.

Next in numerical order to the two main tribes already referred to come:—

Ibibios	...	210,000	Efiks	...	62,000	Ikwes	...	30,000
Sobos	...	209,000	Okpotos	...	60,000	Igaras	...	29,000
Ezzas	...	180,000	Ekets	...	60,000	Abuas	...	26,000
Ezzis	...	140,000	Igabos	...	56,000	Yalas	...	26,000
Anangs	...	119,300	Ikonors	...	50,000	Etchis	...	25,000
Ishans	...	114,000	Kukurukus	...	50,000	Orons	...	25,000
Munshis	...	97,000	Ngbos	...	50,000	Ekoiis	...	24,000
Kwales	...	97,000	Jekris	...	35,000	Akons	...	22,000
Ijaws	...	93,000	Nsokpongs	...	33,000	Yakoras	...	22,000
Kwas	...	90,000	Ekpaffias	...	33,000	Abos	...	21,000
Ogonis	...	78,000	Okobos	...	32,000	New Calabars	...	20,000
Binis	...	75,000	Ogbayons	...	31,000			
Ikas	...	74,000	Bokis	...	31,000			

and a large number of minor tribes.

There is a very marked difference between the general conditions in the Western Province, where for all practical purposes only one language (Yoruba) is spoken, and the rest of the country where there are an extraordinary number of different peoples and tongues. According to the returns received there are, outside of the Western Province, no fewer than 105 tribes and 75 languages. Doubtless several of the tribes and languages in both provinces are offshoots or dialects, but, even allowing for this, it would appear that there was a remarkable

diversity, and the difficulties of administering tracts of country where so many different languages are spoken must be very much greater than is experienced in this respect in the Western Province.

Sex.

From the percentages rendered by the district commissioners, it is to be noted that there is on the average a preponderance of females in the colony and protectorate, the ratio over all being 46 per cent. males and 54 per cent. females, or, say, roughly, 9 males to 11 females. In referring to these particular statistics, it should be pointed out that the percentages are in many instances based upon estimates made by the officers up-country and not, as a general rule, upon actual house-to-house counting. At the same time it is to be observed that the sex returns of the officers concerned are, with a few exceptions, not very dissimilar.

Taking the ports alone, it is found, not unnaturally, that the proportion of males and females are reversed, the former being in a pronounced majority. Thus, in the eleven principal ports, where an actual house-to-house enumeration was made, we find that there were 57·6 per cent. males and 42·4 per cent. females. This difference between the average for the whole of the colony and protectorate and the ports alone may be accounted for by the large numbers of Kroo and other labourers employed on the seaboard by the merchants, steamship owners, and government departments, and also, especially in Lagos, by a very considerable number of up-country male traders in the towns unaccompanied by their wives.

Religion.

Excepting in the ports, no attempt was made to schedule the religious beliefs of the natives. Although there are very appreciable numbers of Mohammedans, especially in the Western Province—as witness 49 per cent. of the total inhabitants of Lagos town—and a large number of Christians, there is little doubt as to the pagan population in the whole of the colony and protectorate exceeding three-quarters of the total.

NATIVE POPULATION.

Province.	District.	Population.	Area in square miles.	Average density per square mile.
WESTERN	Badagri	91,113	1,167	78·07
	Egba	264,723	1,869	141·63
	Epe	45,255	1,720	26·31
	Ibadan	341,875	3,192	107·10
	Ijebu-Ode	131,326	1,467	89·52
	Ikorodu	75,734	572	132·40
	Ilesha	339,289	2,961	114·46
	Lagos	102,190	547	186·82
	Meko	6,959	1,390	5·00
	Ondo	164,558	3,121	52·72
Oshogbo (Sub District)	370,878	2,568	144·42	
Oyo	217,583	8,023	27·11	
	Total	2,151,483	28,600	75·23
CENTRAL	Abo	101,647	1,584	64·17
	Agbor	74,997	465	161·28
	Asaba	200,262	822	243·63
	Awka	252,057	678	371·77
	Benin	84,340	3,732	22·48
	Forcados	37,179	925	40·18
	Idah	49,259	1,727	28·52
	Ifon	78,680	1,761	44·68
	Ishan	125,340	1,629	76·94
	Kwale	135,000	657	205·48
	Onitsha	399,916	1,441	277·53
	Okwoga	183,359	2,576	71·18
	Sapele	85,654	1,840	46·55
Udi	458,368	1,537	298·22	
Warri	141,614	1,276	110·98	
	Total	2,407,664	22,670	106·20
EASTERN	Aba	157,641	827	190·61
	Abak	27,275	263	103·70
	Abakaliki	399,995	1,774	225·47
	Afikpo	181,512	1,159	156·61
	Ahoada	98,339	697	141·08
	Aro-Chuku	18,088	421	42·96
	Bende	349,997	1,045	334·92
	Bonny	14,268	301	47·40
	Brass	90,171	3,790	23·79
	Calabar	57,544	1,217	47·28
	Degema	127,237	2,263	56·22
	Eket	183,987	690	266·64
	Ikom	68,172	1,776	38·38
	Ikot-Ekpene	198,787	455	436·89
	Itu (Sub District)	27,341	124	220·49
	Oban	5,837	1,710	3·41
	Obubra	96,168	960	100·17
	Obudu	84,661	3,211	26·36
	Ogoja	230,572	2,430	94·88
	Okigwi	123,594	919	134·48
Onobo	199,432	945	211·03	
Owerri	399,984	1,085	368·64	
Uyo	156,000	548	284·67	
	Total	3,296,602	28,610	115·22
Total of three provinces		7,855,749 ^a	79,880	98·34

^a In addition to the natives of Southern Nigeria these figures include other West Africans, such as Hausas, Kroomen, Liberians, and people from Sierra Leone, Togoland, and the Gold Coast.

TOTAL INCLUSIVE POPULATION.

Natives of West Africa.	Europeans. (Exclusive of those on ocean steamers).	Europeans on ocean steamers.	Other non-West Africans.	Asiatics.
7,855,749	1,648	706	487	99
7,858,689				

LAGOS MUNICIPAL AREA.*

The Lagos municipal area comprises the island of Lagos, Iddo Island, Ebute-Metta and Apapa on the mainland, and Victoria (the beach). Including the outskirts within the municipal boundary, the total area may be stated as approximately 18 square miles. Omitting the outskirts, the extent of the towns proper is about 2 square miles.

The total population registered for the whole area (including 1,067 shipping and 451 military population) was 73,766, made up as follows:—

Census Division.	Total population all classes.	Natives of West Africa.	Europeans.	Asiatics.	Other non-West Africans.
Lagos town west of McGregor canal. } A B C D	16,927	16,753	116	27	31
	15,665	15,646	8	10	7
	14,644	14,310	120	5	209
	9,417	9,200	101	...	116
Total, Lagos town...	56,653	55,903	345	42	363
Ikoyi road, barracks and Ikoyi... ..	1,749	1,744	...	...	5
Beach and beach road ...	793	782	8	...	3
Iddo Island	456	451	4	...	1
Apapa waterside	533	510	23	...	...
Do. outskirts	398	398	...	...	...
Ebute-Metta and Yaba...	9,129	9,015	73	1	40
Outskirts Ebute-Metta...	1,629	1,629	...	...	...
Steamers in harbour† ...	912	802	110	...	...
Steamers in roads	155	110	45	...	...
Canoes and lagoonside ...	1,359	1,359	...	...	...
	73,766	72,703	†608	43	412

* Now the Township of Lagos.

† Including one ocean cargo boat.

‡ 72 Europeans on ocean boats

The numbers shown above were, of course, those actually registered on the schedules, which in the majority of cases were filled in by enumerators on behalf of illiterate people, many of whom were unduly suspicious. It is not improbable that an appreciable number of such persons were omitted from the declarations made by the heads of the families, who, notwithstanding the official assurances given to the contrary, could not disassociate the idea of subsequent taxation from the census.

Mention should also be made of the fact that the market people were away at Ejinrin on April 3rd, and consequently they were not included in the total. The number of these particular Lagos traders, according to a count made at the market by the district commissioner of Epe, may be stated as about 1,400 (say 400 men, 700 women, 300 young persons and children). As a set-off against these absentees, however, there were a larger number of up-country caravan traders in town at the time the census was taken than was the case in the later months of the year.

It is of interest to recall here the figures of the 1901 census of Lagos and Ebute-Metta, when the total population then registered was 41,847 only. Allowing for the extension of the 1911 census area, as now included within the municipal boundary, but which was not taken at the 1901 census, it may be stated that the increase of population in Lagos and Ebute-Metta during the last ten years has been about 70 per cent.

Races.

It will be noted from the preceding table that only 1,063 persons were non-natives of West Africa, viz. :—

- 608 Europeans, including 72 on ocean boats and 83 on local craft,
- 43 Asiatics, and
- 412 other non-West Africans (coloured peoples—chiefly “ Brazilians ”) and West Indians.

The Europeans comprised :—

- 484 British, including 55 on ocean boats,
- 73 Germans, including 5 on ocean boats,
- 21 French,
- 5 Spaniards,
- 4 Swiss,
- 4 Austrians,
- 3 Italians,
- 2 Greeks, and
- 12 Miscellaneous (Swedes, Finns, etc.) on ocean boats.

Of the Asiatics, 36 were Syrians, 3 Chinese, and 1 East Indians.

Attention may be drawn to the fact that the total European population in Lagos and Ebute-Metta ten years ago was only 233.

Tribes.

Almost one-fifth of the entire West African population in Lagos and Ebute-Metta was composed of non-natives of the Western (Lagos) Province, viz., 13,712 in all. Of this total only 1,364 were natives of the Central and Eastern Provinces, as under :—

Jekris	...	...	...	...	297
Ibos	...	...	...	...	264
Ijaws	...	...	...	...	264
Binis	...	...	...	...	195
Efiks	...	...	...	...	163
Sobos	...	...	...	...	96
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	85
					1,364

Natives of other West African colonies and protectorates in Lagos on April 3rd totalled to 12,348, and comprised the following :—

Hausas	...	...	...	...	3,533
Kroos	...	...	...	...	2,574
Illorins	...	...	...	...	1,994
Sierra Leonians...	...	...	...	...	940
Nupes	...	...	...	...	877
Porto Novians	...	...	...	...	837
Popos	...	...	...	...	656
Gold Coast	...	...	...	...	634
Liberians	...	...	...	...	106
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	197
					12,348

It will be observed that the Hausas, Nupes, and Illorins from Northern Nigeria number together 6,404, and that there is an appreciable Kroo population in Lagos. A large proportion of the natives from Northern Nigeria were, of course, caravan traders, and the male working Kroos are engaged at the port as trading factory labourers or ships' boys, etc., usually on a 12 or 15 months' agreement.

Sex.

Taking the whole of the population, 39,865 males and 33,901 females were scheduled, equal to 54 per cent. and 46 per cent. respectively, or, say, roughly, 11 males to 9 females. As pointed out under this head in the general report on the census of the whole colony and protectorate, where the above proportions were reversed (viz., 46 per cent. males and 54 per cent. females), there was a large number of caravan traders, and also a very considerable number of Kroo and other labourers and ships' boys in the town, unaccompanied by their wives, when the census was taken, and this position may be considered a normal one. Not very dissimilar returns were rendered at the ten other ports of Southern Nigeria, the average over all running 57·6 per cent. males and 42·4 per cent. females.

Of the Europeans in the Lagos municipal area, 572 were males (including 72 on ocean boats) and 36 females.

The Asiatics consisted of 29 males and 14 females.

Degree of Education.

This part of the census was confined simply to ascertaining the number of people who could read, or read and write. Of the total population of 73,766, about one-sixth of the whole are scheduled as being able to read, or read and write, the separate figures being:—

2,528	can read only.
9,602	can read and write.
<hr style="width: 20%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	
<u>12,130</u>	=16½ per cent.

It is interesting to note here that at the 1901 census the proportion was only about 10 per cent.

It was surprising to find so many people described as being able to read only, and on inquiries being made from educated natives in a position to judge with regard to this curious point, it was stated that there are undoubtedly a considerable number of persons in Lagos and Ebute-Metta who can read but not write, and that the total shown was probably correct.

Religion.

The number of persons described on the schedules as Christian was 21,155 (including 1,295 infants), as compared with 10,636 at the 1901 census.

The Mohammedans registered 36,018 (including 2,761 infants), as against 22,080 ten years ago.

With isolated exceptions the remaining 16,000 odd persons in Lagos and Ebute-Metta may be considered pagans, as compared with 9,000 in 1901.

The proportions of Christians, Mohammedans and pagans to the total population as declared in 1901 and 1911 were as follows:—

	1901.	1911.
Christians	25 per cent.	29 per cent.
Mohammedans	53 per cent.	49 per cent.
Pagans	22 per cent.	22 per cent.

Occupation.

Apart from the steps taken to ascertain the total number of inhabitants, more time has been spent in connexion with the analysis of trades and occupations than with any other feature of the local census.

So far as the Europeans are concerned the returns were accepted as correct, but with regard to the natives doubts exist as to the accuracy of many of the items. It was thought desirable, as a partial check, to obtain from the Government departments the number of what may be termed skilled workmen employed by Government within the municipal area (including the railway and harbour works). There are, of course, a very considerable number of persons employed by the building contractors and others in Lagos, but it is found difficult to reconcile the total of 1,552 carpenters, for example, with the 608 known to be employed by Government. And there are other instances where it is felt that these particular returns scarcely carry conviction.

An astonishing number of persons described themselves as "traders," viz., 21,293 in all. At a first glance this seems almost impossible in view of the total population of 73,766, but it should be remembered that only a very small proportion of women in this country confine their work to household duties, and that probably seven-eighths of the adult female population have some other occupation (chiefly trading) by which they are doubtless described on the schedules. Then again, young persons, and, indeed, young children, are employed at the markets and as street hawkers, and it is no uncommon sight to see little boys and girls well under ten years of age hawking foodstuffs or cheap imported goods. Concerning the large number of traders scheduled this year, it may be noted that no fewer than 15,687 were so described at the 1901 census when the total population was only about three-fifths that of to-day.

APPENDIX II.

TABLE OF GOVERNORS, HIGH COMMISSIONERS, &c.

GOVERNORS OF THE SETTLEMENT OF LAGOS

1862	Governor	...	...	H. S. FREEMAN.
1863	Lieut.-Governor	...	...	Captain W. R. MULLINER.
1864	Do.	...	...	JOHN H. GLOVER, R.N.

ADMINISTRATORS OF THE SETTLEMENT OF LAGOS UNDER THE COMMISSION OF THE 19TH FEBRUARY, 1865 (SUBJECT TO THE GOVERNOR OF THE WEST AFRICAN SETTLEMENT RESIDING AT SIERRA LEONE).

1866	Administrator	...	...	Rear Admiral C. G. E. PATEY.
1866	Do.	...	...	JOHN H. GLOVER, R.N.
1870	Acting Administrator	...	...	H. T. MILES COOPER.
1870	Administrator	...	...	JOHN H. GLOVER, R.N.
1870	Acting Administrator	...	...	W. H. SIMPSON.
1871	Do.	...	...	J. GERARD.
1872	Do.	...	...	HENRY FOWLER.
1872	Administrator	...	...	GEORGE BERKLEY.
1873	Acting Administrator	...	...	C. C. LEES.
1873	Administrator	...	...	Capt. G. C. STRAHAN, R.A.
1874	Acting Administrator	...	...	JOHN SHAW.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT OF LAGOS UNDER THE LETTERS PATENT OF 24TH JULY, 1874 (SUBJECT TO THE GOVERNOR OF THE GOLD COAST COLONY).

1874	Lientenant-Governor	...	...	C. C. LEES.
1875	Acting Administrator	...	...	JOHN D'A. DUMARESQ.
1878	Do.	...	...	F. SIMPSON, M.B.
1878	Do.	...	...	MALCOLM J. BROWN.
1878	Do.	...	...	C. A. MOLONEY.
1880	Lieut.-Governor	...	...	W. BRANDFORD GRIFFITH, C.M.G.
1880	Acting Administrator	...	...	C. D. TURTON.

DEPUTY GOVERNORS OF LAGOS UNDER LETTERS PATENT OF 22ND JANUARY, 1883.

1883	Deputy Governor	...	...	C. ALFRED MOLONEY, C.M.G.
1883	Do.	...	...	FRED EVANS, C.M.G.
1883	Do.	...	...	W. BRANDFORD GRIFFITH, C.M.G.
1884	Do.	...	...	Comr. R. MURRAY RUMSEY.
1884	Do.	...	...	Capt. R. KNAPP BARROW, C.M.G.
1885	Do.	...	...	C. PIKE.

GOVERNORS AND HIGH COMMISSIONERS—Continued.

GOVERNORS OF THE COLONY OF
LAGOS UNDER LETTERS PATENT
OF 13TH JANUARY, 1886.

- 1886 C. A. Moloney, Esq., C.M.G.
 1886-7 F. Evans, Esq., C.M.G. (Admin.)
 1887 C. A. Moloney, Esq., C.M.G.
 1889 Captain G. C. Denton, C.M.G.
 (Admin.)
 1890 Sir C. A. Moloney, K.C.M.G.
 1890 Captain G. C. Denton, C.M.G.
 (Admin.)
 1891 G. T. Carter, Esq., C.M.G.
 1893 Captain G. C. Denton, C.M.G.
 (Admin.)
 1893 Sir G. T. Carter, K.C.M.G.
 1895 Captain G. C. Denton, C.M.G.
 (Admin.)
 1896 Sir G. T. Carter, K.C.M.G.
 1896 F. Rohrweger, Esq. (Admin.)
 1896 W. B. Griffith, Esq. (Admin.)
 1896 Captain G. C. Denton, C.M.G.
 (Admin.)
 1897 Lieut.-Col. Sir H. E. McCallum,
 K.C.M.G., R.E.
 1898 Captain G. C. Denton, C.M.G.
 (Admin.)
 1899 Sir W. MacGregor, M.D.,
 K.C.M.G., C.B.
 1900 Sir G. C. Denton, K.C.M.G.
 (Admin.)
 1901 Sir W. MacGregor, M.D.,
 K.C.M.G., C.B.

HIGH COMMISSIONERS OF THE OIL
RIVERS PROTECTORATE.

- 1891 Major C. M. MacDonald.
 1892 R. D. R. Moor, Esq. (Admin.)

HIGH COMMISSIONERS OF THE
NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE.

- 1893 Major C. M. MacDonald.
 1894 R. D. R. Moor, Esq. (Admin.)
 1895 Major Sir C. M. MacDonald,
 K.C.M.G.
 1896 R. D. R. Moor, Esq., C.M.G.
 1896 Major H. L. Gallwey, D.S.O.
 (Admin.)
 1897 J. R. Phillips, Esq. (Admin.)
 1897 Major H. L. Gallwey, D.S.O.
 (Admin.)
 1897 Sir R. D. R. Moor, K.C.M.G.
 1898 Major H. L. Gallwey, D.S.O.
 (Admin.)
 1899 Sir R. D. R. Moor, K.C.M.G.
 1900 Major H. L. Gallwey, D.S.O.
 (Admin.)

HIGH COMMISSIONERS OF THE
PROTECTORATE OF SOUTHERN
NIGERIA.HIGH COMMISSIONERS OF THE
PROTECTORATE OF NORTHERN
NIGERIA.

- 1900 Sir F. J. D. Lugard, K.C.M.G.
 1901 W. Wallace, Esq. (Acting).
 1901 Sir F. J. D. Lugard, K.C.M.G.
 1902 Colonel Morland (Acting).
 1902 Sir F. J. D. Lugard, K.C.M.G.
 1903 W. Wallace, Esq. (Acting).

1902	H. Reeve Esq., C.M.G. (Admin.)	1900	Sir R. D. R. Moor, K.C.M.G.
1902	C. H. H. Mosley, Esq. (Adm.)	1901	L. Probyn, Esq. (Admin.)
1903	Sir W. MacGregor, M.B., K.C.M.G., C.B.	1902	Sir R. D. R. Moor, K.C.M.G.
1904	C. H. H. Mosley, Esq. (Adm.)	1903	L. Probyn, Esq., C.M.G. (Adm.)
1904-5	W. Egerton, Esq., C.M.G.	1903	W. F. W. Fosbery, Esq. (Adm.)
1905-6	J. J. Thorburn, Esq. (Adm.)	1904	W. Egerton, Esq., C.M.G.
1906	Sir W. Egerton, K.C.M.G.	1905	J. J. Thorburn, Esq. (Admin.)
		1906	Sir W. Egerton, K.C.M.G.

GOVERNORS AND ADMINISTRATORS OF THE COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF SOUTHERN NIGERIA (CONSTITUTED, 1ST MAY, 1906).

1906	Sir W. Egerton, K.C.M.G.
1906	W. F. W. Fosbery, C.M.G. (Admin.)
1906	Sir W. Egerton, K.C.M.G.
1907	Sir W. Egerton, K.C.M.G.
1907	J. J. Thorburn, Esq., C.M.G. (Acting Governor).
1907	Sir W. Egerton, K.C.M.G.
1908	J. J. Thorburn, Esq., C.M.G. (Acting Governor).
1909	Sir W. Egerton, K.C.M.G.
1910	J. J. Thorburn, Esq., C.M.G. (Acting Governor).
1910	Sir W. Egerton, K.C.M.G.
1911	A. G. Boyle, Esq., C.M.G. (Acting Governor).
1911	Sir W. Egerton, K.C.M.G.
1912	F. S. James, Esq., C.M.G. (Acting Governor).
1912	Sir F. J. D. Lugard, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF NIGERIA (CONSTITUTED, 1ST JANUARY, 1914).

1914-1919	Governor-General	... Sir F. J. D. Lugard, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
1919	Governor	... Sir H. C. Clifford, K.C.M.G.
	Governor's Deputy	... A. G. Boyle, Esq., C.M.G. (9th April to 1st September, 1914).
	Do. ...	... A. G. Boyle, Esq., C.M.G. (4th July to 19th November, 1915).
	Do. ...	... C. L. Temple, Esq., C.M.G. (2nd June to 2nd September, 1916).
	Do. ...	... A. G. Boyle, Esq., C.M.G. (3rd September to 19th November, 1916)
	Acting Governor	... A. G. Boyle, Esq., C.M.G. (5th November, 1918, to)

1903	Sir F. J. D. Lugard, K.C.M.G.
1905	W. Wallace, Esq. (Acting).
1905	Sir F. J. D. Lugard, K.C.M.G.
1906	Colonel Lowry Cole (Acting).
1906	Sir W. Wallace, K.C.M.G. (Acting).
	GOVERNORS OF THE PROTECTORATE OF NORTHERN NIGERIA.
1907	Sir E. P. C. Girouard.
1908	Sir W. Wallace, K.C.M.G. (Acting).
1908	Sir E. P. C. Girouard.
1908	Sir W. Wallace, K.C.M.G. (Acting).
1909	Sir H. Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G.
1911	C. L. Temple, Esq., C.M.G.
1911	Sir H. Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G. (Acting).
1912	H. S. Goldsmith, Esq., C.M.G. (Acting).
1912	C. L. Temple, Esq., C.M.G. (Acting).
1912.	Sir F. J. D. Lugard, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

PROTECTORATE OF NIGERIA.	
COLONY OF NIGERIA.	Northern Provinces.
ADMINISTRATOR.	LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.
F. S. James, Esq., C.M.G., 1st January, 1914.	C. L. Temple, Esq., C.M.G., 1st January, 1914 to 23rd June, 1917.
ACTING ADMINISTRATORS.	H. S. Goldsmith, Esq., C.M.G., 8th August, 1917.
Major H. C. Moorhouse, C.M.G., D.S.O., 8th January to 3rd June, 1914.	
H. Bedwell, Esq., C.M.G., 13th October, 1914 to 23rd March, 1915.	
H. Bedwell, Esq., C.M.G., 29th March to 29th July, 1915.	
G. G. Bell, Esq., 30th July to 11th August, 1915.	
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE SOUTHERN PROVINCES AND ADMINISTRATOR OF THE COLONY.	
A. G. Boyle, Esq., C.M.G. (1916).	
ACTING LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR AND ADMINISTRATOR.	
Major H. C. Moorhouse, C.M.G., D.S.O., 26th March to 7th May, 1916.	
C. L. Temple, Esq., C.M.G., 8th May to 2nd September, 1916.	
Major H. C. Moorhouse, C.M.G., D.S.O., 3rd September, 1917, to 21st February, 1918.	
Major H. C. Moorhouse, C.M.G., D.S.O., 5th November, 1918, to 23rd May, 1919.	
D. C. Cameron, Esq., C.M.G., 24th May to 11th June, 1919.	
Dr. J. C. Maxwell, C.M.G., 12th June, 1919.	
	LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.
	C. L. Temple, Esq., C.M.G., 1st January, 1914 to 23rd June, 1917.
	H. S. Goldsmith, Esq., C.M.G., 8th August, 1917.
	ACTING LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.
	H. S. Goldsmith, Esq., C.M.G., 21st February to 10th September, 1915.
	H. S. Goldsmith, Esq., C.M.G., 8th May to 2nd September, 1916.
	H. S. Goldsmith, Esq., C.M.G., 8th October, 1916 to 23rd June, 1917.
	W. F. Gowers, Esq., C.M.G., 6th January to 1st June, 1919.
	F. B. Gall, Esq., 2nd June, 1919.

APPENDIX III.

