

Issued with the approval of the
Nigerian Government.

THE
NIGERIA
HANDBOOK
1922—23

LAGOS:
Printed by the Government Printer.
1922.

PATERSON, ZOCHONIS

AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated in England,

WEST AFRICAN MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.

ESTABLISHED AT FRENCH GUINEA,
SIERRA LEONE, LIBERIA,
NIGERIA AND THE
CAMEROONS

WITH PRINCIPAL BRANCHES AT

Conakry, Sierra Leone, Sherbro, Monrovia, Grand
Bassa, Lagos, Calabar, Port Harcourt, Duala.

HEAD OFFICE :

42 Whitworth Street, Manchester.

LIVERPOOL OFFICE :

MARSEILLES OFFICE :

11 Rumford Street. | 60 Rue Saint Ferreol.

NIGERIAN BRANCHES :

Abeokuta, Ibadan, Oyo, Oshogbo, Ilorin, Zaria, Kano,
Jos, Maidugeri, Port Harcourt, Aba, Umuahia,
Uzuakoli, Atimbo, Newaniba, Ikpa.

v

Jurgens Colonial Products, Ltd.

General Merchants.

HEAD OFFICE :

**18 Ropemaker Street,
London, E.C.2.**

BRANCHES IN NIGERIA :

LAGOS,

No. 80 Marina, Itolo.

Telephone No. L182.

P.O. Box No. 521.

Telegraphic Address : JURCOLPRO.

KANO.

The
**London & Lancashire Fire
Insurance Company, Ltd.**

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

CHIEF ADMINISTRATION:

**5 & 7, Chancery Lane,
London, W.C. 2.**

Nigerian Agency:

Anglo-Colonial Trading Corporation, Ltd.

9 Davies Street,

Lagos.

Bank of British West Africa,

Established 1894.

Limited.

*Bankers to the Governments of the Colonies of the Gambia, Sierra Leone,
the Gold Coast, and Nigeria.*

Authorised Capital, **£4,000,000.** Subscribed Capital, **£3,000,000.**
Called-up Capital - **£1,200,000.** Reserve - - - **£400,000.**

HEAD OFFICE:

17 and 18, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3.

Telegrams and Cables: "ARREGLO, LONDON."

Liverpool Office: West Africa House, 25, Water Street.

Telegrams and Cables: "BULLION, LIVERPOOL."

Manchester Office: 106-108, Portland Street.

Telegrams and Cables: "NIGERIAN MANCHESTER."

NEW YORK AGENCY: 100, Beaver Street.

Cables: "MORAFRIC, NEW YORK."

Hamburg Office: 49/53, Schauenburgerstrasse.

BRANCHES:

Morocco—Casablanca, Fez, Marrakech, Mazagan, Melilla, Mogador, Rabat, Saffi, Tangier. **Egypt**—Alexandria, Cairo. **Canary Islands**—Las Palmas, (Grand Canary), Santa Cruz (Teneriffe). **Gambia**—Bathurst. **Sierra Leone**—Freetown, Sherbro. **Liberia**—Monrovia. **Cameroons**—Duala. **Gold Coast and Ashanti**—Accra, Axim, Bekwai, Cape Coast, Coomassie, Dunkwa, Koforidua, Nsawam, Quittah, Saltpond, Secondee, Tarquah, Winnebah. **Nigeria**—Abeokuta, Calabar, Ebute Metta, Enugu, Forcados, Ibadan, Jos, Kaduna, Kano, Lagos, Lokoja, Onitsha, Port Harcourt, Warri, Zaria. **Fernando Po**—Santa Isabel.

Telegraphic & Cable Address: "Banking" at all West African Branches.

Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.

MARINA, LAGOS, NIGERIA.

Head Office :

1 Balloon Street, Manchester.

For all kinds of High-Class

**PROVISIONS,
COTTON and
FANCY GOODS**

at LOWEST PRICES

compatible with quality.

Prompt attention given to Country orders. A trial
solicited.

Best Prices given for Produce.

ALSO AT

Abeokuta and Sierra Leone.

- - - LAGOS - - -

G. Gottschalck
and Company

AGENTS FOR



SWIFT
CYCLES

MANCHESTER,

BIRMINGHAM.

Various South American Cities,
India, etc., etc.

*The only Galvanised Iron Sheet
Firm.*

W. B. MACIVER & CO.

LIMITED.

Royal Liver Building, Liverpool,
and at Manchester.

*BRANCHES at all the principal centres in
NIGERIA and CAMEROONS.*

EXPORTERS of all classes of Goods suitable
for the African Markets.

IMPORTERS of all kinds of West African
Produce.

SAWMILL AT LAGOS AND APAPA.

*Large stocks of Imported and
Native Timber can be readily
converted to customers'
requirements.*

Special Quotations F.O.B. and F.O.R.

C.M.S. Bookshop

(P.O. BOX 174)

Broad Street : : : Lagos



**Vernacular Books in Yoruba, Hausa, Ibo, etc.
Literature.**

British and Foreign Bible Society Depot.
Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymn Books and
Religious and General Literature.
Publications of all the Leading Publishers.

School Books and Stationery :

Publishers of

Simple Geography for West African Schools ;
Yoruba Readers and Copy Books ;
Nigerian Record Book and Diary of Lessons ;
Nigerian Readers, Primer I to Reader V ;
Geography of British West Africa ;
Handbook of English Grammar, etc., etc.

Office Stationery and Requisites.

Church and School Bells.

Agents in Nigeria for

The University Tutorial Press, Ltd. ;
Henry Riley & Sons' Organs, Harmoniums and Pianos.

West African Agents for

The Hammond Multiplex Typewriter.
The National Portable Typewriter.

BRANCHES :

**Ebute Metta, Abeokuta, Ibadan, Oshogbo, Ilesha,
Ijebu Ode, Shagamu, Benin City, Bonny, and
Zaria.**

AFRICAN AND EASTERN TRADE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

MERCHANTS and SHIPOWNERS.

Telegrams :

Head Office :

Telephones :

Degama.
Liverpool.
Afroasian.
Westcent,
London.
Swanzy.
Manchester.

Royal Liver Building, Liverpool
and at

West Africa House, Kingsway,
London, W.C. 2.

Africa House, Whitworth Street,
Manchester.

Bank 8870,
Liverpool.
Regent 4900,
London.
Central 5860,
Manchester.

New York Agents :

AFRICAN AND EASTERN TRADING CO., INCORPORATED,
26, Beaver Street.

Cables : " Afroasian."

Telephone : " Broad 7290."

Establishments and Agencies.

Canary Islands.
Dahomey.
Palestine.
Liberia.
Angola.
British East Africa.

Togoland.
Levant.
Sierra Leone.
Belgian Congo.
Persia.

Turkey.
Gambia.
Camerouns.
Mesopotamia.
Gold Coast.

Senegal.
Nigeria.
Syria.
Ivory Coast.
Morocco.

Exporters of : Cotton Piece Goods, Yarns, Silks,
Velvets, Haberdashery, Hardware,
Provisions, Perfumery, Salt, Tobacco
and Manufactured Goods of every
Description.

Importers of : All Produce of the Countries in which
Established.

Standard Company of Nigeria

Limited.

Head Office :

**Mark Lane Station Buildings,
London, E. C. 3.**

TELEPHONE: MINORIES 1600.

AND AT MANCHESTER.



Branches in :

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN NIGERIA,

Coast Head Office—LAGOS.

IMPORTS & EXPORTS.

BUYING AGENTS :—

Cotton Goods,

E. E. PAPPADIMITRIOU & Co., LTD.,
26, DICKINSON STREET,
MANCHESTER.

Hardware, Sundries, etc.,

E. E. PAPPADIMITRIOU & Co., LTD.,
MANCHESTER.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

G. GOTTSCHALCK
AND COMPANY, LAGOS.

WHEN INDENTING FOR

- PAINTS -

through the Crown Agents

remember to name

Red Hand Composition

- Company, Limited. -

Absolutely the Best Paints

for Iron Work.

MANCHESTER, BIRMINGHAM.

VARIOUS SOUTH AMERICAN

CITIES, INDIA,

ETC., ETC.

: HARDWARE :
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Grace Brothers & Co.,
LIMITED.

144 LEADENHALL STREET,
LONDON,

LIVERPOOL

MANCHESTER

MERCHANTS
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
FINANCIAL, SHIPPING AND
GENERAL AGENTS

BRANCH HOUSES AND AGENCIES:

Africa—(West and South). Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Central America, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, France, India, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Porto Rico, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Straits Settlements, Sweden, United States, Venezuela.

British Products, Manufactures and General Merchandise exported to all parts of the world. Products and Manufactures of Foreign Countries imported for distribution in Great Britain and for re-export.

F. G. OSBORNE—Agent, Nigeria.

ESTABLISHED 1868.

John Walkden & Co.

LIMITED.

General Merchants.

Registered Offices :

80 PRINCESS STREET, MANCHESTER.

Branches at

Lagos, Abeokuta, Ibadan, Ilorin, Zaria,
Kano, Lokoja and Onitsha.

also at

Porto Novo, Cotonou, Whydah, Lome, Accra,
Conakry, Secondee and Coomassie.

The Leading Firm in West Africa
for Cotton Goods.

*A*NGLO-COLONIAL
Trading Corporation, Ltd.

West African Merchants.

IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS

Broad Street & Davies Street
LAGOS.




HEAD OFFICE :

7, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

*Freetown, Sierra Leone ; Accra, Gold Coast ; and
Nigeria : Lagos, Kano, Ibadan, Abeokuta, etc.*



IXION Cabin BISCUITS

are a staple article of food, for which there is no efficient substitute and will meet all the requirements of Dwellers in West Africa.

“IXION” CABIN BISCUITS

contain the full nourishing quality of the wheat, and in every way provide pure, satisfying and wholesome food.

Only the finest ingredients are used in the manufacture of “IXION” Cabin Biscuits, every consideration being given to the extraordinary climatic conditions of West Africa.

They are made in Liverpool, England, in the “IXION” Biscuit Factories where the most up-to-date and hygienic methods govern the preparation and packing of Cabin Biscuits.

The “IXION” Cabin Biscuits (both sweetened and unsweetened) are made in a large number of different Varieties, shapes and sizes specially to suit the varied requirements of the West African Market.

They may be obtained from any of the leading Stores in West Africa but be sure to see the name “IXION” on every Biscuit.

Indents through European Export Houses only.

Sole Manufacturers:—

WRIGHT & Co. (Liverpool), Ltd.

Native Jewellery.

Bangles.
Earrings.
Finger Rings.
Guards.
Hair
Ornaments etc.



In White
Metal & Gilt.
All White
Metal Guaranteed
white
throughout.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF "STRATNOID" PHOTO
FRAMES. GUARANTEED **UNTARNISHABLE.**

STRATTON & Co. Ltd.

Balnoral Works, Bromsgrove Street, Birmingham.
London Office, 22 Castle Street, Falcon Square, E.C. 1.
Shipping Agent for Liverpool and Manchester:—
J. T. Longmire, 2 George Street, Manchester.

CABLES.
Stratnoid.
Birmingham.

CODES.
A.B.C.
"Bentleys."

Pins & Hairpins.

No matter what you require in the way of Pins and Hairpins, you are sure of getting just what you require by sending us your enquiry.

"Velva" Pins and Hairpins are known the world over for quality and value. You cannot make a mistake.

We can also supply soft collar pins in Rolled Gold, Gold Plated, Gilt, etc. on fancy cards and pads or in glass cases, also fancy enamelled Brooches, Pendants, etc., in Gilt and Silvered.

JARRET, RAINSFORD & LAUGHTON, Ltd.

Alexandra Works, Kent Street, Birmingham.
London Offices, 22, Castle St., Falcon St., E.C.1.

Codes. Shipping Agent for Liverpool and
Manchester:—J. T. Longmire, 2
George St., Manchester.

Cables.
A B C
"Bentleys."

.. THE ..
COLONIAL BANK

Established in 1836.

Sanctioned by Royal
 Charter and



under the Authority
 of Parliament.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL . £5,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL . £3,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £900,000
RESERVE FUNDS £400,000

Head Office:—London, 29 Gracechurch St.. E.C.3.

City Branch:—London, 30 " "

New York Agency:—22 William Street.

Agents in all parts of the world..

BRANCHES:—

Manchester:—21 York St. **Liverpool:—25, Castle St.
Hull:—67. Whitefriargate.**

Hamburg:— Adolphsplatz 4.
 34 Branches in West Indies and British Guiana.

West Africa:—

**NIGERIA:—Lagos, Ebute Metta, Ibadan, Zaria, Kano, Jos,
 Onitsha, Port Harcourt and Burutu.**

CAMEROONS:—Victoria.

**GOLD COAST:—Accra, Secondee, Winnebah, Koforidua,
 Coomassie, Bekwai and N'Swam.**

SIERRA LEONE:—Freetown.

GAMBIA:—Bathurst.

SENEGAL:—Dakar (Agency).

**Telegraphic and Cable Address of all West African
 Branches:—"COLONBANK."**

John Holt & Co.

(LIVERPOOL), Ltd.

ROYAL LIVER BUILDING, LIVERPOOL,
And at 24, SACKVILLE STREET, MANCHESTER.

Agencies at HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MARSEILLES, BARCELONA
and NEW YORK.

West African Merchants and Shipowners.

Large Shippers to West Africa of Cotton Goods, Silk Handkerchiefs, Haberdashery, Salt, Rice, Provisions, Leaf Tobacco, Soap, Enamelware, Hardware, Earthenware, Cement, Timber, Coal, Building Materials, and numerous other articles.

Large Exporters from West Africa of Palm Kernels, Palm Oil, Ground Nuts, Shea Nuts, Shea Butter, Maize, Benniseed, Cocoa, Rubber, Ivory, Piassava, Ebony, Mahogany, Hides, Skins, etc.

SOLE AGENTS FOR—Vacuum Oil Company's Products in Dahomey and Cameroons.

North-British Rubber Co., Ltd., Clincher Tyres and Rubber Goods, in Nigeria, Dahomey, and Cameroons.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS OF—Overland Motor Cars and Spare Parts in Nigeria, French Dahomey, Cameroons, and French Congo.

ESTABLISHMENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CENTRES IN

NIGERIA,	FRENCH CONGO,	TOGOLAND,
SPANISH CAMEROONS,		DAHOMEY,
FERNANDO PO,		GUINEA.

Telegraphic Address: "EBANI, LIVERPOOL."

Telephone No. 8880 Bank.

A. KROHN

COPENHAGEN.

Regular Passenger and Freight Service.

From Scandinavia, Hamburg,
Antwerp, Bordeaux, to

WEST AFRICA

and vice versa.

For Freight and Passage apply to :

Kristiania—Fearnley & Egers, Befragtningsforretning A/S.

Skien—Nils P. Hoyer & Son.

Bergen—Bjornstad & Braekhus.

Stockholm—A/B Ernst Norrthon, 4, Arsenalsgatan.

Gottenburg—A/B Sandstrom Stranne & Co.

London—Cairns, Noble & Co., Ltd., 38, Great St. Helen's.

Hull—Cairns, Noble & Co., Ltd., Commercial Building.

Liverpool—Finnis & Co., Ltd.

Hamburg—Aug. Bolten (Wm. Millers Successor).

36, Admiralitätstrasse.

Amsterdam—Algemeen Vrachtkantoor, 75-79, Rokin.

Rotterdam—Algemeen Vrachtkantoor, 12, Middensteiger.

Antwerp—De Leeuw & Philippsen, 17, Quai Napoleon.

Le Havre—E. Grosos & Fils.

Bordeaux—Henri Ferriere, 9, Place Richelieu.

Lisbon—Henry Burnay & Cie., 12, Rua dos Fanqueiros.

Marseilles—Fernand Barry, 14, Rue Beauvau.

Or to A. KROHN, COPENHAGEN.

ACETYLENE

Ordinary commercial Carbide brought into contact with water, gas bubbles, and that is acetylene.

Collect these bubbles in a "VALITE" generator, conduct them through pipes to the burner and a brilliant little sun of light is obtained.

Acetylene will not only light your street or house, but will provide a wealth of light for motor, carriage, bicycle, magic lantern.

Self-contained in a "VALITE" lamp it will enable you to read with comfort or to walk around at night even in a gale.

ACETYLENE IS CHEAP.

ACETYLENE IS SAFE.

ACETYLENE IS HEALTHY.

ACETYLENE IS PORTABLE.

NO POISONOUS FUMES.

NO BLACK CEILINGS.

NO TROUBLESOME MANTLES.

A very popular reading lamp is the "VELETA" complete with shade at **27/6**

(This lamp is of stout brass throughout).

Another lamp always in great demand is the "VALITE" steel hand lamp at **18/6**.

Post free to any part of the world in each case.

Write for Catalogues to:—

VALITE Ltd., LIGHTING ENGINEERS,

ADAM HOUSE, JOHN STREET, ADELPHI,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Cables and Telegrams:—
“Trawl. Liverpool.”

Codes : A.B.C. 5th.
Marconi International.

ESTABLISHED 50 YEARS.

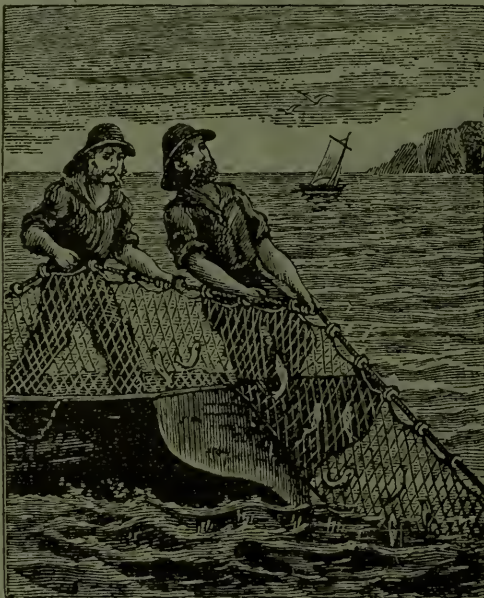
Edwin Wayland & Son Ltd.,

Fishing Material Specialists.

9, Redcross Street, Liverpool.

FIRST MAKERS OF NETS FOR WEST AFRICA AND—THE BEST.

None Genuine unless bearing our Trade Mark.



None Genuine unless bearing our Trade Mark.

Registered Trade Mark.

Wayland's Celebrated Nets—Cotton or Hemp.

We also supply :

Ropes Twines, Lines, Hooks, Corks,
and every article used in connection with Fishing.

Our goods have a World-wide reputation.

Please write stating your requirements and obtain our
special quotations.

Revised Price-Lists issued at regular intervals.
Ask for latest issues.

ROCHE
&
HENSILWOOD,
LIMITED.

SUPPLY ALL CLASSES OF
GOODS SUITABLE FOR
WEST AFRICA.

Indents and Enquiries from Traders
in West Africa receive prompt and
careful attention.

DEPOSIT MUST ACCOMPANY INDENTS.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Address all Communications to :—

9 CANNING PLACE, LIVERPOOL.

Cables :—
"Rockwood."

Codes :—
A.B.C. 5th & 6th,
Bentley's.

Established 1862.

David Jones & Co.

Manufacturers & Merchants,

57 Moorfields, Liverpool.

SHIPPERS OF:—

PROVISIONS, Etc.—Cabin Bread, Fancy Biscuits, Flour, Rice, Sugar, Beef, Pork, Pig's Feet and Heads, Canned Meats and Fish, etc., etc.

SILKS.—Silk Headkerchiefs of every description. Embroidery Silk.

COTTONS.—Cotton Yarn, Sewing Cotton, Embroidery, Fancy Prints, and piece goods of every description.

OUTFITTING.—Shirts, Singlets, Hosiery, Panama and Felt Hats, Caps, Helmets, Ladies' Trimmed Hats. Boots and Shoes.

NETS AND TWINES.—Cotton and Hemp Fishing Nets, Netting Twine, and Fishing Lines, Rope, etc.

HARDWARE.—Brass Pans, Coffin Furniture, Copper Rods, Uniform Cases, Travelling Trunks, Tinned Bowls, Enamelware, Locks, Tools of every description.

MOTORS AND CYCLES.—Motor Lorries, Cars, Cycles, Petrol, Engine Oil, Tyres, Spare-parts and Accessories.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—Galvanised Iron Sheets and Fittings, Nails, Cement, Lime, Coal Tar, Timber, etc.

Any kind of goods shipped promptly at lowest prices. Special quotations and Catalogues sent free on application.

PRODUCE.—Palm Oil, Palm Kernels, Cocoa, Ground Nuts, etc., realised to best advantage. Special terms quoted on application.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Wholesale only.

DAVID JONES & Co.