STATISTICS OF NIGERIAN TRADE FROM 1900 TO 1918.

- A. Summary of the trade of Nigeria.
- B. Quantity and value of principal Imports.
- C. " " " Exports.
- D. Value of Import and Export trade with principal countries.
- E. Percentage of Imports from and Exports to the United Kingdom and Germany respectively.

A. SUMMARY OF THE TRADE OF NIGERIA.

Year.	IMPORTS.				EXPORTS.				Total Trade.	Amount of Customs Duties collected.
	Merchandise.		Specie.	Total.	Merchandise.		Specie.	Total.		
	Commer- cial.	Govern- ment.			Produce of Nigeria.	Foreign Goods.				
			£	£			£	£		
1900	1,735,244		210,809	1,946,053	1,858,091	28,792	131,834	2,087,717	4,033,770	516,847
1901	1,452,668	359,464	222,269	2,034,401	1,986,192	32,583	144,163	2,162,938	4,197,339	563,065
1902	1,706,944	270,671	199,611	2,177,226	2,416,345	96,034	80,182	2,592,561	4,769,787	692,168
1903	1,892,025	236,121	228,746	2,356,892	2,401,916	154,701	221,691	2,578,308	4,935,200	660,963
1904	2,210,859	211,856	289,577	2,712,292	2,604,760	176,353	148,325	2,929,438	5,641,730	766,744
1905	2,349,046	243,359	266,612	2,859,017	2,386,212	166,499	178,026	2,730,737	5,589,754	793,168
1906	2,537,750	309,566	300,951	3,148,267	2,773,386	177,006	201,026	3,151,418	6,299,685	885,585
1907	3,540,723	298,617	599,566	4,438,906	3,611,567	251,764	339,372	4,202,703	8,641,609	1,182,781
1908	3,262,309	784,263	238,258	4,284,830	3,102,143	233,768	73,377	3,409,288	7,694,118	1,016,657
1909	3,514,011	1,015,593	432,940	4,962,544	3,829,315	284,922	54,924	4,169,161	9,131,705	991,401
1910	4,578,989	543,381	734,965	5,857,335	4,963,749	294,703	45,734	5,394,186	11,161,521	1,441,305
1911	4,724,772	510,102	446,106	5,680,980	5,072,418	281,683	37,367	5,391,467	11,072,447	1,441,775
1912	5,470,049	481,434	478,718	6,430,601	5,476,743	296,745	316,218	6,089,706	12,520,307	1,583,429
1913	5,701,599	630,152	870,068	7,201,819	6,779,205	318,441	254,731	7,452,377	14,554,196	1,724,658
1914	5,054,333	1,222,623	624,115	6,901,071	6,150,703	269,758	189,585	6,610,046	13,511,117	1,493,220
1915	4,303,654	680,074	333,223	5,016,951	4,873,751	72,477	714,568	5,660,796	10,677,747	1,376,191
1916	4,714,002	460,472	605,644	5,780,118	5,883,594	145,952	67,040	6,096,586	11,876,704	1,144,249†
1917	5,594,474	214,118	1,724,143	7,532,735	8,482,326	120,160	125,384	8,727,870	16,260,605	1,201,331\$
1918	7,148,536	274,623	895,240	8,318,398	9,359,257	152,713	52,888	9,564,858	17,883,256	1,387,332||

Imports and Exports in transit from and to Porto Novo (Dahomey) were included in the trade figures up to 1904.

Commercial and Government Import figures not kept separately in 1900.

† British specie only.

‡ Import Duties, £1,089,625; Export Duties, £57,624.

§ Import Duties, £561,682; Export Duties, £339,639.

|| Import Duties, £596,415; Export Duties, £490,917.

B. QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PRINCIPAL IMPORTS.

Year.	Apparel		Bread & Biscuits.		Cigars & Cigarettes.		Coal.		Coopers' Stores.		Cutlery, Hardware and Instruments.		Fish.		Furniture.	
	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.
1900	£ 35,116		£ 8,697	No record	£ 3,856	13,777	£ 22,120	13,777	£ 81,846		£ 82,501		£ 2,105		£ 8,977	
1901	43,855		7,812	kept.	4,956	17,488	22,075	17,488	85,106		90,864		2,182		14,655	
1902	32,728		9,023	4,361,229	5,429	21,170	28,168	21,170	114,647		94,235		1,645		11,896	
1903	38,007		9,657	5,686,113	6,155	18,055	19,462	18,055	101,031		88,409		2,884		8,844	
1904	53,644		10,608	7,007,245	7,068	21,725	24,196	21,725	99,643		102,280		4,449		8,245	
1905	53,200		12,385	8,593,876	8,208	25,858	26,134	25,858	89,876		111,416		1,973		12,673	
1906	61,810	24,923	13,435	11,762,373	10,000	27,608	35,941	27,608	91,356		127,429		2,258		12,732	
1907	95,390	35,079	19,903	15,114,777	11,879	32,988	39,406	32,988	122,466		207,706		7,954		17,383	
1908	76,331	25,543	16,886	21,674,519	14,408	47,392	52,429	47,392	134,449		192,029		7,706		18,350	
1909	57,931	32,091	27,124	41,727,125	21,658	60,572	59,855	60,572	167,094		159,638		No record kept.		20,085	
1910	66,516	54,550	47,182	68,974,571	30,783	72,260	64,718	72,260	195,011		157,752		2,162		18,366	
1911	70,520	61,876	50,460	73,059,265	32,057	83,531	88,464	83,531	152,496		150,032		4,952		18,786	
1912	86,726	79,528	68,346	117,044,350	52,078	87,284	99,306	87,284	190,620		162,700		68,131		27,610	
1913	88,228	62,067	62,472	130,136,414	44,916	84,653	99,948	84,653	173,256		154,857		77,419		27,112	
1914	88,028	57,716	48,534	87,069,630	41,680	95,884	120,278	95,884	183,422		152,305		134,998		25,865	
1915	61,787	20,268	31,849	72,430,991	39,979	62,758	140,465	62,758	188,923		83,267		70,134		27,473	
1916	69,532	12,816	30,025	75,338,201	50,471	44,631	141,135	44,631	346,986		100,455		36,119		20,044	
1917	88,678	7,436	18,647	100,648,400	70,218	25,744	83,730	25,744	594,702		121,379		4,862		24,070	
1918	109,159	659	2,933	111,208,400	98,510	1,765	42,268	1,765	1,024,622		169,313		1,405		50,277	
													1,773		31,091	

B. QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PRINCIPAL IMPORTS—continued.

Year.	Grain and Flour.		Iron, Steel and Manu- factures thereof.		Kerosene.		Kola Nuts.		Machinery.		Motor Cars, Cycles, and Other Carriages.		Salt.	
	Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £	Value. £	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £	Quantity.	Value. £
1900		39,173				18,967	13,916	26,627				1,487	465,900	40,266
1901		34,069				15,857	17,955	33,973				2,083	494,115	35,431
1902		32,274				15,772	20,005	34,822				2,740	542,982	39,162
1903		37,441				20,610	22,439	41,316				1,813	551,051	40,812
1904		46,189				23,190	23,913	44,086				3,126	643,516	48,035
1905		57,539				28,747	33,034	54,279				4,984	559,190	41,644
1906		59,584				38,931	37,298	59,073				8,747	547,370	39,056
1907		72,577				51,451	47,704	75,378				12,301	613,598	47,443
1908		80,655				58,878	45,250	66,838				28,166	531,561	38,071
1909		83,302				59,277	59,522	87,788				23,600	659,010	45,765
1910	267,205	132,431	49,560	392,745	2,791,829	86,447	62,551	91,609	50,409	24,987	703,938	48,921		
1911	277,011	141,231	30,947	336,330	3,181,334	73,860	59,536	86,188	99,216	39,664	655,179	51,619		
1912	284,259	174,294	22,880	310,571	3,138,603	67,813	75,339	109,643	112,901	31,491	657,616	50,323		
1913	217,685	125,192	28,305	357,864	3,955,228	93,262	80,683	117,324	157,353	42,374	730,747	62,734		
1914	246,356	131,451	58,636	601,211	3,693,138	76,130	99,609	155,142	209,307	40,751	662,252	60,398		
1915	136,760	111,166	24,665	346,054	2,337,126	70,075	92,769	139,046	140,449	27,504	779,674	152,626		
1916	84,739	86,101	5,712	148,307	2,300,858	72,775	89,198	134,698	125,058	33,619	894,864	234,219		
1917	46,013	67,576	2,399	94,550	2,387,906	95,124	113,344	169,020	60,891	46,077	900,985	281,732		
1918	11,300	24,748	3,496	139,445	1,615,916	93,697	138,445	197,958	68,734	60,661	695,262	311,752		

No proper account
was kept of Iron and
Steel Manufactures
prior to 1910.

No proper account
was kept prior to
1910.

B. QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PRINCIPAL IMPORTS—continued.

Year.	Soap.		Spirits.		Tobacco.		Wood and Timber.		Yarns and Textile Fabrics (Cotton piece goods).		Yarns and Textile Fabrics (Woollen).		Yarns and Textile Fabrics (Silk).		Yarns and Textile Fabrics (Bags and Sacks).		Yarns and Textile Fabrics (Other Materials).	
	Qty.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.
	Cwt.	£	Galls at 100°.	£	Lb.	£	Sup. feet.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1900		13,459		178,928	3,938,959	102,263			605,279	14,364	33,810	17,661	34,107					
1901		13,390	*	192,154	3,563,669	81,936			592,171	17,512	21,511	18,651	22,392					
1902		17,293		232,081	4,366,387	100,856			680,332	15,489	22,396	20,539	26,736					
1903		17,142		228,981	4,218,281	97,030			724,273	16,873	19,255	19,474	26,974					
1904		19,781		266,362	4,925,583	106,690			792,316	17,345	26,266	30,186	23,701					
1905		17,408		265,498	4,297,713	91,893			760,815	17,961	60,317	35,263	15,534					
1906		23,347		300,962	4,987,119	109,126			1,078,224	27,260	48,636	53,494	19,570					
1907		31,487		377,191	5,582,570	144,059		No record kept.	983,410	26,051	42,532	38,643	26,176					
1908		29,861		345,753	4,755,302	146,553			1,075,368	29,012	32,954	44,776	39,121					
1909		36,617		296,994	5,903,077	185,000			1,322,707	35,775	97,373	46,542	49,141					
1910	77,768	48,611		463,317	6,033,872	187,132	5,754,138	34,166	1,284,237	40,660	147,234	51,913	43,042					
1911	80,934	52,096		435,975	4,977,832	153,926	3,246,924	35,920	1,594,500	36,728	117,260	83,883	55,373					
1912	98,390	67,476		443,567	6,638,884	203,615	3,915,004	37,904	1,675,511	29,109	82,009	94,208	48,174					
1913	94,835	66,862		456,400	6,227,381	186,046	5,977,855	60,122	1,392,654	24,793	64,803	69,170	236,941					
1914	95,215	72,898		353,637	4,932,729	151,872	7,048,775	66,390	1,507,428	17,816	48,982	78,345	146,932					
1915	92,992	88,734		276,614	5,829,451	196,084	5,017,850	57,785	1,505,035	17,336	60,135	167,926	226,643					
1916	66,216	77,337		394,000	5,238,996	195,450	1,413,215	23,185	2,098,182	19,016	48,661	237,170	333,742					
1917	72,857	104,246		94,000	1,602,333	197,608	1,069,852	17,916	2,804,379	21,499	38,079	250,023	386,339					
1918	57,339	129,337		163,616	3,581,397	198,858	877,588	22,867										

* Figures not available.

C. QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTS.

Year.	BENNESEED.				COCOA.					
	United Kingdom.		Total to all Countries.		United Kingdom.		Germany.		Total to all Countries.	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
1900	...	...	...	...	2,495	4,725	1,547	3,897	4,042	8,623
1901	...	...	...	...	2,889	5,665	1,224	2,516	4,113	8,181
1902	...	...	...	...	2,998	5,520	3,117	5,641	6,141	11,206
1903	...	...	...	...	2,801	5,353	2,822	5,001	5,625	10,358
1904	...	...	...	...	5,267	9,439	5,325	9,402	10,620	18,873
1905	126	887	126	887	4,938	8,619	4,241	7,926	9,404	16,922
1906	185	1,428	185	1,428	7,626	13,433	6,952	13,526	14,464	27,054
1907	329	2,408	330	2,411	11,222	29,932	7,429	17,904	18,654	47,840
1908	311	2,402	314	2,424	18,426	33,356	8,901	17,231	27,327	50,587
1909	376	2,955	388	3,035	26,032	41,975	18,782	29,941	44,814	71,916
1910	306	2,418	308	2,432	35,606	60,637	23,030	40,513	58,636	101,150
1911	462	3,704	468	3,743	48,386	89,076	39,639	75,588	88,025	164,634
1912	441	2,671	472	2,972	35,150	66,757	32,651	63,785	67,801	130,542
1913	1,037	7,827	1,209	9,245	39,731	85,592	32,697	71,888	72,428	157,480
1914	1,488	11,732	1,490	11,811	75,153	122,470	23,624	49,280	98,777	171,750
1915	616	5,225	616	5,225	153,912	245,853	...	...	182,095	313,947
1916	1,307	13,660	1,581	16,523	109,652	241,624	...	...	179,121	393,101
1917	273	2,876	273	2,876	73,840	118,967	...	...	308,841	499,004
1918	42	696	42	696	85,781	95,251	...	...	204,382	235,870

C. QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTS--continued.

Year.	CORN OR MAIZE.						COTTON LINT.					
	United Kingdom.		Germany.		Total to all Countries.		United Kingdom.		Total to all Countries.			
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£		
1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	199	433	215	453
1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	154	68	154
1902	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	150	110	150
1903	552	128	8	11	4,013	...	2,527	6,624	2,586	7,111		
1904	70,198	11,783	3,100	485	93,369	2,215	9,961	14,271	10,254	14,831		
1905	133,360	22,921	50,860	8,701	187,680	16,115	12,280	15,835	12,300	15,867		
1906	155,840	21,948	100,540	14,764	261,480	32,504	23,940	41,360	24,070	41,562		
1907	139,800	19,620	55,840	8,544	197,820	28,521	36,222	96,226	36,514	97,042		
1908	208,520	35,276	101,320	16,315	310,580	51,695	20,485	53,316	20,485	53,316		
1909	130,940	22,516	70,380	11,429	203,260	34,335	44,887	103,160	44,937	103,270		
1910	65,435	10,923	35,426	5,600	101,917	16,689	22,128	78,478	22,128	78,478		
1911	13,527	2,301	3,416	718	17,337	3,128	19,984	66,935	19,984	66,935		
1912	95,826	17,554	59,581	10,521	157,979	28,713	39,043	102,932	39,043	102,932		
1913	148,941	26,226	86,101	13,560	236,822	40,349	56,714	158,992	56,796	159,223		
1914	32,955	4,605	7,207	1,002	40,596	5,803	50,368	150,546	50,444	150,790		
1915	5,287	902	...	...	5,449	941	24,081	56,352	24,081	56,352
1916	19,489	5,005	...	...	19,626	5,064	66,556	243,949	66,556	243,949
1917	16,733	3,973	...	...	17,515	4,367	47,137	234,338	47,137	234,338
1918	4,661	1,927	...	...	8,098	3,696	13,214	97,399	13,214	97,399

C. QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTS—continued.

Year.	COTTON SEED.				GROUND NUTS.			
	United Kingdom.		Total to all Countries.		United Kingdom.		Total to all Countries.	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
1900	...	...	...	...	599	3,704	599	3,704
1901	...	...	...	...	210	1,202	210	1,202
1902	...	...	...	...	322	1,919	322	1,919
1903	...	...	...	...	468	2,732	468	2,732
1904	421	1,076	431	1,134	777	5,082	777	5,086
1905	699	3,577	712	3,598	790	6,956	790	6,959
1906	3,081	9,504	3,087	9,534	1,660	13,478	1,661	13,486
1907	4,629	10,888	4,650	10,938	1,923	17,422	1,936	17,529
1908	2,495	6,056	2,496	6,059	1,592	14,280	1,654	14,871
1909	4,802	11,405	4,802	11,405	1,437	12,994	1,615	14,503
1910	2,150	5,409	2,177	5,472	873	7,650	995	8,733
1911	1,906	4,572	1,908	4,577	1,043	9,404	1,179	10,376
1912	4,055	10,021	4,058	10,030	2,354	17,660	2,518	18,930
1913	...	14,431	5,887	14,431	9,338	77,693	19,288	174,716
1914	5,358	12,918	5,358	12,918	7,127	75,250	16,997	179,219
1915	1,661	5,013	1,661	5,013	6,308	52,764	8,910	72,178
1916	864	2,526	864	2,526	32,172	293,089	50,368	473,653
1917	1,861	38,800	1,861	38,800	41,202	585,515	50,334	710,308
1918	405	15,412	405	15,412	57,542	920,011	57,554	920,137

C. QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTS--continued.

Year.	HIDES AND SKINS (TANNED).			HIDES AND SKINS (UNTANNED).		
	United Kingdom.		Total to all Countries.	United Kingdom.		Total to all Countries.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1900	...	£ 58	...	£ 339	...	£ 339
1901	...	117	...	252	...	252
1902	...	924	...	362	...	362
1903	...	263	...	...	...	...
1904	...	595	...	1	...	1
1905	...	66	...	5	...	5
1906	20,284	864	20,516	16,587	30,389	1,558
1907	199,745	9,213	201,523	6,395	13,370	2,568
1908	171,950	6,741	173,133	2,113	10,179	3,362
1909	95,622	4,749	108,432	715	715	2,367
1910	119,829	5,888	120,967	33,943	54,633	53
1911	197,863	10,804	198,557	65,263	133,394	8,899
1912	494,895	17,491	496,950	229,316	316,188	27,628
1913	652,288	30,633	654,528	285,525	473,445	51,161
1914	1,418,808	98,282	1,418,858	1,147,227	1,344,599	166,414
1915	797,837	56,876	879,947	723,204	770,671	407,500
1916	693,814	70,319	2,509,132	673,516	1,100,127	229,051
1917	330,024	50,221	1,827,840	1,407,937	2,292,084	294,797
1918	98,619	6,502	388,055	2,455,491	3,662,541	592,834
		31,361		152,603		261,658

C. QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTS—continued.

Year.	MAHOAGANY LOGS.						PALM KERNELS.					
	United Kingdom.		Germany.		Total to all Countries.		United Kingdom.		Germany.		Total to all Countries.	
	Qnty.	Value.	Qnty.	Value.	Qnty.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
1900	11,716	£ 52,860	1,534	£ 5,514	13,250	£ 58,374	17,331	£ 132,206	68,293	£ 701,424	85,624	£ 833,630
1901	4,047	11,202	326	614	4,540	12,216	17,253	140,609	95,133	788,826	114,046	948,010
1902	10,662	28,846	1,261	3,939	12,059	33,292	25,141	228,782	105,629	1,024,262	132,556	1,274,487
1903	14,170	51,850	1,328	3,800	15,785	56,167	21,443	167,856	109,452	916,463	131,898	1,094,349
1904	Records not kept.	23,411	...	2,390	...	25,851	23,447	199,881	112,409	1,041,283	139,788	1,278,394
1905		34,796	...	11,281	...	46,094	18,474	172,913	88,230	896,284	108,822	1,090,055
1906	1,284	44,913	2,488	11,893	15,734	56,942	24,438	255,610	86,676	915,254	113,347	1,193,939
1907	14,500	51,731	2,737	11,103	17,237	62,834	23,177	285,655	107,290	1,334,339	133,630	1,658,292
1908	17,799	60,601	4,504	16,452	22,303	77,053	21,590	230,744	103,186	1,092,860	136,558	1,424,595
1909	9,794	34,321	2,950	12,051	12,744	46,372	15,412	178,935	131,457	1,499,590	158,849	1,815,967
1910	12,084	47,355	3,107	12,796	15,198	60,191	22,155	300,157	143,969	2,071,574	172,997	2,450,814
1911	8,482	32,947	5,191	22,622	13,675	55,575	22,885	318,942	145,783	2,166,106	176,390	2,574,405
1912	16,296	4,444	5,269	33,063	15,565	78,007	25,491	365,462	140,037	2,175,736	184,625	2,797,411
1913	13,084	78,335	5,893	30,320	19,152	105,440	30,344	511,540	131,885	2,405,625	174,718	3,109,818
1914	8,544	61,898	3,257	24,480	11,815	86,386	68,546	969,977	93,542	1,564,642	162,432	2,541,149
1915	7,441	51,772	...	...	7,741	54,172	143,271	1,582,951	...	...	153,319	1,692,712
1916	2,411	16,132	...	...	6,627	49,361	149,964	1,609,011	...	...	161,439	1,739,706
1917	2,131	6,198	...	...	3,739	21,282	178,542	2,456,241	...	...	185,998	2,581,702
1918	8,171	61,572	...	...	9,016	69,480	202,921	3,191,088	...	...	205,167	3,233,080

C. QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTS—continued.

Year.	PALM OIL.				RUBBER.					
	United Kingdom.		Germany.		United Kingdom.		Germany.		Total to all Countries.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Lb.	Value.	Lb.	Value.	Lb.	Value.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1900	33,974	590,556	6,694	109,835	2,700,307	172,846	147,340	12,682	2,847,647	185,528
1901	47,250	674,191	5,920	95,256	1,905,625	120,087	28,535	1,574	1,934,436	121,674
1902	52,116	759,329	10,489	179,170	972,850	54,256	44,424	1,961	1,017,274	56,217
1903	45,988	711,630	5,723	102,588	1,262,659	75,076	46,455	2,322	1,309,114	77,398
1904	46,796	743,641	7,204	129,022	2,615,073	178,509	55,363	3,253	2,674,384	181,952
1905	43,373	733,889	5,233	90,788	2,987,416	243,589	115,870	4,958	3,113,871	247,635
1906	48,197	836,412	7,213	132,484	3,062,143	274,388	370,936	32,588	3,434,279	307,076
1907	53,652	1,068,220	7,844	170,906	2,653,224	228,679	190,598	16,309	2,843,823	244,988
1908	54,946	974,405	12,686	129,956	1,149,630	93,444	72,573	5,085	1,222,203	98,529
1909	67,913	1,191,051	12,362	222,737	1,313,834	102,836	74,175	6,239	1,388,009	109,075*
1910	64,756	1,450,632	11,135	273,202	2,412,798	284,177	221,225	27,514	2,634,023	311,691
1911	68,777	1,455,857	10,149	231,548	1,813,016	151,640	351,269	27,713	2,164,285	179,353
1912	66,635	1,428,866	8,983	193,811	1,494,047	118,123	85,153	689	1,579,200	125,021
1913	69,832	1,552,744	9,921	231,492	1,044,102	82,598	99,914	7,397	1,144,016	89,995
1914	61,152	1,320,371	9,919	222,118	337,676	36,398	35,226	2,456	372,902	38,854
1915	59,279	1,196,048	...	...	556,460	38,112	...	...	556,460	38,112
1916	55,184	1,126,121	...	...	886,362	34,192	...	...	886,362	34,192
1917	67,549	1,663,684	...	...	767,324	28,599	...	...	878,281	32,350
1919	75,700	2,352,642	...	...	219,156	14,518	...	...	352,504	19,667

C. QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTS—continued.

Year.	SHEA PRODUCTS.						TIN.			
	United Kingdom.		Germany.		Total to all Countries.		United Kingdom.		Total to all Countries.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
1900	...	£	...	£	55	3,523	...	£	...	...
1901	...	...	...	...	40	3,253	...	...	...	...
1902	...	...	...	...	26	1,183	...	...	...	...
1903	2,892	22,619	...	...	2,929	25,286	...	...	...	...
1904	1,568	15,211	721	7,427	2,366	25,675	...	...	...	...
1905	1,404	15,864	157	1,406	1,783	22,184	...	...	...	...
1906	1,435	14,167	67	678	1,727	18,917	...	...	...	...
1907	2,619	23,517	388	3,491	3,223	31,610	...	...	...	...
1908	530	5,844	1	3	4,287	41,248	...	...	...	...
1909	5,829	47,519	784	720	10,036	83,256	...	...	...	...
1910	2,948	30,201	135	1,336	4,803	50,314	...	...	...	...
1911	2,662	23,560	174	1,102	3,877	40,496	...	...	...	...
1912	4,303	25,759	193	1,505	7,935	51,407	...	...	...	...
1913	4,789	73,164	2,988	24,417	9,540	74,470	...	...	...	...
1914	3,496	26,885	2,856	22,642	6,448	52,843	...	...	...	...
1915	6,454	47,366	...	...	10,085	69,822	...	...	...	...
1916	1,944	19,269	...	...	3,512	32,529	...	...	...	...
1917	3,800	34,956	...	...	3,950	40,189	...	...	...	...
1918	16	531	...	...	126	4,884	...	...	...	...
								£		£
								Record		kept.
								No		
								Tons.		Tons.
								Value.		Value.
								Total to all Countries.		Total to all Countries.
								United Kingdom.		United Kingdom.
								Tons.		Tons.
								Value.		Value.
								Total to all Countries.		Total to all Countries.

D. VALUE OF IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

Year.	United Kingdom.			Sierra Leone.		Gold Coast.		Other British Possessions.		Germany.		German W.A. Possessions.	
	Imports.		Exports.	Im-ports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Ex-ports.
	Commer- cial.	Govt.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1900	1,401,610	...	932,745	1,865	6,824	28,203	5,076	1,501	5,345	190,750	835,605	38	...
1901	1,075,380	359,464	1,008,802	1,738	3,302	35,249	4,309	1,399	6,463	209,671	899,799	409	12
1902	1,237,198	270,671	1,177,040	2,409	1,196	35,459	3,324	2,516	8,010	282,442	1,234,550	67	52
1903	1,417,549	236,121	1,197,792	1,930	1,232	42,528	7,967	4,501	10,616	272,223	1,055,180	4,312	2,182
1904	1,634,681	211,855	1,374,568	945	9,253	40,239	12,461	16,044	21,258	317,927	1,225,679	842	969
1905	1,745,241	243,359	1,368,751	1,446	3,209	55,485	7,466	9,972	26,912	314,528	1,043,760	10,363	12,499
1906	1,843,369	309,566	1,677,171	2,143	1,213	60,615	8,564	1,192	45	304,897	1,158,164	3,233	4,770
1907	2,593,522	298,617	2,036,619	3,898	4,315	80,553	11,148	...	...	477,066	1,619,967	2,384	16,965
1908	2,358,187	784,263	1,774,479	8,713	895	70,253	5,266	2	...	450,510	1,334,223	614	3,191
1909	2,510,646	1,015,593	1,997,414	3,126	1,440	93,213	13,054	...	...	508,154	1,869,300	524	8,254
1910	3,043,905	541,332	2,581,149	2,268	771	94,475	11,221	3,049	4	649,069	2,596,648	1,299	10,954
1911	3,172,289	503,982	2,576,610	3,064	1,637	86,112	9,881	3,268	3,138	715,460	2,612,751	983	6,325
1912	3,753,736	468,234	2,825,856	3,190	1,722	110,287	9,079	27,565	112,502	734,147	2,586,580	36	2,495
1913	3,852,344	625,054	3,694,041	2,314	2,244	119,126	20,846	33,014	124,448	811,350	3,072,131	196	800
1914	3,697,550	1,222,623	4,193,061	1,741	1,931	157,493	14,254	14,674	1,141	562,340	2,156,517	249	773
1915	3,480,311	678,881	4,328,230	4,017	1,414	139,560	42,834	12,949	49,896	*5,984	...	...	...
1916	3,860,360	399,912	4,739,047	2,177	2,630	128,036	64,694	20,405	70,667	*407	...	...	...
1917	4,656,657	181,005	7,108,237	4,466	3,910	177,015	66,987	5,900	16,304	...	...	...	...
1918	5,948,614	272,212	8,637,513	6,694	20,496	209,598	47,843	22,029	86,142	...	...	...	...

* Shipments prior to war.

Specie is not included in the above figures.

D. VALUE OF IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—contd.

Year.	France.		French W.A. Poss.		Holland.		U.S. America.		Other Countries.		Total Trade.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1900	1	74,156	1,077	24,587	83,378	8	6,083	...	20,738	2,537	1,735,244	1,886,883
1901	2,531	33,505	1,451	28,922	97,565	21,458	-6,346	450	20,928	1,753	1,812,131	2,018,775
1902	40	22,557	1,653	40,112	111,004	21,483	8,740	557	25,416	3,499	1,977,615	2,512,380
1903	880	36,103	1,373	29,741	122,131	10,035	7,371	4,711	18,225	1,058	2,128,146	2,356,617
1904	2,219	66,531	1,306	30,824	163,376	37,849	10,819	1	22,468	1,720	2,422,716	2,781,113
1905	2,169	34,376	2,749	32,922	177,634	20,641	5,522	...	23,937	2,104	2,592,405	2,552,710
1906	...	36,440	...	...	271,448	11,324	...	...	50,854	52,700	2,847,317	2,950,391
1907	...	82,676	...	...	321,632	38,834	...	...	61,668	52,808	3,839,310	3,833,332
1908	...	56,772	...	...	304,467	133,622	...	...	69,563	27,463	4,046,572	3,335,911
1909	...	36,985	...	...	347,312	169,131	...	...	51,036	27,658	4,529,604	4,114,237
1910	15,677	20,130	4,280	34,483	508,936	94,713	217,807	...	40,275	311	5,122,370	5,258,452
1911	12,680	10,770	3,712	32,890	502,677	97,266	175,204	...	55,443	832	5,234,874	5,354,101
1912	13,909	31	3,999	33,758	484,746	201,194	285,873	...	66,012	271	5,951,883	5,773,488
1913	13,814	72,309	11,680	20,996	484,519	89,708	303,541	...	74,794	123	6,331,751	7,097,646
1914	16,102	31,510	3,407	14,639	403,819	6,627	243,306	...	43,652	12	6,276,956	6,420,461
1915	13,736	216,093	3,642	42,953	292,315	27,455	335,929	236,477	16,405	876	4,983,729	4,946,228
1916	27,170	424,713	9,603	107,596	238,165	...	476,649	619,527	11,590	672	5,174,474	6,029,546
1917	29,214	227,404	9,330	42,771	45,443	...	694,670	1,118,039	4,892	18,834	5,808,592	8,602,486
1918	16,274	9	13,157	94,332	72,099	...	856,278	571,200	6,203	54,436	7,423,158	9,511,971

Species is not included in the above figures.

E. STATEMENT of the percentage of Imports from and Exports to the United Kingdom and Germany respectively from the year 1900.

Year.	IMPORTS.				EXPORTS.			
	United Kingdom.		Germany.		United Kingdom.		Germany.	
	Percentage of Commercial Imports.	Percentage of Total Imports.	Percentage of Commercial Imports.	Percentage of Total Imports.	Percent- age of Nigeria Produce.	Percent- age of Foreign Goods.	Percent- age of Nigeria Produce.	Percent- age of Foreign Goods.
1900	77.1	80.7	11.	11.	50.	9.5	49.4	44.95
1901	70.2	79.2	14.4	11.6	50.66	7.95	49.9	45.3
1902	71.	76.2	16.5	14.2	46.8	46.02	46.8	50.7
1903	74.9	79.2	14.3	12.7	49.9	64.3	50.8	47.2
1904	74.	76.2	14.3	13.1	48.9	58.2	49.4	46.4
1905	74.3	76.7	13.5	12.1	53.5	53.8	53.5	47.9
1906	69.1	75.6	12.1	10.7	56.3	64.6	56.8	40.7
1907	69.9	75.3	13.5	12.4	52.5	55.2	52.6	43.4
1908	71.5	77.6	13.8	11.2	52.3	64.8	53.2	41.3
1909	70.	77.9	14.5	11.	47.4	63.7	58.5	46.7
1910	66.5	70.	14.1	12.2	48.2	63.8	49.	49.2
1911	67.1	70.3	15.1	13.6	47.2	63.4	47.8	50.1
1912	68.6	70.9	13.2	12.3	48.08	64.8	48.9	46.
1913	67.5	70.7	14.1	11.2	51.5	68.8	52.2	44.
1914	71.37	76.96	11.1	9.2	65.	73.7	65.3	34.1
1915	80.87	83.45	14.4	12.4	87.35	7.91	87.35	...
1916	81.89	82.33	...	...	80.36	7.34	78.59	...
1917	83.24	83.28	...	...	93.17	4.36	82.63	...
1918	83.21	83.80	...	...	92.24	2.98	90.80	...

Specie is not included in the above figures. † Shipments prior to war.

APPENDIX IV.

1. Names and addresses of European Firms.
2. European dealers in certain classes of imports
3. Native dealers in certain classes of imports.
4. European dealers in certain classes of exports.
5. Native dealers in certain classes of exports.
6. Syrian Merchants.

BRITISH ADDRESSES AND LOCAL BRANCHES OF EUROPEAN FIRMS.

Name of Firm.	British Addresses.	Local Branches.
AFRICAN ASSOCIATION, LTD.	Royal Liver Building, Liverpool, & Bridgewater House, 60, Whitworth Street, Manchester..	Aba, Abeokuta, Adun, Awa, Bakana, Bonny, Brass, Buguma, Calabar, Degema, Eket, Ikom, Imo, Itu, Kano, Lagos, Opobo, Oshogbo, Oron, Ozua-koli, Port Harcourt, Sapele, Siluko, Umu-shia, Warri, Zaria.
AFRICAN OIL NUTS Co., LTD.	Central House, Kingsway, London.	Kano, Lagos, Opobo,
AFRICAN TRADERS Co., LTD.	62-63, Queen Street, London, E.C.	Aba, Abonnema, Azumini, Bonny, Calabar, Essene, Forcados, Imo, Okrika, Opobo, Oron, Ozuakoli, Port Harcourt, Umuohia, Urata, Warri.
AMBROSINI, L.	Tower Buildings, Liverpool.	Jega, Jos, Kano, Lagos, Maiduguri, Rahama, Sokoto, Zaria.
* ANGLO-COLONIAL TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.	7, Gracechurch Street, London.	Lagos.
ANGLO-FRENCH TIMBER Co.	15, Victoria Street, London, S.W.	Oron.
ASHTON, KINDER & Co., LTD.	59, High Street, Manchester.	Abeokuta, Ibadan, Lagos.
BEHRENS, S. L., & Co.	16, Oxford Street, Manchester.	Lagos.
BLACKSTOCK & Co., LTD.	82, Princess Street, Manchester.	Lagos.
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO Co.	Westminster House, 7 Millbank, London, S.W.	Bonny, Calabar, Degema, Forcados, Lagos, Lokoja, Opobo, Port Harcourt.

° Formerly A. M. Petit & Co., Ltd.

**BRITISH ADDRESSES AND LOCAL BRANCHES OF
EUROPEAN FIRMS—continued.**

Name of Firm.	British Addresses.	Local Branches.
BRITISH COLONIAL TRADING Co.	BENABU & Co. 9, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C., 3.	Lagos, Warri.
BRITISH COTTON GROWING ASSOCIATION.	15, Cross Street, Manchester.	Abuja, Adio, Badeggi, Bode-Sadu, Ede, Eruwa Road, Ibadan, Ibi, Ikirun, Ileigbo, Ilorin, Ilugun, Iwo, Kateregi, Jebba, Lafenwa, Lalupon, Lokoja, Meko, Odo Oba. Offa, Ogunshileh, Olodo, Oshogbo, Oyo, Wuya, Zaria, Zungeru.
BRITISH NIGERIAN Co., LTD.	West Africa House, Water Street, Liverpool.	Abeokuta, Adio, Agbado, Agbesi, Ede, Eruwa Road, Ibadan Town, Ibara, Ikirun, Ijoko, Iwo, Itori, Lagos, Lalupon, Ogunshileh, Okuku, Olodo, Olomu, Opeji, Oshogbo, Owowo, Sanusi, Wasimi.
BRITISH TRANSPORT Co.	—	Calabar, Itu.
BRITISH WEST AFRICAN TIMBER COMPANY.	—	Koko.
CALABAR STORES.	Anglo-African Supply Co., Ltd., 69 George Street, Manchester.	Calabar, Itu.
CHRISTIAN, G. W., & Co., LTD.	Corinthian Buildings, 16, South Castle Street, Liverpool.	Burutu, Forcados, Idah, Illushi, Lokoja, Onitsha.
CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY BOOKSHOP.	Salisbury Square, London.	Abeokuta, Benin City, Ebute Metta, Ibadan, Ijebu-Ode, Ilesha, Lagos, Oshogbo, Sagamu.

BRITISH ADDRESSES AND LOCAL BRANCHES OF
EUROPEAN FIRMS—*continued.*

Name of Firm.	British Addresses.	Local Branches.
CIE FRANCAISE DE L'AFRIQUE OCCIDENTALE.	Royal Liver Building, Liverpool, and 73, Whitworth Street, Manchester.	Aba, Abeokuta, Ibara, Kano, Lagos, Ozua- koli, Port Harcourt, Umuohia, Zaria.
COLONIAL BUILDING CO.	Thames House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C.	Lagos.
CO-OPERATIVE WHOLE- SALE SOCIETY, LTD.	1, Balloon Street, Manchester.	Lagos.
COMPANY OF AFRICAN MERCHANTS, LTD.	India Buildings, Fenwick Court, Liverpool.	Abonnema, Brass, Buguma, Opobo, Ozuakoli, Port Har- court, Umuohia.
CROMBIE, STEEDMAN & Co.	Thames House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C.	Lagos.
DENSON & Co.	14, Dale Street, Liverpool.	Lagos.
DYER & WINTLE, LTD.	10-12, Eastcheap, London, E.C.	Agege, Ibadan, Lagos, Sapele, Warri.
FAIRLEY, J. D., LTD.	11, Albert Square, Manchester.	Lagos, Lokoja.
FISCHER, J. J., LTD.	11, Rumford Street, Liverpool.	Lagos.
GOAT & SHEEPSKIN IMPORT CO., LTD.	27, Thomas Street, London, E.C.	Kano.
GOMERSALL & Co.	1, 2, 3, Great St., Thomas Apostle, London, E.C.	Jega, Kano.
GOTTSCHALCK, G., & Co.	86, Major Street, Manchester, and 34, Newhall Hill, Bir- mingham.	Ibadan, Kano, Lafen- wa, Lagos.
GRACE BROTHERS & Co., LTD.	144, Leadenhall St., London, E.C., and The Albany, Old Hall Street, Liverpool.	Lagos.

**BRITISH ADDRESSES AND LOCAL BRANCHES OF
EUROPEAN FIRMS—continued.**

Name of Firm.	British Addresses.	Local Branches.
GREENE, H. E. B., & Co.	Knight Street, Liverpool.	Lagos.
HASSAN, R., & Co.	74, Princess Street, Manchester.	Kano, Lokoja, Onitsha, Zaria.
HENDERSONS (MANCHESTER), LTD.	—	Lagos, Kano.
JOHN HOLT & Co. (LIVERPOOL), LTD.	Royal Liver Building, Liverpool.	Aba, Abeokuta, Abinsi, Adio, Agberi, Agbesi, Agenebode, Alagada, Ajokuta, Amagaddi, Asaba, Assay, Ashaka, Atani, Badeggi, Bansara, Baro, Brass, Calabar, Donga, Ebocha, Ebu, Ediba, Enyama, Frukama, Gerinya, Giddi, Ibadan, Ibaro, Ibi, Idah, Ijoko, Ikirun, Ikom, Ileigbo, Illushi, Ilorin, Iselegu, Itobe, Itori, Iwo, Jos, Kano, Kateregi, Katcha, Krigeni, Lagos, Loko, Lokoja, Minna, Oguta, Ogrugru, Ojo, Okpari, Okpoha, Omerun, Onitsha, Oshogbo, Ozuakoli, Patani, Port Harcourt, Takum, Umuchia, Warri, Zaria.
HOLT BROTHERS & Co	Royal Liver Building, Liverpool.	Bansara, Calabar, Ediba, Ikom, Okpoha.
HOPE-WADDELL INSTITUTE.	121, George Street, Edinurgh.	Calabar.
HORSFIELD, J. J., & Co.	81, Peter Street, Manchester.	Lagos.
HUTCHINSON, C. F., & Co.	4, Aytoun Street, Manchester.	Lagos.

BRITISH ADDRESSES AND LOCAL BRANCHES OF
EUROPEAN FIRMS—*continued.*

Name of Firm.	British Addresses.	Local Branches.
JURGENS COLONIAL PRODUCTS, LTD.	74, Coleman Street, London, E.C., 2.	Kano, Lagos.
KELSEY, L.	23, Road Lane, London, E.C.	Lagos.
LAGOS STORES, LTD.	West Africa House, Water Street, Liverpool.	Abeokuta, Adio, Akure, Alagada, Badeggi, Ede, Eruwa Road, Ibadan, Ijo, Ikirun, Ileigbo, Ilorin, Itori, Iwo, Jos, Kano, Lagos, Lalupon, Minna, Offa, Okrika, Olomu, Oshogbo, Oyo, Zaria.
LONDON & KANO TRADING Co.	Cunard Buildings, Liverpool, & 16, St. Helen's Place, London, E.C.	Hadeija, Kano, Katsena, Lagos, Sokoto, Zaria.
LOWELL, W.	—	Jos, Onitsha.
McIVER, W. B., & Co., LTD.	401, Royal Liver Building, Liverpool.	Abeokuta, Agbado, Alagada, Badagri, Ede, Ibadan, Ifo, Ikirun, Itori, Kano, Koko, Lafenwa, Lagos, Lalupon, Olodo, Opobo, Osho- gbo, Ozuakoli, Port Harcourt, Sapele, Umuohia, Warri, Zaria.
MATHESON, A.	Inshes, Inverness.	Lagos.
MATHEY, LEON.	—	Kano.
McNEIL, SCOTT & Co.	Royal Liver Building, Liverpool.	Gbekebo, Koko Town, Sanubi, Sapele, Siluko.

BRITISH ADDRESSES AND LOCAL BRANCHES OF
EUROPEAN FIRMS—*continued.*

Name of Firm.	British Addresses.	Local Branches.
MILLER BROTHERS (OF LIVERPOOL), LTD.	21, Water Street, Liverpool.	Aba, Abeokuta, Abonema, Adio, Afun-Atam, Agbado, Badagry, Bakana, Bansara, Benin City, Calabar, Creek Town, Ede, Ibadan, Ikirun, Imo River, Iru, Koko Town, Lagos, Okrika, Olomu, Opobo, Oron, Oshogbo, Ozizza, Ozuakoli, Port Harcourt, Sapele, Siluko, Umuahia, Warri, Wasimi.
NATHAN, M., & Co.	64, Faulkner Street, Manchester.	Lagos.
NIGER COMPANY, LTD.	Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, London, W.C., and 26, Preeson's Row, Liverpool.	Abinsi, Abo, Abutshi, Agenebode, Agoleri, Ajokuta, Akassa, Allabetta, Amaru, Amegeddi, Asaba, Ashaka, Atani, Badeggi, Bagana, Bakundi, Baro, Barijuko, Bauchi, Bida, Bode-Sadu, Bokani, Bukuru, Burutu, Donga, Ebba, Efe-teleh, Egbaji, Egbom, Egga, Egori, Ekow, Evorogbo, Faiki, Forcados, Gana-Gana, Garua, Gerinya, Giddi, Gimmi, Gri-giani, Ibi, Idah, Igbuku, Illah, Ilorin, Illushi, Indan-Wada, Iselegu, Itobi, Jebba, Jos, Jemaa, Kaduna, Kano, Katcha, Katsena-Allah, Keffi,

BRITISH ADDRESSES AND LOCAL BRANCHES OF
EUROPEAN FIRMS—*continued*.

Name of Firm.	British Addresses.	Local Branches.
NIGER COMPANY, LTD. (<i>contd.</i>).		Kogin-Sar-Pawa, Kri- geni, Lagos, Lah, Lau, Leaba, Loko, Lokoja, Maidobi, Minna, Mozum, Nafada, Naraguta, Newegi, Numan, Maiduguri, Munankor, Ogudu, Oguta, Ogrugru Oborotto, Omerun, Omoku, Onitsha, Osudji, Port Har- court, Rabba, Riga- Chikun, Rutu, Owerri, Rahama, Sabagreia, Shonga, Soba, Takum, Tunga, Ubiaji, Umaisha, Yewuni, Yola, Zaria, Zungeru.
THE NIGER DELTA PALM NUT CRACKING COMPANY.	—	Yenogoa.
NIGERIAN DRY DOCK & ENGINEERING CO.	Colonial House, Water Street, Liverpool, and St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.	Lagos.
NIGERIAN COLD STOR- AGE CO., LTD.	Royal Liver Building, Liverpool.	Calabar, Lagos, Opobo, Port Harcourt.
NIGERIAN PROPRIETARY Co.	—	Uwet.
NIGERIAN TIN MINES DEVELOPMENT CO.	—	Uwet.
OLLIVANT, G. B., & Co., LTD.	3, Albert Street, Manchester.	Aba, Abeokuta, Bada- gri, Ibadan, Ilorin, Jos, Kano, Lagos, Oshogbo, Oyo, Port Harcourt, Umuohia, Ozuakoli, Zaria.
OVERMANN & Co.	38, Cooper Street, Manchester.	Lagos.

BRITISH ADDRESSES AND LOCAL BRANCHES OF
EUROPEAN FIRMS—*continued.*

Name of Firm.	British Addresses.	Local Branches.
PATERSON ZOCHONIS & Co., LTD.	42, Whitworth Street, Manchester, and 11, Rumford Street, Liverpool.	Abeokuta, Adio, Alagada, Atimbo, Bode-Sadu, Calabar, Ede, Eruwa-Road, Esuk-Mba, Ibadan, Ibaro, Ijoko, Ikirun, Ikpa, Ilorin, Itori, Iwo, Jos, Kano, Lagos, Lalupon, Maiduguri, Offa, Olodo, Olomu, Owowo, Oshogbo, Soba, Zaria.
PICKERING & BERTHOUD, LTD.	42, Sackville Street, Manchester, and Tower Building, Water Street, Liverpool.	Abeokuta, Lagos.
PINNOCK, LTD.	659, Royal Liver Building, Liverpool.	Sapele, Warri.
ALBERT RHODES & Co.	29, Minshull Street, Manchester.	Lagos.
RADCLIFFE, J.	—	Lagos.
RIDER, H. T.	Tower Buildings, Liverpool.	Lagos.
RUSSELL, H. B. W., & Co., LTD.	67, Dale Street, Liverpool.	Aba, Adio, Agege, Ibadan, Iwo, Kano, Lalupon, Lagos, Port Harcourt, Okopedi, Olodo, Oshogbo, Ozuakoli, Umuhia.
RYLANDS & SONS, LTD.	New High Street, Manchester; 55, Wood Street. London, E.C.; and 2-10, Lime Street, Liverpool.	Lagos.
SAPELE STORES.	Anglo-African Supply Co., Ltd., 69, George Street, Manchester.	Sapele.

BRITISH ADDRESSES AND LOCAL BRANCHES OF
EUROPEAN FIRMS—*continued.*

Name of Firm.	British Addresses.	Local Branches.
SOUTHERN NIGERIA TRADING CO., LTD.	—	Port Harcourt.
SPEED, E. J.	—	Kano.
STEIN, E. H., & Co.	7, Rumford Street, Liverpool.	Lagos.
STUART-YOUNG, J. M.	—	Awka, Onitsha.
SYNDICAT D'ETUDES DES BOIS EQUATO- RIAUX.	—	Oron.
TIN AREAS OF NIGERIA, LTD.	1-4, Giltspur Street, London, E.C.	Abeokuta, Baro, Ebba, Faiki, Gimmi, Ibadan, Ibi, Jos, Kano, Kateregi, Katcha, Lagos, Lokoja, Mai- dobi, Minna, Zaria.
VAN LAUN & Co.	Blomfield House, London Wall, London, E.C.	Lagos.
WALKDEN, JOHN, & Co., LTD.	80, Princess Street, Manchester.	Abeokuta, Ibadan, Ilorin, Kano, Lagos, Lokoja, Zaria.
WARRI STORES.	Anglo-African Supply Co., Ltd., 69, George Street, Manchester.	Warri.
WELSH (THOMAS) & Co.	Colonial House, Water Street, Liverpool.	Abonnema, Assay, Atani, Onitsha.
WHITE BROTHERS.	—	Kano.

LLOYD'S AGENTS.

Lagos ...	...	...	R. Little.
Calabar ...	...	...	G. S. Redfern.
Bonny ...	...	...	H. P. Domleo.

IMPORTERS—EUROPEANS.*

Boats, etc.

Elder Dempster & Co., Ltd.
 Holt, John, & Co. (Liverpool),
 Ltd.
 MacIver, W. B., & Co., Ltd.
 Miller Brothers (of Liverpool),
 Ltd.
 Niger Company, Ltd.

Brushes and Fancy Goods.

African Association, Ltd.
 African Traders Company, Ltd.
 Ambrosini, L.
 Anglo-Colonial Trading Corporation, Ltd.
 Ashton, Kinder & Co., Ltd.
 Blackstock & Co., Ltd.
 Brass Trading Company, Ltd.
 British Colonial Trading Co.
 Calabar Stores.
 Christian, G. W. & Co., Ltd.
 Cie Francaise De L'Afrique
 Occidentale.
 Company of African Merchants,
 Ltd.
 Crombie, Steedman & Co.
 Denson & Co.
 Dyer & Wintle, Ltd.
 Fairley, J. D., Ltd.
 Gottschalck, G., & Co.
 Holt Brothers & Co.
 Holt, John, & Co. (Liverpool),
 Ltd.
 Horsfield, J. J. & Co.
 Hutchinson, C. F., & Co.
 Lagos Stores, Ltd.
 London & Kano Trading
 Company, Ltd.
 MacIver, W. B. & Co., Ltd.
 McNeil, Scott & Co., Ltd.
 Miller Brothers (of Liverpool),
 Ltd.
 Nathan, M., & Co.
 Niger Company, Ltd.
 Ollivant, G. B., & Co., Ltd.
 Overmann & Co.
 Paterson Zochonis & Co., Ltd.
 Pickering & Berthoud, Ltd.
 Pinnock, Ltd.
 Radcliffe, J.

Rhodes, Albert, & Co.
 Russell, H. B. W. & Co., Ltd.
 Rylands & Sons, Ltd.
 Sapele Stores.
 Stein, E. H., & Co.
 Stuart-Young, J. M.
 Tin Areas of Nigeria, Ltd.
 Walkden, John, & Co., Ltd.
 Warri Stores.
 Welsh, Thomas, & Co.