57 Moorfields, LIVERPOOL.

TO NATIVE TRADERS.

Are you buying Goods at lowest prices
and selling your Produce at highest?

You can do this if you write to

J. P. WOODROOFE,

Import and Export Merchant,

STATE INSURANCE BUILDINGS,

Dale Street, LIVERPOOL.

Cables.

"Woodroofe"

Codes.

Bentley's & A.B.C. 5th.

Over twenty-five years experience in West African Trade,
and known to indenters and Produce Shippers in all
parts of the Coast.

Proprietor of "Correcto" and other Specialities.

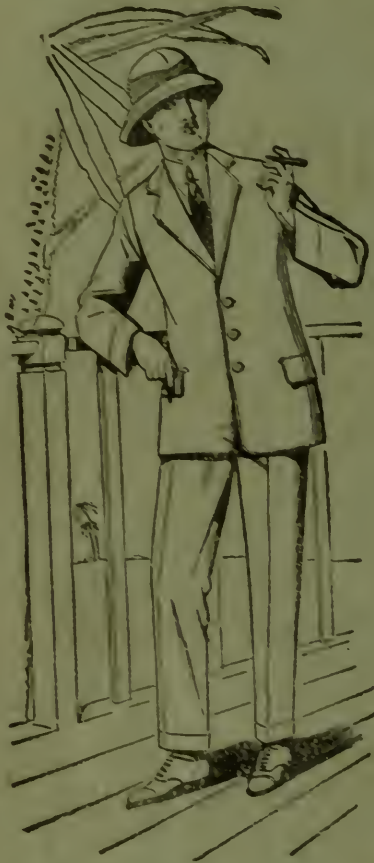
· WHOLESALE ONLY.—NO AGENTS.

No connection with any other Firm or Company.

Price Lists and Terms of Business on application.

WE SPECIALISE IN

Tropical Clothing



IN
**WHITE & KHAKI
DRILLS,
TUSSORES,
Etc.**

LARGE VARIETY OF STYLES
AND SIZES ALWAYS IN STOCK
READY FOR IMMEDIATE WEAR
OR MADE TO ORDER.

HELMETS, MOSQUITO BOOTS,
CAMP BEDS, DECK SHOES,
SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR, Etc.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

FREE ON REQUEST.

JOHN PECK & Co., Ltd.,

MANUFACTURERS,

**53 & 55 BYROM STREET,
LIVERPOOL.**

R. L. NICHOLSON

& Co. (1921) LIMITED.

23 Water Street, Liverpool.

Cables :

Sampan, Liverpool

Codes :

A.B.C. 5th & 6th Editions.

Bentley's, Liebers & Private.

MERCHANTS.

EXPORTERS of

Cotton Goods, Silks, Provisions, Cotton and
Hemp Fishing Nets, Twines and Lines, Hard-
ware, Building Materials, Musical Instruments
and Fancy Goods, etc.

IMPORTERS of

Produce on Consignment.

All Enquiries receive prompt attention.

PETERSON & SON,

95, WORSHIP STREET, } LONDON, E.C. 2,
& 7, VANDY STREET, }

West African Exporters.

Cable Address - "PACATEZZA, LONDON."

A.B.C. Code, 5th Edition.

Orders solicited from Traders for :

Drapery—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hats and Caps, latest fashions, Blouses, Skirts, Hosiery, Neckwear, Underlinen, Boots and Shoes, Shawls, Madras and Silk Headwraps, Bed Linen, Muslins, Voiles, Alpaca, Drill, Poplin, Table Linen, Haberdashery, Curtains, etc.

Clothing—Men's and Boys', in Alpaca, Drill, Poplin, Tweeds, etc.

Rainy Season Goods—Umbrellas, Waterproof Overcoats, Rubber Wellingtons, Goloshes, etc.

Provisions—Salt Beef and Pork, Pig's Feet and Heads, Pickled and Smoked Herrings, Tinned Sardines, Salmon, Dried Stockfish, Pickled Mackerel, Dried Codfish, Rice, Cabin Biscuits, Cocoa, Sugar, Mineral Waters, etc.

Earthenware—Dishes, Plates, Cups and Saucers, etc.

Hardware—Galvanized Baths, Pails, Sheets, etc., Cutlery, Cement, Enamel-ware, etc.

Stationery—Account Books, Writing Pads, Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, etc.

Sundries—Soap, Pomades, Candles, Patent Medicines, Drugs, Toys, Jewellery, Cycles, Sewing Machines, Fishing Lines, etc.

Furniture—Chairs, Tables, Suites, Bedsteads, Bedding, Cabinets, Mosquito Curtains, etc.

Terms—Cash deposit or Produce with order, balance payable to the Bank on arrival of the goods.

*Send us your enquiries. We will advise
: you of the state of the Market here. :*

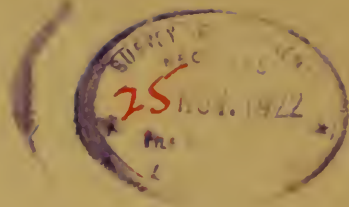
ASK FOR PRICE LISTS.

30 years' experience of the Export Trade.

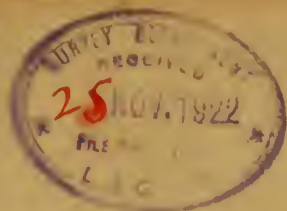
INDEX TO ADVERTISERS.

(Firms desirous of advertising in the Handbook are requested to communicate with the Compiler, P.O.Box 383, Lagos, or with the African & Colonial Press Agency, 9, Quality Court, Chancery Lane, London, W C.2).

	PAGE.
African & Eastern Trade Corporation, Ltd	... xii
Anglo-Colonial Trading Corporation, Ltd.	... xvii
Bank of British West Africa, Ltd.	... vii
Barley, J. W.	... xxxi
Bates, W. & A., Ltd.	... iii
C.M.S. Bookshop	... xi
Cie. Francaise de l'Afrique Occidentale	... 31
Colonial Bank	... xx
Colusco, Ltd.	... xxxi
Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd	... viii
Elder Dempster & Co., Ltd.	Inside back cover, 69
Girard & Co.	... 40
Gottschalek, G. & Co.	... ix, xiv
Grace Brothers & Co., Ltd.	... xv
Griffiths, McAlister & Co.	... 167
Halleys Industrial Motors, Ltd.	... 43
Holt, John & Co., Ltd.	... xxi
Jarrett, Rainsford & Laughton, Ltd.	... xix
Jones, David & Co.	... xxvi
Jurgens Colonial Products, Ltd.	... v
Krohn, A.	... xxii
Lagos Stores, Ltd....	... 33
Lifebuoy Soap	... 89
London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	... vi
MacIver, W. B. & Co., Ltd.	... x
MacSymon's Stores, Ltd.	... 169
Miller Brothers, Ltd.	Inside back cover
Motor Union Insurance Co., Ltd.	ditto.
Nicholson, R. L. & Co.	... xxix
Niger Company, Ltd.	Outside back cover
Paterson, Zochonis & Co., Ltd.	... ii, 73
Peck, John & Co., Ltd.	... xxviii
Peterson & Son	... xxx
Radcliffe, John, Ltd.	... iv
Roche & Henshilwood, Ltd.	... xxv
Sanitas Co., Ltd.	... 134
Seal Wharf & Warehouses, Ltd.	... xxxii
Sunlight Soap	... 21
Standard Company of Nigeria, Ltd.	... xiii
Stratton & Co., Ltd.	... xix
Torbay Paint Company	... 39
Valite, Ltd.	... xxiii
Van der Tak & Co., Ltd.	... 171
Vinolia Company, Ltd.	... 37
Walkden, John & Co., Ltd.	... xvi
Way & Co., Ltd	... 165
Wayland, Edwin & Son, Ltd.	... xxiv
"West Africa."	... 171
Woodroffe, J. P.	... xxvii
Wright & Co., Ltd.	... xviii



The compiler will be glad to receive information of any errors or omissions which may be discovered.



THE
NIGERIA HANDBOOK

Containing Statistical and General Information
respecting the Colony and Protectorate

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

FOURTH ISSUE

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

Copies may be obtained from the Government Printer, Lagos; the
C.M.S. Bookshop, Lagos; the Crown Agents for the Colonies,
4 Millbank, London, S.W. 1; Way & Co., Ltd.,
11 Haymarket, London, S.W.; Griffiths McAlister
& Co., 29 Manesty's Lane, Liverpool; and
"West Africa," 28 Fleet Street, London, E.C. 4.

Price 7s. 6d.; post free 8s.

LAGOS
Printed by the Government Printer.

1922.

DT
515
A45
1922
AFA

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

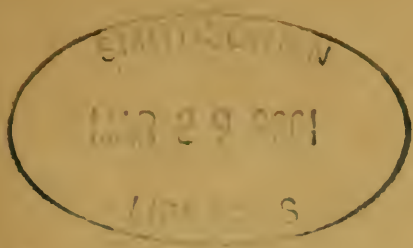
- Page 25. The Obolo Division in Onitsha Province is now known as Nsukka.
- Page 53. The second asterisk refers to the footnote on page 54.
- Page 56. The first paragraph should follow immediately after the table of warehouse rent charges on page 54.
-

The Revenue of Nigeria for the three months April to June, 1922, amounted to £1,343,014 and the Expenditure to £1,718,514.

For the six months April to September, 1922, the Customs Duties received amounted to £1,287,511 as compared with £1,665,326 for the twelve months of 1921.

During the nine months January to September, 1922, the following produce was exported from Nigeria :—

Palm Oil	...	...	...	68,668 tons.
Palm Kernels	...	...	...	136,279 tons.
Cocoa...	...	...	...	24,883 tons.
Ground Nuts	...	...	...	21,500 tons.
Shea Products	...	...	...	4,599 tons.
Cotton Lint	...	...	...	55,895 cwt.



CONTENTS.

CHAPTER.	PAGE
I.—Geographical and Historical	9
II.—Climate and Rainfall	14
III.—Population, Religion and Languages	17
IV.—Constitution	22
V.—Trade and Customs	29
VI.—Trade Marks and Patents	59
VII.—Banking, Currency and Weights and Measures ...	65
VIII.—Shipping, Ports and Inland Waterways	68
IX.—Railways and Roads	79
X.—Mines, Manufactures and Fisheries	84
XI.—Forestry, Agriculture and Live stock	90
XII.—Post Office, Telegraphs, and Savings Bank ...	98
XIII.—Government Finances	103
XIV.—Taxation	107
XV.—Law, Courts, Criminal Statistics, Police and Prisons	114
XVI.—Education	129
XVII.—Public Health, Sanitation, Hospitals, &c.	131
XVIII.—Towns and Municipalities	135
XIX.—Land Tenure	140
XX.—Nigeria and the War : the Nigeria Regiment ...	143
XXI.—The Civil Service	150
XXII.—Suggestions for newly-appointed Government Officers	163
XXIII.—General Information	173
XXIV.—Other West African Countries, and Institutions in England connected with Nigeria	178

APPENDIX.	PAGE.
I.—Table of Governors, High Commissioners, &c.	183
II.—Trade Statistics	187
III.—Information regarding the chief trading Firms in Nigeria	201
IV.—Shipping Statistics	217
V.—Extracts from Nigerian Railway Tariff	218
VI.—Mining Companies	221
VII.—Cable rates to other countries	223
VIII.—Index to Laws	224
IX.—Fares by steamers of Messrs. Elder Dempster & Co., Ltd.	240
X.—Notes on health and disease	242

SUPPLEMENT.

Members of Councils, Boards, &c.	258
Civil Establishment	262
Practising Lawyers and Notaries Public	302
Practising Doctors (other than Government)	303
Licensed Surveyors	303
Principal Missionaries	304
Officers and Members of Chambers of Commerce and Mines	306
Principal Agents of European Firms	309
Senior Officials of neighbouring British Colonies	313

INDEX.

MAPS.

Distribution of Tribes and Languages, facing	17
Lagos and Environs, facing	135
Nigeria	inside back cover

CALENDAR FOR 1922.

January							February							March							April									
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	16	17	18	19	20	21	22			
29	30	31	-	-	-	-	26	27	28	-	-	-	-	26	27	28	29	30	31	-	23	24	25	26	27	28	29			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-			
May							June							July							August									
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S			
-	1	2	3	4	5	6	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	13	14	15	16	17	18	19			
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	20	21	22	23	24	25	26			
28	29	30	31	-	-	-	25	26	27	28	29	30	-	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	27	28	29	30	31	-	-			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
September							October							November							December									
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S			
-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23			
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	29	30	31	-	-	-	-	26	27	28	29	30	31	-	24	25	26	27	28	29	30			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-			

CALENDAR FOR 1923.

January							February							March							April							
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	
-	1	2	3	4	5	6	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
28	29	30	31	-	-	-	25	26	27	28	-	-	-	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	29	30	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
May							June							July							August							
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	
-	-	1	2	3	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	4
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
27	28	29	30	31	-	-	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	29	30	31	-	-	-	-	26	27	28	29	30	31	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
September							October							November							December							
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	3	4	5	6	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	28	29	30	31	-	-	-	25	26	27	28	29	30	-	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	31	-	-	-	-	-	

Memoranda for the years	1922	1923
Ash Wednesday	1st March	14th February
Good Friday	14th April	30th March
Easter Sunday	16th April	1st April
Whit Sunday	4th June	20th May
First Sunday in Advent ...	3rd December	2nd December

The year 1341 of the Mohammedan era begins on the 24th August, 1922, and the year 1342 on the 14th August, 1923.

Ramadan begins in 1922 on the 28th April, and in 1923 on the 17th April.

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 falls on a Sunday, the day next following, not being itself a Public Holiday, is a Public Holiday in lieu thereof.

Nigerian standard time is one hour fast of Greenwich mean time. At Lagos the standard time is 46 minutes fast of sun time; at Calabar it is 26 minutes fast of sun time.

		DATES OF		ECLIPSES VISIBLE IN NIGERIA.
		New Moon.	Full Moon.	
1922	July	24	8	An annular eclipse of the Sun, 28th March, 1922.
	August	22	7	
	September	20	5	
	October	20	5	
	November	18	4	
	December	18	3	
1923	January	16	2	A partial eclipse of the Moon, 2nd March, 1923.
	February	15	1	
	March	17	2	
	April	15	1-30	
	May	15	29	
	June	14	28	
	July	13	27	
	August	11	25	
	September	10	24	
	October	9	24	
	November	8	23	
	December	7	22	

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 316,000 square miles, or nearly three times that of the United Kingdom.

It is bounded on the west and north by French territory, on the north-east 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 coastline 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 Abcokuta, 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 340 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 Societes primitives de l'Afrique equatoriale*, 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 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 the 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 Kontagora, 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, F.C., 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. The Nigeria Regiment took part in the campaigns in the Cameroons and East Africa, and large numbers of carriers and other non-combatants were enlisted for service overseas. The war effort of Nigeria is described in Chapter 20.

Apart from the war the chief events since the amalgamation were the completion of the railway from Port Harcourt to Enugu 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 1920 and 1921:—

STATION.			1920.			1921.			
			Absolute temperature.		Mean temperature.	Absolute temperature.		Mean temperature.	
Height above mean sea level.			Minimum.	Maximum.		Minimum.	Maximum.		
Feet.			°	°	°	°	°		
Lagos	6	68	99	79·5	60	99	80·7
Ibadan	660	62	103	80·5	58	103	81·1
Forcados	4	62	94	77·6	62	90	77·0
Warri	—	50	100	77·3	61	99	76·4
Onitsha	240	60	106	82·8	61	101	81·8
Bonny	—	59	98	75·4	50	89	72·0
Calabar	—	60	100	77·5	70	90	78·2
Kaduna	2,088	49	100	75·7	54	102	76·5
Lokoja	320	54	102	81·0	56	102	81·8
Kano	1,510	44	104	72·0	50	107	80·5
Yola	850	45	108	77·4	48	109	78·0
Maidugari	1,186	47	115	81·6	49	117	82·2
Naraguta	4,000	44	95	71·0	46	95	69·6
Sokoto	1,160	50	109	80·7	48	109	83·0

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 50 stations up to the year 1921.

Station.	Average annual rainfall.	Station.	Average annual rainfall.
	"		"
Abeokuta (10)	52	Katagum (7)	20
Afikpo (15)	67	Kontagora (8)	48
Agbor (8)	79	Lagos (28)	72
Akassa (7)	160	Lokoja (16)	48
Badagri (10)	71	Maidugari (12)	23
Baro (7)	45	Naraguta (10)	59
Bauchi (10)	41	Obubra (5)	84
Benin City (15)	80	Obudu (9)	79
Birnin Kebbi (9)	27	Offa... .. (9)	47
Bonny (16)	163	Ogbomosho (9)	51
Brass... .. (11)	149	Okwoga (11)	63
Calabar (18)	125	Olokemeji (16)	50
Degema (15)	92	Ondo (14)	59
Ebute Metta (14)	62	Onitsha (17)	67
Enugu Ngwo (5)	69	Opobo (13)	130
Epe (11)	72	Oshogbo (7)	47
Forcados (16)	150	Owerri (13)	95
Geidam (6)	15	Oyo (13)	44
Ibadan (20)	49	Port Harcourt (6)	95
Ibi (12)	44	Sapele (16)	96
Ikot-Ekpene (15)	93	Sokoto (15)	25
Ilorin... .. (16)	50	Warri (14)	112
Jebba (3)	38	Yola... .. (16)	37
Kaduna (9)	51	Zaria (16)	43
Kano (16)	34	Zungeru (16)	46

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 (16).	Lokoja (16).	Maidn- gari (12).	Nara- guta (10).	Sokoto (15).	Yola (16).	Kaduna (9).
January	·01	·34	...	...	...	·05	...
February	·07	·71	...	·12	...	·01	·06
March... ..	·07	1·61	...	·62	·19	·50	·41
April	·60	4·62	·53	4·01	·26	1·78	2·99
May	2·69	5·71	1·46	7·53	2·17	4·41	6·35
June	4·31	6·50	2·42	10·16	3·63	5·67	7·80
July	8·50	7·41	6·77	12·78	5·37	6·46	8·53
August	12·13	6·84	7·92	12·81	8·60	7·54	10·53
September	5·56	9·31	3·98	10·03	4·81	7·79	12·21
October	·32	4·57	·50	1·13	·27	2·88	1·86
November ... ..	...	·56	...	·32	...	·14	·12
December	·03	·22	...	·02	...	·01	...
Year	34·29	48·40	23·58	59·53	25·30	37·24	50·86

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

COLONY AND SOUTHERN PROVINCES.

	Bonny (10).	Calabar (18).	Forca- dos (16).	Ibadan (20).	Lagos (28).	Onitsha (17).	Warri (14).
January	2·97	1·82	1·53	·27	1·12	·80	2·32
February	4·26	2·09	3·80	·95	1·58	·69	1·83
March... ..	7·95	6·20	7·52	3·85	3·72	3·02	5·49
April	8·64	7·60	10·19	6·25	5·43	6·04	8·87
May	16·82	13·20	16·95	5·91	10·73	7·88	10·93
June	28·29	15·92	22·02	6·71	19·10	8·36	15·20
July	27·46	20·63	26·86	7·15	11·29	10·65	20·42
August	15·39	18·07	15·66	3·43	2·99	8·26	14·56
September	20·61	17·93	21·57	7·13	5·34	10·93	15·59
October	17·10	12·00	15·96	5·81	7·39	7·71	11·71
November	11·51	7·57	6·33	1·54	2·52	1·71	4·63
December	2·33	1·83	1·86	·37	·79	·77	·79
Year	163·33	124·86	150·25	49·37	72·00	66·82	112·34

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 Bonny 245 inches were registered in 1921.

At Lagos the mean barometric pressure for the last eight years was 29·98, 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.



MAP
showing
TRIBES
in
NIGERIA

SCALE OF MILES
0 50 100

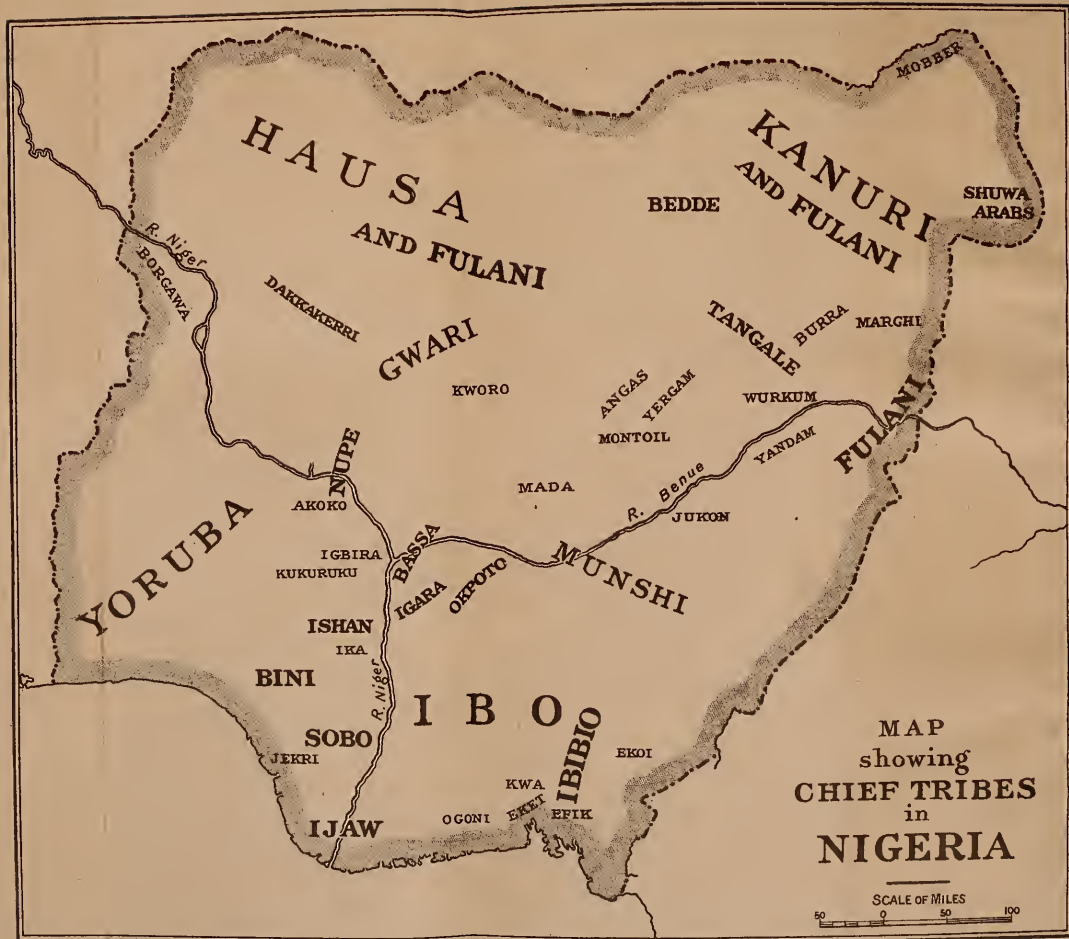
CHAPTER III.

POPULATION, RELIGION AND LANGUAGES.

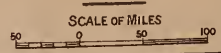
The African population of Nigeria, which is estimated at about $18\frac{1}{2}$ millions, is divided into a large number of tribes speaking different languages and possessing different characteristics. The northern parts of the country are inhabited mainly by negroid and Berber peoples, while the southern forest regions and the fastnesses of the Bauchi plateau are inhabited by negro races. The most important are the Hausa-speaking tribes, generally known as Hausas, the Yorubas, the Ibos, and the Kanuri, occupying respectively the north-west, south-west, south-east and north-east of Nigeria. The Fulani, perhaps the most important tribe politically, are scattered throughout the northern provinces. The accompanying map gives the approximate position of all the important Nigerian tribes.

The Hausas are of the negroid type and are, for the most part, Mohammedan. Although several tribes claim to be the descendants of the original Hausas, it is impossible at this date to say definitely to which the honour belongs. The language, however, has been adopted by many tribes as a mother tongue and it has become the *lingua franca* of the western Sudan; it is moreover the only language of tropical Africa which has been reduced to writing by the natives themselves, modified Arabic characters being used. Mohammedanism was introduced among the Hausas at an early date and they possessed for many centuries a form of civilisation and a well-regulated system of government based on this religion.

The origin of the Fulani is obscure, but it is probable that they came, in the first instance, from upper Egypt, and gradually migrated westwards to the Atlantic coast. It is known, however, that they entered Hausa-land in the 13th century from the west. A certain number flocked to the towns, where their superior intelligence soon placed them in prominent positions; they intermarried freely



MAP
 showing
 CHIEF TRIBES
 in
 NIGERIA



with the native population and adopted the Mohammedan religion. The others remained a pastoral people, migrating with their flocks in search of pasture, keeping their blood pure and, for the most part, retaining their pagan beliefs. These latter, known to-day as the "Cow Fulani," are almost a race apart from the aristocratic Fulanis who form the ruling caste throughout Hausa-land. It was early in the 19th century that Othman dan Fodio, a Fulani, raised a revolt against the rulers of the Hausa states and overthrew them. He became Sultan of Sokoto, and certain of his followers were established as rulers of the other states. The existing systems of law and taxation were retained by the Fulani rulers who governed the country for a time with moderation and integrity, but gradually they fell away from this high standard and the administration of justice almost ceased. "In 1900 the Fulani Emirates formed a series of separate despotisms, marked by the worst forms of wholesale slave-raiding, spoliation of the peasantry, inhuman cruelty and debased justice."*

The Kanuri, a people of Berber extraction, are the most important tribe in the Kingdom of Bornu, and are almost entirely Mohammedans. Bornu has existed as a kingdom for many centuries, and at one time it covered an immense area.

The Yorubas inhabit the hinterland of Lagos and are easily the most advanced of any of the tribes in southern Nigeria. They are divided into several states of which the most important are the Oyo, the Ibadan, the Egba, and the Ijebu. They possess an ancient system of law and their state capitals are now among the largest towns in the country.

The Ibos form one of the largest tribes in Nigeria but they lack cohesion and possess no system of law or administration. There are no important chiefs and each village is practically independent, and, in many cases speaks a dialect different to its neighbours.

The following table gives the approximate population of the Colony and each Province of the Protectorate; the figures are based on the provisional returns of the Census of 1921.

* Report by Sir F. D. Lugard on the amalgamation of Northern and Southern Nigeria, and administration, 1912-1919. [Cmd. 161.]

Northern Provinces.				Southern Provinces.			
Bauchi	...	...	954,904	Abeokuta	...	...	319,349
Bornu...	...	...	759,341	Benin	...	...	403,148
Ilorin and Kabba	...	...	576,914	Calabar	...	...	974,434
Kano	...	...	3,493,569	Ijebu	...	...	182,532
Kontagora	...	...	187,493	Ogoja	...	...	636,251
Munshi	...	...	776,471	Ondo	...	...	388,925
Muri	...	...	261,735	Onitsha	...	...	1,493,945
Nassarawa	...	...	322,123	Owerri	...	...	1,975,784
Nupe	...	...	364,622	Oyo	...	...	1,085,485
Sokoto	...	...	1,722,182	Warri	...	...	396,444
Yola	...	...	271,031				
Zaria	...	...	380,311				
			10,070,696	Colony	...	...	225,098
							7,856,297

The population of the Mandated Territory of the Cameroons is as follows:—

Portion attached to Bornu Province	...	...	194,000
" " " Yola Province	...	...	67,669
Cameroons Province (S.P.)	...	...	294,161
			<u>555,830</u>

The total population of Nigeria and the British sphere of the Cameroons is therefore 18,707,921.

The "non-native" population (mostly European) is approximately 4,097, 1,290 being resident in the Colony, 1,645 in the Southern Provinces, and 1,162 in the Northern Provinces.

The population of the ten largest towns is as follows:—

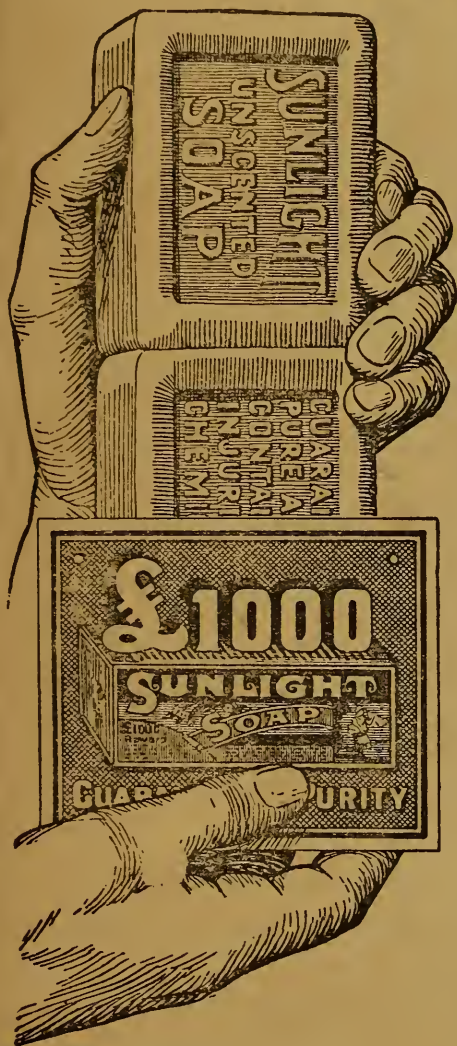
Ibadan	...	...	...	136,680
Lagos	...	...	...	99,690
Ogbomosho	...	...	...	84,860
Ilorin	...	...	...	83,157
Oshogbo	...	...	...	51,418
Iwo	...	...	...	53,588
Ede	...	...	...	48,360
Kano	...	...	...	48,315
Enugu Ezeke	...	...	...	40,653
Oyo	...	...	...	40,356

With the exception of Kano and Enugu Ezeke all these towns are inhabited mainly by Yorubas.

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 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 Lagos and a Bishop of the Niger with an Assistant Bishop in each Diocese. The Diocesan Synod of Western Equatorial Africa was incorporated within Nigeria by Ordinance No. 53 of 1917. There are three Roman Catholic Bishops, resident at Lagos, Asaba and Ouitsha respectively. The names of the principal missionaries in Nigeria are given in the Supplement.

All the VALUE in the SOAP



SUNLIGHT SOAP is made from the sweetest and choicest of edible oils and fats. It contains no harsh or strong ingredients.

It is the purest and most efficient of soaps and, if used judiciously, the most economical of soaps.

A little goes a long way—every particle is pure—there is nothing to harm the clothes or to impede the rapid progress of the wash.

**ALL THE VALUE
IS IN THE SOAP.**

We are soapmakers with an ideal—our ideal is to make a Soap which shall have no equal for Purity and Efficiency throughout the country—no superior in all the world.

We realize our ideal in every tablet of Sunlight Soap which is manufactured.

**ALL THE VALUE IS IN
THE SOAP—THAT'S WHY.**

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED,
PORT SUNLIGHT, ENGLAND.

X S 25

SUNLIGHT SOAP

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 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. 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 11th 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; 29th April, 1916, and 13th December, 1920, published in *Nigeria Gazettes* of the 8th January, 1914; 12th November, 1914; 8th June, 1916, and 1st January, 1921 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 11th 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 was succeeded by Sir Hugh Clifford, G.C.M.G., formerly Governor of the Gold Coast. A table of the High Commissioners, Administrators and Governors since 1861 is given in Appendix I.

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 Chief Secretary to the Government.

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

The Lieutenant Governor, Northern Provinces.

The Attorney-General.

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 Secretary for Native affairs.

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 official and unofficial Members. §

The Legislative Council§ of the Colony consists also of Official and Unofficial Members appointed by the King. The powers of the Legislative Council are confined to the Colony.

* Constituted by Letters Patent dated 29th November, 1913, as amended by Royal Instructions dated 13th December, 1920.

† 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.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has approved of an alteration in the Constitution which involves the abolition of the present Nigerian Council and the Legislative Council of the Colony and the substitution for them of a Council of Government. This Council will legislate only for the Colony and the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate (laws affecting the Northern Provinces will continue to be enacted by the Governor) but all public expenditure will come within the scrutiny of the Council and any matter of public interest affecting any part of Nigeria may be discussed.

The Official Members will be twenty-seven in number, namely :—

- The Governor (President of the Council).
- The Chief Secretary.
- The (two) Lieutenant Governors.
- The Commandant, Nigeria Regiment.
- The Attorney-General.
- The Director of Medical and Sanitary Service.
- The Treasurer.
- The Director of Marine.
- The Comptroller of Customs.
- The Secretary for Native Affairs.
- The (ten) Senior Residents.
- The Deputy Chief Secretary.
- The (two) Secretaries, Northern and Southern Provinces.
- The General Manager of the Railway.
- The Director of Public Works, and
- The Postmaster-General.

The Unofficial Members will be eighteen in number, namely :—

- Three Members elected by the ratepayers of Lagos ;
- One Member elected by the ratepayers of Calabar ;
- Three Members selected respectively by the Chambers of Commerce of Lagos, Calabar and Kano ;
- One Member selected by the local Chamber of Mines ;
- Two Members nominated by the Governor to represent, respectively, the specific interests of Shipping and Banking ;
- Eight Members nominated by the Governor to represent African interests in those parts of Nigeria which are not sufficiently advanced to elect their representatives.

The new Council will come into being in the course of the next few months.

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

	Area in Square Miles.	Provincial Headquarters.	Divisions.
SOUTHERN PROVINCES.			
Abeokuta ...	4,338	Abeokuta ...	Egba, Ilaro.
Benin	8,345	Benin	Benin, Ishan, Kukuruku, Asaba.
Calabar	6,306	Calabar	{ Calabar, Ikot-Ekpene, Opofo, Eket.
Ijebu	2,432	Ijebu-Ode ...	Ijebu.
Ogoja	7,961	Ogoja	Ogoja, Abakaliki, Obubra.
Ondo	7,852	Akure	Ondo, Owo, Ekiti.
Onitsha	4,883	Onitsha	{ Onitsha, Enugu, Obolo, Awgu, Awka.
Owerri	7,367	Owerri	Owerri, Okigwi, Degema, Aba.
Oyo	15,150	Oyo	Ibadan, Oyo, Ife.
Warri	9,049	Warri	Warri, Kwale, Brass.
Cameroons *	16,742	Buea	{ Victoria, Kumba, Bamenda, Mamfe.
NORTHERN PROVINCES.			
Bauchi	23,700	Bauchi	Bauchi, Gombe, Jos, Pankshin.
Bornu	33,600	Maidugari ...	{ Maidugari, Biu, Potiskum, Dikwa.
Ilorin	7,050	Ilorin... ..	Ilorin, Pategi-Lafiagi.
Kabba	5,390	Lokoja	Kabba, Koton-Karifi.
Kano	29,500	Kano	{ Kano, Katsina, Hadeija, Katagum, Daura.
Kontagora ...	27,800	Kontagora ...	Kontagora, Borgu, Yelwa, Dabai.
Munshi	16,936	Ankpa	{ Ankpa, Katsina-Allah, Abinsi, Idah, Okwoga.
Muri	19,693	Ibi	Ibi, Muri, Tsendam.
Nassarawa ...	16,710	Keffi	Jemaa, Lafia, Keffi, Abuja.
Nupe	16,333	Bida	{ Bida, Agai-Lapai, Kuta, Kwongoma.
Sokoto	32,600	Sokoto	Sokoto, Gando, Argungu
Yola	11,600	Yola	Yola, Numan.
Zaria	13,320	Zaria... ..	Zaria.

* For administrative purposes the southern portion of the occupied territory of the Cameroons is counted as one of the Southern Provinces, the northern portion being added to the provinces of Bornu and Yola.

25 + 237

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 African 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 Resident whose headquarters are at Lagos.

In some parts of Nigeria where the 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.

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 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 the Abeokuta, Ijebu, 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.

The total revenue of the Native Administrations in the Northern and Southern Provinces amounted in 1921-22 to nearly £900,000. At the end of 1921 they had to their credit surplus funds amounting to £997,000, 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 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	1,469	225,098
* Southern Provinces ...	90,425	8,150,458
* Northern Provinces ...	254,237	10,332,365
Total Nigeria ...	346,131	18,707,921

* Including the added territory of the Cameroons.

CHAPTER V.

TRADE AND CUSTOMS.

The value of the trade of Nigeria in 1913 was nearly four times as great as it was in 1900. In 1920 it was more than ten times as great, but this comparison is of little use owing to the change in the value of money since the war. Similarly, the great fall in values in 1921 prevents any useful comparison with the figures for previous years. The actual figures were as follows:—

	1900.	1913.	1920.	1921.
Total Imports ...	£1,735,244	£6,331,751	£20,149,057	£10,237,117
Total Exports ...	1,886,883	7,097,646	16,896,898	8,258,500
Total Trade ...	£3,622,127	£13,429,397	£37,045,955	£18,495,617

(excluding Specie).

The set-back to trade occasioned by war conditions was 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 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 1919 the principal products of the country were exported in larger quantities than before the war, and their value had, of course, increased considerably. In 1920 and 1921 there was a serious falling off in the demand for and the prices of the principal Nigerian products and the loss to the country on this account has been considerable.

During the latter years of the war the importation of foodstuffs diminished considerably, and, as a consequence, the exportation of maize almost ceased. In 1920 foodstuffs were imported in larger quantities than ever, and the export of maize was resumed; 1921 witnessed another decline in the export of this product. Apart from the general decreases in the imports caused by the slump in trade (tobacco and cigarettes have been particularly affected) there has been a marked decrease

in the imports as compared with the pre-war period in coal and spirits. The decrease in the former article is accounted for by the fact that coal from the Government colliery at Enugu is being used locally in increasing quantities. The decrease in the importation of spirits is due in the first instance to the war and secondly to recent Government action. Before the war a large quantity of "trade" spirits was imported from Germany and Holland, and the import duties imposed on these spirits provided a large revenue. In 1906 the duty on "trade" spirits was 3s. 6d. a gallon, and this duty was gradually increased until in 1918 it was fixed at 10s. a gallon. The persistent agitation against this trade resulted in 1919 in an Ordinance being passed prohibiting the importation of "trade" spirits into Nigeria. In this Ordinance "trade" spirits were defined as "spirits imported, or of a kind previously imported, for sale to natives, and not generally consumed by Europeans." The duties on ordinary spirits have been raised considerably.

The war has brought about important changes in the volume of Nigerian trade with different countries. Before the war nearly half of the produce of Nigeria went to Germany and the imports from that country were considerable. Apart from the spirits imported from Holland, the trade with other foreign countries was negligible. The war and the restrictions on the spirit trade have almost eliminated Germany and Holland, and increased the trade between the United Kingdom and Nigeria, and a fair trade has arisen with the United States of America. The chief imports from the United States in 1921 were as follows:—

	£
Leaf Tobacco, valued at	301,000
Kerosene ,, 	129,000
Motor Cars, etc. ,, 	80,000
Flour ,, 	33,000
Timber ,, 	42,000

and the chief exports to America were:—

Hides and Skins (untanned), valued at	37,000
Palm Oil ,,	40,000
Cocoa ,,	22,000

Compagnie Française

De L'Afrique Occidentale

Société Anonyme au Capital de
25,000,000 Francs :

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Head Office :

MARSEILLE (France) 32, Cours Pierre Puget.

Branches at

PARIS, BORDEAUX, MANCHESTER,
AND LIVERPOOL.

NIGERIAN BRANCHES :

LAGOS :

Telegraphic Address : Senafrika.

Telephone 51.

P.O. Box No. 160.

KANO, PORT HARCOURT, IBADAN,
ABEOKUTA, OSHOGBO, ZARIA,
IMO, ABA, UMU-AHIA,
UZUAKOLI, ENUGU.

The following table will show the percentage of imports from and exports to the United Kingdom, Germany, and the United States from the year 1910:—

Year.	Imports.			Exports.		
	United Kingdom.	Germany.	United States.	United Kingdom.	Germany.	United States.
1910	70·	12·2	4·2	49·	47·7	—
1911	70·3	13·6	3·3	47·8	48·1	—
1912	70·9	12·3	4·8	48·9	44·8	—
1913	70·7	11·2	4·7	52·2	43·1	—
1914	76·9	9·2	3·8	65·3	33·6	—
1915	83·4	·1	6·7	87·3	—	4·7
1916	82·3	—	9·2	78·6	—	10·2
1917	83·3	—	11·9	82·6	—	12·9
1918	83·8	—	11·5	90·8	—	6·
1919	82·8	—	14·1	84·	—	11·3
1920	82·0	·2	11·8	91·3	·1	3·5
1921	80·8	1·2	7·5	80·1	7·3	1·2

Spice is not included in the above figures.

In 1921 goods from the Gold Coast, chiefly kola nuts, accounted for 6% of the imports, and France took 2% of the exports. Other countries between them were responsible only for 5% of the imports and 8% of the exports.

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 manufactures thereof.	Woollen Goods.

The following are general notes supplied by the Customs Department on certain classes of articles of the import trade:—

† See Appendix II for quantity and value of these articles imported in 1921 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. Box 156, Lagos.

Telegraphic Address: "ANKURI, Lagos."