Builders' Materials and Supplies.

African Association, Ltd.
 African Traders Company, Ltd.
 British Colonial Trading Co.
 Colonial Building Co.
 Company of African Merchants,
 Ltd.
 Crombie, Steedman & Co.
 Fairley, J. D., Ltd.
 Gottschalck, G., & Co.
 Greene, H. E. B., & Co.
 Holt, John, & Co. (Liverpool),
 Ltd.
 Jurgens Colonial Products, Ltd.
 Lagos Stores, Ltd.
 MacIver, W. B., & Co., Ltd.
 McNeil, Scott & Co., Ltd.
 Miller Brothers (of Liverpool),
 Ltd.
 Niger Company, Ltd.
 Ollivant, G. B., & Co., Ltd.
 Paterson Zochonis & Co., Ltd.
 Radcliffe, J.
 Russell, H. B. W., & Co., Ltd.
 Rylands & Sons, Ltd.
 Walkden, John, & Co., Ltd.

Chemists' and Druggists' Goods, Disinfectants, etc.

African Association, Ltd.
 African Traders Company, Ltd.
 British Colonial Trading Co.
 Calabar Stores.
 Cie Francaise De L'Afrique
 Occidentale.
 Company of African Merchants,
 Ltd.
 Holt Brothers & Co.
 Holt, John, & Co. (Liverpool),
 Ltd.

IMPORTERS—EUROPEANS—*continued.*

London & Kano Trading Company, Ltd.
 McNeil, Scott & Co., Ltd.
 Miller Brothers (of Liverpool), Ltd.
 Niger Company, Ltd.
 Ollivant, G. B., & Co., Ltd.
 Pickering & Berthoud, Ltd.
 Welsh, Thomas, & Co.

China, Glassware, etc.

African Association, Ltd.
 African Traders Company, Ltd.
 British Colonial Trading Co.
 Calabar Stores.
 Cie Francaise De L'Afrique Occidentale.
 Company of African Merchants, Ltd.
 Gottschalek, G., & Co.
 Holt Brothers & Co.
 Holt, John, & Co. (Liverpool), Ltd.
 Lagos Stores, Ltd.
 London & Kano Trading Company, Ltd.
 McNeil, Scott & Co., Ltd.
 MacIver, W. B., & Co., Ltd.
 Miller Brothers (of Liverpool), Ltd.
 Niger Company, Ltd.
 Ollivant, G. B., & Co., Ltd.
 Paterson Zochonis & Co., Ltd.
 Pickering & Berthoud, Ltd.
 Pinnock, Ltd.
 Radcliffe, J.
 Russell, H. B. W., & Co., Ltd.
 Stuart-Young, J. M.
 Walkden, John & Co., Ltd.
 Welsh, Thomas, & Co.

Enamelware.

African Association, Ltd.
 African Traders Company, Ltd.
 British Colonial Trading Co.
 Cie Francaise De L'Afrique Occidentale.
 Company of African Merchants, Ltd.
 Crombie, Steedman & Co.

Fairley, J. D., Ltd.
 Gottschalek, G., & Co.
 Holt, John, & Co. (Liverpool), Ltd.
 Jurgens Colonial Products, Ltd.
 Lagos Stores, Ltd.
 London & Kano Trading Company, Ltd.
 MacIver, W. B., & Co., Ltd.
 McNeil, Scott & Co., Ltd.
 Miller Brothers (of Liverpool), Ltd.
 Niger Company, Ltd.
 Radcliffe, J.
 Russell, H. B. W. & Co., Ltd.

Furniture, etc.

African Association, Ltd.
 African Traders Company, Ltd.
 British Colonial Trading Co.
 Cie Francaise De L'Afrique Occidentale.
 Fairley, J. D., Ltd.
 Gottschalek, G., & Co.
 Holt, John, & Co. (Liverpool), Ltd.
 MacIver, W. B., & Co., Ltd.
 Miller Brothers (of Liverpool), Ltd.
 Niger Company, Ltd.
 Ollivant, G. B., & Co., Ltd.
 Paterson, Zochonis & Co., Ltd.
 Pickering & Berthoud, Ltd.
 Russell, H. B. W., & Co., Ltd.
 Walkden, John & Co., Ltd.

Hardware, Ironmongery, Cutlery, etc.

African Association, Ltd.
 African Traders Company, Ltd.
 Ashton, Kinder & Co., Ltd.
 British Colonial Trading Co.
 Blackstock & Co., Ltd.
 Calabar Stores.
 Christian, G. W., & Co., Ltd.
 Cie Francaise De L'Afrique Occidentale.
 Company of African Merchants, Ltd.
 Crombie, Steedman & Co.
 Dyer & Wintle, Ltd.

IMPORTERS—EUROPEANS—*continued.*

- Fairley, J. D., Ltd.
 Gottschalck, G., & Co.
 Hendersons (Manchester), Ltd.
 Holt Brothers & Co.
 Holt, John, & Co. (Liverpool), Ltd.
 Jurgens Colonial Products, Ltd.
 Lagos Stores, Ltd.
 London & Kano Trading Company, Ltd.
 MacIver, W. B., & Co., Ltd.
 McNeil, Scott & Co., Ltd.
 Miller Brothers (of Liverpool), Ltd.
 Niger Company, Ltd.
 Ollivant, G. B., & Co., Ltd.
 Paterson, Zochonis & Co., Ltd.
 Pickering & Berthoud, Ltd.
 Pinnock, Ltd.
 Radcliffe, J.
 Russell, H. B. W., & Co., Ltd.
 Sapele Stores.
 Stuart-Young, J. M.
 Walkden, John, & Co., Ltd.
 Warri Stores.
 Welsh, Thomas, & Co.
- Jewellery, Watches, Scientific Instruments.*
 African Association, Ltd.
 African Traders Company, Ltd.
 British Colonial Trading Co.
 Calabar Stores.
 Cie Francaise De L'Afrique Occidentale.
 Company of African Merchants, Ltd.
 McNeil, Scott & Co., Ltd.
 Miller Brothers (of Liverpool), Ltd.
 Niger Company, Ltd.
 Ollivant, G. B., & Co., Ltd.
 Pickering & Berthoud, Ltd.
 Radcliffe, J.
 Walkden, John & Co., Ltd.
 Welsh, Thomas, & Co.
- Leather and Leather Goods.*
 African Association, Ltd.
 African Traders Company, Ltd.
 British Colonial Trading Co.
- Cie Francaise De L'Afrique Occidentale.
 Company of African Merchants, Ltd.
 Fairley, J. D., Ltd.
 McNeil, Scott & Co., Ltd.
 Miller Brothers (of Liverpool), Ltd.
 Niger Company, Ltd.
 Pickering & Berthoud, Ltd.
 Radcliffe, J.
 Walkden, John, & Co., Ltd.
- Machinery, Engines, etc.*
 Company of African Merchants, Ltd.
 Holt, John, & Co. (Liverpool), Ltd.
 McNeil, Scott & Co., Ltd.
 Miller Brothers (of Liverpool), Ltd.
 Niger Company, Ltd.
- Paints, Oils, Soap, etc.*
 African Association, Ltd.
 African Traders Company, Ltd.
 Ashton, Kinder & Co., Ltd.
 Blackstock & Co., Ltd.
 British Colonial Trading Co.
 Calabar Stores.
 Christian, G. W., & Co., Ltd.
 Cie Francaise De L'Afrique Occidentale.
 Colonial Building Co.
 Company of African Merchants, Ltd.
 Crombie, Steedman & Co.
 Dyer & Wintle, Ltd.
 Fairley, J. D., Ltd.
 Gottschalck, G., & Co.
 Holt Brothers & Co.
 Holt, John, & Co. (Liverpool), Ltd.
 Jurgens Colonial Products, Ltd.
 Lagos Stores, Ltd.
 MacIver, W. B., & Co., Ltd.
 McNeil, Scott & Co., Ltd.
 Miller Brothers (of Liverpool), Ltd.
 Niger Company, Ltd.
 Ollivant, G. B., & Co., Ltd.

IMPORTERS—EUROPEANS—*continued.*

Paterson, Zochonis & Co., Ltd.
 Pickering & Berthoud, Ltd.
 Pinnock, Ltd.
 Russell, H. B. W., & Co., Ltd.
 Rylands & Sons, Ltd.
 Stuart-Young, J. M.
 Walkden, John, & Co., Ltd.
 Warri Stores.
 Welsh, Thomas, & Co.

*Provisions, Wines, Spirits,
 Minerals and Tobacco.*

African Association, Ltd.
 African Traders Company, Ltd.
 Anglo-Colonial Trading Corporation, Ltd.
 British Colonial Trading Co.
 Calabar Stores.
 Christian, G. W., & Co., Ltd.
 Cie Francaise De L'Afrique Occidentale.
 Company of African Merchants, Ltd.
 Crombie, Steedman & Co.
 Dyer & Wintle, Ltd.
 Holt Brothers & Co.
 Holt, John, & Co. (Liverpool), Ltd.
 Lagos Stores, Ltd.
 London & Kano Trading Company, Ltd.
 MacIver, W. B., & Co., Ltd.
 McNeil, Scott & Co., Ltd.
 Mathey, Leon.
 Miller Brothers (of Liverpool), Ltd.
 Niger Company, Ltd.
 Ollivant, G. B., & Co., Ltd.
 Paterson, Zochonis & Co., Ltd.
 Pickering & Berthoud, Ltd.
 Pinnock, Ltd.
 Russell, H. B. W., & Co., Ltd.
 Sapele Stores.
 Southern Nigeria Trading Co.
 Stuart-Young, J. M.
 Tin Areas of Nigeria, Ltd.
 Walkden, John, & Co., Ltd.
 Warri Stores.
 Welsh, Thomas, & Co.

Rubber Goods.

Nil.

Stationery, Office Supplies.

Church Missionary Society.
 Hope-Waddell Institute.
 Radcliffe, J.

Sporting, Goods, Games, Musical Instruments, Cameras, etc.

African Association, Ltd.
 African Traders Company, Ltd.
 Calabar Stores.
 Holt Brothers & Co.
 Holt, John, & Co. (Liverpool), Ltd.
 Miller Brothers (of Liverpool), Ltd.
 Niger Company, Ltd.
 Ollivant, G. B., & Co., Ltd.
 Paterson, Zochonis & Co., Ltd.
 Pickering & Berthoud, Ltd.
 Radcliffe, J.

Textile Goods.

African Association, Ltd.
 African Traders Company, Ltd.
 Ambrosini, L.
 Anglo-Colonial Trading Corporation, Ltd.
 Ashton, Kinder & Co., Ltd.
 Blackstock & Co., Ltd.
 British Colonial Trading Co.
 Calabar Stores.
 Christian, G. W., & Co., Ltd.
 Cie Francaise De L'Afrique Occidentale.
 Company of African Merchants, Ltd.
 Danson & Co.
 Dyer & Wintle, Ltd.
 Fairley, J. D., Ltd.
 Gottschalk, G., & Co.
 Hendersons (Manchester), Ltd.
 Holt Brothers & Co.
 Holt, John, & Co. (Liverpool), Ltd.
 Horsfield, J. J., & Co.
 Hutchinson, C. F., & Co.
 Jurgens Colonial Products, Ltd.
 Lagos Stores, Ltd.

IMPORTERS—EUROPEANS—*continued.*

MacIver, W. B., & Co., Ltd.
 McNeil, Scott & Co., Ltd.
 Miller Brothers (of Liverpool),
 Ltd.
 Nathan, M., & Co.
 Niger Company, Ltd.
 Ollivant, G. B., & Co., Ltd.
 Overmann & Co.
 Paterson, Zochonis & Co., Ltd.
 Pickering & Berthoud, Ltd.
 Pinnock, Ltd.
 Radcliffe, J.
 Rhodes, Albert, & Co.
 Russell, H. B. W., & Co., Ltd.
 Rylands & Sons, Ltd.
 Sapele Stores.
 Stein, E. H., & Co.
 Stuart-Young, J. M.
 Tin Areas of Nigeria, Ltd.
 Walkden, John, & Co., Ltd.
 Warri Stores.
 Welsh, Thomas, & Co.

Vehicles, Motor Cars, Cycles, etc.
 African Association, Ltd.
 African Traders Company, Ltd.
 British Colonial Trading Co.
 Cie Francaise De L'Afrique
 Occidentale.
 Dyer & Wintle, Ltd.
 Gottechalek, G., & Co.
 Holt, John, & Co. (Liverpool),
 Ltd.
 MacIver, W. B., & Co. Ltd.
 McNeil, Scott & Co., Ltd.
 Miller Brothers (of Liverpool),
 Ltd.
 Niger Company, Ltd.
 Ollivant, G. B., & Co., Ltd.
 Pickering & Berthoud, Ltd.
 Radcliffe, J.

IMPORTERS—NATIVES.

Brushes and Fancy Goods.

Abayomi, O., & Co., Lagos.
 Ajobiare, E. M. B., Lagos.
 Ama Brothers, Sapele.
 Amidu, F. S., Lagos.
 Archibong, A., Calabar.
 Aromashodu, Lagos.
 Bickersteth, G. T., Lagos.
 Boye, Thomas, Koko.
 Braid, J. W., Warri.
 Cole Brothers, Lagos.
 Effie, Etoye, Koko.
 Etchie, John E., Sapele.
 Etuwewe, L. E., Sapele.
 Garrick, S. D., Koko.
 George, C. J., Lagos.
 George, J. S., Lagos.
 Gomez, P. K., Lagos.
 Gregorio, J., Lagos.
 Johnson, Caroline, Lagos.
 Johnson, E. F., Onitsha.
 Jones, Tom, Lagos.
 Lawani, S. F., Lagos.
 Liberty's Store, Lagos.
 Louch, Akpiri, Warri.
 Macaulay, D. F., Lagos.
 Maunah, James, Degema.
 Meggison, J. E. A., Benin City.
 Mendes, C. B., Lagos.
 Mensah Brothers & Co., O'pobo
 Ogunlana, A. B., Lagos.
 Oguntolu, D. A. J., Lagos.
 Paxton, A. J., Warri.
 Phillips, E. D., Calabar.
 Preston, G. H., Warri.
 Santos, Q. B. Dos., Ibadan.
 Shitta, A. W., Lagos.
 Sonubi, J. M., Lagos.
 Vidal, J. M., Lagos.
 Williams, J. A., Lagos.
 Williams, J. L., Lagos.
 Williams, Joseph, Lagos.
 Williams, M. A., Lagos.

*Chemists' and Druggists' Goods,
Disinfectants, etc.*

Adefolu, E. J. A., Lagos.
 Caulerick, E. A., Lagos.
 Craig, J. O. A., Ibadan.

Disu, A. James, Lagos.
 Doherty, S. H. Ade, Lagos.
 O'Gunyon-Labor, A. D., O'pobo.
 Phillips, A. E., Lagos.
 Phillips' Medicine Store, Lagos.
 White, Victor, Lagos.

*Hardware, Ironmongery, Cutlery,
etc.*

Ajayi, Abudu, Lagos.
 Ama Brothers, Sapele.
 Aromashodu, Lagos.
 Bale, Osunsanya, Lagos.
 Dada Adeshigbin & Sons, Lagos.
 Disu, A. James, Lagos.
 Effie, Etoye, Koko.
 Esuku, Omacheye, Koko.
 Louch, Akpiri, Warri.
 Marsh, N. E. A., Lagos.
 Meggison, J. E. A., Benin City
 Renner, Moses A., Sapele.
 Thomas, A. O., & Co., Lagos.
 Thomas, James A., Sapele.
 Vaughan, J. C., Lagos.

Paints, Oils, Soaps, etc.

Ama Brothers, Sapele.
 Caulerick, E. A., Lagos.
 Dawodu, W. A., & Co., Lagos.
 George, Jas. & Son, Lagos.
 Phillips' Medicine Store, Lagos.
 Vaughan, J. C., Lagos.

*Provisions, Wines, Spirits,
Minerals, Tobacco.*

Agbaje, Salami, Lagos.
 Akitoye, A. H., Lagos.
 Archibong, A., Calabar.
 Aromashodu, Lagos.
 Blaize, C. O., Lagos.
 Boye, Thomas, Koko.
 Braid, J. W., Warri.
 Campos, H., Lagos.
 Coker, J. B., Lagos.
 Coker, P. E. C., Koko.
 Davies, A. R., Lagos.
 Esuku, Omacheye, Koko.
 Etuwewe, L. E., Sapele.
 Freeman, D. A., Lagos.

IMPORTERS—NATIVES—*continued.*

Garrick, S. D., Koko.
 Haffner, C., Lagos.
 John, J. T., Calabar.
 Macfarlane, W. F., Degema.
 Mensah Brothers & Co., Opobo.
 Odunjobi, O., Lagos.
 Pearse, S. H., Lagos.
 Siffre, W. P., Lagos.
 Silva, J. B., Lagos.
 Thomas, S., & Co., Lagos.
 Thomas, J. A., Sapele.
 Venn, J. A., Onitsha.
 Warburton, J. A., Lagos.
 Williams, M. A., Lagos.

Stationery, Office Supplies.

Aromashodu, Lagos.
 Nigerian Stationery Dépôt,
 Lagos.
 Remington Stores, Ltd., Lagos.

Textile Goods.

Abayomi, O. & Co., Lagos.
 Adewale, Sanni, Lagos.
 Akerele, D., Lagos.
 Alagath, K., Lagos.
 Ama Brothers, Sapele.
 Archibong, A., Calabar.
 Boye, Thomas, Koko.
 Braid, J. W., Warri.
 Coker, P. E. C., Koko.
 Coker, S. Alfred, Lagos.
 Doherty, J. H., Lagos.

Don-Pedro, S., Abonnema.
 Effie, Etoye, Koko.
 Etchie, John E., Sapele.
 Esuku, Omacheye, Koko.
 Garrick, S. D., Koko.
 Ige, Disu, Lagos.
 John, J. T., Calabar.
 Maunah, James, Degema.
 O'Dwyer, A. W., Calabar.
 Oki, Abibu, Lagos.
 Osuntolu, D. B., Lagos.
 Otu, M. George, Calabar.
 Pearse, S. H., Lagos.
 Pepe, Belo, Lagos.
 Phillips, E. D., Calabar.
 Silva, R. G., Lagos.
 Taylor, D. A., Lagos.
 Thomas, S., & Co., Lagos.
 Williams, P. H., Lagos.
 Williams, Seidu, Lagos.

Vehicles, Motor Cars, Cycles, etc.

Adeodu, John, Lagos.
 Adigun Brothers, Lagos.
 Ama Brothers, Sapele.
 Ball, A. T., Lagos.
 Blaize, C. O., Lagos.
 Cole, M. A., Lagos.
 Dawodu, W. A., & Co., Lagos.
 Esuku, Omacheye, Koko.
 Hicks, S., Lagos.
 Smith, E. B., & Co., Lagos.

EXPORTERS—EUROPEANS.*

Beeswax.

Holt, John, & Co. (Liverpool),
Ltd.
Jurgens Colonial Products, Ltd
Niger Company, Ltd.
Paterson, Zochonis & Co., Ltd.
Anglo-Colonial Trading Corpo-
ration, Ltd.

Benniseed.

Holt, John, & Co. (Liverpool),
Ltd.
Jurgens Colonial Products, Ltd.
Lagos Stores, Ltd.
MacIver, W. B., & Co., Ltd.
Niger Company, Ltd.
Ollivant, G. B., & Co., Ltd.
Paterson, Zochonis & Co., Ltd.

Capsicums.

Holt, John, & Co. (Liverpool),
Ltd.
Niger Company, Ltd.

Cocoa.

African Association, Ltd.
African Traders Company, Ltd.
Ashton, Kinder & Co., Ltd.
British Colonial Trading Co.
British Nigerian Co., Ltd.
Calabar Stores.
Christian, G. W., & Co., Ltd.
Cie Francaise De L'Afrique
Occidentale.
Dyer & Wintle, Ltd.
Grace Brothers & Co.
Hendersons (Manchester), Ltd.
Holt Brothers & Co.
Holt, John, & Co. (Liverpool),
Ltd.
Horsfield, J. J., & Co.
Kelsey, L.
Lagos Stores, Ltd.
London & Kano Trading
Company, Ltd.
MacIver, W. B., & Co., Ltd.
Miller Brothers (of Liverpool),
Ltd.
Niger Company, Ltd.
Ollivant, G. B., & Co., Ltd.
Paterson, Zochonis & Co., Ltd.
Pickering & Berthoud, Ltd.

Pinnoek, Ltd.

Russell, H. B. W. & Co., Ltd.
Stuart-Young, J. M.
Tin Areas of Nigeria, Ltd.

Copaiba.

Holt, John, & Co. (Liverpool),
Ltd.
Niger Company, Ltd.

Copra.

British Colonial Trading Co.
Cie Francaise De L'Afrique
Occidentale.
Dyer & Wintle, Ltd.
Jurgens Colonial Products, Ltd.
Miller Brothers (of Liverpool),
Ltd.
Ollivant, G. B., & Co., Ltd.
Pickering & Berthoud, Ltd.

Corn and Maize.

Holt, John, & Co. (Liverpool),
Ltd.
MacIver, W. B., & Co., Ltd.
Niger Company, Ltd.

Cotton.

British Cotton Growing
Association.
Holt, John, & Co. (Liverpool),
Ltd.
MacIver, W. B., & Co., Ltd.
Miller Brothers (of Liverpool),
Ltd.
Niger Company, Ltd.
Paterson, Zochonis & Co., Ltd.

Ground Nuts.

African Oil Nuts Co., Ltd.
British Colonial Trading Co.
Cie Francaise De L'Afrique
Occidentale.
Hendersons (Manchester), Ltd.
Holt, John, & Co. (Liverpool),
Ltd.
Jurgens Colonial Products, Ltd.
Lagos Stores, Ltd.
London & Kano Trading
Company, Ltd.
MacIver, W. B., & Co., Ltd.
Niger Company, Ltd.
Ollivant, G. B., & Co., Ltd.

* For addresses of firms see pages 165 to 173.

EXPORTERS—EUROPEANS—*continued.*

- Paterson, Zochonis & Co., Ltd.
Pickering & Berthoud, Ltd.
- Gum Arabic.*
Holt, John & Co. (Liverpool), Ltd.
Jurgens Colonial Products, Ltd.
Niger Company, Ltd.
- Gum Copal.*
Holt, John & Co. (Liverpool), Ltd.
Jurgens Colonial Products, Ltd.
Niger Company, Ltd.
- Gutta Percha.*
Holt, John, & Co. (Liverpool), Ltd.
Jurgens Colonial Products, Ltd.
Niger Company, Ltd.
- Ivory.*
Niger Company, Ltd.
- Kapok.*
Niger Company, Ltd.
- Mahogany, Ebony and Furniture Wood.*
African Association, Ltd.
British West African Timber, Co., Ltd.
MacIver, W. B., & Co., Ltd.
McNeil, Scott & Co., Ltd.
Miller Brothers (of Liverpool), Ltd.
- Mangrove Wood.*
Syndicat d'Etudes des Bois Equatoriaux.
- Ostrich Feathers.*
London & Kano Trading Company, Ltd.
Niger Company, Ltd.
- Palm Kernels and Palm Oil.*
African Association, Ltd.
African Traders Company, Ltd
Anglo-Colonial Trading Corporation, Ltd.
Behrens, S. L., & Co.
Blackstock & Co., Ltd.
Brass Trading Company, Ltd.
- British Colonial Trading Co.
British Nigerian Co., Ltd.
Canaris, Tangalakis & Co.
Christian, G. W., & Co., Ltd.
Cie Francaise De L'Afrique Occidentale.
Company of African Merchants, Ltd.
Crombie, Steedman & Co., Ltd.
Davis, R.
Denson & Co.
Dyer & Wintle, Ltd.
Fischer, J. J., Ltd.
Grace Brothers & Co.
Hendersons (Manchester), Ltd.
Holt Brothers & Co., Ltd.
Holt, John, & Co. (Liverpool), Ltd.
Horsfield, J. J., & Co.
Hutchinson, C. F., & Co.
Jurgens Colonial Products, Ltd.
Kelsey, L.
Lagos Stores, Ltd.
London & Kano Trading Company, Ltd.
MacIver, W. B., & Co., Ltd.
McNeil, Scott & Co., Ltd.
Matheson, A.
Miller Brothers (of Liverpool), Ltd.
Niger Delta Palm Nut Cracking Co.
Niger Company, Ltd.
Ollivant, G. B., & Co., Ltd.
Overmann & Co.
Paterson, Zochonis & Co., Ltd.
Pickering & Berthoud, Ltd.
Pincock, Ltd.
Rider, H. T.
Russell, H. B. W. & Co., Ltd.
Rylands & Sons, Ltd.
Stein, E. H., & Co.
Tin Areas of Nigeria, Ltd.
Van Laun Company.
Walkden, John, & Co., Ltd.
Welsh, Thomas, & Co.
- Piassava.*
African Association, Ltd.
Holt, John, & Co. (Liverpool), Ltd.

EXPORTERS—EUROPEANS—*continued.*

Miller Brothers (of Liverpool),
Ltd.
Niger Company, Ltd.

Rubber.

African Association, Ltd.
African Traders Company, Ltd.
British Colonial Trading Co.
MacIver, W. B., & Co., Ltd.
McNeil, Scott & Co., Ltd.
Miller Brothers (of Liverpool),
Ltd.
Niger Company, Ltd.
Pinnock, Ltd.