Head Office:

WEST AFRICA HOUSE,

WATER STREET, LIVERPOOL.

Telegraphic Address: 'RAYMOND, Liverpool.'

ARMS AND AMMUNITION:—Non-percussion or flint-lock guns, generally known as Dane guns in West Africa, black powder in bags and kegs of 2, 4, 8, 10 lb. (flasks were popular in pre-war days), lead shot in bags and kegs, and gun flints formed before the war an important section of trade. The importation of these articles is now restricted.

BAGS AND SACKS:—Gunny bags are used for exporting produce. The bags imported in 1920 for exporting cocoa, groundnuts, and palm kernels only, were over five and a quarter million. In the Munshi Province the natives manufacture grass bags, 42" by 28" and 28" by 15", at a cost of 6d. and 3d. each, which would be useful for distribution to native middlemen engaged in the local produce trade.

BOATS, ETC.:—The natives are expert canoe makers; lighters, gigs and surf boats are imported for use of the Government, European firms and Shipping Companies. The Public Works Department at Lagos have recently constructed a re-inforced concrete lighter, which is used for carrying timber. Oakum, zinc sheets, and other materials for repairing canoes and boats are in demand.

BRUSHES:—The trade requires brushes for household use, such as scrubbing brushes, hard and soft brooms; paint brushes, white-wash brushes for cooper's use, and stencil brushes for marking bags, etc., are in demand. Brushes should be bound with copper or zinc wire to strengthen them.

BUILDERS' MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES:—Such materials are in great demand by African traders—white pine, pitch pine planks $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 3" by 9" by 20 ft.; deals 12 ft. to 20 ft.; scantlings 12 ft. to 20 ft.; galvanised corrugated iron 24 gauge to 32 gauge, 6 ft. to 8 ft. in length, in large quantities. The lower grades of iron sheeting are in most 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. Increased production locally of supplies of building materials appears possible; a commencement has been made with timber, tiles and lime, and it may be said that with the local production of such materials the cost of buildings will be about the same as before the war. The principal houses are built of concrete blocks or brick with corrugated iron roofs, but tile roofs are being

used on new buildings. No attempt has yet been made to build wooden houses. There is a very great demand for all kinds of building materials and supplies both for European and African up-to-date dwelling houses, shops, offices, etc.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS GOODS, DISINFECTANT, 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. Petroleum jelly, castor, eucalyptus and sandal wood oils have a large sale, and a number of well-known disinfectants are sold.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.:—Except for European requirements, china articles are not in much demand. Earthenware is imported for African trade in the form of soup plates, rice dishes, nappies and basins, jugs, mugs, bowls, etc., but it had, before the war, been superseded by enamelware in the river districts, though both were in demand, especially in Lagos. The Continental enamelware was placed on the market at a low price, and is now making its reappearance. These goods should be packed in palm oil casks, so that the package can be used. Tumblers of all sizes, jugs and mirrors are also being imported from the Continent. Glasses and enamelware obtained from the United Kingdom, although of a better finish, were before the war too expensive for the Nigerian trade.

COOPERS' STORES:—Tenter-hooks, cooper's tacks and rivets all in kegs of 1 cwt. each. Casks of 38" and 40" heads in bundles of shooks for nine casks, and the heads for nine casks, in one made-up cask. Hoop iron is also required in making up the casks. About 127,000 casks were used in the export of palm oil in 1920. Merchants engaged in the produce trade require large stocks of casks distributed to their African customers who collect the produce.

ENAMELWARE:—Dishes, pie-dishes, plates, mugs, fry-pans, sauce-pans, 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.

FANCY GOODS:—Fancy goods of all descriptions are in demand, but this is a precarious trade as goods deteriorate rapidly.

FURNITURE, ETC.:—There is a large demand for modern furniture owing to increased wealth among the people and improvement in style of living. There is a ready sale for cheap furniture of all kinds, including Madeira cane furniture and bentwood furniture with cane seats, brought from Austria before the war, as well as folding chairs, camp stools, and camp equipment of all kinds. Camp beds and iron bedsteads, straw mats, household linen, cushions, table covers, etc., in medium qualities are also in demand. Some amount of plain furniture is made in the country, as there are large supplies of furniture wood available.

HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, ETC.:—The goods imported under this group consist of the usual lines—hatchets, matchets, cooking utensils, door locks, hasps, staples, padlocks, nails, screws, etc.; hoes, spades and agricultural implements of all descriptions; knives, forks, spoons and all descriptions of cutlery (good qualities and cheap qualities). Table lamps and lanterns (Dietz pattern principally) and candle lamps. Tin trunks and uniform cases are specially in demand. Iron bars are imported for building purposes and for use by blacksmiths, iron blocks of various kinds are also imported for use by blacksmiths in making various implements; it has been reported from Bauchi Province that blocks eighteen inches by four inches by two and a half inches are in demand. Files used to be an important import for the Ibo trade, the broad end was flattened out and the pointed end driven into a wooden club. Iron pots from half to 50 Imperial gallons are in great demand; camp stoves, coal pots, etc., are also in demand. Galvanised measures of standard sizes are in use in the river districts in connexion with the kernel trade; half-bushel, 1 bushel, 7 bushel and 14 bushel, the two latter fixed on wheels and made to tip easily. In the Calabar district a three-bushel measure is used known as a “tub,” as well as one-fourth and half “tub” sizes.

In connexion with the palm oil trade galvanised iron measures are used for the buying of oil in small quantities in the river districts—piggins of about $2\frac{1}{4}$ Imperial gallons, barrels of 9 Imperial gallons and half punchcons of about 90 Imperial gallons. All the above-mentioned measures are fitted with haddles on each side. Galvanised iron buckets and similar receptacles are in demand. Small



A MAN'S RIGHT HAND

The morning toilet should be the most refreshing and invigorating of the day. It will always be so where Royal Vinolia Toilet Preparations are used.

They "key" one up to just the right pitch of personal comfort and fitness that helps so much to carry one through the day's work. When buying Toilet Preparations always ask for Royal Vinolia.

Each of these Toilet Requisites plays its needful part in the toilet of the well-groomed man:—

ROYAL VINOLIA SHAVING STICK.

ROYAL VINOLIA TOOTH PASTE.

ROYAL VINOLIA SOLIDIFIED BRILLIANTINE.

ROYAL VINOLIA TALCUM POWDER.

ROYAL VINOLIA

galvanised iron anchors and chains for canoes are in demand. Cheap tools and farming implements of all descriptions of fair quality, and, where they exist, imitations of native-made implements, if accurately copied, meet with ready sale.

JEWELLERY AND WATCHES:—The quality of the jewellery and watches imported into Nigeria is inferior. Rings, necklets, bracelets and watches of a cheap and showy quality, meet with a fair demand. Cheap jewellery was an important line in the trade of the Continent.

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 African clerks and Europeans.

MACHINERY, ENGINES, ETC.:—Motor and other engines are in slight demand. Palm kernel nut-cracking machines and appliances for making concrete blocks, are in use. Corn mills both hand and machine driven have been successfully introduced. Little has been done in testing machinery for saving labour and extending and improving production. There is a large local rice industry in some parts in Nigeria, but there are no husking machines of any kind, similarly all the main industries are in need of machines, and introduction of machinery is a matter that has not been given sufficient attention.

Weighing machines and scales of all kinds are required for purchasing produce and for shop use.

MINERAL WATERS:—The well-known brands of ginger ale and soda-water are imported for use by Europeans.

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 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, jams, butter, lard, cheese, flour, tea, coffee, sugar, milk, fruits, vegetables, biscuits, rice, fish, sausages, hams and bacon packed in salt.

TORBAY PAINT

(ESTABLISHED OVER 70 YEARS)

Successfully withstands the climatic conditions
of West Africa.

PERMANENT COLOURS. EFFICIENT PROTECTION.
PRESERVATIVE and DURABLE.

SPECIALLY PREPARED
FOR
GALVANIZED IRON.

One quality only—

THE BEST

Indents through Merchants Only.

Prices and Particulars from—

The Torbay Paint Company,

26-28, BILLITER STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.

Works—Brixham, Torbay, Devon, England.

GIRARD'S BRANDY



**AN IDEAL DRINK FOR
THE COAST.**

In your own interest
ask only for GIRARD'S.

For full particulars apply to:—

GIRARD & Co.,
Tonnay-Charente, near Cognac (France).

(2) Trade Provisions are so called as they are specially got up for African 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, stock fish in bales, salt fish in boxes, cube sugar in packets of 12 to 14 oz., also 7 and 14 lb.; tablet sugar in half-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. Canadian exporters of dry salt and pickled fish of a good quality, and general produce such as breadstuffs, flour, oatmeal, rolled oats, meat, vegetables, fruits, dairy products, etc., have in Nigeria an enormous market which readily absorbs such products and has never been fully supplied.

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

SPIRITS:—Spirits are dealt with under two headings:—European spirits and trade spirits. The former consist of all the well-known brands of whisky, gin, vermouth and brandy. Trade spirits of a kind previously imported for sale to Africans, and not generally consumed by Europeans, are not allowed to be imported. Before the War in 1913, over four million gallons of spirits were distributed from Holland and Germany amongst the African inhabitants and were not generally used by Europeans. In the case of West Indian rum evidence must be forthcoming of maturity and that the spirits are used generally by Europeans before importation will be permitted. The importation and distribution of spirits is governed by the Liquor Ordinance, 1917, and the Liquor (Amendment) Ordinance, 1919.

Beer and Stout are extensively imported for European and African consumption. Light beers containing not more than 4 per cent. alcohol are popular.

STATIONERY AND OFFICE SUPPLIES:—There is a good demand for elementary school books, notepaper, writing pads, and envelopes, and stationery of all descriptions. The development of this branch of trade should be remunerative. There is some trade in foolscap for African use, packed in ream and half-ream packets, and office supplies of all kinds.

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 kept by the different firms. There is some demand for Pianos and harmoniums. Cameras are not much in 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, shirtings, domestics, mulls, dhooties, twills, brocades, sateens, drills, blankets, mosquito netting), tussore, shantung, muslins, damasks, flannel, flannelette, handkerchief cloths for African wear, shirts, hosiery and clothing of all descriptions: suitings and silk handkerchiefs for headwear (36"x36") and for pocket use are usually stocked. There is also some demand for plush, cotton velvet (in 6 to 10 yards pieces) and silk velvet (black, white, coloured and printed). Importations and sale of folded woven goods are regulated by Ordinance No. XIX of 1917. 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, and crochet cotton in skins and balls.

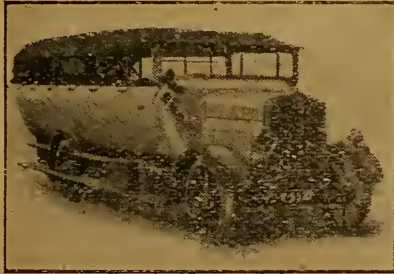
TOBACCO:—For African trade, leaf tobacco is imported in tierces and hogsheads, and in cases from 100 to 300 lb. each. Smoking mixtures of all kinds are imported for European trade. There is a large business done in cigarettes, packed in airtight tins containing 50 cigarettes each.

TWINE AND CORD:—There are large imports of fish cord, net cord and twine for bagging purposes, for which there is a great demand.

VEHICLES, MOTOR CARS, CYCLES, ETC.:—The chief item is cycles, a large business being done. There is also a demand for motor cars and motor cycles. There are agents for numerous American motor manufacturers and it is regrettable that the sale of the British light cars is not pushed.

There is room for considerable development in motor traffic in Nigeria. Motor services will not pay and are not required where the cheaper water transport is available.

PNEUMATIC TYRED TRANSPORT.



LOAD CAPACITIES

30 OR 40
CWTS.

OR

14 TO 30
PASSENGERS

CONFORMING TO

NIGERIAN REGULATIONS.

HALLEYS INDUSTRIAL MOTORS LTD

YOKER—GLASGOW—SCOTLAND.

Light vans will pay to convey goods from door to door. Short distance stages between populous and rich centres, where special arrangements for petrol are not necessary, will always prove profitable. As the produce centres become connected by road with ports, river stations or railway towns, so will the transport by motors increase. Development of motor transport in the coast districts will be slow, on account of the waterways available and the absence of roads, which are not so much required there as in the interior.

The cost of motor transport will be kept at a low level by the establishment of services by special companies. At the present time there are hundreds of cars and light and heavy vans in use. Services are established by Government and individuals in connexion with the Western Railway.

There is no Customs duty on cars, lorries, vans, etc., or on any parts thereof, or lubricating oil, but duty is charged on petrol of 8d. per Imperial gallon and storage of 1d. per month on a case of 10 gallons or part thereof. Annual licences are imposed, based on the weight of the vehicle.

The roads in Nigeria, as a rule, are without steep gradients. It is not necessary to have a standard wheel track, as the roads are generally flat, but it has been suggested that it should not be less than 4 ft. or more than 4 ft. 6 in. on cars, and more than 6 ft. over all on heavy vans.

In all cars used in Nigeria more ground clearance is required than in the United Kingdom owing to tree roots, water channels and washouts during the rainy season. Neither private cars nor commercial vehicles, it is suggested, should have less than 9 in. ground clearance under axles, 12 in. under engine and 15 in. under gear box. The wheel base should not be less, it is said, than 8 ft. 6 in. and the radius for the turning circle not more than 20 ft.

In all vehicles the essentials are simplicity in handling, cheapness, accessibility of parts, minimum of plated parts, water and dust-proof bearings, waterproof hoods easy to adjust, easy replacement of parts, high ground clearance, ample springing, and economy in running. The market

requires a very cheap car, as far as possible fool-proof. In all the large towns in Nigeria such a car would be sold in numbers if it could be obtained as cheaply as the Ford is sold in America, and that type of car is probably best suited to conditions in Nigeria.

So far as motor vans are concerned, the expansion will be in light vehicles carrying about 20 cwt. as the Nigerian roads are not suitable for heavy vehicles, and it is suggested that all such vehicles should be fitted with heavy pneumatic tyres. The use of motor vehicles fitted with solid or double tyres will not be allowed after the 1st January, 1924.

During the year 1921 there were in use in Lagos 571 motor cars and lorries, 364 motor cycles, 5,113 bicycles and 662 rickshaws and go-carts.

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

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 brier pipes; cheap safes; trucks; weighing machines; tarpaulins; umbrellas; walking sticks; hats and caps (fez, smoking and golf), white and khaki drills in 6 and 12 yard pieces; beads; galvanised buckets; sewing machines; snuff boxes; needles; animal traps; hurricane lanterns; canvas for slipper making; pomades and perfumes; 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 * :—

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

The most important of these exports are palm-oil and palm-kernels which in 1921 were valued at £4,487,602, which is over 51% 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, was 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 was accordingly enacted imposing a duty of £2 a ton on all palm-kernels exported from Nigeria to foreign countries, for a period of five years from the 20th October, 1919, but this Ordinance has recently been repealed.

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

* See Appendix II for quantity and value of these articles exported in 1921 and previous years.

† See chapter XI for a description of this tree.

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

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 was formerly 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.

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 II will be found the quantity and value of the trade in the above mentioned articles for 1921 and previous years, together with statistics of the trade with various countries.

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 year as an appendix to the report by the Comptroller of Customs. A Trade Supplement† to the *Nigeria Gazette* is published monthly.

There are four Chambers of Commerce in Nigeria, one at Lagos, established in the year 1888, one at Calabar which dates from 1914, one at Port Harcourt established in 1919 and one at Kano established in 1921.‡

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

* Ordinance No. 67 of 1918.

† See Chapter XXIII for particulars of this publication.

‡ For officers and members see Supplement.

During the past few years there have been several important amalgamations of trading companies, and Messrs. Lever Brothers, Limited, by acquiring control of the Niger Company and other firms, have obtained a very strong position in Nigeria.

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.

GENERAL TRADERS:—

Behrens and Wehmer.

Bey and Zimmer.

Deutsche Kamerun Gesellschaft.

G. L. Gaiser.

German West African Trading Co.

Paul Goericke.

Holtman and Co.

Jackel and Co.

Oscar Kaiser and Co.

Lohman and Victor.

Mertens and Co.

Paul Meyer.

Morin and Co.

Pagenstecher and Co.

Ring and Co. .

A. Sachse and Co.

Witt and Busch.

The receipts from Customs duties for the past 21 years are shown in Appendix II. The amount received from Import Duties amounted in 1913 to £1,724,658 and in 1921 to £1,059,317. Export Duties in 1921 amounted to £606,009. The fall in Import Duties is due to the diminution of the spirits trade.

The following Tariff* is in force in Nigeria:—

DUTIES OF CUSTOMS.

	s.	d.
1.—Ale, Beer, Cider, Perry, or Porter containing not more than ten per centum of alcohol—		
the Imperial gallon	0	6

Any such liquor containing more than ten per centum of alcohol shall be charged as spirits.

* Ordinance No. 32 of 1916, as amended by Order-in-Council No. 8 of 1922.

2.—Arms, Ammunition and Explosives:—		s.	d.
(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	16	0
(b) Rifles, Guns, Revolvers, and Pistols, other than Flint-lock	...	12	6
(3) Fireworks, which in the opinion of the Comptroller are manufactured with a view to produce a pyrotechnic effect—the pound gross		1	3
(4) Gunpowder	... the pound	1	3
(5) Swords and Bayonets	... each	25	0
3.—Beads, other than real coral	... the pound gross	0	6
4.—Bread and Biscuits	... 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .		
5.—Brooms and Brushes	... 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .		
6.—Candles	... 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .		
7.—Coral (real)	... per ounce gross	0	4
8.—Cordage and Twine	... 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .		
9.—Corrugated Iron Sheets	... 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .		
10.—Earthenware	... 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .		
11.—Enamelware	... 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .		
12.—Fish, other than fresh fish	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .		
13.—Flour	... 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .		
14.—Furniture	... 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .		
15.—Glassware	... 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .		
16.—Haberdashery	... 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .		
17.—Hardware, including articles of brass, copper and zinc manufacture, cutlery, and all minor metal articles, domestic and kitchen utensils, not specially classified in the Official Import List	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .		
18.—Hosiery and Underclothing	—15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .		
19.—Iron-toothed Spring Traps	... each	1	3
20.—Jewellery and plate	... 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .		

	s.	d.
21.—Kerosene and all other lamp oils and fuel oil not otherwise specified the Imperial gallon	0	6
22.—Kola Nuts the 100 pounds	12	6
23.—Lead in any form the pound	0	2
24.—Matches, per gross of boxes, each box containing not more than eighty matches	2	6
and in addition per gross of boxes for every additional forty matches or part thereof per box ...	1	3
25.—Musical Instruments ... 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .		
26.—Perfumery, other than perfumed spirits 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .		
27.—Petrol and other Refined Motor Spirits the Imp. gallon	0	8
28.—Pipes, smoking 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .		
29.—Prints and Engravings ... 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .		
30.—Provisions, other than fresh provisions 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>		
31.—Rice 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>		
32.—Salt the cwt	1	6
33.—Soap the cwt	4	0
34.—Spirits :—		
(1) Brandy, whisky, rum and gin, not being spirits the importation of which is prohibited, for every Imperial gallon,		
(a) of a degree of strength of fifty per centum, ascertained by Tralles's alcoholometer	25	0
(b) of a degree of strength greater than fifty per centum, ascertained by Tralles's alcoholometer ...	25	0
plus 6d. for each degree or part of a degree over fifty.		
(c) of a degree of strength less than fifty per centum, ascertained by Tralles's alcoholometer ...	25	0
minus 4d. for each degree below fifty down to forty-two degrees.		
(2) Liqueurs, and all potable spirits, liquid compounds, or any other compounds capable of being liquified (and not being prohibited to be imported) containing spirits being sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained by Tralles's alcoholometer, for every Imperial gallon	25	0

	s.	d.
(3) Perfumed or medicated spirits (not being prohibited to be imported) for every Imperial gallon	35	0
(4) Non-potable methylated and other non-potable spirits, admitted to entry as such by the Collector, the Imperial gallon	0	3
35.—Sugar 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .		
36.—Tea 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .		
37.—Thread and yarn of all kinds 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .		
38.—Tobacco :—		
(1) Cigars the 100	5	0
(2) Cigarettes the 100	1	6
(3) Manufactured tobacco or snuff ... the pound	2	0
(4) Unmanufactured tobacco the pound	1	6
39.—Toys and games 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .		
40.—Umbrellas each	0	8
41.—Wines, containing not more than 20 per centum of alcohol :—		
(a) Still wines, including vermouth and ginger wine (the Imperial gallon)	2	6
(b) Sparkling wines (the Imperial gallon)	4	0
<i>Any such liquor containing more than twenty per centum of alcohol shall be charged duty as spirits.</i>		
42.—Weaving apparel 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .		
43.—Woven Manufactures (except bags for packing produce and specie) :—		
(a) Grey baft the pound gross	0	1
(b) Woven goods other than grey baft, including lace and net 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .		