Shea Butter.

Holt, John, & Co. (Liverpool),
Ltd.
Niger Company, Ltd.
Ollivant, G. B., & Co., Ltd.
Paterson, Zochonis & Co., Ltd.
Tin Areas of Nigeria, Ltd.

Shea Nuts.

African Association, Ltd.
Holt, John, & Co. (Liverpool),
Ltd.
Jurgens Colonial Products, Ltd.
Miller Brothers (of Liverpool),
Ltd.
Ollivant, G. B., & Co., Ltd.

Paterson, Zochonis & Co., Ltd.
Tin Areas of Nigeria, Ltd.

Skins and Hides.

Ambrosini, L.
Anglo-Colonial Trading Corpo-
ration, Ltd.
Behrens, S. L., & Co.
British Colonial Trading Co.
Cie Francaise De L'Afrique
Occidentale.
Co-Operative Wholesale Society,
Ltd.
Goat and Sheepskin Import Co.,
Ltd.
Hendersons (Manchester), Ltd.
Holt, John, & Co. (Liverpool),
Ltd.
Jurgens Colonial Products, Ltd.
Lagos Stores, Ltd.
London & Kano Trading
Company, Ltd.
MacIver, W. B., & Co., Ltd.
Miller Brothers (of Liverpool),
Ltd.
Niger Company, Ltd.
Paterson, Zochonis & Co., Ltd.
Tin Areas of Nigeria, Ltd.

Tin Ore.

Niger Company, Ltd.
Nigerian Proprietary Co., Ltd.
Tin Areas of Nigeria, Ltd.

EXPORTERS—NATIVES.

Cocoa.

Akigbade, F. L., Lagos.
 Babalola, H. A., Lagos.
 Coker, J. K., Lagos.
 Duncan, S. W., Lagos.
 Euba, W. B., Lagos.
 Freeman, D. A., Lagos.
 Johnstone, T. B. & Co., Lagos.
 Pearse, S. H., Lagos.
 Phillips, E. D., Calabar.
 Somefun, M. O., Lagos.
 Thomas, S., & Co., Lagos.
 Williams, F. E., Lagos.
 Wright, F. A., Lagos.
 Wright, J. E., Lagos.

Copra.

Thomas, S., & Co., Lagos.

Coffee.

Coker, J. K., Lagos.
 Williams, F. E., Lagos.
 Wright, F. A., Lagos.
 Wright, J. E., Lagos.

Hides.

Agbaje, S., Lagos.
 Pearse, S. H., Lagos.
 Thomas, S., & Co., Lagos.

Mahogany.

Palmer, I. T. & Co., Sapele.

Palm Kernels and Palm Oil.

Agbaje, S., Lagos.
 Adaniloru, Moses, Lagos.
 Ajagba, Lambo, & Sons, Lagos.
 Akigbade, F. L., Lagos.
 Alayaki, K., Lagos.
 Alayaki, Salami, Lagos.
 Allen, Victor, Ibadan.
 Ama Brothers, Sapele.
 Anjorin, O., Lagos.
 Babalola, H. A., Lagos.
 Bamgboshe, S. O., Lagos.
 Coker, J. K., Lagos.
 Coker, D. Towry, Lagos.
 Cole, O. A., Lagos.

Doherty, J. H., Lagos.
 Duncan, S. W., Lagos.
 Edema, William, Sapele.
 Etchie, J. E., Sapele.
 Etuwewe, L. E., Sapele.
 Euba, W. B., Lagos.
 Fadairo, E. A., Lagos.
 Finni, Y. B., Lagos.
 Freeman, D. A., Lagos.
 Johnstone, T. B. & Co., Lagos.
 Joshua, D. A., Lagos.
 Kufeji, S. O., Lagos.
 Lawanson, T. A., Lagos.
 Mamani, S. Ishola, Lagos.
 Mensah Brothers & Co., Opobo.
 Nigerian Trading Syndicate,
 Lagos.
 Oshun, Ben, Lagos.
 Palmer, J. T., Sapele.
 Pearse, S. H., Lagos.
 Sawyer, S. J., Lagos.
 Savage, S. A., Lagos.
 Shanu, J. R., Lagos.
 Taylor, D. A., Lagos.
 Thomas, A. W., Lagos.
 Thomas, J. A., Sapele.
 Thomas, Jas. A., Benin City.
 Thomas, S., & Co., Lagos.
 Timothy, J., Sapele.
 Williams, F. E., Lagos.
 Williams, P. H., Lagos.
 Wright, F. A., Lagos.

Rubber.

Thomas, Jas. A., Sapele.

SYRIAN MERCHANTS.

Names of Syrian Merchants and their Agents in the United Kingdom.

ASAPH, ELIAS, LAGOS.

Messrs. Stein & Co., 7, Rumford Street, Liverpool.

CURE, ELIAS, LAGOS.

Messrs. Staveley & Co., London; Messrs. Overmann & Co., 38, Cooper Street, Manchester; Messrs. Stein & Co., 7, Rumford Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Davies, Stone & Browning, London.

DABOUL, JOSEPH MOISE, LAGOS.

Messrs. Stein & Co., 7, Rumford Street, Liverpool.

ELIAS, MICHAEL, LAGOS. (b)

Messrs. Davies, Stone & Browning, London.

GEORGE, FERRIS, LAGOS. (a) (b)

Messrs. Overmann & Co., 38, Cooper Street, Manchester.

GEORGE, JOSEPH, LAGOS.

Messrs. J. J. Horsfield & Co., 81, Peter Street, Manchester.

GEARA, PECHARA, LAGOS.

Messrs. Stein & Co., 7, Rumford Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Blackstock & Co., Ltd., 82, Princess Street, Manchester

JABOUL, J. B., LAGOS.

Messrs. Blackstock & Co., Ltd., 82 Princess Street, Manchester.

JOSEPH, ASAPH, LAGOS.

Messrs. Stein & Co., 7, Rumford Street, Liverpool.

MOISE, ELIAS, LAGOS.

Messrs. Stein & Co., 7, Rumford Street, Liverpool.

SIMHANI, J. T., LAGOS.

Messrs. Davies, Stone & Browning, London; Messrs. Blackstock & Co., Ltd., 82, Princess Street, Manchester.

(a) Exporter of cocoa.

(b) Exporter of ground nuts, hides, palm kernels and palm oil.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at the ports of Nigeria from 1910.

Year.	ARRIVED.					DEPARTED.				
	BRITISH.		FOREIGN.		Total tonnage of vessels entered.	BRITISH.		FOREIGN.		Total tonnage of vessels cleared.
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	
1910	340	467,371	217	338,644	806,015	329	448,892	216	343,828	792,720
1911	349	476,175	202	346,544	822,719	325	439,663	201	347,596	787,259
1912	312	470,196	221	358,842	829,038	307	455,415	235	371,364	826,779
1913	310	530,876	253	351,010	881,986	300	510,911	251	342,239	853,150
1914	293	504,724	197	226,168	730,892	272	467,074	203	225,675	692,749
1915	266	530,882	70	30,889	561,771	272	537,148	69	30,444	567,592
1916	250	490,957	79	32,258	523,215	252	486,000	80	33,167	519,167
1917	241	447,181	86	26,969	474,150	242	436,267	86	28,742	465,009
1918	222	395,506	64	13,640	409,146	218	381,742	67	15,093	396,835

In 1913, 154 British and 225 Foreign steamers, with a total tonnage of 530,737 tons, entered at Lagos. In 1918, 148 British and 51 Foreign steamers, with a total tonnage of 288,086 tons, entered at the same port besides 2 British and 8 Foreign sailing vessels of 6,583 tons in all.

APPENDIX VI.

The following passenger fares are charged on the Nigerian Railway for a single journey by ordinary train:—

	Miles.	£	s.	d.	
FROM LAGOS (IDDO) TO:—					
Abeokuta	60	0	15	0	} First class fares on basis of 3d. a mile.
Ibadan	120	1	10	0	
Oshogbo	182	2	5	6	
Ilorin	243	3	0	9	
Jebba	303	3	15	9	
Zungeru	426	5	6	6	
Minna	463	5	15	6	
Kaduna	569	7	2	3	
Zaria	618	7	14	3	
Kano	705	8	16	3	
Baro (via Minna)... ..	574	7	3	3	
Naraguta	746	9	6	3	
Bukuru	761	9	10	3	
FROM PORT HARCOURT TO:—					
Aba	39	0	9	9	}
Afikpo Road	106	1	6	6	
Udi	151	1	17	9	

Second class fares are on a basis of $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. per mile and third class fares $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per mile.

Passengers travelling on the boat train may obtain Bed linen from the Catering Contractor upon payment of a charge of 5s. Bed linen is not provided upon the ordinary passenger or mixed trains.

Meals are provided on the Boat Trains, and the "Through Mixed" trains—upon the latter the Restaurant Car running between Iddo and Kuti-wenji, and *vice versa*.

The prices of meals are:—

Breakfast ...	2s. 6d.	Afternoon Tea ...	1s.
Luncheon ...	3s. 6d.	Dinner	5s.

Early morning tea and shaving water are not charged for.

Passengers north of Kuti-wenji on through mixed trains may obtain meals at the above prices at the Refreshment Rooms at Minna and Zaria.

Passengers' luggage not exceeding 2 cwt. for 1st class passengers, 1 cwt. for 2nd class, and 28 lb. for 3rd class passengers is conveyed free of charge, beyond that the charges are:—

	By Boat Express		By ordinary train	
	per cwt.		per cwt.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
IDD0 to Ibadan	3	5	6	3
„ Ilorin	6	0	11	3
„ Zungeru :	7	2	14	5
„ Zaria	9	3	16	7
„ Kano	9	11	17	10
„ Bukuru	13	3	18	5
PORT HARCOURT to Aba... ..	—		2	6
„ „ Afikpo Road	—		6	3
„ „ Udi... ..	—		8	9

Higher rates are charged on the boat train upon luggage exceeding 22 cwt. (2 cwt. free allowance, and 20 cwt. at above quoted figures).

The following are the rates of freight per ton on a few of the main articles of export:—

GINNED COTTON (in bales of not more than 80

cubic feet to the ton):—

	£	s.	d.
To Iddo from Ibadan	2	2	4 *
Oshogbo	2	12	3 *
Zaria	4	0	0 *

GROUND NUTS:—

To Iddo from Ilorin	1	17	4 *
„ „ Kaduna	2	18	2 * †
„ „ Kano	3	6	4 * †

HIDES, DRESSED OR UNDRESSED:—

To Iddo from Kano	9	17	9 * †
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HIDES, UNDRESSED (subject to a minimum of 6 tons in a covered waggon and 3 tons in a 4 wheeled covered waggon):

To Iddo from Kano	5	14	0 * †
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PALM KERNELS:—

To Iddo from Abeokuta	0	17	4 * †
Ibadan	2	4	11 * †
Oshogbo	3	7	7 * †
Ilorin	3	16	0 * †

PALM OIL:—

To Iddo from Abeokuta	0	17	1 * †
Ibadan	1	15	6 * †
Oshogbo	2	13	3 * †
Ilorin	3	10	10 * †

TIN:—

To Iddo from stations between Rahama and

Bukuru inclusive	11	1	0 *
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* In addition to a terminal charge of 3s. 6d. per ton for goods booked to Iddo.

† Plus a war surtax of 30%.

APPENDIX VII.

PRINCIPAL MINING COMPANIES AND THEIR ADDRESSES.

Company.	British Addresses.
Abu Tin Company, Ltd.	4, Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C.
Anglo-Continental Mines Company, Ltd.	22, Austin Friars, E.C.
Benue (N.N.) Tin Mines, Ltd.	20, Copthall Avenue, E.C.
Berrida (N.) Tin Fields, Ltd.	Friars House, 39-41, New Broad Street, E.C.
Bisichi Tin Co. (N.) Ltd.	33, Cornhill, E.C.
B. K. S. W. Syndicate, Ltd.	Capel House, 54, New Broad St.
Bongwelli (N.) Tin Syndicate	24, Coleman Street, E.C.
Champion (Nigeria) Tin Fields, Ltd.	Friars House, 39-41, New Broad Street, E.C.
Damo (N.) Tin Company, Ltd.	Blomfield House, 85, London Wall, E.C.
Dua (N.) Tin Fields, Ltd.	Finsbury House, Blomfield Street, E.C.
Ex-Lands Nigeria, Ltd.	85, London Wall, E.C.
Filani (N.) Tin Mining Co., Ltd.	37, Lime Street, E.C.
Forum River (N.) Tin Co., Ltd.	1, Broad Street Place, E.C.
Gold Coast Consolidated Lands, Ltd.	41 & 42 Broad Street House, New Broad Street, E.C.
Gongola Syndicate, Ltd.	Friars House, New Broad Street.
Gurum River (N.) Tin Mines, Ltd.	Capel House, New Broad St., E.C.
Hausa Nigeria, Ltd.	1, London Wall Buildings, E.C.
Jantar Nigeria Co., Ltd.	12, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.
Jos Tin Area (N.) Ltd.	Nigeria House, 1-4, Giltspur Street, New Gate Street, E.C.
Kaduna Syndicate, Ltd.	16, St. Helen's Place, E.C.
Kano (N.) Tin Areas, Ltd.	Nigeria House, 1-4, Giltspur Street, New Gate Street, E.C.
*Kassa Ropp Tin Co., Ltd.	Capel House, 54, New Broad St.
Keffi Tin Company, Ltd.	32, Sackville Street, W.
Kuskie (N.) Tin Fields, Ltd.	2, Austin Friars, E.C.
Kwall Tin Fields of Nigeria, Ltd.	10-13, Broad Street, Avenue, W.C.
Lafon River Tin Areas, Ltd.	33, Cornhill, E.C.
Lower Bisichi (N.) Tin Mines, Ltd.	Nigeria House, 1-4, Giltspur Street, E.C.
L. P. R. Syndicate, Ltd.	10-13, Broad Street, Avenue, E.C.
Lucky Chance Mines, Ltd.	Friars House, 30-41, New Broad Street, E.C.

PRINCIPAL MINING COMPANIES AND THEIR
ADDRESSES—*continued.*

Company.	British Addresses.
W. Mertens & Co., Ltd.	Balfour House, 119-125, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.
Minna (N.) Tin Co. (1914), Ltd. ...	4, Broad Street Place, E.C.
Mongo (N.) Tin Mines, Ltd. ...	22, Austin Friars, E.C.
Naraguta Extended (N.) Tin Mines, Ltd.	Friars House, New Broad Street, E.C.
Naraguta (N.) Tin Mines, Ltd. ...	Friars House, 39-41, New Broad Street, E.C.
New Lafon Tin Fields, Ltd. ...	6, Broad Street Place, E.C.
Niger Company, Ltd.	Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, W.C.
Nigerian Stanneries, Ltd.	54, New Broad Street.
Nigerian Tin Corporation, Ltd. ...	54, New Broad Street.
Nigerian Proprietary, Ltd.	Eldon Street House, Eldon Street, E.C.
Ningbi (N.) Tin Co., Ltd.	1, Broad Street Place, E.C.
N. N. (Bauchi) Tin Mines, Ltd. ...	19, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.
Northern Nigeria Trust, Ltd. ...	1, Broad Street Place, E.C.
N. T. Syndicate, Ltd.	Norfolk House, Lawrence Poultney Hill.
Offin River Gold Estates, Ltd. ...	Coventry House, South Place, Finsbury Circus, E.C.
Rafin Pa (N.) Tin Co., Ltd.	2 and 3, West Street, Finsbury Circus, E.C.
Rayfield (N.) Tin Fields, Ltd. ...	Capel House, New Broad Street, E.C.
Ropp Tin, Ltd.	20, Copthall Avenue, E.C.
Rukuba (N.) Tin Mining Co., Ltd.	Blomfield House, 85, London Wall, E.C.
South Bukeru (N.) Tin Co., Ltd.	Blomfield House, 85, London Wall, E.C.
Sybu Syndicate, Ltd.	Finsbury House, Blomfield Street, E.C.
Tafehin Amalgamated Syndicate, Ltd.	85, London Wall, E.C.
Tin and Trading Co. of Nigeria, Ltd.	90, Cannon Street, E.C.
Tin Areas of Nigeria, Ltd.	Nigeria House, 1-4, Giltspur Street, New Gate Street, E.C.
Tin Fields of Northern Nigeria, Ltd.	Friars House, 39-41, New Broad Street, E.C.
Toro Tin Company, Ltd.	32, Sackville Street, W.
West African Mines, Ltd.	8, Old Jewry, E.C.
Zuma Tin Areas, Ltd.	33, Cornhill, E.C.

APPENDIX VIII.

CABLE TARIFF FROM LAGOS. †

EUROPE.		s.	d.	PORTUGUESE POSSESSIONS— <i>continued</i> .	
Belgium ... ..	...	3	5		
Crete ... ..	...	3	8		
Cyprus ... ..	...	4	0		
Denmark ... ..	...	3	7		
Faroe Islands ... ..	...	3	11		
France and Corsica ... ..	...	3	4		
Gibraltar ... ..	...	3	2		
Great Britain ... ..	...	3	6		
Greece, and Islands ... ..	...	3	8		
Holland ... ..	...	3	6		
Iceland ... ..	...	4	0		
Italy ... ..	...	3	6		
Malta ... ..	...	3	8		
Montenegro ... ..	...	3	7		
Norway ... ..	...	3	7		
Portugal ... ..	...	3	1		
Roumania ... ..	...	3	7		
Russia in Europe and Caucasus...	...	3	9		
Serbia ... ..	...	3	7		
Spain ... ..	...	3	3		
Sweden ... ..	...	3	7		
Switzerland ... ..	...	3	5		
ISLANDS.					
Azores ... ..	...	3	8		
Madeira ... ..	...	3	1		
S. Vincent, Cape Verde ... ..	...	4	6		
Santiago ... ..	...	3	11		
Ascension ... ..	...	2	10		
S. Helena ... ..	...	3	6		
Las Palmas, Canaries ... ..	...	3	9		
.. .. via St Vincent-Brest-Dakar	...	5	3		
AFRICA, WEST COAST.					
BRITISH POSSESSIONS.					
Bathurst ... ..	...	2	10		
Gold Coast—Acera and Seeconde	...	0	10		
.. .. All Other Offices ...	...	1	0		
Sierra Leone—Freetown, Water Street and Cline Town ...	...	1	10		
.. .. Mabanfa ... ..	...	2	0		
.. .. Bendu and Serabu ...	...	2	1		
.. .. All Other Offices ...	...	1	11		
FRENCH POSSESSIONS.					
Dahomey—Kotonou, Whydah, &c	...	0	11		
French Equatorial Africa (French Congo) Libreville, &c.	...	2	0		
French Guinea ... ..	...	1	10		
Conakry via St. Vincent-Brest or Cadiz	...	7	5		
Ivory Coast ... ..	...	1	9		
Senegal, Mauritania and Upper Niger ... ..	...	3	10		
.. .. via St. Vincent-Brest or Cadiz	...	5	10		
PORTUGUESE POSSESSIONS.					
Angola—Benguella ... ..	...	5	4		
.. .. Government Offices	...	5	5		
.. .. Loanda ... ..	...	4	0		
AFRICA, SOUTH.					
Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Orange Free State and Transvaal	...	2	6		
Southern Rhodesia ... ..	...	2	8		
Northern and North Western Rhodesia ... ..	...	2	11		
Nyasaland (British Central Africa)	...	2	11		
South West Africa (formerly German S.W. Africa) ...	...	2	8		
AFRICA, EAST COAST AND ADJACENT ISLANDS.					
British East Africa—Mombasa and Kilindini ... ..	...	4	6		
.. .. All Other Offices ... ..	...	4	9		
Madagascar and Reunion ... ..	...	4	6		
Mauritius and Seychelles ... ..	...	2	6		
Rodriguez ... ..	...	4	6		
Mayotte and Comoro Islands ...	...	5	0		
Pemba Island ... ..	...	4	8		
Zanzibar ... ..	...	4	6		
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.					
Lourenco Marques Town ... ..	...	2	10		
Mozambique Town ... ..	...	4	6		
Govt. Offices, Mozambique Province	...	2	11		
Nyasco Company's Offices ... ..	...	4	8		
Beira Railway Coy's Stations ...	...	2	9		
District of the Zambesi ... ..	...	3	0		
AFRICA, NORTH COAST.					
Algeria ... ..	...	4	0		
Egypt—Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, Port Said, and 1st Region ...	...	4	10		
.. .. 2nd Region (Upper Egypt)	...	5	0		
.. .. 3rd Region (Sudan) ... ..	...	5	2		
Morocco—Tangier ... ..	...	4	1		
.. .. Casablanca, Rabat and Mogador	...	4	6		
Tripoli, Tripoli Town ... ..	...	5	1		
.. .. All other Offices ... ..	...	5	2		
Tunis ... ..	...	4	11		

‡ The tariff from Bonny is slightly different.

* Deferred telegrams at half ordinary rates.

† Press telegrams 1s. 3½d. per word.

In addition to the rates shown above, 2d. a word (with a minimum of 1s.) is charged on cables forwarded over the Government telegraph lines.

APPENDIX VIII —continued.

CABLE TARIFF FROM LAGOS. †

AFRICA, NORTH EAST.		s. d.			s. d.
Abyssinia ... ..	...	5 5	UNITED STATES* from 4s. 4d. to 4 10	...	...
Aden ... ..	...	4 6	ALASKA ... ..	...	6 1
Berbera (British Somaliland) ... ..	...	5 0	CANADA*	from 4s. 10d. to 6 6	...
Djibouti ... ..	...	5 3	MEXICO	from 4s. 10d. to 5 9	...
Erythrea (Italian East Africa) ... ..	...	5 2			
Heñjas ... ..	...	6 7	WEST INDIES.		
Perim ... ..	...	5 0	Antigua ... ..	...	* 7 8
Suakin ... ..	...	5 5	Bahamas—Nassau (New Provi- dence) ... ..	...	* 5 9
Yemen ... ..	...	5 7	Barbados ... ..	...	* 8 1
			Bermuda ... ..	...	* 5 10
			Cuba—Havana ... ..	...	5 0
			All other places ... ..	...	5 2
			Curacao ... ..	...	10 1
			Dominica ... ..	...	* 7 6
			Grenada ... ..	...	* 8 0
			Guadeloupe ... ..	...	8 5
			Haiti, Republic of	from 8s. 9d. to 11 9	...
			Jamaica ... ..	...	* 6 4
			Martinique ... ..	...	8 5
			Porto Rico ... ..	...	7 6
			S. Croix ... ..	...	8 7
			S. Domingo, Republic of ... ..	...	9 10
			S. Kitts (S. Christopher) ... ..	...	* 8 0
			S. Lucia ... ..	...	* 7 10
			S. Thomas ... ..	...	8 4
			S. Vincent ... ..	...	* 7 11
			Tobago ... ..	...	8 5
			Trinidad ... ..	...	* 8 5
			Turks Island ... ..	...	* 6 4
			CENTRAL AMERICA.		
			Costa Rica ... ..	...	6 9
			Guatemala	from 6s. 5d. to 6 9	...
			Honduras, Republic of ... ..	...	5 11
			British (Belize) ... ..	...	5 10
			Republic of Panama	from 6s. 5d. to 6 6	...
			Nicaragua	from 6s. 5d. to 6 9	...
			Salvador	from 6s. 5d. to 6 9	...
			SOUTH AMERICA.		
			Argentina Republic ... ..	...	* 4 7
			Bolivia ... ..	...	* 4 7
			Brazil	from 3s. 7d. to 6 9	...
			British Guiana ... ..	...	* 8 10
			Chili ... ..	...	* 4 7
			Colombia	from 6s. 10d. to 7 1	...
			Dutch Guiana (Surinam) ... ..	...	8 6
			Ecuador... ..	...	6 10
			French Guiana ... ..	...	8 3
			Paraguay ... ..	...	* 4 7
			Peru	from 4s. 7d. to 6 7	...
			Uruguay ... ..	...	4 7
			Venezuela ... ..	...	8 4

ASIA AND ISLANDS.

British North Borneo ... ..	...	* 6 1
Cocos Keeling Islands ... ..	...	* 4 6
Dutch Indies—Java and other Islands and Dutch Borneo ... ..	...	4 10
French Indo-China—Annam and Tonquin ... ..	...	* 6 3
Cochin China, Laos and Cambodge* ... ..	...	5 9
Poulo Condore ... ..	...	* 5 11
India—India and Burmah ... ..	...	* 4 9
Ceylon ... ..	...	* 4 9
Persia—Bunder Abbas ... ..	...	6 5
[All other Offices (including Bushire) ... ..	...	5 6
Persian Gulf Stations ... ..	...	5 10
Russia in Asia and Bokhara ... ..	...	4 10
Straits Settlements—Kelantan ... ..	...	7 0
Penang, Malacca, Singapore, Labuan, Malay States ... ..	...	* 5 9
Siam— <i>via</i> Moulmein ... ..	...	7 0
China*	from 6s. 3d. to 6 5	...
Hong-Kong ... ..	...	* 6 0
Chosen (Corea) ... ..	...	* 7 9
Formosa ... ..	...	* 7 9
Japan ... ..	...	* 7 9
Palao Islands (Angaur) ... ..	...	* 6 6
Peninsula of Kwatung (Port Arthur and Dalny) ... ..	...	* 7 9
Philippines	from 6s. 7d. to 7 4	...
Caroline Islands (Yap) ... ..	...	* 5 6
Guam ... ..	...	7 10
Midway <i>via</i> San Francisco ... ..	...	8 10
Sandwich Islands (Honolulu) ... ..	...	9 10

AUSTRALASIA, ETC.