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, all goods certified by a Lieutenant Governor as imported for the service of any Native Administration in Nigeria, and all goods certified by the Chairman of the Lagos Town Council as imported for the Lagos Town Council.

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.

17. Any medicinal preparations containing alcohol (not being patent or proprietary medicines) imported direct by registered medical practitioners, registered dentists and licensed druggists, which the Governor in Council may decide to exempt from duty.

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	3	0	0
Palm Kernels, per ton	2	0	0
Ground Nuts, per ton	1	0	0
Palm Kernel Oil, per ton	3	0	0
Raw cattle hides per lb.	0	0	0½
Raw sheepskins " "	0	0	0½
Raw goatskins " "	0	0	1
Tanned cattle hides " "	0	0	1
Tanned goatskins and sheepskins	0	0	1½

but goods in transit by sea or inland navigation are exempt.

Export duties were first imposed in 1916.

In Lagos rent according to the following scale is charged* on goods stored in a King's Warehouse or deposited within the precincts of the Customs premises:—

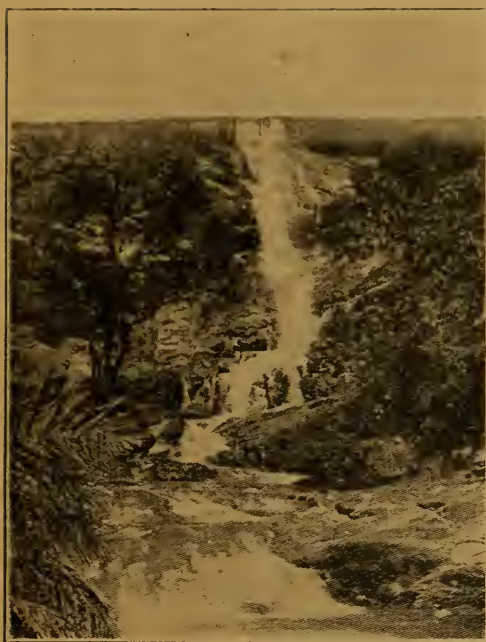
	Rent per 48 hours.	
	s.	d.
Barrels and casks not exceeding sixty gallons capacity (empty)—each	0	9
Barrels and casks not exceeding sixty gallons (containing any goods)—each	1	6
Barrels and casks exceeding sixty gallons capacity (empty)—each	1	6
Barrels and casks exceeding sixty gallons (containing any goods)—each	3	0
Bricks, Slates, Tiles—per hundred	1	0
Lumber—per 1,000 superficial feet	4	0
Shooks and Heads—per bundle	2	0
Cases and Demijohns of spirits and wines—each	0	6
Wickerwork chairs, tables, etc.—each	0	9
Each Case, Bale, Truss, Package or article not enumerated—		
—not exceeding 112 lb.	0	3
Exceeding 112 lb. but not exceeding 250 lb.	0	9
" 250 " " 500 " "	1	6
And 9d. for every 250 lb. or part thereof in excess of 500 lb.		

* Ordinance No. 46 of 1916, and Orders No. 29 of 1919, and 13 of 1922.

At the other Ports (except at Iddo and Port Harcourt where special railway rates are charged) rent according to the following scale is charged* on goods stored 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
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.		

* Regulations Nos. 13 of 1916 and 33 of 1919.



Gurrum waterfalls, Bauchi plateau.



Casks of palm-oil awaiting shipment, Iddo railway wharf.

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, 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 Hogshheads ...	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

Where produce is stored in a King's Warehouse for export the following rates of storage are charged † :—

	per month.	
	s.	d.
Produce in bags, per ton ...	1	0
Oil in cask, for each cask ...	1	0

No rent is charged where produce is deposited within seven days before shipment, and produce deposited with the permission of the Collector in an open area adjoining a King's Warehouse is not subject to any charge.

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. 33 of 1919.

† 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 $8\frac{1}{2}$ 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—8 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., and 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

On Saturday, 8 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Outdoor—7 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.

* 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 IV is shown the total tonnage of British and Foreign vessels entered and cleared at the ports of Nigeria during the years 1910 to 1921.

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 Commissioner of Lands, Lagos, is the Registrar of Companies.

The Folded Woven Goods Ordinance, No. 19 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.

* See Chapter VIII.

CHAPTER VI.

TRADE MARKS AND PATENTS.

There was no statutory law relating to Trade Marks in any part of Nigeria until 1900 when a Proclamation came into force in the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria setting up a Register at Calabar. In the following year an Ordinance was passed for the Colony of Lagos setting up a Register at Lagos, and on the amalgamation of these two Governments in 1906 the Lagos Register was continued in use, and all marks on it extended automatically to the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria. The Calabar Register was retained, but no new mark could be entered in it, and the marks already in it were not extended to the Colony of Lagos; it was, however, provided that, fourteen years from the date of Registration, each mark should be transferred to the Lagos Register. In 1914, on the amalgamation of Southern Nigeria and Northern Nigeria, the Lagos Register was continued, but marks on it were not extended to the Northern Provinces except on special application. All Trade Marks registered after the 1st January, 1915, apply to the whole of Nigeria.

The present law with regard to Trade Marks, which is contained in Ordinances Nos. 20 of 1914 and 6 of 1920 and Regulations Nos. 2 of 1916, 60 of 1918 and 12 of 1920, is practically the same as that laid down in the Trade Marks Act, 1905, and Rules made thereunder.

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.

No mark can be registered in the cotton classes in Nigeria unless it is also registered in the United Kingdom.

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 or 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.			
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

	£	s.	d.
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
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

	£	s.	d.
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
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 Chief Secretary to the Government 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

	£	s.	d.
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.

CHAPTER VII.

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, Lokoja and Enugu 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, Burutu 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 over £6,000,000 worth of coin in circulation in Nigeria. The coins current are:—United Kingdom gold, silver and bronze coins; West African silver and "mixed metal" 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

* 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 and Nigerian Coinage which were introduced, the latter in 1907, 1908 and 1911, and the former in 1913 and 1920.

The amount of nickel-bronze coin imported into Nigeria since 1907 (to the end of June, 1921) was £428,355 10s. 0d. There was, even before the war, a very small demand for gold coin and the amount in circulation was 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. 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 and "mixed metal" 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 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.

* Order in Council of 28th July, 1906, as amended by Orders in Council of 9th September, 1907, 19th October, 1908, 2nd August 1910, 7th May, 1913, 9th February, 1920 and 25th March, 1920.

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, 1922, was £295,446.*

The difficulty of obtaining change during the war and the ease with which these notes were damaged and torn rendered them extremely unpopular with the natives. It was impossible to obtain sufficient silver to meet the demand so about the middle of 1920 a silver coinage, containing one half alloy, and a "mixed metal" coinage, were authorised and put into circulation.

These coins are of the value of 2s., 1s., 6d., and 3d., and circulate side by side with the coinage previously in use.

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. Most have now been withdrawn.

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.

* The circulation in the whole of British West Africa at the same date was £1,201,718

† Ordinance No. 36 of 1917.

CHAPTER VIII.

SHIPPING, PORTS AND INLAND WATERWAYS.

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 & 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 regular steamship communication with Bonny, Port Harcourt, Opobo and Calabar.

Services are also maintained with Great Britain, America and Europe by steamships belonging to the following firms:—

- Bromport Steamship Co., Ltd.
- Messrs. John Holt & Co., Ltd.
- The Bull Line (U. S. Shipping Board.)
- Cie Française de Nav. à Vap. (Marseilles).
- Cie Marsellaise de Nav. à Vap. (Marseilles).
- Chargeurs Réunis (Havre).
- Holland West Africa Line (and allied companies).
- Bergen Lloyd Aktierederi (Norway).
- Vittoria Societa Anonima di Navagazione (Genoa).
- Deutscher Afrika-Dienst (Woermann and associated lines).

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. §

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

† Rates of freight and passenger fares are given in Appendix 9.

‡ 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, 21 feet; Forcados, 19 feet; Degema 18 feet; Koko Town and Sapele, 16 feet 6 inches; Burutu 16 feet; Akassa and Brass, 15 feet; Opobo and Warri, 13 feet.

Elder Dempster Line

TO AND FROM

WEST AFRICA

REGULAR SERVICES

(Carrying His Majesty's Mails)

are maintained out and home between Liverpool, London, Hull, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Montreal, New York, Canada, and the principal West African ports by the Steamers of :—

**The British and African Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,
and The African Steam Ship Co.**

The Lagos Express boats (now calling at PLYMOUTH homewards) connect with the Nigerian Boat Train.

FORWARDING AGENTS

to all the principal Tin Mines in Nigeria.

MOTOR TRANSPORT SERVICE

AT LAGOS AND CALABAR.

Cross River Service at Calabar.

All particulars from—

Elder Dempster and Co., Limited,
Colonial House, Water Street, Liverpool.

4, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3.; 30 Mosley Street, Manchester; Merchants Exchange, Bute Docks, Cardiff; Hopfenmarket 2, Hamburg; Paragon Sqr., Hull; Exchange Buildings, Birmingham; and at New York, New Orleans, Montreal, Quebec, Galveston, etc., and all principal West African Towns.

Agents in Nigeria at

LAGOS, FORCADOS, PORT HARCOURT, CALABAR.

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 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 is a railway wharf which can now be reached by vessels of medium draught. This wharf is being extended and dredging operations are being carried out which will make the Apapa wharf accessible to the large ocean steamers. When these works have been 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 Enugu is shipped. It is situated on the Bonny River, twenty-five miles from the Fairway Buoy. A large wharf for ocean steamers is being constructed which will greatly facilitate the handling of cargo at Port Harcourt.

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

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

† See map in chapter 18.

Government floating docks at Lagos and Forcados are suitable for vessels up to 400 tons displacement, with a maximum draught of 7 feet. A smaller dock at Bonny can lift vessels up to 100 tons displacement, and the Slipways at Forcados and Calabar will take vessels up to 400 tons and 150 tons displacement respectively.

The floating dock of the Nigerian Dry Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., at Lagos, has a lifting power of 2,700 tons, and can take a vessel having a maximum draught of 18 feet.

There are Lighthouses at:—

- (a) Lagos, a fixed white light visible for 15 miles, 86 feet above high water, on a circular white tower on the west side of the entrance to the Lagoon.
- (b) Akassa, a white light, flashing every ten seconds, visible for 15 miles, 100 feet above high water.
- (c) Cape Nachtigal (British Cameroons), a white light with a double flash every ten seconds, visible for 16 miles, 148 feet above high water.
- (d) Debundscha (British Cameroons), a fixed white and red light, visible for 16 miles, 262 feet above high water.

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 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

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

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 ports of Lagos or Calabar there are payable* Berthage Dues at the rate of one penny per ton in the case of Lagos and one-half-penny per ton in the case of Calabar 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. In addition to this every ship of over 1,000 tons going alongside the Government Wharf at Calabar is required to pay a Berthage Due of £2, and a similar Berthage Due is payable at Port Harcourt. British Ships of War are exempt.

Towage Dues.—All ships, except “branch boats” drawing less than fourteen feet, 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.

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	17	10	0
When the draught of the ship exceeds 16 feet but does not exceed 20 feet	20	0	0
When the draught of the ship exceeds 20 feet	22	10	0

* Regulations No. 47 of 1917 and No. 9 of 1922 made under “The Ports Ordinance 1917.”

PATERSON, ZOCHONIS

AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated in England.

HEAD OFFICE:

42 Whitworth Street, Manchester.

LIVERPOOL OFFICE:
11 Rumford Street.

MARSEILLES OFFICE:
60 Rue St. Ferreol.

WEST AFRICAN MERCHANTS.

Importers and Exporters of all
classes of merchandise and
West African Products.

SOLE AGENTS IN NIGERIA FOR
THE WICHITA MOTOR TRUCKS.

BRANCHES IN NIGERIA:

Lagos, Abeokuta, Ibadan, Oyo, Oshogbo, Ilorin, Zaria,
Kano, Jos, Maidugeri, Calabar, Port Harcourt, Aba,
Umuahia, Uzuakoli, Atimbo, Newaniba, Ikpa.

When a ship enters or leaves the port on a Sunday or Public Holiday there is payable an additional due 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 ...	1	10	0
" " " exceeding 1½ hours ...	3	0	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 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.

* Regulation No. 47 of 1917 made under "The Ports Ordinance, 1917."
Ordinance No. 63 of 1917 as amended by No. 23 of 1918.

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 or at Port Harcourt 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 of small tugs within the limits of the Port of Lagos:—

Proceeding to scene of operations (first day)	£
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.

Higher charges are made for the services of the tug "Hercules" or of one of the dredgers. 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.

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

The following rates are charged for extinguishing fire on vessels in Lagos Harbour by the small steam tugs:—

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.

Higher rates are charged for the services of the tug "Hercules."

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 are 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.

There is also 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.

The following tables give the mileage between important stations on the principal rivers and creeks:—

A. RIVER NIGER. FORCADOS TO BUSSA.		Miles from Forcados.	A. RIVER NIGER. FORCADOS TO BUSSA— <i>continued.</i>		Miles from Forcados.
Forcados		—	Mureji *		459
Burutu		5	Shonga		507
Gana Gana		35	Rabba		522
Frukuma		37	Jebba		537
Syama		54	Bussa		619
Sagbama		90	B. RIVER BENUE. LOKOJA TO GARUA.		
Patani		100			Miles from Lokoja.
Asseh		108	Lokoja		—
Aboh		147	Mozum		13
Odugri		161	Romasho		42
Munankor		173	Bagaua		64
Agbakuma		181	Loko		85
Osuchi		185	Odeni		101
Atane		189	Akwanaga		135
Abutshi		197	Benue Bridge		145
Onitsha		201	Abinsi †		165
Asaba		205	Tunga		201
Illah		237	Ibi		225
Illushi		246	Mutum Bui		288
Idah		281	Amar		290
Egori		285	Lau		360
Etobe		308	Djen		372
Ajikuta		311	Nunan ‡		432
Gbebe		334	Yola		467
Lokoja (<i>see</i> B)		337	Garua (Cameroons)		547
Jamatar		361	(Forcados to Garua 884 miles)		
Muyeh		377			
Baro		407			
Egga		417			

* Mureji to Barijuko (on Kaduna River) 85 miles.

† Abinsi to Katsena Allah (on Katsena River) 80 miles.

‡ Numan to Nafada (on Gongola River) 150 miles.

CHAPTER IX.

RAILWAYS AND ROADS.

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 (144 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 Zaria. Beyond this station a special connecting train runs to Kano, and another to Bukuru. The time taken by these trains in their run from Lagos to the chief towns on the line is approximately as follows:—

	hours.
Oshogbo (182 miles)	10
Ilorin (243 miles)	13
Jebba (303 miles)	16
Zungeru (426 miles)	23
Minna (462 miles)	25
Kaduna (566 miles)	34
Zaria (617 miles)	37
Kano (705 miles)	44
Bukuru (<i>via</i> Zaria) (761 miles)	49

If passengers on a mail steamer inform the purser before arrival at Secondee of their intention to travel by the Boat Express, north of Ibadan, and state the quantity

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

of their luggage, accommodation will be reserved for them by cable free of charge. Passengers for Ibadan and stations to the south are not conveyed by the Boat (Express, but can travel by the local trains leaving Iddo Lagos) at 9.00 a.m. daily.

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, 573 miles) about forty-seven hours. In Appendix V 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; and Bukuru and Ropp.

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. This line is now being extended in a northerly direction to join the present Lagos-Kano line at Kaduna, and will cross the River Benue at a point close to Abinsi. It is hoped that the section between Enugu (the present railhead) and the Benue (140 miles) will be completed in 1923 and the section from the Benue to Kaduna (302 miles) in 1925.

The bridge across the Benue, which will be 2,500 feet long, will not be completed before 1927 and in the meanwhile trains will be ferried across the river. From Kagora, a point on the projected railway 108 miles from Kaduna, a branch line will run to Bukuru. The whole of the new line will be of the 3' 6" gauge.

A triweekly service of passenger trains is maintained between Port Harcourt and Enugu, the journey being completed in 9 hours.

* See Chapter 22 for particulars of this publication.



Minna railway station.



Railway bridge at Zungeru across Kaduna river.

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 ...	—	Jodomo ...	261
*Ebute Metta ...	2	Lanwa ...	271½
Apapa ...	4¼	Elebu ...	277¼
†Mushin ...	4	Bode Sadu ...	287¼
Oshodi ...	6½	Beri Beri ...	293½
†Ikeja ...	9¼	Jebba ...	302½
Agege ...	11½	Tatabu ...	316½
*†Iju Junction ...	14	Mokwa ...	328½
Agbado ...	16¼	Bokani ...	341
Ijoko ...	21	Woabi ...	349½
Kajola ...	25	Charati ...	358¼
*Ifo Junction ...	27	Tabu ...	366½
Ifo ...	29	Kuti Wenji ...	380½
Olomu ...	28½	Gierkun ...	393
Agbesi ...	33	Akerrie ...	402¼
Itori ...	37¼	Wushishi ...	415
Wasimi ...	42½	Kutunku ...	419½
Owowo ...	45½	Zungeru ...	426
Isawo ...	50¾	Gidan Mata ...	433
Alagada ...	53¼	Beji ...	443
†*Aro ...	57¾	*Maikonkele ...	451
Abeokuta ...	59½	Minna Junction ...	462½
Lafenwa ...	59½	Shakwata ...	470¼
Arikola ...	66¾	She... ...	478¼
Sanushi ...	73¼	Gwada ...	488
Opeji ...	75	Guni ...	497¾
Ashipa ...	81	Kuchi ...	506
Eruwa Road ...	86	Serikin Pawa ...	519¾
Olokemeji ...	90	Godani ...	534¼
Ogunshileh ...	93	Gogwada ...	541¾
Ilugun ...	101¼	Bakin Kasua ...	547¾
Adio ...	110	Kakau... ...	557¾
Ibadan ...	119½	Kaduna Junction ...	566
Bodija ...	124½	Kaduna North ...	569¼
Olodo ...	131	Rigachikun ...	578½
Lalupon ...	136½	Birnin Yaro ...	590½
Odo Oba ...	140¼	Farin Rua ...	599½
Iwo ...	150	Dumbi ...	606
Ileigbo ...	157	*Zaria ...	617
Origo ...	165¾	Likoro ...	627
Ede ...	172½	Gimi Dabosa ...	638¼
Oshogbo ...	182	Anchau ...	648¼
Dagbolu ...	189	Don Gora ...	661½
Ikirun ...	196	Yako ...	670
Okuku ...	205¼	Maidobi ...	679¼
Offa ...	215	Kwankwano ...	687
Illa Market ...	226¾	Challowa ...	692¼
Gama ...	236½	Kano ...	704½
Horin ...	242¼		
Oyun River ...	250½		

* Junction for branch line. † Market train station only. ‡ Passenger station only

(b) MINNA TO BARO.				(c) ZARIA TO BUKURU (Bauchi Light Railway.)			
			Miles from Minna.				Miles from Zaria.
Minna	...	...	—	Zaria	...	...	—
Lafiagi	...	...	20	Awai	...	...	14
Katareggi	...	...	39	Soba	...	...	29
Ebba	...	...	52	Duchi-n-Wai	...	...	42
Badeggi	...	...	68	Karre	...	...	55
Bakoji	...	...	84	Kudaru	...	...	66
Katcha	...	...	97	Kai Yerda	...	...	79
Baro	...	...	111	Rahama	...	...	89
(Iddo to Baro 573 miles)				Jengre	...	...	103
				Teria	...	...	118
				Yelwa	...	...	128
				Jos	...	...	133
				Bukuru	...	...	144
				(Iddo to Bukuru 760 miles)			

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

			Miles from Port Harcourt.				Miles from Port Harcourt.
Port Harcourt	...	...	—	Uzuakoli	...	...	82
Umu Koroshe	...	...	9	Ovim	...	...	91
Imo River	...	...	17	Otampa	...	...	95
Ogwe	...	...	28	Afikpo Road	...	...	106
Aba	...	...	39	N'Deaboh	...	...	115
Omoba	...	...	49	Nomeh	...	...	127
N'Bawsi	...	...	58	Agbiam	...	...	138
Umu Ahia	...	...	70	Ayo	...	...	146
Ameki	...	...	75	Enugu Ngwo	...	...	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 9d. to 1s. a day, and a load should not exceed sixty pounds,

CHAPTER X.