New South Wales, Queensland, South and West Australia, Victoria ... ..	...	* 4 8
New Zealand ... ..	...	* 5 0
Tasmania ... ..	...	4 11
New Caledonia ... ..	...	5 4
Norfolk Islands ... ..	...	* 4 10
Fiji Islands ... ..	...	* 5 3
Fanning Islands ... ..	...	* 6 3

† The tariff from Bonny is slightly different.

* Deferred telegrams at half ordinary rates.

In addition to the rates shown above, 2d. a word (with a minimum of 1s.) is charged on cables forwarded over the Government telegraph lines.

APPENDIX IX.

Index to short titles of Ordinances, showing the number and year of each Ordinance, and of all Orders in Council, Regulations, Rules, and Bye-Laws made thereunder.

The word "Ordinance" and the appropriate year should be understood to follow the short title given in the Index, *e.g.*, "Agricultural—55/1916" should be understood to represent the "Agricultural Ordinance, 1916."

Corrected to the 10th July, 1919.

Abbreviations.

Regs. = Regulations.

(P.) signifies that an Ordinance applies to the Protectorate only.

(C.) signifies that an Ordinance applies to the Colony only.

(S.N.) = Southern Nigeria.

(N.N.) = Northern Nigeria.

INDEX TO SHORT TITLES OF ORDINANCES, &c.

Short Title of Ordinance.	No. of Ordinance.	No. of Amending Ordinance.
Acquisition of Public Lands, <i>see</i> Public Lands Administration (Real Estate and Small Estates) <i>and see</i> Foreign Employment.	...	...
Administration (Real Estate and Small Estates)	11/1917	...
Admiralty Transports (Discipline)	45/1916	13/1917
Adulteration of Produce	67/1917	...
Regs. 6/1918.		
Affirmations, <i>see</i> Oaths ... ..	...	...
Agricultural	55/1916	...
Regs. 8/1917 ; 2, 59/1918 ; 5/1919.		
Aliens Restriction	13/1914	...
Regs. 3, 14/1916 ; 38/1918 <i>and see</i> Gazette of 1st February, 1917 <i>and see</i> Naturalisation of Aliens.		
Animals, <i>see</i> Diseases of Animals and Wild Animals ... ..	...	...
Arbitration	16/1914	...
Arms	8/1917	...
Regs. 17, 28, 34, 58/1917 ; 41, 49/1918.		
Assessment	10/1915	18/1915 16/1916 8/1918
Auction, <i>see</i> Sales by Auction ... ..	...	...
Authentication	3/1914	...
Bills of Exchange	38/1917	...
Births, Deaths and Burials	48/1917	...
Order 10/1918.		
Regs. 41/1917 ; 18/1918.		
British and Colonial Probates	7/1915	...
British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, Fees	17/1916	...
Building Lines Regulation	22/1917	...
Order 13/1919.		
Census	54/1917	...
Change of Titles	5/1914	...
Cinematograph	31/1917	...
Regs. 24/1917.		
Collective Punishment (P.)	20/1915	...
Commissions of Inquiry	53/1916	...
Companies Ordinance (S.N.)	8/1912	...
Companies Ordinance (Amendment and Extension) ... ..	...	66/1917
Copyright Act, 1911	10/1918	...
Regs. 39/1918.		
Coroners	19/1914	...
Regs. 4/1915.		

INDEX TO SHORT TITLES OF ORDINANCES, &c.

Short Title of Ordinance.	No. of Ordinance	No. of Amending Ordinance.
Criminal Code Orders 11, 12/1917 ; 3, 5/1918.	15/1916	61/1917
Criminal Procedure Order 17/1916.	9/1914	16/1915 46/1917
Crown Lands Regs. 34/1918.	7/1918	...
Currency Notes Order 15/1919.	11/1916	6/1919
Currency Notes (Legal Tender)	27/1915	...
Currency Offences <i>and see</i> Nigerian Currency Notes.	1/1919	3/1919
Customs Orders 14, 23/1917 ; 31/1918 ; 8, 9, 10, 16/1919. Regs. 13, 20/1916 ; 30/1917 ; 22, 40, 56/1918 ; 6/1919.	31/1916	6/1917
Customs Tariff Orders 26, 32/1918 ; 4/1919.	32/1916	...
Customs Tariff Export Order 34/1917. <i>and see</i> Palm Kernels.	46/1916	...
Deaths, <i>see</i> Births, Deaths and Burials... ..	...	...
Defence of Nigeria Orders 3, 31/1917 ; 6, 11, 13, 19, 28/1918.	14/1914	17/1915 2/1918
Dentists, <i>see</i> Medical Practitioners ... ..	...	...
Departmental Offences	7/1917	...
Deposed Chiefs Removal	59/1917	...
Desertion from Ships (P.)	13/1916	...
Diocesan Synod	53/1917	...
Discipline, <i>see</i> Navy Discipline ... ..	...	...
Diseases of Animals Regs. 7/1918 ; 10/1919.	52/1917	...
Dogs Orders 24/1917 ; 12/1919.	8/1915	...
Drugs and Poisons	28/1915	...
Education Regs. 21/1916 ; 9, 19/1917 ; 16, 45/1918 ; 7/1919 ; <i>see also</i> Mission Schools.	50/1916	51/1917 8/1919
Electricity Supply Regs. 49/1917.	62/1917	...
Employment of Women (N.X.)	8/1912	...
Enemy, <i>see</i> Trading with the Enemy ... ..	...	...
Enemy Property Disposal	2/1917	27/1917

INDEX TO SHORT TITLES OF ORDINANCES, &c.

Short Title of Ordinance.	No. of Ordinance.	No. of Amending Ordinance.
Explosives Regs. 10/1915.	6/1915	...
Exports, <i>see</i> Customs, Palm Kernels ... ..	...	...
Extradition (C.)	69/1917	...
Firearms, <i>see</i> Arms ... ..	...	...
Folded Woven Goods	19/1917	...
Food, <i>see</i> Sale of Food ... ..	...	...
Foreign Employment (Administration)	10/1917	...
Foreign Prisoners Detention	45/1917	...
Forestry Regs. 10/1916 ; 46/1917 ; 55/1918 ; 4/1919.	12/1916	...
Fugitive Criminals Surrender	22/1916	...
General Loan and Inscribed Stock (C.) Order 16/1916.	24/1916	43/1916
General Loan (Protectorate) (P.) <i>and see</i> Loan	26/1916	...
Glover Hall, <i>see</i> Queen's Gardens ... ..	...	...
Government Securities	19/1918	...
Guarantee Fund, <i>see</i> Public Officers ... ..	...	...
Harbour Dues, <i>see</i> Lagos ... ..	...	...
Health, <i>see</i> Public Health ... ..	...	...
Holidays, <i>see</i> Public Holidays ... ..	...	...
Hospital Fees Regs. 45/1917 ; 28/1918.	41/1917	...
Ikoyi Lands (S.N.)	16/1908	...
Illiterates Protection	24/1915	...
Immigration Restriction Regs. 56/1917 ; 58/1918.	65/1917	...
Imports, <i>see</i> Customs ... ..	...	...
Interpretation	4/1914	58/1917
Inquiry, <i>see</i> Commissions ... ..	...	...
Jurisdiction of Courts Extension (P.)	2/1915	...
Lagos Harbour Dues (C.) Regs. 2, 12/1919.	63/1917	23/1918
Lagos Township <i>and see</i> Townships.	13/1919	...
Land and Native Rights (P.) Regs. 8/1918. <i>and see</i> Native Lands.	1/1916	18/1918
Land Registration Regs. 1/1916 ; 17, 35, 50, 54/1918 ; 8/1919. <i>see also</i> Crown Lands, Niger Lands, Public Lands.	12/1915	29/1915 12/1918
Laws, <i>see</i> Statute Laws ... ..	...	...

INDEX TO SHORT TITLES OF ORDINANCES, &c.

Short Title of Ordinance.	No. of Ordinance.	No. of Amending Ordinance.
Legal Practitioners... .. Order 30/1917.	44/1917	...
Legal Tender, <i>see</i> Currency Notes	...	...
Leper Regs. 5/1917.	58/1916	...
Liquor Orders 28/1917; 25/1918; 14/1919. Regs. 21, 55/1917; 30, 31, 57/1918; 1, 3/1919. <i>and see</i> Native Liquor.	28/1917	49/1917 3/1918
Loan (Chapter 68 of laws of Southern Nigeria)	Ch. 68	7/1908 12/1911 57/1917
Loan (C.) <i>and see</i> General Loan	25/1916	57/1917
Lunacy Regs. 4/1917.	56/1916	9/1919
Manilla Currency	10/1919	...
Markets Rules 4/1917; 8/1918. Byelaws approved 28th August, 1917; 4th July, 1918.	30/1917	...
Marriage of British Subjects (Facilities) ...	19/1916	...
Marriage	18/1914	18/1916 (C.)
Marriages Validation (P.)	3/1916	5/1917
Master and Servant Regs. 36/1917; 9, 19/1918.	16/1917	...
Measures, <i>see</i> Weights Measures... ..	...	...
Medical Practitioners and Dentists	7/1916	27/1918
Merchandise Marks... ..	23/1915	...
Mineral Oils	17/1914	...
Minerals Regs. 8, 11, 16/1916; 31, 35/1917; 1, 10, 23, 24, 36/1918.	10/1916	14/1918
Mission Schools (Northern Provinces) (P.) <i>and see</i> Education	6/1918	...
Money Lenders Regs. 42/1917.	37/1917	...
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MEMBERS OF COUNCILS, Etc.

Governor.

His Excellency Sir H. C. Clifford, K.C.M.G.

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Lieut.-Governor, Southern Provinces and Administrator, Colony	...	A. G. Boyle, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Lieut.-Governor, Northern Provinces	...	H. S. Goldsmith, C.M.G.
Attorney-General	...	E. Greenwood.
Director of Railways and Works	...	
Commandant, Nigeria Regiment	...	
Director of the Medical and Sanitary Service	... ..	Dr. T. Hood, C.M.G.
Treasurer	... ..	D. S. MacGregor.
Director of Marine	... ..	Lieut.-Commander J. Percival, D.S.O., R.N.R.
Comptroller of Customs	... ..	T. F. Burrowes, C.B.E.
Central Secretary	... ..	D. C. Cameron, C.M.G.
		Major H. C. Moorhouse, C.M.G., D.S.O.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

OFFICIAL.

Governor	... ..	Sir H. C. Clifford, K.C.M.G.
Administrator	... ..	A. G. Boyle, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Secretary to the Southern Provinces and Colony	... ..	Major H. C. Moorhouse, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Principal Medical Officer, Southern Provinces and Colony	... ..	Major W. H. G. H. Best.
Legal Adviser, Southern Provinces and Colony	... ..	J. M. M. Dunlop.
Assistant Treasurer	... ..	The Senior Assistant Treasurer in the Colony for the time being.
Commissioner of Lands	... ..	C. W. Alexander.

UNOFFICIAL.

R. McNeill, Esq.
S. H. Pearse, Esq.
E. O. Moore, Esq.
A. M. Harvey, Esq.

NIGERIAN COUNCIL.

OFFICIAL.

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Members of the Executive Council (as above).					
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					W. F. Gowers, C.M.G.
					F. B. Gall.
					R. A. Roberts.
					Dr. J. C. Maxwell, C.M.G.
Secretary, Northern Provinces	E. J. Arnett.
					H. R. Palmer.
					J. Watt.
					G. R. Matthews.

UNOFFICIAL.

					N. D. Maidman.
					G. G. Bruce.
Alafin of Oyo	...	...	...	...	Oladugbolu Onikepe, C.M.G.
Chief, Calabar	...	...	...	...	Richard Henshaw.
					Kitoyi Ajasa.
Sultan of Sokoto	...	...	...	...	Mohammedu Maiturare, Sarkin
					Musulmi.
					A. R. Canning.
					S. Waring.
					T. Spearpoint.
					W. A. E. Evans.
					R. McNeill.
Shehu of Bornu...	Abubakr Garbai, C.B.E.

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OFFICIAL.

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trator (President)					
Principal Medical Officer (Vice-President)	Major W. H. G. H. Best
Legal Adviser	...	...	...	...	J. M. M. Dunlop.
Commissioner of Lands	C. W. Alexander.
Assistant Treasurer	
Provincial Commissioner of the Colony	H. Carr.

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S. H. Pearse.	S. J. Sawyerr.
A. M. Harvey.	

▼

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Director of Education.
Principal Medical Officer.
The Right Reverend Isaac Oluwole.
The Reverend Oliver John Griffin.
The Reverend Arthur West Wilkie.
The Reverend Father H. Paulissen.

NORTHERN PROVINCES.

Lieutenant-Governor.
Resident, Kano.
Director of Education.
Local Secretary of the Church Missionary Society.
Doctor A. P. Stirrett.

LAGOS PILOTAGE BOARD.

Senior Marine Officer, Lagos.
Senior Pilot.
J. R. U. Little.
K. Ajasa.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Governor's Office.

Governor.

Sir H. C. Clifford, K.C.M.G.

Confidential Clerk, £250-10-400 and £60 Lagos Secretariat allowance

Lieutenant-Governors and Administrator.

Lieutenant-Governor, Southern Provinces, and Administrator of the Colony, £2,000 and £600 duty pay.

A. G. Boyle, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Lieutenant-Governor, Northern Provinces, £2,000 and £400 duty pay.

H. S. Goldsmith, C.M.G.

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Captain J. E. C. Langham, M.C.

Secretariat.

CENTRAL.

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G. O. Nugent.

Second Assistant Secretaries, £400-20-500 and £80 duty pay.

T. St. C. Harrison.

H. B. Butler.

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R. de M. Young.*

A. C. Burns.*

W. Nash.*

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G. R. Matthews.

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E. W. Cocks.

B. Hodges.

C. T. Lawrence.

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F. A. Clinch.

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M. J. de la P. Beresford.

H. de B. Bewley.

H. M. Irwin.

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F. le C. Belmar.

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A. D. Hamlyn.

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Lt. E. K. Milbourne.*

R. L. Payne.

E. C. Pickwood.

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* Receives £60 per annum Lagos Secretariat Allowance.

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W. F. Gowers, C.M.G.
F. B. Gall.
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H. R. Palmer.

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R. D. N. Raikes.
P. V. Young.
Captain W. A. Ross.
Captain A. W. Butterworth.
E. D. Simpson.
R. Hargrove.
J. Davidson.
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Major H. D. Larymore, C.M.G.
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G. W. Webster, M.B.E.
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G. Malcolm.
C. O. Migeod.
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R. B. Brooks.
T. W. Dann.
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F. Hives.
Captain A. R. Mytton.
H. P. Chamley.
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NORTHERN PROVINCES.

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 G. S. Hughes.
 J. G. Lawton.
 O. W. Firth.
 G. H. Findlay.
 A. R. Whitman.
 J. W. C. Rutherford.

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 G. McGregor.
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 E. S. Pembleton.
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NORTHERN PROVINCES.

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" " A. W. Hunt, R.N.R.	" E. M. Hawkins, D.S.O.,
" " A. S. Woodward, R.N.R.	R.N.R.
Lieut. A. W. Hughes, R.N.R.	Lieut. C. J. Webb, R.N.R.
Lieut.-Com. R. H. Rojas, R.N.R.	Lieut.-Com. F. H. Drake Clarke,
Commr. H. A. Edwards, R.D., R.N.R.	R.N.R.
Lieut. W. F. Malden, R.N.R.	

Assistant Engineers, £300-15-400.

W. J. Lapper.
T. B. Dawson.
J. Sullivan.
J. Foggitt.

L. J. Lee.
J. H. Inglis.
E. D. Walker.
J. G. Trehearn.

G. A. Smeaton.

Chief Accountant, £500-20-600 and £100 duty pay.

Accountant, £400-20-500 and £80 duty pay.

E. N. Follwell.

Assistant Accountants, 1st Grade, £350-10-400.

J. A. Brownell.
C. S. Honey.

A. F. Seymour.
G. J. Pringle.

Assistant Accountants, 2nd Grade, £300-10-350.

H. J. Morley.

Chief Storekeeper, £350-10-400 and £60 duty pay.

W. C. Fairhurst.

Assistant Accountants, 3rd Grade, £250-10-300.

W. J. Worthy.

M. R. Harris.

W. J. Harrow

Senior Foremen, £300-10-350.

A. E. Turner.
M. A. Postance.
W. Bailey.

E. J. Thompson.
R. C. Clarke.
W. J. Ross.

E. G. Knights.

Navigating Masters, £300-15-400.

T. Evans.
V. Downtwaite.

A. T. Richmond.
A. J. Wright.

B. A. Barber.

Chief Engineers and Dredging Masters, £300-15-400

J. Vowell.
G. F. Porter.

W. Robertson.
T. J. Davies.

Engineer Dredging Staff, £300-15-400.

C. Wrightson.

Police.**SOUTHERN PROVINCES.**

*Inspector-General of Police,
£700-25-900 and £140 duty pay.*

C. W. Duncan.

Commissioners, 1st Grade, £500-20-600 and £100 duty pay.

T. F. R. Parry.
Captain C. W. Moore.

Commissioners, 2nd Grade, £400-20-500 and £80 duty pay.

R. G. Bracken.
H. D. L. Rawles.
Captain G. H. Walker, D.S.O.
K. M. Leslie.
F. W. Garvey.

Assistant Commissioners, £300-15-400.

Captain O. A. Johnston.
J. Owens.
R. C. Cavendish.
Captain R. D. Nunns.
F. J. Sloley.
Captain H. W. R. Armstrong,
M.C.
G. B. Jennings.
R. A. H. Wortham.
A. W. Nolan.
Major G. L. D. Rewcastle.

NORTHERN PROVINCES.

*Inspector-General of Police,
£600-25-700 and £120 duty pay.*

Captain A. E. Johnson, D.S.O.

Captain F. S. Merrick.
Captain A. G. Uniacke, D.S.O.

Captain F. A. E. Godwin.
J. Chartres.
Captain G. H. Burnside.
J. Radcliff.
E. W. Dix.

Major R. F. Ellis.
Captain W. I. Walton.
L. W. La Chard.
T. Stone.
Capt. A. K. Rickards.
G. H. Farrell.
S. H. Grantham.
F. B. Smith.
Lt. C. J. S. Ryley, M.C.
Capt. E. C. Nottingham, M.C.

Superintendents, £250-10-300.

R. Roddick.
T. M. Jukes.

Prisons.

Director of Prisons.

The Inspector-General of Police. | The Inspector-General of Police.

Deputy Director of Prisons, £500-20-600 and £100 duty pay.

E. Jackson.

*Senior Superintendent, £300-15-400
and £60 duty pay.* | *Senior Superintendent, £300-10-350
and £36 duty pay.*

W. Reeder.

P. Merron.

SOUTHERN PROVINCES.

NORTHERN PROVINCES.

Superintendents, £250-10-300.

T. J. MacFadyen.
A. H. Cole.
C. C. Cobley.
H. T. Robinson.
H. A. Bradshaw.

Captain W. E. Beamish.
J. F. Cahill.

Forestry.

CENTRAL.

Director of Forests, £1,000-50-1,200 and £200 duty pay.

H. N. Thompson.

Senior Conservator of Forests, £600-25-800 and £120 duty pay.

SOUTHERN PROVINCES.

NORTHERN PROVINCES.

Senior Conservators of Forests.

£700-25-900 and £140 duty pay. £600-25-800 and £120 duty pay.

E. W. Foster.

J. H. J. Farquhar.

Conservators of Forests, 1st Grade £500-20-600 and £100 duty pay.

P. Hitchens.

Conservators of Forests, 2nd Grade, £400-20-500 and £80 duty pay.

L. A. King-Church.

B. E. B. Shaw.

C. F. Vetch.

E. C. V. Gilman.

H. J. Sankey.

Assistant Conservators of Forests, £300-15-400.

J. Bunny.

H. V. Lely.

S. Lauchlan.

R. D. Robertson.

H. C. Tebbutt.

D. J. Waters.

Lt. F. Cornish.

European Forester, 1st Grade, £300-10-350.

J. Fidler.

Agriculture.

Director of Agriculture, £600-25-£800 and £120 duty pay.

W. H. Johnson.

P. H. Lamb.

Assistant Director, £500 and £100 duty pay.

A. H. Kirby.

Entomologist, £400-20-500 and £80 duty pay.

A. W. Jobbins-Pomeroy, M.B.E.

SOUTHERN PROVINCES.

NORTHERN PROVINCES.

Mycologist, £400-20-500 and £80 duty pay.

Superintendents of Agriculture, £400-20-500 and £80 duty pay.

F. J. Evans.
A. J. Findlay.

K. T. Rae.

Assistant Superintendents of Agriculture, £300-15-400.

H. G. Burr.

T. Thornton.
R. Nicol.
L. A. Wainwright.
T. Laycock.

Curators, £250-10-300.

A. R. Bell.
C. Warren.

VETERINARY BRANCH.

Chief Veterinary Officer, £600-25-700 and £120 duty pay.

F. R. Brandt.

Veterinary Officer, £400-20-500.

G. E. Owen.

Medical.

CENTRAL.

Director of the Medical and Sanitary Service, £1,400 p.a. and £280 duty pay.

T. Hood, C.M.G.

Government Dentist, £500-25-700.

H. F. Hardie.

SOUTHERN PROVINCES.

NORTHERN PROVINCES.

*Principal Medical Officer,
£1,200 and £240 duty pay.*

*Principal Medical Officer,
£1,100 and £220 duty pay.*

Major W. H. G. H. Best.

J. A. Pickels.

Deputy Principal Medical Officers, £900-25-1,000 and £180 duty pay.

H. B. S. Montgomery.
J. A. Clough.

Lieut.-Col. E. A. Chartres.

Provincial Medical Officers, £800-25-900 and £160 duty pay.

W. I. Taylor.
J. W. Collett.

W. H. A. Gordon-Hall.
C. E. S. Watson.

SOUTHERN PROVINCES.

Senior Medical Officers, £600-25-750 and £120 duty pay.

W. F. Macfarlane.
 T. B. Adam.
 J. B. Bate
 G. Hungerford.
 E. H. Tipper.
 G. B. Norman.

Medical Officers, £600-25-750 and £500-25-600 and £100 duty pay; and £400-20-500 and £80 duty pay.

D. A. Ashton.
 J. C. Franklin.
 J. S. Smith.
 J. J. Moore.
 E. E. Maples.
 E. J. Tynan.
 A. H. Wilson.
 T. M. R. Leonard, D.S.O.
 T. L. Craig.
 J. H. McKay.
 H. R. Morehead, M.C.
 A. E. Neale.
 G. Wilson.
 S. L. G. D. Maclaine.
 T. H. Suffern.
 E. M. Franklin.
 W. S. Clark.
 T. H. Rankin.
 C. W. O'Keefe.
 W. H. Sieger.
 W. H. Peacock.
 G. F. Forde.
 G. H. Gallagher.
 F. Ross.
 C. G. Grey.
 J. P. B. Snell.
 L. H. Booth.
 E. L. Sieger.
 A. F. Kennedy.
 R. H. Brierley.
 E. C. Braithwaite.
 H. R. M. Ferguson.
 W. I. Martyn-Clark.
 E. J. J. Quirke.
 E. J. Powell.
 C. Kelsall.
 Captain E. L. Anderson.
 T. R. Sandeman, M.C.
 W. R. Parkinson.
 K. K. Grieve.
 D. T. Birt.
 W. E. Glover.

NORTHERN PROVINCES.

G. R. Twomey.
 H. G. McKinney.
 J. Currie.
 H. R. Ellis.

R. F. Williams, M.C.
 B. Moiser.
 C. W. McLeay.
 J. M. W. Pollard.
 W. A. Trumper.
 E. J. Porteous.
 J. Lindsay.
 W. A. Nicholson.
 H. C. Jeffreys.
 G. Rollason.
 A. J. M. Crichton.
 L. W. Davies.
 B. J. Courtney.
 B. A. Percival.
 J. W. Thomson.
 R. Willan.
 W. G. Cobb.
 W. B. Johnson.
 R. H. Nolan.
 P. W. Black.
 J. C. C. Hogan.
 B. W. F. Wood.
 H. North.
 W. E. S. Digby.
 J. T. Watt.
 J. R. C. Stephens.

SOUTHERN PROVINCES.

NORTHERN PROVINCES.

Medical Officers, £600-25-750 and £500-25-600 and £100 duty pay; and £400-20-500 and £80 duty pay.

H. H. Stewart.
J. W. B. Hanington.
A. R. Paterson.
E. Gibson, M.C.
C. J. B. Pasley.
C. Mackey.

Native Medical Officers, two at £360-10-400 and three at £300-10-350 House allowance, £40.

O. O. Sapara.
K. Faderin.
A. L. Oluwole.
I. G. Cummings.

Hospital Dispenser, £120 and 5s. per diem subsistence allowance.

Nursing Staff.

SOUTHERN PROVINCES.

NORTHERN PROVINCES.

Senior Nursing Sisters, £200-10-250 and £40 duty pay.