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.* A Geological Survey Department has recently been inaugurated.‡

Mining was started by the Niger Company in 1906, and in 1921 there were 62 mining companies (and 36 individual workers) operating on tin in the Northern Provinces, mostly on the Bauchi plateau.† These companies occupied over 400,000 acres. The average number of employes during 1921 was 174 Europeans and 14,765 natives. Labour is scarce, the average wage being about 6s. a week.

In Appendix II is given the amount and value of the tin exported annually since 1907. In 1921, 7,181 tons were exported, valued at £914,790. The following are the approximate London prices of tin per ton since 1915:—

			£				£
January,	1915	...	151		July,	1916	... 172
April,	1915	...	168		October,	1916	... 175
July,	1915	...	175		January,	1917	... 181
October,	1915	...	150		April,	1917	... 215
January,	1916	...	171		July,	1917	... 243
April,	1916	...	197				

* 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 VI for a list of the principal Mining Companies.

‡ See Chapter 20 for particulars of the publications of this Department.

	£		£
October, 1917 ...	243	April, 1920 ...	352
January, 1918 ...	269	July, 1920 ...	250
April, 1918 ...	316	October, 1920 ...	271
July, 1918 ...	331	January, 1921 ...	206
October, 1918 ...	337	April, 1921 ...	154
January, 1919 ...	235	July, 1921 ...	169
April, 1919 ...	226	October, 1921 ...	157
July, 1919 ...	240	January, 1922 ...	169
October, 1919 ...	271	April, 1922 ...	143
January, 1920 ...	347	July, 1922 ...	154

The average cost of winning tin ore was said before the war to be about £90 a ton; in 1921, it cost about £116.

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 level or undulating country with spare forest or scrub... ..	4	4	0
In rough, broken, hilly or forest 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 £180 the Royalty is	2%	on the value
£180 but less than £190 the Royalty is	3%	"
£190 " " £200 " "	4%	"
£200 " " £220 " "	5%	"
£220 " " £240 " "	6%	"
£240 " " £260 " "	7%	"
£260 " " £280 " "	8%	"
£280 " " £300 " "	9%	"
£300 or upwards the Royalty is	10%	"

(b) On wolfram ore :—

When the London price per unit :—

Does not exceed thirty-five shillings, the royalty will be 1% on the value.

Exceeds thirty-five shillings, the royalty will be 1% on the value plus $\frac{1}{10}$ % for every shilling or fraction of a shilling by which the value exceeds thirty-five shillings, but so that no royalty shall be payable at a higher rate than 5% on the value.

For the purpose of computing royalty, mixed ore containing both tin and wolfram concentrates, if it contains 60 per cent. and over of wolfram concentrate, is deemed to be wolfram ore, and if it contains less than 60 per cent. is deemed to be tin ore.

(c) 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.

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

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

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

* 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.

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.

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.

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 in both places.

In 1921, 218 ounces of alluvial gold were won. Prospecting for gold is being carried out in Ilorin, Nupe and Kano Provinces and in some cases the results obtained have been promising.

Valuable coal mines are being worked by the Government at Enugu (Udi). The daily output is over 800 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 coalfield 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 34s. per ton F.O.B. plus 6d. for bunkering.

There is a "salt lake" near Uberu from which salt is procured, and nitrate of soda (locally known as "potash") is obtained in the Bornu Province. Lead, silver and manganese are also found in various parts of the country.

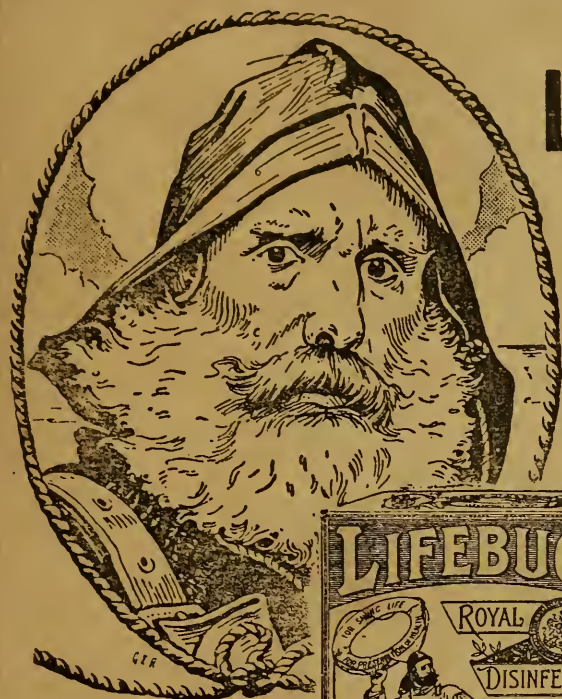
The manufactures of Nigeria include, as a rule, only such articles as find a ready local sale, *e.g.* cloth gowns, leather shoes, saddlery, etc., brassware and earthenware.

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.

LIFEBUOY

ROYAL
DISINFECTANT

SOAP



THE daily use of this splendid cleanser and disinfectant is a positive protection against germs of disease. As the body is cleansed and refreshed, so is it protected from the deadly microbes which abound in the fever laden atmosphere of the swamp and low-lying bush.

WASH YOUR FACE WITH IT; BATHE WITH IT; SHAMPOO WITH IT.

HEALTH IS STORED IN EVERY TABLET.

**LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED,
PORT SUNLIGHT, ENGLAND.**

CHAPTER XI.

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 *Azalia 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 (*Elaeis 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 sassafras tree. Here are found the rubber vines, *Landolphia owariensis* 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 filicoides*) and the fan or daleb palm (*Borassus Ethiopica*). 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 system of agriculture adopted in Nigeria varies considerably according to the soil, climate, and density of population, but, speaking generally, it may be said that the large areas of agricultural land available have caused the native farmers to adopt "shifting cultivation" and to dispense with manures, land being rarely continually cultivated for more than a few years. Exceptions to this rule are found in the immediate vicinity of large towns where the soil is often cropped annually, its fertility being maintained by the application of animal manure and town refuse.

The methods employed often appear crude to the European but there is no doubt that they are based on the needs of the land and the exigencies of the climate. Improvement of existing methods, rather than substitution for them, is the immediate need.

The plough is not used. In the North the hardness of the ground prior to sowing does not generally admit of its use. In the South the prevalence of tse-tse fly and the consequent absence of stock prohibit its use, were it otherwise practicable and desirable.

A more or less definite system of cropping has been evolved in most districts, though such "rotations" are somewhat involved owing to the fact that a variety of crops, such as yams, cotton, and cow-peas, is often to be seen growing simultaneously on the same plot of land.

The following is a list of some of the chief annual crops with approximate date of seed-time and harvest:—

Crop.	Seed-time.	Harvest.
NORTHERN CROPS.		
Bulrush millet ...	April	July.
Guinea corn	May	November.
Ground-nuts	June	November.
Cotton	July	December—January.
Sweet Potatoes	May—September	August—December.
Cassava	May—September	October—May.
SOUTHERN CROPS.		
Maize (early)	March... ..	July.
"	August	December.
Yams	November—April	July—March.
Cassava	April—October	October—April.
Cotton	July—October	January—March.
Ground-nuts	March—April	July—August.

It is not possible to estimate the area under crop in Nigeria but it must be very large as a population of over 18 millions is fed almost entirely on local produce and there is a surplus for export of some 40,000 tons of ground-nuts and some 15,000 bales of cotton.

Among other crops grown for export are Sim-sim, locally known as benniseed, and cacao. The export of the latter now amounts to about 20,000 tons annually and is likely to increase considerably in the near future.

Although the products of the oil-palm—palm-oil and kernels—constitute the most important exports of the country yet the tree is seldom planted. Attention is now being directed to the treatment of the palm fruits by

machinery instead of by the crude native methods hitherto in vogue. There is a considerable area of Para rubber—European and native—of bearing age in the neighbourhood of Benin but the low prices recently ruling have checked the output.

The cultivation of longstaple American cotton is now well established in the North, and the ready market provided by the British Cotton Growing Association causes this crop to be regarded by the native as a most reliable source of income. The Department of Agriculture is responsible for maintaining the quality of the crop and for the annual seed distribution.

Live Stock.—The domestic animals in Nigeria include cattle, horses, sheep, goats, pigs and fowls. Donkeys, oxen and camels are used for transport purposes in the north, but cattle are seldom used for agricultural work. Little effort has hitherto been 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. 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 as milkers, but possess a considerable degree of immunity to *trypanosomiasis*.

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 epizootic diseases 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 XII.

POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPHS AND SAVINGS BANK.

There are a hundred and thirty-three Post Offices and Agencies throughout Nigeria and the British sphere of the Cameroons and the total number of letters, parcels, etc., dealt with in 1921 exceeded 6½ millions.

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

Description of Articles.	Weight.	Within Nigeria or British Sphere of Cameroons.	To United Kingdom and British Possessions.	To Foreign Countries.
Postcards	—	½d.	1d.	1d.
Letters	one oz.	1d.	2d.	3d.
"	each extra oz. ...	1d.	1d.	1½d.
Newspapers, books, printed papers, etc.	per two ozs. ...	½d.	½d.	½d.
Commercial papers	first ten ozs. ...	2½d.	2½d.	2½d.
"	each extra two ozs.	½d.	½d.	½d.
Patterns and samples	first four ozs. ...	1d.	1d.	1d.
"	each extra two ozs.	½d.	½d.	½d.

The rates of postage for parcels are as follows:—

Weight.	Within Nigeria or the British Sphere of Cameroons. †	Other British West African Colonies.	United Kingdom.	Other Countries.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Not over 3 pounds ...	0 9	2 0	2 0	} Various Rates plus Ni- gerian land and sea charges of 1s 2d., 2s. 2d., 3s. 3d. see Bri- sh Post Office Guide.
Over 3 pounds and not exceeding 7 pounds	1 6	3 0	3 6	
Exceeding 7 pounds and not exceeding 11 pounds	2 3	4 0	5 0	

† If for delivery in the Provinces of Borau or Sokoto, 6d. per lb.

The following other charges are made:—

Fee for registration, each article	...	...	...	3d.
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	...	...	...	£2
Rent for a small letter box	...	...	...	10s.
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 26 Money Order Offices in Nigeria, at Aba, Abeokuta, Benin City, Bonny, Burutu, Calabar, Degema, Ebute Metta, Enugu, 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 are as follows:—

- On a Money Order not exceeding £10—6d. for each £1 or part of £1.
- On a Money Order exceeding £10 but not exceeding £20—5s. plus 4d. for each £1 or part of £1 in excess of £10.
- On a Money Order exceeding £20 but not exceeding £30—8s. 4d., plus 3d. for each £1 or part of £1 in excess of £20.
- On a Money Order exceeding £30 but not exceeding £40—10s. 10d., plus 2d. for each £1 or part of £1 in excess of £30.

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 for 6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. and 2s. 6d....	...	...	...	1d.
" " 5s. and 7s. 6d. ....	...	...	...	2d.
" " 10s., 12s. 6d. and 15s. ....	...	...	...	3d.
" " 17s. 6d. and 20s....	...	...	...	4d.

* Also at Victoria, in the British sphere of the Cameroons.

The following table shows the amount of Money Order and Postal Order transactions during 1921:—

	Issued in Nigeria.	Paid in Nigeria.
Money Orders, Internal	£ 5,981	£ 6,019
“ “ Other British West African Colonies	2,227	6,802
“ “ United Kingdom and other countries	16,032	5,836
Postal Orders	159,746	62,771

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—Epe-Ijebu Ode

ABEOKUTA—Meko-Porto Novo (Dahomey).

IBADAN—Oyo-Iseyin.

OSHOGBO—Ilesha-Akure-Owo-Ifon—Benin City.

Benin City	{	Sapele	{ Koko. Kwale. Warri Burutu Forcados.
		Agbor	{ Ubiaja—Agenebode-Lokoja (and see JEBBA). Asaba. Onitsha Okwashi-Uku.
Onitsha	{	Awka—ENUGU NGWO.	{ Owerri—Ahoada—Degema. Ikot Ekpene.
		ABA ...	
Ikot Ekpene	{	Oguta.	{ Itu—Calabar. Uyo—Eket { Oron. Opobo—Bonny.
		Bende—Aikpo—Abakaliki.	
Abakaliki	{	Bansara—Ogoja.	{ Obubra—Ikem—Ossidinge.†
		JEBBA—BARO		{ Bida—MINNA (which see). Lokoja.
MINNA—Kontagora—Yelwa—Birnin Kebbi ...	{	MINNA—Keffi	{ Benue Bridge, Ibi-Liu Numan—Yola. Jemaa. Loko.
KANO—Katsena.			
JOS—Bauchi—Nafada—Maidugari.			

* For a list of these stations see Chapter IX.

† For Tinto, Bamenda, Dschang, Kumba, Buca, Victoria and Duala in the Cameroons

There are, in all, over eleven 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.

The sender of a telegram addressed to any place in Nigeria may obtain priority of transmission to, and delivery at, the destination by writing the word "urgent" before the address and paying three times the charge for an ordinary telegram containing the same number of words. The word "urgent" is included in the number of words charged for.

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 a cable goes to Principe (for South Africa). The cost of telegrams by these cables to the various countries of the world is shown in Appendix VII. 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, Kaduna, Kano, and a few other stations. The following are the charges made for subscription to the telephone exchange in Lagos, Kano, Port Harcourt and Forcados :—

CONNECTIONS DIRECT TO EXCHANGE.

For the first and second line, per annum	£20
For each additional line connecting any premises of the same subscriber with the Exchange, per annum	£16

EXTENSIONS.

For a circuit not more than 110 yards in length, connecting the subscriber's offices in the same premises, per annum	£3
For a circuit not more than a quarter of a mile in length, connecting the subscriber's offices in different premises, per annum	£7
For any extension over a quarter of a mile and under two miles	£15

The rates at other stations are lower.

These rates apply to connections with premises within the "Exchange Area." For connection with premises outside the area special rates are charged, and additional charges are made for private exchanges installed in subscribers' premises.

Short term agreements for direct lines only, have been brought into force at Lagos, Kano, and Port Harcourt at the following yearly rentals:—

For one year	...	...	...	...	...	£30.
For three years	...	...	...	...	...	£24.

The Post Office Savings Bank is controlled by the Postmaster-General. There are branches at Aba, Abeokuta, Benin City, Bonny, Burutu, Calabar, Degema, Ebute Metta, Enugu, Forcados, Ibadan, Ilorin, Jos, Kaduna, Kano, Lagos, Lokoja, Minna, Obubra, Onitsha, Opobo, Oshogbo, Port Harcourt, Sapele, Warri and Zaria. The number of depositors on the 31st December, 1921, was 5,215, and these had the sum of £36,156 to their credit on that date. $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ interest is allowed on deposits up to a maximum of £500.*

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

CHAPTER XIII.

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.

In 1917 the pre-war revenue was exceeded and in 1920 it was higher than it had ever been. The revenue for 1921-22 was seriously affected by the slump in trade.

The following table gives the revenue and expenditure of Nigeria for the last 10 years:—

				Revenue. £	Expenditure. £
1912...	...	...	...	2,806,905	2,768,530
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	3,609,638
1917...	...	...	...	3,492,738	3,219,958
1918...	...	...	...	4,014,190	3,459,774
1919...	...	...	...	4,959,429	4,529,176
1920...	...	...	...	6,819,274	6,493,523
Jan-March, 1921...	...	...	...	1,566,748	1,674,353
1921-22	...	...	...	4,876,246	7,171,997

The financial year is now from April to March, the change having been made in 1921.

Prior to the amalgamation an annual refund (£70,000 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.

* The expenditure for the years 1914 to 1919 includes about £2,000,000 advanced pending the issue of a Loan.

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

Heads of Revenue.	1919.	1920.	1921-22.
	£	£	£
1. Licences and internal revenue	247,941	217,236	110,182
2. Fees of Court, etc.	301,153	360,518	429,278
3. Customs	1,897,937	3,126,349	1,679,781
4. Marine	246,164	287,698	252,503
5. Railway	1,473,254	1,548,292	1,496,077
6. Interest	37,108	348,684	92,507
7. Direct Taxes	491,374	517,127	620,761
8. Posts and Telegraphs	57,759	72,646	67,637
9. Rent of Government Property	21,528	28,448	32,245
10. Miscellaneous	40,723	148,223	34,988
11. Non-recurrent	54,449	—	—
12. Land Sales	18,217	24,990	1,687
13. Eastern Railway Expenditure recovered from Loan Funds...	—	81,231	7,026
14. Cameroons	46,142	57,832	51,574
15. Sale of s.s. "Dakar"	25,680	—	—
Total	4,959,429	6,819,274	4,876,246

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:--

Heads of Expenditure.	1919.	1920.	1921-22.
	£	£	£
Public Debt	473,439	750,033	622,509
Pensions	78,035	109,769	174,755
Governor's Office	11,131	14,631	13,101
Treasury	43,498	57,713	63,357
Judicial	19,445	15,173	16,710
Magistrates	—	11,637	6,074
Customs	48,168	78,019	84,525
Nigeria Regiment	317,646	350,254	468,177
Marine	448,812	504,310	396,811
Director of Works	918	1,984	—
Railways	1,042,817	1,958,521	1,929,839
Lieutenant-Governors	8,265	7,408	9,370
Secretariat	33,204	43,661	59,722
Political... ..	233,040	356,628	448,885
Legal	6,340	7,742	8,440
Posts and Telegraphs... ..	109,501	158,810	193,369
Audit	23,902	25,389	25,369
Printing	18,066	26,649	26,525
Police	97,683	148,512	180,754
Prisons	102,341	136,675	169,117
Forestry... ..	47,337	63,947	53,264
Agriculture	21,929	32,752	36,556
Veterinary	—	—	4,192
Medical	126,197	183,805	204,654
Medical Research Institute	1,736	3,505	5,137
Laboratory	750	202	43
Sanitary	21,234	35,149	47,776
Education	49,216	69,444	87,494
Survey	31,662	36,328	49,953
Geological Survey	2,497	6,206	7,915
Mines	5,866	8,402	9,969
Colliery	85,531	133,728	131,449
Lands	8,472	17,232	62,483
Miscellaneous	446,328	91,583	210,324
Public Works	82,730	134,002	157,860
" " Recurrent	71,410	101,985	129,879
" " Extraordinary	113,825	207,902	350,297
Eastern Railway—Construction	91,812	233,265	84
War Costs	848	60,920	—
Lagos Harbour Works	84,427	104,899	127,353
Cameroons (Administration of occupied territory)	59,892	70,129	102,205
Non-Recurrent	59,226	—	7,567
Loan Works, General	—	134,620	488,134
Total	£ 4,529,176	6,493,523	7,171,997

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 was offered to the Imperial Government by these Native Administrations.

There was an excess of assets over liabilities† on the 31st March, 1922, of £1,315,101.

The Public Debt of Nigeria at the end of March, 1922, stood at £13,609,209. The money was borrowed in 1905, 1908, 1911, 1916, 1919 and 1921 for the construction and equipment of the Railway, the Lagos Harbour Works and the Lagos Water Works and the whole has been expended on remunerative public works. Provision has been duly made each year for the instalments due to the Sinking Fund, which amounts to £693,316.

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 arrear.

† 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 XIV.

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 but it is probable that the rates of duty will shortly be raised* :—

	£	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, canoeman, 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

* See Supplement to Gazette of 14th September, 1922.

	£	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
COUNTERPART. (<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 counterpart 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	6
(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

Exemptions :—

- (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
--	---	---	---

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.
- (11) Receipt given by a prisoner on discharge, for money placed on deposit in the Treasury, or otherwise retained, during the term of imprisonment.

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

* 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.
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
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 a 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).			

	£	s.	d.
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, in Lagos	0	10	0
elsewhere	0	2	6
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 XV.

LAW, COURTS, CRIMINAL STATISTICS, POLICE AND PRISONS.

The legislative power in Nigeria is vested in the Governor alone so far as the Northern Provinces of the Protectorate are concerned, and in the Governor and Legislative Council so far as the Colony and the Southern Provinces are concerned. A law relating to the Northern Provinces only is therefore enacted by the Governor of the Protectorate, and 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 and Southern Provinces. 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) 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. A revised edition of the laws is now being prepared and will be published in 1923.

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 VIII.

* 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 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 and the provinces of Kabba, Benin and Warri.

¶ 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.