Miss M. M. Graham
.. J. McCotter
.. E. K. Neville, R.R.C.
.. L. M. Single.
.. J. Y. Mathews.
.. E. M. Phillips.

Miss E. F. Dunne.
.. G. Coupe.

Nurses, £100-10-150 and 5s. per diem subsistence allowance

Miss E. M. Keillor.
.. E. O'Sullivan.
Mrs. Wainwright.
Miss W. B. Allen.
.. M. M. Smith.
.. R. E. Nicholas, R.R.C.
.. G. L. Baynes.
.. M. Davitt, R.R.C.
.. I. A. Marr.
.. E. O'Hara.
.. F. A. King.

Miss D. C. A. Rolfs.
.. L. Mernagh.
.. E. Parker.
.. A. G. Shee.
.. L. Sutton.

SOUTHERN PROVINCES.

NORTHERN PROVINCES.

Sanitary.*Senior Sanitary Officers, £900-25-1,000 and £180 duty pay.*

H. A. Foy.

M. C. Blair.

Sanitary Officers, £700-25-800 and £140 duty pay.

G. J. Pirie.

W. J. D. Inness.

Medical Research Institute.*Director and Bacteriologist, £600-25-800 and £120 duty pay.*

A. Connal.

*Assistant Bacteriologist, £500-25-600 and £100 duty pay and £100 staff pay.***Mines.***Chief Inspector of Mines, £600-25-800 and £120 duty pay.*

E. A. Langslow-Cock.

Deputy Chief Inspector of Mines, £500-20-600 and £100 duty pay.

R. G. Williams.

Inspectors of Mines, £400-20-500 and £80 duty pay.

J. B. S. Henderson.

A. H. Mottram.

M. Whitworth.

A. T. Roberts.

W. J. Russell.

Chaplaincy (Lagos).*Colonial Chaplain, £400-20-500 and £80 duty pay.*

Rev. L. S. Noble.

Lands.

(SOUTHERN PROVINCES AND COLONY).

Commissioner of Lands, £500-20-600 and £100 duty pay.

C. W. Alexander.

*Assistant Commissioner of Lands, £400-20-500 and £80 duty pay.**Assistant Commissioner of Lands, £300-15-400.*

F. E. Knapp.

Education.

SOUTHERN PROVINCES.

NORTHERN PROVINCES.

Director of Education, £600-25 800 and £120 duty pay.

H. J. Hyde-Johnson.

H. Vischer, C.B.E.

Chief Inspector, £500-20-600 and £100 duty pay.

H. Carr.*

*Inspectors and Schoolmasters,
£400-20-500 and £80 duty pay.*

F. H. Harward.

C. A. Cummins.

J. A. de Gaye

*Senior Superintendents, £400-20-500
and £80 duty pay.*

F. M. Urling Smith.

H. H. Annetts.

H. C. Brooks.

*Inspectors and Schoolmasters,
£300-15-400.*

T. Hyde.

H. J. Davidson.

W. R. C. Adcock.

A. Fleming.

P. F. Herbert.

H. B. Gibson.

Junior Superintendents £300-15-400.

C. B. Smith.

G. A. J. Bienemann.

A. A. M. Isherwood.

Rev. G. P. Bargery.

M. W. Oakes.

T. J. Cronshaw.

G. Power.

H. H. K. Worsley.

C. R. Butler.

H. W. Cole.

Capt. F. W. Taylor.

S. W. Walker.

C. G. Howard.

E. L. Mort.

T. S. Phillips

W. E. Nicholson.

S. L. Price.

KING'S COLLEGE STAFF—

*Principal, £500 p.a. and
£100 duty pay.**Science and Mathematics Master,
£350-15-400 p.a.*

* Seconded to Political Department as Provincial Commissioner of the Colony.

SOUTHERN PROVINCES.

Master, £300-15-400

D. L. Kerr.

NORTHERN PROVINCES

Technical Instructor, £300-10-350.

F. A. Beminster.

Surveys.*Deputy Director of Surveys**£500-20-600 p.a. and £100 duty pay.*

A. Cleminson.

Chief Surveyor.

A. S. Collard.

Surveyors, 1st Grade, £400-20-500 p.a. and £80 duty pay.

R. L. Drouyn.

T. J. Waters.

C. La T. Franks.

Captain C. G. Evans, R.E.

S. Boulderson.

Surveyors, 2nd Grade, £300-15-400 p.a.

S. R. J. Kingston.

R. A. L. P. Hurt.

H. J. Woram.

H. Morphy.

W. K. Robertson.

W. F. Mindham.

E. W. J. Edwards.

J. H. Cuthbertson.

Surveyors, 3rd Grade, £250-10-300.

C. C. Crook.

R. R. Rowland.

Public Works.*Director of Public Works,**£900-25-1,000 and £180 duty pay. £800-25-1,000 and £160 duty pay.*

H. F. Peet.

Executive Engineers, 1st Grade, £600-25-700 and £120 duty pay.

W. E. May.

J. D. Bathgate.

E. W. Osborne.

J. E. Selander.

Executive Engineers, 2nd Grade, £500-20-600 and £100 duty pay.

A. J. Goodwin.

H. C. Huggins.

G. L. Harvey.

S. C. Hanson.

SOUTHERN PROVINCES.

NORTHERN PROVINCES.

Assistant Engineers, 1st Grade, £400-20-500 and £80 duty pay.

F. T. Jones.
G. A. Broun.
A. R. Milliken.
E. F. W. Mayhew.
F. S. Robinson.
O. de Rosario.

R. A. Lloyd.
H. S. Meilandt.
P. A. Anderson.
A. Dixon.

Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, £300-15-400.

E. C. Phillipo.
E. G. S. Vaughan.
A. W. Tyson.
W. Blackshaw.
E. R. Kendrick.
J. McGregor.
R. A. Brown.
R. A. Webb.

H. M. Peppercorne.
D. Elliot.
J. Johnson.

Electrical Engineer, £400-20-500 and £80 duty pay.

G. L. Hales.

Assistant Electrical Engineers, 1st Grade, £350-10-400.

T. Davidson.
W. K. Duncan.

Assistant Electrical Engineers, 2nd Grade, £300-10-350

A. V. Layton.
F. Tyrrell.
C. R. Ward.

Architect, £400-20-500 and £80 duty pay.

F. D. Fowler.

Accountant, 1st Grade, £500-20-600 and £100 duty pay.

F. Day Barker.

SOUTHERN PROVINCES.

NORTHERN PROVINCES.

Accountants, 2nd Grade, £400-20-500 and £80 duty pay.

F. C. Farquhar.

J. G. Kirk.

Assistant Accountants, 1st Grade, £350-10-400.

F. W. Burt.

J. Stewart.

Assistant Accountants, 2nd Grade, £300-10-350.

D. W. Patrick.

C. W. Dunnill.

A. H. Morrison.

G. Norman.

Assistant Accountants and Storekeepers, 3rd Grade, £250-10-300.

R. J. McEvoy.

J. F. Bonner.

F. W. Garnett.

G. D. Stockwell.

Mechanical Engineers, £350-10-400.

F. E. Spooner.

Chief Pumper, Waterworks, £350-10-400.

E. Handforth.

Assistant Pumpers, Waterworks, £300-10-350.

J. W. Brown.

J. W. Barker.

Mill Foremen, £300-10-350.

E. F. Rigby.

G. P. Webber.

Inspectors of Works, 1st Grade, £300-10-350.

H. Harris.

J. Bothwell.

L. D. Street.

S. Rhodes.

A. Wills.

C. A. Brown.

W. Williams.

R. P. F. O'Driscoll.

J. L. Hurford.

Posts and Telegraphs.

Postmaster-General, £700-25-900 and £140 duty pay.

J. Somerville.

Assistant Postmaster-General, £600-25-700 and £120 duty pay.

H. M. Woolley.

Engineer-in-Chief, £600-25-800 and £120 duty pay.

P. B. Lawson.

Assistant Engineer-in-Chief, £500-20-600 and £100 duty pay.

G. B. Hebden.

Accountant, 2nd Grade, £400-20-500 and £80 duty pay.

G. F. Sharp.

Assistant Accountant, 1st Grade, £350-10-400.

F. J. Hughes.

Assistant Accountants, 2nd Grade, £300-10-350.

S. E. Avery.

C. P. Gibson.

Divisional Surveyors, £500-20-600 and £100 duty pay.

W. T. Storm.

G. J. Righton.

Surveyor, £400-20-500 and £80 duty pay.

W. A. Flacke.

L. Bettesworth.

Assistant Surveyors, £300-15-400.

G. F. Mason.

P. R. Smith.

W. J. O'Hara.

I. A. Harcourt.

A. C. Parker.

Superintending Engineer, £400-20-500 and £80 duty pay.

H. W. Bennett.

J. Robertson.

Engineers, £300-15-400 and £60 duty pay to two.

F. J. Head.

T. Brandon.

C. E. Hare.

C. J. O'Callaghan.

G. D. Rousseau.

Inspectors and Mechanics, 1st Grade, £300-10-350.

F. Pugh.

E. D. Gledall.

R. Heaps.

O. Jones.

A. E. Blatchford.

J. McCreath.

Director of Railways and Works.

Director of Railways and Works, £1,500-50-1,800 and £300 duty pay.

Vacant.

Nigerian Railway.

GENERAL.

General Manager, £1,300-50-1,600 and £260 duty pay.

E. M. Bland.

*Divisional Superintendent (Eastern Division), £700-25-800, and
£140 duty pay.*

A. Graham.

Assistant to General Manager, £600-25-700 and £120 duty pay.

A. G. Hubbard.

Office Assistants, 3rd grade, £300-10-350.

D. B. Fox, M.C.

A. J. Doe.

MOTOR TRANSPORT.

Motor Transport Officer, £400-20-500 and £80 duty pay.

F. S. Browning.

Assistant Motor Transport Officer, £350-10-400.

F. W. Moorman.

ACCOUNTS.

Chief Accountant, £700-25-900 and £140 duty pay.

C. A. Cuninghame.

Accountants, 1st grade, £500-20-600 and £100 duty pay.

R. E. Miller.

L. E. Llyod.

Accountants, 2nd grade, £400-20-500 and £80 duty pay.

F. J. Finney.

N. A. St. J. Firth.

A. Gibbons.

Assistant Accountants, 1st grade, £350-10-400.

J. A. Greenway.	W. W. Hedley.
H. J. Morris.	C. Taylor.
E. J. Carter.	O. Wheeler.
H. R. A. Chelu.	

Assistant Accountants, 2nd grade, £300-10-350.

A. Baulch.	C. B. Mears.
A. S. MacDermott.	F. S. Lees-Spalding.
D. H. Whitmore.	G. H. Culver.
A. L. Angless.	A. Gordon Grahame.
H. H. Norman.	R. V. Whitehead.

Assistant Accountants, 3rd grade, £250-10-300.

H. D. Wyllie.	S. Chivers.
W. Nield.	W. C. Marshall.
H. B. Schofield.	

Stock Verifiers, £350-10-400.

S. T. Jefferies.	Captain D. Lees.
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Assistant Stock Verifiers, £300-10-350.

A. E. Altrop.	H. Dolby.
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STORES:

Chief Storekeeper, £600-25-700 and £120 duty pay.

A. H. Bridgman.

Storekeepers, £400-20-500 and £80 duty pay.

J. A. Hawkes.	P. F. Gallagher.
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Assistant Storekeepers, 1st grade, £350-10-400.

A. B. Campbell.	R. G. Bland.
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Assistant Storekeepers, 2nd grade, £300-10-350.

R. K. Johnson.	A. Wilde.
R. M. Hathaway.	C. N. Inman.

Assistant Storekeepers, 3rd grade, £250-10-300.

W. H. Avery.	S. Fairman.
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WAY AND WORKS.

Chief Engineer, £800-25-1,000 and £160 duty pay.

F. H. Greenhough, D.S.O.

Assistant Chief Engineer, £700-25-800 and £140 duty pay.

W. C. Bostock.

District Engineers, 1st grade, £600-25-700 and £120 duty pay.

R. M. Raven.

A. E. Sandell.

R. C. Sutherland.

District Engineers, 2nd grade, £500-20-600 and £100 duty pay.

W. W. Bishop.

A. R. Seymour.

D. Gaskin.

G. S. Chisholm.

H. W. Lawson.

Assistant Engineers, 1st grade, £400-20-500 and £80 duty pay.

W. Henderson.

A. Bain.

J. H. Boyd.

V. St. L. Carter.

J. H. Forbes.

S. W. F. Kreiser.

H. E. Kent.

T. M. Arthur.

P. A. T. Wright.

W. H. Powell.

Assistant Engineers, 2nd grade, £350-10-400.

A. J. Dolman.

G. A. Buchanan.

T. A. Young.

J. L. Peddie.

W. H. Thatcher.

F. Pike.

Assistant Engineers, 3rd grade, £300-10-350.

W. R. Milliken.

E. F. Gloster.

H. Weightman.

E. Shirreffs.

Chief Foremen of Works, £350-10-400.

C. W. Brooke.

G. Mackay.

Foremen of Works, 1st grade, £300-10-350.

D. J. Ryder.
D. Henderson.

J. Gibb.
W. F. Stevenson.

T. Williams.

Inspecting Foreman Platelayer, £300-10-350.

G. A. Whalley.

Chief Signal Foreman, £350-10-400.

F. J. Trezise.

LOCOMOTIVE.

Chief Mechanical Engineer, £800-25-1,000 and £160 duty pay.

T. O. B. Otway Ruthven.

Assistant Chief Mechanical Engineer, £700-25-800 and £140 duty pay.

E. Turner Smith.

District Locomotive Superintendents, 1st grade, £600-25-700 and £120 duty pay.

W. White.

District Locomotive Superintendents, 2nd grade, £500-20-600 and £100 duty pay.

R. B. W. Holmes., O.B.E.

C. E. Bressey.

J. F. Willans.

Assistant Locomotive Superintendents, 1st grade, £400-20-500 and £80 duty pay.

L. Nell.

D. Drayson.

J. Henderson.

Assistant Locomotive Superintendents, 2nd grade, £350-10-400.

F. O. Lyon.
P. M. Egan.

A. H. Discombe.
J. D. Weir.

F. Blackburn.

*Chief Locomotive Foremen, £350-10-400.**Locomotive Foremen, £300-10-350.*

H. E. Jones.	F. G. Lowe.
H. Freeland.	C. R. Evans.
L. A. P. Collier.	H. T. Atkins.
H. H. L. Hamilton.	C. Horton.
A. Jones.	J. D. Best.
G. W. Thompson.	D. L. Waddell.

Workshop Foremen, £300-10-350.

C. F. Fennah.	J. D. Rimmer.
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Carriage and Wagon Shop Foreman, £300-10-350.

F. C. Chamberlain.

*Carriage and Wagon Inspectors, £300-10-350.**Foreman Boiler Maker, £300-10-350.*

J. W. Booth.

Inspecting Driver, £300-10-350.

W. J. Thatcher.

TRAFFIC.

Traffic Manager, £800-25-1,000 and £160 duty pay.

E. H. Biffen.

*District Traffic Superintendent, 1st grade, £600-25-700 and £120 duty pay.**District Traffic Superintendents, 2nd grade, £500-20-600 and £100 duty pay.*

H. B. Haddon-Smith.	P. H. Phillips.
T. E. Kewley.	

*Assistant Traffic Superintendents, 1st grade, £400-20-500
and £80 duty pay.*A. E. Ivatt.
F. O. Willits.H. D. Gibson.
J. A. Oldfield.*Assistant Traffic Superintendents, 2nd grade, £350-10-400.*

E. Sayer.

J. Powter.

*Assistant Traffic Superintendents, 3rd grade, £300-10-350.*H. Creighton.
J. W. Fenwick.
F. A. Sheriff.
W. G. Dawson.
G. S. C. Howard.C. H. Graham.
S. W. Shinn.
M. C. Wright.
E. A. Ashton.
R. A. Morris.

P. J. McKenna.

*Traffic Inspectors, £300-10-350.*J. R. Spitzer.
W. J. Y. Stevens.G. Alderson.
H. Hodgson.

A. E. Westlake.

*District Station Masters, £300-10-350.*C. D. Richards.
J. T. Evans.
G. A. C. Lasbury.
J. Moore.G. B. Bail.
J. J. Walker.
J. J. Laing.
H. W. Croden.

A. H. Wood.

Warehouse Supervisor, £300-10-350.

G. Waring.

CONSTRUCTION STAFF.

District Engineer, 2nd Grade, £500-20-600, and £100 duty pay.

H. W. Lawson.

Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, £400-20-500 and £80 duty pay.

J. M. Cobb.

Assistant Engineers, 2nd grade, £350-10-400

Chief Foremen of Works, £350-10-400.

G. A. Wileman.

Foremen of Works, 1st grade, £300-10-350.

J. Clewes.

W. C. Chiswell.

COLLIERY.

Colliery Manager, £700-25-800 and £140 duty pay.

W. J. Leck.

*Deputy Colliery Manager and Development Engineer,
£650-25-750 and £130 duty pay.*

J. S. Hayes.

Colliery Surveyor, £400-20-500 and £80 duty pay.

J. J. H. Humphreys.

Assistant Surveyor, £300-15-400.

D. G. Murphy.

Colliery Engineer, £350-10-400.

G. W. Bertram.

Assistant Accountants and Storekeepers, 2nd grade, £300-10-350.

H. Mackintosh.

S. J. Butler.

Under Managers, 2nd Grade, £300-10-350.

J. W. Hillary.

H. Halliday.

Geological Survey.*Director, £800 and £160 duty pay.*

J. D. Falconer.

Assistant Geologist, £400-20-500, and £80 duty pay.

Captain R. C. Wilson.

Harbour Works.‡*Resident Engineer, £1,140.*

F. A. Pickles.

Assistant Engineer, £660.

J. Ginnell.

Quarry Superintendent, £588.

C. W. Batten.

Inspector of Works, £516.

W. H. W. Houston.

Lagos Town Council.*Secretary, £400-20-500 and £80 duty pay.*

A. W. S. Rumens.

** Medical Officer of Health, £700-25-800 and £140 duty pay.**Engineer, £500-20-600 and £100 duty pay.**Assistant Engineers, £300-15-400.*

† R. A. Webb.

L. M. Grover.

‡ Staff engaged on special agreements as to salary, leave &c.

° Seconded from Sanitary Department.

† Seconded from Public Works Department.

Nigeria Regiment.

HEADQUARTER STAFF.

Commandant, £1,100 and £220 duty pay.

Assistant Commandant, £800 and £160 duty pay.

General Staff Officer, £650 and £130 duty pay.

Brevet Major J. Dare, M.C.

Staff Captain, £500 and £100 duty pay.

Captain C. S. Field, O.B.E.

Staff Quartermaster, £400-20-500 and £80 duty pay.

Captain T. G. Beeton, M.B.E.

ARTILLERY (2 Batteries).

No. 1 Battery.

No. 2 Battery.

Captains, £450 and £90 duty pay.

Captain T. A. Vise, M.C.

Lieutenant J. N. Hill

Subalterns, £312, £336 or £360.

Lieut. E. W. J. Robinson.
 „ A. St. G. Colthurst.

Lieut. D. McCorkindale.
 „ G. T. Crook, M.C.

INFANTRY (4 Battalions)

Battalion Commanders, £700 and £140 duty pay; except 4th Battalion, which is £650 and £130

duty pay.

1st Battalion.	2nd Battalion.	3rd Battalion.	4th Battalion.
Lt.-Col. R. G. Coles.	Lt.-Col. E. C. Feneran.	Lt.-Col. J. Sargent, D.S.O.	Lt.-Col. J. P. D. Underwood, D.S.O.
Major M. H. S. Willis, D.S.O.	Major C. H. Fowle, M.C.	Major A. H. Giles, O.B.E.	Major J. Bruxner-Randall.

Majors, 2nd-in-Command, £500 and £100 duty pay.

Unallotted Major A. C. Milne Home, M.C.

Company Commanders, £400 and £48 duty pay.

Major C. A. S. Carleton, D.S.O.	Capt. G. G. Murray, M.C.	Capt. H. S. Finch, M.C.	Capt. T. L. M. L.
Capt. W. D. Downes, M.C.	T. C. Mintoft.	A. C. Robinson, M.C.	Mansfield.
G. C. Sambridge.	"	W. Halford Thomson.	J. E. H. Maxwell,
" C. D. Priest.	"	"	M.C.

Adjutants, £400 and £80 duty pay.

Lieut. W. E. Burr. | Lieut. R. F. Squibb, M.C.

Quartermasters, £340 and £48 charge pay.

Capt. H. W. Johnson. | Lieut. J. Thompson.
Unallotted—Lieut. W. Murphy. | Lieut. I. C. Turner.

Subalterns, £300, £325, or £350.

1st Battalion.

Lt. S. J. Cole.
 M. Shearing, D.C.M.
 J. D. Cameron.
 F. W. Dean.
 R. MacLeod.
 E. Fox, M.C., D.C.M.
 C. F. T. Baker.
 T. W. Cox, M.C.
 L. A. Bailey.
 H. J. E. Brooker.
 D. J. Willis.
 J. B. Brooks.
 F. Griffiths.
 B. R. Harrison.
 E. J. West.
 R. Thompson.
 Capt. F. H. Bush.
 Lt. F. W. C. Wood, M.C.
 F. D. V. Thursby.

2nd Battalion.

Lt. H. E. Carvey.
 F. M. Noad.
 R. Steed, M.C., D.C.M.
 S. W. O'N. Annandale.
 L. E. Roe.
 R. B. Bales.
 T. Studley, M.C.
 J. M. Gordon.
 H. P. Milford.
 W. C. Wells, M.C.
 W. Humsforth, D.C.M.
 J. S. Vorley.
 G. Murfitt.
 G. B. Putland.
 A. F. Sly.
 N. S. V. Baby, M.C.
 P. G. Wheatley.
 A. Currie.
 G. F. Mulholland.
 C. T. Kemp.
 W. Aitken.
 Capt. H. P. Griffiths.

3rd Battalion.

Lt. O. T. Spaxman.
 A. S. Pamther.
 B. C. Criswick.
 B. Thomas.
 W. Henman, D.C.M.
 A. E. Gallop.
 E. R. Jerrin.
 B. G. Allen.
 D. M. Crowe, M.C.
 F. C. W. Brown, M.C.
 A. C. Wood.
 G. T. Speak.
 L. H. Phillips.
 Capt. R. L. Emerson.
 E. E. Mulock.
 Lt. W. H. Harris.
 Capt. F. Robinson, D.S.O.
 N. G. Vertue, M.C.

4th Battalion.

Lt. W. H. Toohy.
 R. V. Trengrouse.
 N. Winter, M.C.
 A. F. W. Hall.
 F. Kennedy.
 G. A. Spink.
 J. T. James.
 R. M. Bushell.
 J. Dirke.
 C. W. Snow.
 F. W. M. Duplock.
 W. B. Spencer.
 H. A. Adams.
 G. J. Grant.
 W. G. Phillips.
 E. C. Burton.
 J. Duncan.
 E. Dryden, M.C.
 G. W. Thacker, M.C.
 P. S. M. Wilkinson.
 C. A. Moreton.

MOUNTED INFANTRY (1 Battalion).

5TH BATTALION.

Major Commanding, £500 and £144 duty pay.

Major C. M. H. Venour, O.B.E.

Company Commanders, £400 and £48 duty pay.

Captain J. F. Warren.

Adjutant, £400 and £80 duty pay.

Quartermaster, £340.

Subalterns, £300, £325, or £350.

Lieut. J. T. Spender.
 Capt. J. H. G. Smyth.
 Lieut. H. Baldwin.

Lieut. R. G. Fox.
 „ R. Carr, M.C., D.C.M.
 „ L. S. Clinton, M.C.

LAWYERS PRACTISING AS BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS.

EUROPEANS	... ..	{ R. F. Irving, Lagos. J. J. Peele, " E. Wotton, " G. G. Paul, Calabar.	
NATIVES	... ..	{ J. E. Shyngle, K. Ajasa, E. O. Moore, E. J. A. Taylor, J. T. N. Cole, M. Abayomi, M. N. B. Wilson, J. A. O. Payne, M. A. Akinsemoyin, } Lagos. O. Alakija, A. Alakija, I. K. L. Doherty, O. Moore, A. Folarin, D. Hagley, E. J. L. Harrison, N. W. Holm, J. W. Maxwell, A. E. M. Gibson, S. A. L. Macaulay, } Calabar, W. A. Savage, H. H. S. Davies, J. G. I. Bright, S. L. H. Bucknor, } Onitsha. Warri.	

NOTARY PUBLIC.

K. Ajasa, Lagos.

The following Medical Practitioners and Dentists have been registered in addition to the Government Medical Officers shown on pages xviii to xxi:—

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

A. B. Aitken,	}	Lagos.
J. A. Caulerick.		
G. M. Gray,		
B. J. O. Hoare,		
C. C. Adeniyi-Jones,		
O. Johnson,		
S. Kapo,		
M. R. L. Macaulay,		
O. Obasa.		
A. Oyejola,		
J. Randle,		
M. J. da Rocha,		
N. H. Brønnum.		
A. J. A. Browne.		
M. C. Dippenaar.		
A. E. Druitt.		
J. C. Fox.		
J. W. Hitchcock.		
D. Robertson.		
R. A. Savage.		
J. Wood.		
F. M. Wakefield.		
P. W. Barnden.		

DENTISTS.

E. G. MacLean.
O. C. Arthur.

PRINCIPAL MISSIONS IN NIGERIA.

CHURCH OF THE ANGLICAN COMMUNION.

Diocese of Western Equatorial Africa.

<i>Diocesan Bishop</i>	...	...	Rt. Rev. H. Tugwell, D.D., Lagos.
<i>Assistant Bishop</i>	...	...	Rt. Rev. I. Oluwole, D.D., Lagos.
<i>Lagos District Council, Sec.,</i>			Rev. T. A. J. Ogunbiyi.
<i>Abeokuta District Council do.</i>			Rev. E. W. George.
<i>Ibadan District Council do.</i>			Rev. A. B. Akinyele.
<i>Niger Delta Pastorate,</i>			
<i>Chairman</i>	...	...	The Ven. Archdeacon D. C. Crowther.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

(Head Office :—Salisbury Square, London, E.C. 4.)

<i>Yoruba Mission</i>	...	...	The Ven. Archdeacon F. Melville Jones, Oyo.
<i>Niger Mission</i>	...	...	Rev. S. R. Smith, Onitsha.
<i>Northern Niger Mission</i>	...	...	T. E. Alvarez, Esq., Lokoja.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

<i>Vicariate Apostolic of the Bight of Benin.</i>	of the	{	Rt. Rev. F. Terrien, Bishop of Gordo, Lagos.
			Rev. E. Schmitt, Lagos.
<i>Vicariate Apostolic of Western Nigeria</i>	...	...	{ Rt. Rev. T. Broderick, Bishop of Pednelis, Asaba.
			Very Rev. P. Piotin, Asaba.
<i>Prefecture Apostolic of the Lower Niger</i>	...	...	Very Rev. J. Shanahan, Onitsha.
<i>Prefecture Apostolic of North-Eastern Nigeria</i>	...	...	Very Rev. O. Waller, Shendam.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

(Head Office :—24 Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 2.)

<i>Chairman and General Superintendent</i>	...	...	Rev. O. J. Griffin, Lagos.
<i>Synod Secretary</i>	...	...	Rev. H. Webster, Ibadan.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Secretary, Mission Council ... Rev. J. Rankin, Calabar.
Principal, Hope Waddell
Training Institution ... Rev. J. K. Macgregor, Calabar.

SUDAN UNITED MISSION.

(Headquarters :—16 New Bridge Street, London, E.C.).

Field Secretary and Superintendent of British Branch ... H. G. Farrant, Ibi.

SUDAN INTERIOR MISSION.

(Head Office :—860 College Street, Toronto, Canada).

Field Director ... G. Playfair.
Secretary ... A. P. Stirrett, Minna.

AFRICAN MISSION OF THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST
CONVENTION, U.S.A.

(Headquarters Address :—P. O. Box 1,595, Richmond, Virginia, U.S.A.).

Local Secretary-Treasurer ... Rev. George Green, M.D., Ogbomoshó.

NIGERIAN BAPTIST CONVENTION.

President ... Rev. Lajide Tubi.
Secretary ... Rev. J. R. Williams, Lagos.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, LAGOS.

PRESIDENT :

Mr. A. M. Harvey, Messrs. The Lagos Stores, Ltd.

VICE-PRESIDENTS :

Mr. S. Waring, Messrs. W. B. MacIver & Co., Ltd.

Mr. E. Deresse, Messrs. Compagnie Francaise de l'Afrique Occidentale.

Mr. R. Little, Messrs. Elder Dempster & Co., Ltd.

HONORARY TREASURER :

Mr. W. F. Becker, Messrs. The Bank of B.W.A., Ltd.

SECRETARY :

Mr. J. Wilson, c/o Messrs. Elder Dempster & Co., Ltd., Lagos.

MEMBERS :

Messrs. Paterson Zochonis & Co., Ltd.	Messrs. London & Kano Trading Co., Ltd.
„ The Bank of British West Africa, Ltd.	„ Miller Bros. (of Liverpool), Ltd.
„ Niger Company, Ltd.	„ G. Gottschalck & Co.
„ Donald Campbell & Co., Ltd.	„ W. B. MacIver & Co., Ltd.
„ L. Kelsey.	„ John D. Fairley, Ltd.
„ L. Ambrosini.	„ British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.
„ African Oil Nuts Co., Ltd.	„ John Holt & Co. (Liverpool), Ltd.
„ Rylands & Sons, Ltd.	„ Dyer & Wintle, Ltd.
„ Tin Areas of Nigeria, Ltd.	„ Blackstock & Co., Ltd.
„ Pickering & Berthoud, Ltd.	„ African Association, Ltd.
„ J. Walkden & Co., Ltd.	„ Anglo-Colonial Trading Corporation, Ltd.
„ G. B. Ollivant & Co., Ltd.	„ Crombie Steedman & Co., Ltd.
„ Elder Dempster & Co., Ltd.	„ A. J. Tangalakis & Co.
„ The Lagos Stores, Ltd.	„ Hendersons (Manchester), Ltd.
„ H. B. W. Russell & Co., Ltd.	„ Wholesale Co-operative Society, Ltd.
„ Compagnie Francaise de l'Afrique Occidentale.	
„ The Colonial Bank.	

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CALABAR.

PRESIDENT :

Mr. F. C. Wainwright, Messrs. The African Traders Co., Ltd.

HONORARY SECRETARY :

Mr. G. Graham Paul, Calabar.

MEMBERS :

Messrs. The African Traders Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Miller Bros., & Co., Ltd.
„ Paterson Zochonis & Co., Ltd.	„ Calabar Stores.
„ Elder Dempster & Co., Ltd.	„ John Holt & Co., Ltd.
„ The Bank of B.W.A., Ltd.	„ The Anglo French Timber Co., Ltd.
„ The African Association, Ltd.	„ H. B. W. Russell & Co., Ltd.

THE LOCAL COUNCIL,
NIGERIAN CHAMBER OF MINES.

CHAIRMAN :

Mr. Arthur W. Hooke, Bisichi Tin Mines, Ltd., and Forum River Tin Mines, Ltd.

VICE-CHAIRMAN :

Captain W. R. Rumbold, M.C., Laws, Rumbold & Co.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE :

Mr. F. O'D. Bourke, Naraguta (N) Tin Mines, Ltd.
Mr. A. R. Canning, N.N. (Bauchi) Tin Mines, Ltd.

SECRETARY :

Mr. M. Craufurd, Niger Co., Mining Department.

MEMBERS :

Mr. R. W. Hannam, Naraguta Extended Tin Mines, Ltd.
Mr. H. F. Hueston, Ex-Lands Nigeria, Limited.
Mr. J. Knight, Ninghi Nigeria Tin Mines, Ltd.
Mr. E. C. Powis, Mongu Nigeria Tin Mines, Ltd.
Mr. H. P. Robertson, Dua Nigeria Tinfields, Ltd.
Mr. D. Thomas, Anglo-Continental Mines, Ltd.
Mr. W. E. Thorne, Ropp Tin, Ltd.

The Association of Mining Engineers and Chamber of Mines of Northern Nigeria was formed in 1910. The body was independent of London.

This association was dissolved and the Local Council was voluntarily formed subordinate to the London Chamber on the 17th of July, 1912.

NAMES OF PRINCIPAL LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES
OF EUROPEAN FIRMS, BANKS, ETC.*

African Oil Nuts Co., Ltd.	...	...	...	W. F. Bartlett. S. Nott.
L. Ambrosini	...	...	...	L. Ambrosini. T. G. H. Brisley.
Anglo-Colonial Trading Corporation, Ltd.	...	...	...	L. Bernard. E. Cauvin.
Bank of British West Africa, Ltd.	...	...	...	W. F. Becker.
Blackstock & Co., Ltd.	...	...	...	R. H. Mulvey.
British Colonial Trading Co.	...	...	...	G. Noel Platt.
British Nigerian Co., Ltd.	...	...	...	N. Macdonald.
Cie Française de l'Afrique Occidentale	...	...	...	E. Deresse. P. Allegre. B. Woetzer. H. Raoux.
Colonial Bank	...	...	...	A. F. G. Walter. R. G. S. Miller.
Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.	...	...	...	J. T. Wagstaffe.
Elder Dempster & Co., Ltd.	...	...	...	J. R. U. Little. W. A. E. Evans. Capt. O. D. Greaves. W. Tomlinson. E. Davidson. F. B. Jones.
J. D. Fairley, Ltd.	...	...	...	R. S. Gordon. A. Edleston.
G. Gottschalek & Co.	...	...	...	H. F. Taylor.
Grace Brothers & Co., Ltd.	...	...	...	F. G. Osborne.
John Holt & Co., Ltd.	...	...	...	H. J. Rawlings. A. Rhodes.
Jurgens Colonial Products	...	...	...	H. Golding. A. A. Hadley.

* It is regretted that owing to the failure of certain firms to supply the information asked for, this list is by no means complete.

NAMES OF PRINCIPAL LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES
OF EUROPEAN FIRMS, BANKS, ETC

Lagos Stores, Ltd.	A. M. Harvey. F. B. Mulford. T. A. King.
London & Kano Trading Co.	E. Douglas.
McNeil, Scott & Co.	W. M. Renwick. J. Barr.
Miller Brothers (of Liverpool), Ltd.	R. McNeill. E. S. Robinson.
Niger Company, Ltd.	N. D. Maidman. F. Brown. A. E. Price. A. G. Coles. W. H. Humphreys. A. J. Langley. H. B. Gascoine.
Nigerian Cold Storage Co., Ltd.	G. Clapham.
Paterson Zochonis & Co., Ltd.	G. A. Alivizopulos.
Pickering & Berthoud, Ltd.	H. C. Halliday. W. F. Juby.
Pinnock, Ltd.	G. Harris.
H. B. W. Russell & Co., Ltd.	A. V. Hodder. W. T. Hyde.
Rylands & Sons, Ltd.	J. D. Boyd.
John Walkden & Co., Ltd.	A. E. Chaloner.

MESSRS. ELDER DEMPSTER & Co., LTD.

PASSAGE RATES.

Between Lagos and	First.			Second.			Third.			Deck.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Liverpool	58	4	6	42	10	0	26	7	0	—	—	—
Dakar	32	2	9	22	16	3	15	4	3	9	2	0
Bathurst	31	1	9	21	15	3	14	9	9	7	5	9
Sierra Leone	25	18	6	16	12	0	11	1	0	6	4	6
Monrovia	19	14	0	12	8	9	8	5	9	5	3	3
Kroo Coast Ports	12	8	9	9	6	6	6	4	6	3	12	9
Cape Palmas												
Grand Bassam	10	7	6	7	5	3	4	17	0	3	2	0
Axim, Dixcove, Secondee and Chama	8	5	9	6	4	6	4	3	3	3	2	1
Elmina, Cape Coast, Anamaboo, Salt Pond, Appam and Winnebah												
Accra and Addah	6	4	6	4	3	3	2	15	9	2	1	3
Quittah and Lome	4	3	3	3	2	0	2	1	3	1	11	6
Whydah and Kotonou	3	2	0	2	1	3	—	—	—	1	11	6
Forcados, Benin, Burutu, Warri, Sapele, Akassa, Brass, Degema, Opobo, Buguma, Calabar, Fernando Po, Cameroon and Victoria	6	4	6	4	3	3	2	15	9	1	11	6
Bonny, Port Harcourt												
New York... ..	69	17	6	51	0	0	31	8	0	—	—	—
Porto Novo	1	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Wives of Government Officials and Traders are entitled to return tickets, available for eighteen months, at a reduction of 25% on the double single fare, *i.e.*, £87 6s. 9d. between the United Kingdom and Lagos.

Passengers' baggage is carried free up to a maximum of 20 cubic feet in the case of 1st Class and 10 cubic feet in the case of 2nd Class passengers. Excess baggage is charged for.

FREIGHT RATES BETWEEN LAGOS AND THE UNITED KINGDOM.

	£	s.	d.	
Palm Oil	5	5	0	per ton.
Palm Kernels... ..	3	15	0	"
Ground Nuts	4	10	0	"
Mahogany	3	5	0	per scale ton of 13 cwt.
Cotton	3	0	0	per ton of 40 cubic feet.

SENIOR OFFICIALS OF NEIGHBOURING COLONIES.

GOLD COAST.

Governor	...	...	...
Chief Justice	...	...	...	Sir P. C. Smyly, Kt.
Colonial Secretary	...	...	...	A. R. Slater, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Attorney-General	...	...	...	D. Kingdom.
Treasurer	...	...	...	S. S. Davis, C.M.G.
Principal Medical Officer	...	...	...	T. E. Rice.
Chief Commissioner, Ashanti	...	...	...	Sir F. C. Fuller, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Chief Commissioner, Northern Territories	...	...	...	Capt. C. H. Armitage, C.M.G., D.S.O.
General Manager, Railway	...	...	...	F. H. Longhurst.
Director of Public Works	...	...	...	E. H. D. Nicolls, O.B.E.
Comptroller of Customs	...	...	...	O. Mitchell.

SIERRA LEONE.

Governor	...	...	...	R. J. Wilkinson, C.M.G.
Chief Justice	...	...	...	Sir G. K. T. Purcell, Kt.
Colonial Secretary	...	...	...	A. C. Hollis, C.M.G.
Attorney-General	...	...	...	R. A. Maude.
Treasurer	...	...	...	—
Comptroller of Customs	...	...	...	—
Principal Medical Officer	...	...	...	E. H. Tweedy.
General Manager, Railway	...	...	...	H. C. Morcom.
Director of Public Works	...	...	...	C. A. Copland.

THE GAMBIA.

Governor	...	...	...	Sir E. J. Cameron, K.C.M.G.
Judge of the Supreme Court	...	...	...	Sir F. A. Van der Meulen, Kt. O.B.E.
Colonial Secretary	...	...	...	W. T. Campbell.
Receiver General	...	...	...	C. Gwyn.
Senior Medical Officer	—
Legal Adviser	E. St. J. Jackson.
Colonial Engineer	H. Hollis.

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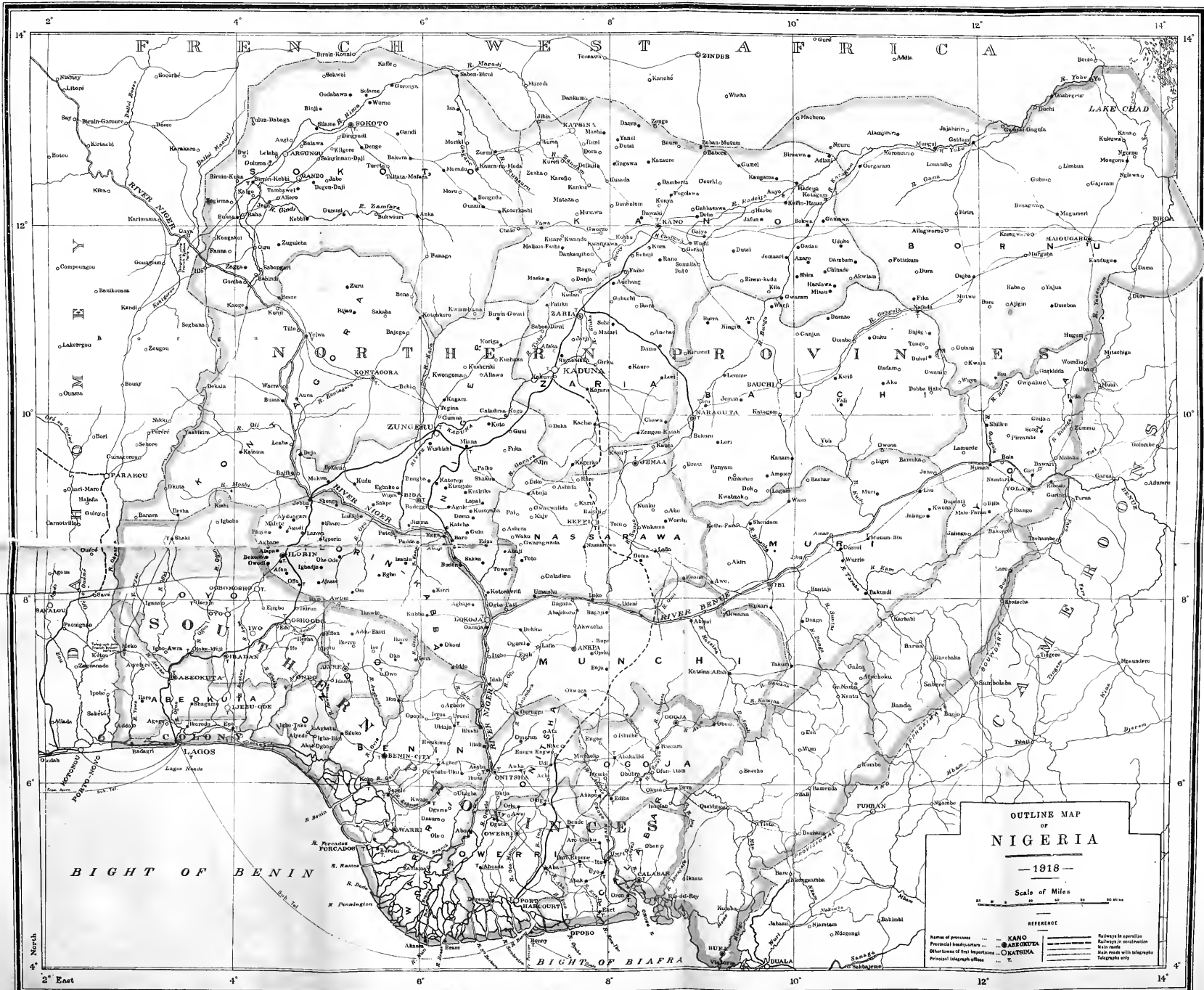
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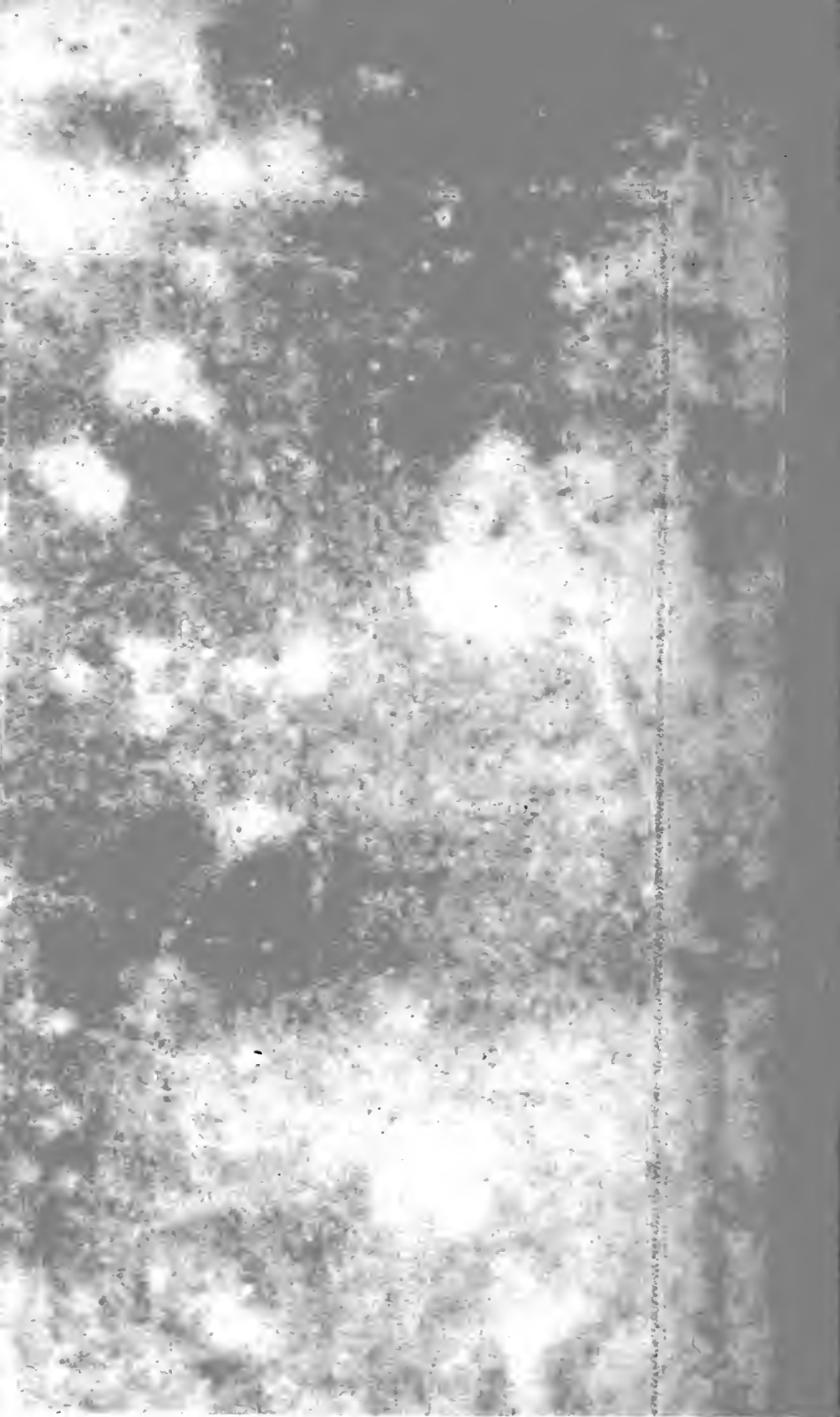


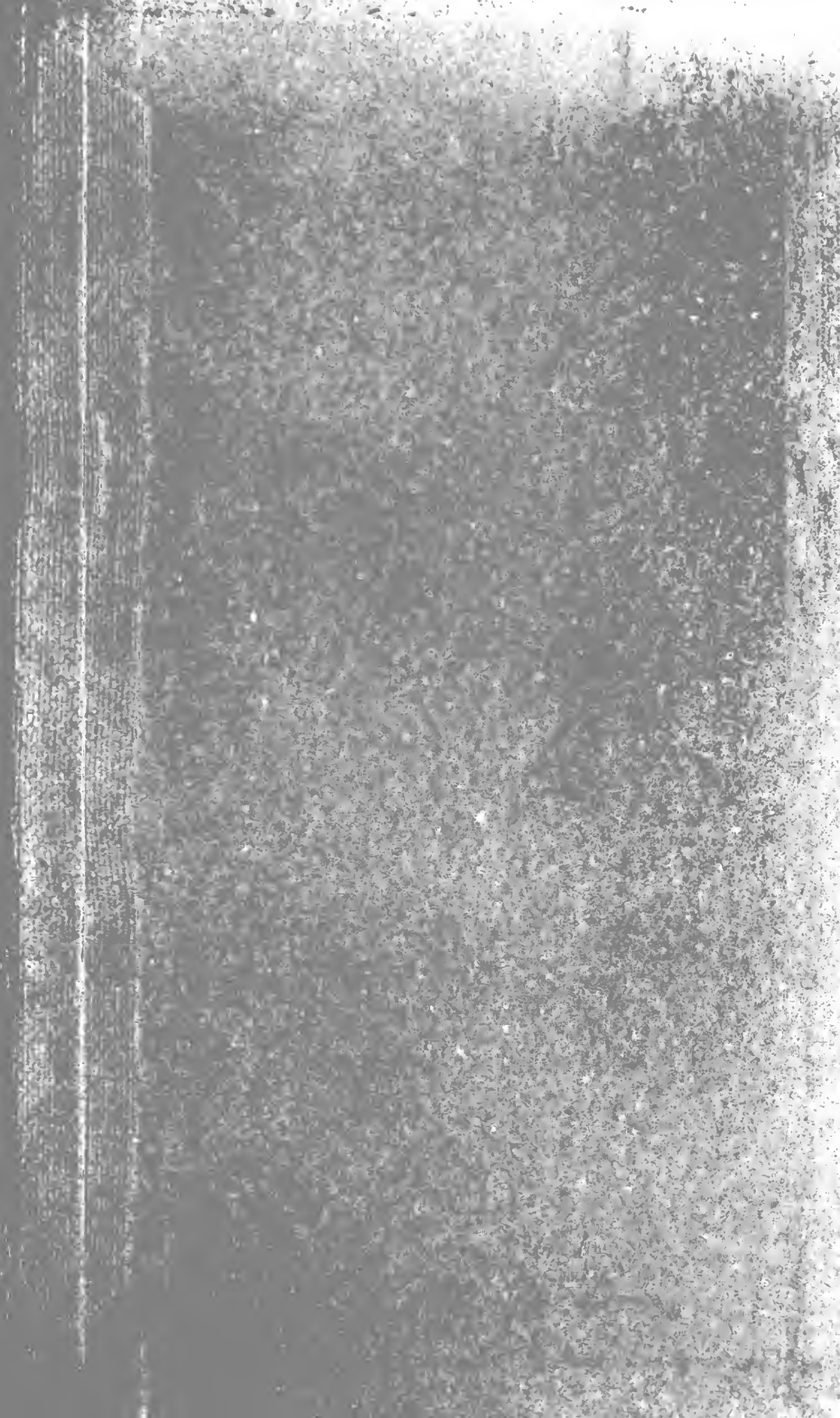
**OUTLINE MAP
OF
NIGERIA
— 1918 —**

Scale of Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

REFERENCE

Names of provinces	—	KANO	—	Railways in operation
Provincial headquarters	○	SOKOTO	—	Railways in construction
Other towns of first importance	●	CALABAR	—	Railways in plan
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