	£	s.	d.
On summons where the amount involved does not exceed £5	0	5	0
On summons where the amount involved exceeds £5 but does not exceed £10	0	10	0
On summons where the amount involved exceeds £10 but does not exceed £25	0	15	0
On summons where the amount involved exceeds £25 but does not exceed £50	1	0	0
On summons where the amount involved exceeds £50, for each £50 or part thereof... ..	1	0	0
			(but not to exceed £20)

On a summons petition or claim for Judicial Relief or assistance but not for the recovery of money or property, and where the amount involved cannot be estimated:—

	£	s.	d.
(a) In the Court of a Commissioner of the Supreme Court	0	15	0
(b) In the Divisional Court	3	0	0

On filing any petition or claim to be heard before the Court not otherwise provided for:—

(a) In the Court of a Commissioner of the Supreme Court	0	10	0
(b) In the Divisional Court and Full Court	1	0	0

On summons for the administration of the property of a deceased person:—

	£	s.	d.
(a) Where the value of the property does not exceed £25	0	10	0
(b) Where the value of the property exceeds £25 but does not exceed £50	0	15	0
(c) Where the value of the property exceeds £50 but does not exceed £100	1	0	0

	£	s.	d.
(d) Where the value of the property exceeds £100 but does not exceed £200	2	0	0
(e) Where the value of the property exceeds £200 ...	4	0	0

NOTES:—(a) In all cases the value of the property involved or the amount of the damages claimed must be stated in the writ of summons.

The value of land which is the subject of any proceedings shall not be taken at less than £50, except by direction of the Court.

- (b) In all cases where one summons contains more than one claim separate fees are payable on each claim. Provided however that when a writ of summons contains a claim for an injunction in addition to some other claim a fee of £1 10s. only shall be payable in respect of the claim for an injunction in addition to the fee payable in respect of any other claim.
- (c) The same fees are payable on a counterclaim as if the claim had been made by summons.

Hearing Fee.

The fee paid for the summons, petition or claim includes the hearing fee, and no additional fee for hearing shall be payable except in the following cases:—

On setting down a case for hearing after being struck out, or adjourned, through the default of any party, to be paid by or recovered from the party in default.	¾ the summons fee.
On placing case on the cause list for review when ordered by the Court on the application of a party.	½ the summons fee.
When the time occupied in the hearing of the case has exceeded four hours, on each day on which the case is thereafter called for hearing.	½ the summons fee but not to exceed £2 10s.
On every new trial	¾ of the summons fee.

NOTE:—If at or before the commencement of the hearing the whole cause of action is admitted, one quarter of the fee paid for the summons shall be returned.

Motions, etc.

On filing every motion paper (not specially charged):—

	£	s.	d.
(a) In the Court of a Commissioner of the Supreme Court	0	5	0
(b) In the Divisional Court	0	7	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 5 0

On every order drawn up by direction of the Court not being a non-suit or judgment and not specially charged:—

	£	s.	d.
(a) In the Court of a Commissioner of the Supreme Court	0	5	0
(b) In the Divisional Court	0	10	0
(c) In the Full Court	1	0	0

On application for warrant to arrest absconding defendant or for interim attachment of property 0 10 0
 On filing a bond or security 0 10 0
 On warrant for arrest of absconding debtor 0 10 0

On warrant for attachment against property:—

	£	s.	d.
(a) When the value of the property does not exceed £50	0	7	6
(b) When the value of the property exceeds £50	0	10	0

On application for warrant of detention of a ship 1 10 0
 On warrant for detention of a ship 4 0 0
 On application for a writ of foreign attachment 1 0 0
 On writ of foreign attachment 4 0 0
 On issuing writ of Habeas corpus 1 0 0

Review and Special Case.

On motion for review of judgment:—

(a) If amount involved does not exceed £50	0	5	0
(b) If amount involved exceeds £50	0	10	0

On settling every special case:—

	£	s.	d.
(a) For the Divisional Court, from each party ...	0	5	0
(b) For the Full Court	0	10	0

On setting case down for hearing:—

(a) In the Divisional Court	1	10	0
(b) In the Full Court	2	10	0

Proceedings to enforce Decrees and Orders.

On a judgment debtor and garnishee summons:—

(a) When the amount of the judgment debt does not exceed £10	0	2	6
(b) When the amount of the judgment debt exceeds £10 but does not exceed £50... ..	0	5	0
(c) When the amount of the judgment debt exceeds £50	0	10	0

On interpleader:—

(a) Where the value of the property involved does not exceed £5	0	5	0
(b) Where the value of the property involved exceeds £5 but does not exceed £25	0	10	0
(c) Where the value of the property involved exceeds £25 but does not exceed £50	0	15	0
(d) Where the value of the property involved exceeds £50 for each £100 or part thereof	1	0	0
			but not to exceed £10.

Note:—The value of the property must be stated in the affidavit filed in support of the summons.

On every warrant of arrest and commitment (Form A 26)	0	5	0
On every warrant of arrest and imprisonment (Form A 31)	0	10	0

On every warrant or order of execution or sequestration against property for:—

(a) not more than £25	0	5	0
(b) for more than £25 but not more than £50	0	10	0
(c) for more than £50	1	0	0
On issuing writ of possession			The same fee as for a warrant of execution against property.

Appeals.

On motion for leave to appeal:

	£	s.	d.
(a) to the Divisional Court	0	7	6
(b) to the Full Court	1	10	0
(c) to the Privy Council	4	0	0

On every bond:—

(a) On an appeal to the Divisional Court	0	5	0
(b) On an appeal to the Full Court or Privy Council	1	0	0

On order for leave to appeal:—

(a) to a Divisional Court	0	7	6
(b) to the Full Court	1	10	0
(c) to the Privy Council	4	0	0

On making up appeal record per folio of 72 words of record 0 0 4

On fair copies thereof per folio 0 0 4

Cost of transmission and other charges as the Court directs.

On setting down appeal for hearing—the same fee as would be payable for summons in an original action for the amount or subject matter in dispute on appeal.

When the time occupied in the hearing of the appeal has exceeded four hours on each day on which the case is thereafter called,—one-half the fee paid on setting down the case for hearing but not to exceed £2 10s. in the Divisional Court and £5 in the Full Court.

Probate and Administration.

	£	s.	d.
On drawing up an administration decree (unless a reference is directed under Order XXXVII)	1	0	0
On drawing up order on further consideration where the property administered exceeds £200	2	0	0
On filing application for probate or administration	0	10	0
On filing Oath of executor and administrator	0	5	0
On taking justification of sureties for each surety	0	2	6
On filing administration bond	0	10	0

On probate and letters of administration where the value of the property in respect of which grant is made:—

	£	s.	d.
Does not exceed £25			free
Exceeds £25 and does not exceed £50	1	0	0
Exceeds £50 and does not exceed £100	2	0	0
Exceeds £100 for each £50 or part thereof	2	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	10	0
For every subsequent hour or part thereof	0	2	6
On application for leave to search index of grants	0	2	0
On application for leave to inspect grants	0	5	0
On deposit of original will for safe custody	0	10	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 and Matrimonial Causes.

	£	s.	d.
On petition	1	0	0
On citation	1	0	0
On every citation after the first in the cause	0	10	0
On filing answer or further pleading	1	0	0
On petition for Alimony	0	10	0
On certificate of Registrar	1	0	0
On application for decree absolute	1	0	0
On reducing petition and affidavit into writing	0	10	0
On setting down case for hearing	1	10	0

Criminal Matters.

On every summons (to include hearing fee)	0	8	0
On every warrant to arrest (unless specially directed by the Court to be issued)	0	8	0
On search warrant	0	8	0
On warrant of distress	0	8	0
On each recognisance (except to prosecute or give evidence)	0	2	0
On stating case for Divisional Court	0	10	0
On stating case for Full Court	1	0	0

NOTE:—The court may direct repayment, if it sees fit, of any fee paid in an original proceeding.

FEES FOR PARTICULAR DUTIES.

Service.

	£	s.	d.
Service of any document	0	1	0

Execution.

Every personal arrest	0	5	0
Execution of any writ against property	0	5	0
In cases of difficulty or where the property is of large amount the Court may authorise a larger fee not exceeding	1	0	0
Man in possession when necessary for each day ...	0	2	0
For sale under execution or distress warrant 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.
Where the property sold produces more than £300 but not more than £400	4½	"
Where the property sold produces more than £400 but not more than £500	4	"
Where the property sold produces more than £500 3½	3½	"

Mileage.

	£	s.	d.
When any duty under the head "Service" or "Execution" is performed at a greater distance than a mile and a half (English) from the Court, there shall be paid in addition to the above fees for every mile or part of a mile over one and a half miles and under five miles (one way)	0	0	6
- If beyond five miles three shillings a day for the time necessarily occupied in travelling.			

NOTE :—Where an officer serves more than one document or writ on the same route one mileage rate only is to be charged and apportioned upon the documents or writs.

Where the Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff or a Registrar executes any duty in person by direction of the Court he is entitled, instead of mileage fees, to his actual expenses and such travelling allowance as the Court may allow.

The above fees under the heads "Service," "Execution," and "Mileage" 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.

For performing any other duty not herein expressly provided for the officer may receive such fee as the Court may allow.

Interpretation in Civil Causes.

	£	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

Note :—The parties or either of them may by leave of the Court provide their own interpreter.

Miscellaneous Service by officers of the Court.

	£	s.	d.
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)	1	0	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 any payment to include any report	0	4	0
For taking or putting into writing the statement of any person by direction of the Court such fee as the Court may think proper not exceeding	0	10	0
For searching the archives for each period of six months or part thereof	0	2	0
For drawing bill of costs when directed by the Court per folio of 72 words	0	0	6
For taxing costs when directed by the Court where the amount of bill does not exceed £5	0	3	0
for every additional £5 or part thereof	0	3	0
Making copy of any document when authorised by the Court per folio of 72 words	0	0	4
For officer of Court accompanying Judge or referee to view land (besides transport and travelling expenses) from each party	0	2	6

Miscellaneous Fees (including Civil and Criminal Matters).

	£	s.	d.
On every subpoena	0	2	0
On Warrant for prisoner to give evidence	0	4	0
On commission to take evidence out of the Jurisdiction	2	0	0
On commission to take evidence within the Jurisdiction	10	0	0
For taking the acknowledgment of a married woman	1	0	0
On swearing every affidavit or making any declaration in a proceeding in Court, for each deponent	0	2	0
On swearing affidavit (other than those required by Section 18 of the Sales by Auction Ordinance, 1917, or the Marriage Ordinance, 1914) not in a proceeding in Court for each deponent	0	3	0

	£	s.	d.
On marking any declaration (except when required by the regulations of a Government Department) not in a proceeding in Court	0	3	0
On making every exhibit or document annexed to any affidavit or declaration	0	1	0
On attesting the execution or signature by any person of any deed or instrument (other than an agreement under the "Master and Servant Ordinance, 1917") not otherwise provided for	0	2	0
On affixing the seal of the Court to any document not in a proceeding	0	10	0
For certifying a copy of any document as an office copy, for every folio of 72 words or part thereof	0	0	4
On granting certificate of purchase of land sold in execution of decree for every £25 and for every fractional part of £25 of the purchase money	0	5	0
On payment of money into Court (except when ordered by the Court or proceeds of sales in execution):—			
Where the sum paid into Court does not exceed £10	0	2	6
Where the sum paid into Court exceeds £10 but does not exceed £25	0	5	0
Where the sum paid into Court exceeds £25 but does not exceed £50	0	10	0
Where the sum paid into Court exceeds £50 for each £50 or part thereof	1	0	0
On appointment of Commissioner to administer Oaths, etc.	2	2	0
On sealing a letter of request	1	0	0
On transfer of foreign judgment	0	10	0
On certificate of service of foreign process	0	10	0

Allowances to Witnesses.

	Per diem.		
	£	s.	d.
Professional men, Mercantile Agents, Bank Managers, Surveyors, and any officer of the public service whose salary is not less than £600 a year	1	1	0
Merchants, Captains of ship, Mercantile Assistants and officers in the public service whose salary is £300 but less than £600 from 10s. 6d. to	1	1	0
Auctioneers, Native Chiefs, Master Tradesmen, Pilots, Clerks and the like from 5s. to	0	10	6
Officers in the public service whose salary is less than £200 from 1s. to	0	7	6
Artizans, Journeymen and the like	0	3	0
Servants, Labourers, Canoemen and the like	0	1	0
Women, according to station from 1s. to	0	10	0

NOTE:—The Travelling expenses of witnesses shall be allowed according to the sums reasonably and actually paid.

No allowance is made to an officer of the public service who is summoned as a witness by the Crown or by any department of the Government. In all other cases he is allowed costs and travelling expenses as if he were not in the public service.

Fees, costs and expenses payable to an officer in the public service shall be paid into Revenue unless otherwise ordered.

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 these Courts are examined by the Chief Justice or the Lieutenant Governor of the Northern Provinces who submit to the Governor 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 the last few years:—

Sittings.	Commenced.	Heard.
1918-1919	473	377
1919-1920	682	674
1920-1921	962	833

There were 35 appeals from the Provincial Courts in 1920-21. The Police Magistrates heard 3,840 civil cases at Lagos and 394 civil cases at Calabar during 1920-21.

* Annual Report on the Nigeria Blue Book for 1914

The following table shows the number of persons brought before the criminal side of the above-mentioned courts in 1921, and how they were disposed of:—

Brought before.	Number of persons.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Sent for trial to a superior Court.
Supreme Court ...	238	88	150	...
Magistrates' Courts ...	17,077	2,648	14,232	197
Provincial Courts ...	9,623	3,073	6,550	...

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 Solicitor General. 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 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 and form a semi-military force, detachments of which have been used from time to time for the suppression of minor disturbances.

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

† Under Ordinance No. 42 of 1916.

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 1921 was 29,439, of whom 451 were committed for debt, and 7,388 for want of security. The daily average prison population in 1921 was 6,438. 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 1921 was 2,825.

CHAPTER XVI.

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 1921, 43 Government Schools, 154 "Assisted" private schools, and a large number (probably more than 2,000) of unassisted schools.

In the Northern Provinces the difficulty of obtaining trained staffs of native teachers is being overcome by the provision of a Training College, which was opened at Katsina on 1st October, 1921, and is attended by 40 pupils selected from the Mohammedan districts.

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 rapidly increasing.

There are now in the Northern Provinces 30 Government schools, 104 Mission or other private schools, and nearly 32,000 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, artistic leatherwork, and basket making.

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 120 boys. Evening continuation classes and special classes for teachers are also held at King's College.

In the Cambridge University Examinations held in December, 1921, at Lagos and Calabar, 62 certificates were obtained, 5 Senior, 19 Junior and 38 Preliminary. In the London University Matriculation Examination held at Lagos in 1921 two candidates out of four were successful.

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 African 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 XVII.

PUBLIC HEALTH, SANITATION, HOSPITALS, ETC.

Nigeria, in common with the rest of West Africa, has had its development seriously retarded by epidemiological conditions 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 and the epidemiological conditions now compare favourably with those in many other parts of the tropics. Antimosquito and other sanitary measures have reduced the 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 factors in the improved health conditions have been the more general adoption of the principle of the segregation of Europeans and other important sanitary improvements.

The death rate of European officials for the last ten years (excluding war casualties) has been as follows:—

1912	...	...	12·0	per thousand
1913	...	...	11·2	„ „
1914	...	...	12·2	„ „
1915	...	...	14·0	„ „
1916	...	...	12·2	„ „
1917	...	...	17·1	„ „
1918	...	...	17·8	„ „
1919	...	...	12·1	„ „
1920	...	...	13·6	„ „
1921	...	...	8·4	„ „

Of the sixteen European officials who died during 1921, seven were in their first year of service and three in their second year.

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, Kano, Onitsha, Port Harcourt 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 £600 or over, per day	7s. 6d.
Non-officials " " " " " " "	15s.‡
Government Officers " " " under £600 "	4s. 6d.
Non-officials " " " " " "	9s.‡
European N.C.O.'s of the Nigeria Regiment ... "	3s. 9d.
African Officials "	1s.
African non-officials with incomes of £200 or over "	3s. 9d.‡
Africans with incomes of less than £200, if in the	
Government service "	6d.
If not in the Government service "	1s.

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

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.§

* 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.

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



DISINFECTANT MANUFACTURERS
BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.



“SANITAS”

**The Best
Disinfectant.**

Makes Healthful Homes.

“SANITAS” FLUID destroys the Germs of Disease and greatly refreshes the air with its active oxygen. Is a splendid “first aid” and wash for wounds and sores, and also a perfect mouth wash.

“SANITAS” EMBROCATION, an effective preparation for aches and pains.

“SANITAS” EUCALYPTUS OIL for Influenza, Asthma and all Bronchial affections, and also Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, etc.

“SANITAS” BRIQUETTES (in wire cages) for hanging in lavatories and bungalows.

“SANITAS” CREOLEUM, wood stain and preservative against tropical climate, White Ants, etc.

20% CARBOLIC MEDICAL SOAP, good Tropical Soap.

THE “SANITAS” COMPANY LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

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

All European Government Medical Officers are members of the West African Medical Staff, appointments to which are made by the Secretary of State. There are also a number of African Medical Officers. The whole medical and sanitary service of Nigeria is under a Director.

There is a Medical Research Institute at Yaba (near Lagos), presided over by a Director of Medical Research and there is a laboratory at which samples of imported foodstuffs 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.

In Appendix X will be found notes on health and disease in Nigeria supplied by the Medical Authorities.

CHAPTER XVIII.

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 1921 was 684,848. The building of a deep water wharf at Apapa at which large vessels can lie, and load or discharge cargo direct into railway trucks, is being undertaken.

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 (1921) about 99,000. There were in addition about 1,000 Europeans.

Lagos is a First Class Township under the Townships Ordinance, 1917, and is governed by a Town Council. Ordinance No. 13 of 1919, provides for the election of three members of this council and the nomination, by the Governor, of the others.* The first elections took place on the 29th May, 1920. 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 is now fixed at $3\frac{3}{4}\%$ of the annual value of the tenement, but where any tenement enjoys only two of these amenities the rate is $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the annual value.

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 in so far as the buildings thereon are used exclusively as such 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.

† Ordinances Nos. 11 of 1915 and 5 of 1916; Regulations 8 and 9 of 1915; Order in Council No. 9 of 1922.

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.*

An annual 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	10	0
For each hand-cart or barrow	0	5	0
For each bath-chair, rickshaw or go-cart	1	0	0
For each two-wheeled carriage, cart or truck	1	0	0
For each four-wheeled carriage, cart or trolley	3	0	0

For licences taken out after the 30th June, one half of any of the above rates is charged.

For the fee payable on motor vehicles *see* Chapter 14.

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 1s. 3d. 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.
Jos.

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.
Ife.
Ijebu-Ode.
Ikom.
Ikorodu.
Ikot-Ekpene.
Ilaro.
Koko.
Kwale.
Obubra.
Obudu.
Ogoja.
Ogwashi.
Okigwi.
Omohia.
Ondo.
Owerri.
Ozuakoli.
Ubiaja.
Uyo.

In the Northern Provinces :

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

In Second Class Townships the following annual 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

For licenses taken out after the 30th June, one half of any of the above rates is charged.

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 Africans 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 136,000; Kaduna has replaced Zungeru as the Headquarters of the Northern Provinces; 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 8, the chief towns are Oyo, Benin and Onitsha.

CHAPTER XIX.

LAND TENURE.

The 18½ 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

* The Tropics, by C. R. Enock. p. 94. (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.

affecting land in Nigeria, shall be registered, in the case of an instrument executed in Nigeria, within sixty days of the date of execution, or in the case 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 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.

CHAPTER XX.

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 reduced to 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 African population of Nigeria since the beginning of the war was one of loyalty and sympathy for the British. A few minor incidents occurred for which the absence of troops and scarcity of Political Officers were mainly responsible, but the important chiefs throughout the country gave tangible proofs of their loyalty to the British Government, the Native Administrations of the Northern Provinces giving about £150,000 towards the expenses of the Cameroons and East African campaigns. In addition to this, private subscriptions to various war funds were large, three aeroplanes were provided and the inhabitants of Nigeria gave 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 gave 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., who was attached to the Ministry of Munitions; Major-General A. S. Collard, C.B., C.V.O., at one time Director of Inland Waterways and Docks and later serving under the Admiralty; Brigadier-General R. H. W. Hughes, C.B.,

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

C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O., who was Director of Inland Water Transport, Mesopotamia; Brigadier-General A. S. Cooper, C.B., C.M.G., who served as 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.

A large proportion of the Mail Steamers of Messrs. Elder Dempster and Company were lost (directly or indirectly) through enemy action during the war.

The liners lost were:—

S.S. "Falaba," torpedoed, 28th March, 1915.

S.S. "Abosso," torpedoed, 24th April, 1917.

S.S. "Tarquah," torpedoed, 7th July, 1917.

S.S. "Karina," torpedoed, 1st August, 1917.

S.S. "Umgeni," disappeared, last seen 9th November, 1917.

S.S. "Apapa," torpedoed, 28th November, 1917.

S.S. "Burutu," lost in collision, 5th October, 1918.

About one hundred Nigerian officials and a number of non-officials were lost with these steamers.

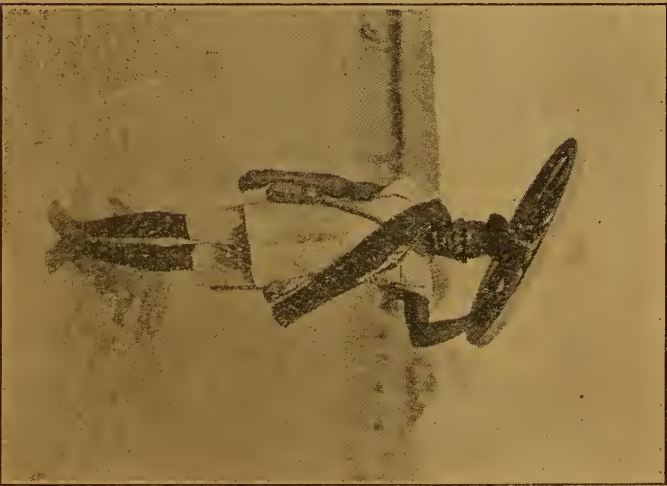
S.S. "Appam," was captured, 16th January, 1916, and taken to the United States. She was afterwards released by the United States Government, and, for the rest of the war, was re-christened the "Mandingo."

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



Sergeant Major, Artillery, in
Review Order.

The Artillery have recently been re-armed with a new type of gun.



Gun Carrier, Artillery, in Marching Order.

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



Private, Infantry, in Review Order.

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 almost 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 XXI.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

In the Nigerian Civil Service, as in that of the other West African Colonies, the European and African Staffs are distinct.

The African Clerical Staff has been regraded as follows, the old titles being shown within brackets:—

LOWER DIVISION.

Probationer	£36
Grade II (3rd Class Clerk) ...	£48-6-78
Grade I (2nd Class Clerk) ...	£88-8-128

HIGHER DIVISION.

Grade III	£80-10-220
Grade II (Asst. Chief Clerk)	£240-12-300
Grade I (Chief Clerk) ...	£325-15-400

Candidates for the African Clerical Service are required to pass a simple qualifying examination for the Lower Division and a more difficult one for the Higher Division.

A list of the senior members of the African Staff is given in the supplement.

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

European Officers are selected by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and are appointed by the Governor, on probation for three 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 the Administrative Service or the Treasury Department are required to attend the Tropical African Service Courses of instruction held at

* 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.

the Imperial Institute and, in the case of the lectures on surveying, at the premises of the Royal Geographical Society. Each course takes about three months and consists of a series of lectures and short examinations; the subjects include law, hygiene, accounting, ethnology and surveying. 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.

Medical Officers are on a special scale of salary, commencing at £660, rising by annual increments of £30 to £720. If they are confirmed in their appointments they draw in their fourth year of service £720, plus seniority allowance at the rate of £72 per annum while in Nigeria, and rise thereafter by annual increments of £40 to £960.

After three years on that salary they receive further increments, so that, if no promotion has previously been received, they draw, in their sixteenth year of service, £1,150 plus £100 seniority allowance.

For the purposes of salary the rest of the European Civil Service is divided into :—

- (a) The Administrative Service (Secretariat, Political, Station Magistrates and Lands Departments).
- (b) The Professional and Technical Department (Marine,† Public Works,† Forestry, Posts and Telegraphs,‡ Education, Mines, Survey, Agriculture, Veterinary and Railway§ Departments).
- (c) The Ordinary Civil Departments (Treasury, Customs, Audit, Police).

Officers appointed to the Administrative Service are on a salary of £500 per annum for three years, and then, subject to their appointment being confirmed and to their fulfilling certain requirements mentioned below, they receive annual increments to their salary as shown in the following table. Officers appointed to the Professional or Technical

† Except Accounting Staff, classed as (c).

‡ Except Accounting Staff and Surveyors, classed as (c).

§ Except Accounting Staff, Office Assistants, Stock Verifiers, Storekeepers and Traffic Staff, classed as (c).

Departments receive a salary of £480 per annum during the first year, and thereafter receive annual increments under the same conditions. Officers appointed to the Ordinary Civil Departments receive a salary of £450 per annum for the first three years, and thereafter receive annual increments as above. The following table shows the salary drawn by these officers in each year of their service assuming that their increments are regularly received :—

Year of Service.	Administrative Service.	Professional and Technical.	Ordinary Civil.
	Salary.	Salary.	Salary.
	£	£	£
1st	500	480	450
2nd	500	510	450
3rd	500	540	450
4th	570	570	510
5th	600	600	540
6th	630	630	570
7th	660	660	600
8th	690	690	630
9th	720*	720*	660
10th	760*	760*	690
11th	800*	800*	720*
12th	840*	840*	760*
13th	880*	880*	800*
14th	920*	920*	840*
15th	960*	—	880*
16th	—	—	920*

* Plus seniority allowance at the rate of £72 per annum while the officer is on duty in Nigeria.

It will be seen that, so long as an officer's increment has not been withheld, his salary will rise automatically to a maximum of £960 or £920 in fourteen to sixteen years. But it is always possible that before he reaches this maximum an officer will be promoted to a higher post. The salaries attached to these higher posts are shown in the list of staff given in the Supplement.

There are also certain subordinate posts filled by Europeans which carry salaries on the following scales:—

£400 by annual increments of £12 to £460 per annum.				
£420	"	"	"	£480
£440	"	"	"	£500
£500	"	"	"	£560
£600 per annum.				

These posts are for the most part filled by artisans and skilled workmen.

All officers with salaries on scales carrying a maximum of not less than £600 are styled "Class A" officers. The remainder are "Class B" officers.

The establishment of each Department of the Nigerian service as provided in the 1922-23 Estimates is shown in the following table. It does not include soldiers, office messengers, interpreters, political agents, artisans, telegraph linemen, forest guards, prison warders, sanitary inspectors and other subordinates of the African staff.

Department.	European Staff.	African Clerks.	Department.	European Staff.	African Clerks.
Agriculture ...	28	18	Mines ...	7	10
Audit ...	19	51	Nigeria Regi-		
Colliery ...	31	18	ment ...	221	23
Customs ...	31	334	Police ...	56	50
Education ...	61	25	Political ...	331	259
Forestry ...	34	22	Posts and Tele-		
Geological			graphs ...	63	639
Survey	5	1	Printing ...	6	8
Governor's			Prisons ...	18	55
Office ...	3	1	Public Works	153	156
Judicial... ..	9	41	Railway ...	463	684
Lands	3	15	Secretariat ...	45	155
Legal	6	5	Survey	32	160
Lieutenant			Treasury	25	133
Governors ...	2	2	Veterinary ...	6	2
Marine	141	166			
Medical and					
Sanitary ...	173	59	Total	1,972	3,092

The annual increments of salary referred to above are granted provided that the officer concerned has performed his duties with "diligence and fidelity." There are in addition special "efficiency bars" at £600, £720, and £840, to pass which an officer must be certified as being in every way qualified for advancement.

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 cost of tuition and books is 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.† 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 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 he is confirmed in his appointment.

Half salary is paid to a newly appointed officer from the date he embarks for Nigeria and full salary is paid from the date of arrival in Nigeria. The salary of a "Class B" 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. An officer of "Class A" 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)

† 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.

through the local Treasury, to the extent each month of two-thirds of his monthly salary. 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.

Seniority allowance and Duty Pay (which is attached to all senior posts), 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 officers to bring their wives to Nigeria without special permission. In few cases 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 fifteen 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 three pounds a year. Conservancy fees not exceeding two shillings a month are charged at most stations.

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

* Lagos only.

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 £500		an annual subscription of	£24,
£600	”	”	£30,
£720	”	”	£36,
£840	”	”	£42,
£960	”	”	£48,
£1,100	”	”	£54,
£1,200	”	”	£60,
£1,300	”	”	£65,

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 Scheme is set out in full in the Widows and Orphans Pensions Ordinances 1915 and 1921. 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 who has attained the age of 50 years or an officer appointed under the "old" conditions who exercises his option of retiring after eighteen years' service, receives a pension equal to as many four hundred and eightieths of his average personal emoluments for the last three years as he has completed months of service.* Personal emoluments include salary, personal allowances and the rental value of his free quarters. An officer retiring on pension is allowed, if he wishes, to take his pension at a reduced rate (calculated in 600ths instead of 480ths) in which case he receives an immediate grant of one years' pensionable emoluments. 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.

One years' pensionable emoluments are paid to the estate of any officer who dies in the service after he has been confirmed in his appointment.

Under the "old" leave regulations 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

* 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.

by the voyages from and to Nigeria. The passages of all officers proceeding to Nigeria to take up their appointments† or proceeding on or returning from leave are paid by the Government, "Class A" officers receiving a first class passage and "Class B" 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 an 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.

The above Leave Regulations apply to all officials who were appointed to the Nigerian service before the 1st January, 1919, except those who elected to come under the "New" Regulations.

The "New" Regulations, which will apply to all newly appointed officers, provide that officers shall receive vacation leave, on full salary, at the rate of one week for every completed month of residential service, in addition to

† 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.

the time spent on the voyages from and to Nigeria. This leave may be granted without any special grounds after 18 months of residential service, but the Governor may, should he think fit, grant vacation leave to an officer at any time after he has completed 12 months residential service.

Officers will not be required to serve a tour of more than 24 months except in special circumstances. An officer invalided before he has completed a tour of 12 months receives vacation leave at the same rate. Sick leave on full salary may be granted for any period not exceeding six months from the date of the expiration of vacation leave, and this sick leave may be extended for a further period of six months on half pay. At the discretion of the Governor an officer desiring leave on "urgent private affairs" before he has completed a tour of twelve months, may be granted vacation leave at the rate of seven days for each completed month of residential service, and in such a case the cost of the officers' passages is paid by the Government. Any officer serving under these "New" Regulations who with Government permission is accompanied or followed to West Africa by his wife will be paid half a single fare outwards, and, if she remains in West Africa for six months or if she or her husband are invalided within that period, half a single fare homewards on returning to England. These payments will not be made unless the officer's wife before departure from the United Kingdom submits a certificate from one of the Medical Advisers to the Colonial Office or from her own medical attendant showing to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State that she is physically fit to proceed to West Africa and reside there for a minimum period of six months excluding the period of the outward and return voyage.

The principal differences between the "Old" and the "New" Leave Regulations are shown hereunder:—

"OLD."

Vacation leave of five days and (when an officer is returning to Nigeria) Return leave of five days, *i.e.* a total of ten days leave for every completed month of residential service.

"NEW."

Vacation leave of seven days for every completed month of residential service.

“ OLD.”

Tour of 12 months residential service.

Sick leave on half pay for four months from expiration of vacation on return leave.

No local leave, except in very special circumstances.

Leave on “urgent private affairs” before completing six months residential service without salary; after completing six months but less than twelve months on half pay for a period not exceeding four months. Passages not paid by Government.

Passages of wives not paid by Government.

“ NEW.”

Tour of from 12 to 24 months residential service at discretion of Governor. Leave may be granted after 18 months without any special grounds.

Sick leave on full pay for six months after expiration of vacation leave and a further period of sick leave on half pay not exceeding six months.

Local leave up to 21 days (plus time taken in travelling) on full pay after eight months residential service or after illness, when an officer is expected to complete a further six months residential service.

Leave on “urgent private affairs” at rate of seven days for each completed months of residential service.

Both passages paid by Government.

Government pays half single fare of wife outward and half single fare homewards if wife stays six months in Nigeria or she, or her husband, is invalided.

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 10s. per annum. The address of the Secretary is Post Office Box No. 330, Lagos.

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 Chief Secretary to the Government, 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.

In view of the high fees now charged in nursing homes, arrangements have been made by which civil officials on leave, on the recommendation of the Colonial Office Medical Advisers, will be received at the various hospitals under the Seamen's Hospital Society, at inclusive charges to cover board, nursing, medical charges and drugs.

Tropical disease cases will be sent to Endsleigh Gardens, other cases will be sent to Greenwich, or the Albert Dock Hospital according to the necessities of the case. Tubercular cases will be sent to the new Sanatorium at Bramshott.

The only cases excepted from this arrangement are mental cases with which the Society cannot deal at present. The inclusive charge to officers drawing £400 per annum and over will be four guineas a week, but in the case of senior officers drawing substantial salaries, specially when unmarried, it is hoped that they will make a voluntary donation in addition to the four guineas a week with a view to some additional payment to the Visiting Medical Staff: *e.g.*, it is thought that officers drawing more than £1,000 per annum should pay from six to eight guineas a week in all. On the other hand, some reduction in fees will be made in hard cases where this is shown to be desirable on account of the Officer's financial circumstances.

Officers drawing between £300 and £400 per annum will be charged three guineas a week, subject to some reduction in cases of financial hardship. Special arrangements are made in the case of an officer drawing less than £300 per annum.

CHAPTER XXII.

SUGGESTIONS FOR NEWLY-APPOINTED GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

The question of the outfit which it is advisable for a newly-appointed 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. In fact it would be impossible to suggest an outfit which would commend itself to all, and it is doubtful whether any two experienced officials would agree on this question.

Officers stationed in any of the large towns where furnished quarters exist will not require furniture, and in Lagos, where the houses are lighted by electricity, lamps are unnecessary. It is, however, unlikely that a junior officer will remain for the whole of his first tour in one station, and he is certain to have to travel, sooner or later, if even only on transfer from one station to another. It is on this assumption that the following outfit is suggested:—

- 2 (or 3) air-tight metal uniform cases, not larger than 30" × 15" × 11". Smaller sizes are more convenient for travelling.
- 1 folding camp-bed, complete with mattress, pillows, mosquito rods and net (about 24 meshes to the inch), in waterproof canvas bag. The large size bed (7' × 3') is more expensive but adds considerably to an officer's comfort. The bag should be large enough to contain the blankets and sheets in use as well.
- 1 folding deck-chair, with leg-rest. The bolts and screws should be of brass or other non-rusting metal. The leg rest should not be shorter than 30 inches.
- 1 metal hip bath, with wicker lining, cover, lock and strap. When travelling this can be used as a trunk and for this reason is more useful than a canvas bath, which, however, is lighter and cheaper.
- 1 enamel basin, with canvas cover.
- 1 folding mirror.

1 lamp. A windproof or punkah lamp to burn kerosene or an Acetylene table lamp with punkah proof shade. Spare wicks, chimneys, etc., should be taken for a kerosene lamp; and for an Acetylene about a dozen spare burners and 1 cwt. of carbide packed in eight 14lb lever-lid tins, besides a couple of spare globes, burner prickers and tubes of burner cement. If an electric lamp is taken arrangements should be made to have batteries sent out regularly as they deteriorate rapidly in West Africa.

2 hurricane lanterns.

1 case, containing two camp candlesticks.

2 metal or canvas buckets.

Cooking utensils.—1 large and 1 small kettle, 1 frying pan, 4 saucepans, 1 mincing machine, 1 each cook's knife, fork and spoon. A fitted cook's box is very expensive and is unnecessary.

Crockery and Glass:—Plates, cups, dishes, glasses, teapot and coffee pot, etc., are required. A half set of cheap crockery is advisable. Enamelled metal plates, etc., are economical if a great deal of travelling is likely, but in practice they are seldom used.

Cutlery, etc.:—Knives and electroplate spoons and forks are required. It is a safeguard to have an initial placed on each article.

Linen, etc.—Towels, sheets, pillow-cases, blankets (2 or 3), table-cloths (small), napkins, and kitchen cloths. They should all be marked with the owner's name.

Clothing:—Warm clothing is required for the voyage and at some seasons of the year in the Northern Provinces. At other times from four to six "crash" or khaki or white drill suits are necessary. For officers who are not likely to be stationed at Headquarters a pair of puttees, two or three pairs of khaki shorts and half a dozen khaki bush shirts (with spine pad) are advisable. The shirts should be made of some material which does not irritate the skin. A good supply of shirts and thin underwear is essential. Also a good supply of socks; remember that it is very difficult to get darning or mending done locally. Riding breeches are wanted in the Northern Provinces. Tennis shoes should have the soles sewn on. White flannel or drill trousers are necessary and two or three pairs of grey flannel trousers.

1 helmet.—Cawnpore Tent Club, or Wolsley pattern, khaki; the former make absorbs water quickly and should therefore have a loose oilskin cover for use in rainy weather.

1 waterproof.—The seams *must* be sewn and not stuck together.

1 pair black mosquito boots.—Locally made mosquito boots of black or brown leather can be obtained but they are very rough.

Saddlery is necessary in the Northern Provinces, and may be useful in the western portion of the Southern Provinces, for ponies of about 14 hands. Curry combs, body

CAMP AND COLONIAL EQUIPMENT.Telephone
9202 Gerrard.**WAY & Co., Ltd.**Cable and
Telegraphic
Address:
"Waybread
London."**11, Haymarket, London, S.W.**

(Three Doors above Haymarket Theatre).

ESTABLISHED 1901.



Tropical Outfits at Short Notice.

Best Quality at Competitive Prices.

Three Plywood Candle Lamp Box.

Catalogues on Application.

COMPLETE CAMP EQUIPMENTS.**PROVISIONS AND WINES.**

Deferred Payments arranged if required.

brushes, halters, a pair of clippers and saddle soap should also be taken

Firearms.—If an officer is keen on shooting a shot-gun with a few hundred cartridges should be taken; every 25 cartridges should be soldered in a tin. Unless an officer already possesses a rifle, it is hardly advisable to take one. A revolver is convenient but not essential.

Miscellaneous.—2 sparklet siphons (large size) and a supply of bulbs should be taken; also a few simple tools, including a **box-opener**. Tennis racquets should be strung with black gut. Golf clubs will be useful and, if an officer is keen on fishing, materials for coarse fishing. Blanco, liquid boot polish, tooth powder, toilet soap, razor blades, etc., are difficult to obtain locally and should be taken—also a couple of cushions for the deck chair and some vegetable seeds (in a sealed tin) for planting. Good watches should not be taken as they are affected by the climate.

Officers likely to do much travelling should include in their outfit a filter, waterproof sheet (8' × 6'), a camp table and chair, and a felt-covered water carrier. A bicycle can be used almost anywhere in Nigeria and should be taken. If an officer possesses a motor-bicycle, he might take it though it is not certain that he will be able to make much use of it.

Newspapers.—It is advisable to arrange before leaving England for a regular supply to be sent out.

“Class B” officers receive camp equipment from Government so will not require to bring any.

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.

Groceries, etc., 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. It would be advisable for a newly appointed official to take with him to Nigeria a few months supply of groceries, and the following list, comprising mere necessities, is recommended:—

6 (1 lb.) tins tea.

Provisions and Equipment

Every possible kind of Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Spirits; also Medical Stores of the highest qualities.

Complete Outfits and Equipment of Every Description
for Residents in the Tropics.

“CHOP BOXES” a Speciality.

GRIFFITHS, McALISTER & Co.

29 and 31, Manesty's Lane, LIVERPOOL.

London Showroom:—

10, WARWICK ST., REGENT ST.
LONDON, W. 1.

Telephone—REGENT 2159.

City Office—14, Billiter Street, London, E.C. 3.

Telephones—AVENUE 8830 and 8831.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

- 6 (1 lb.) tins coffee.
- 18 lb. sugar, in 2 lb. or 4 lb. tins with lever tops.
- 90 lb. flour, in 4 lb. or 7 lb. tins.
- 15 lb. washing soap
- 12 tins sausages.
- 12 tins salmon.
- 12 (1 lb.) tins jams (or in bottles with screw caps).
- 12 (1 lb.) tins marmalade (or in bottles with screw caps)
- 6 (1 lb.) tins dry biscuits.
- 12 small tins cheese.
- 6 tins fruit in syrup.
- 6 tins Quaker Oats.
- 12 packets candles.
- 1 case (96 half tins) Ideal milk—and some salt, pepper, curry powder, and baking powder in small tins.

These groceries should be packed in cases with hinged lids ("chop boxes") with padlocks and keys. An order for more groceries can be sent after the officer has had a few months experience of the country. If funds are available it might be advisable to take out a larger supply of groceries at once. (An advance of a month's salary can be obtained, before leaving England, from the Crown Agents). Spirits taken should be obtained from bond. If an officer is proceeding to a "bush" station he should procure locally a tin of kerosene before leaving the port or railway.

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 some parts of the Northern Provinces where fruit is very scarce.

It is unnecessary to take out a large supply of medicines. A small bottle of Bi-hydrochloride of Quinine in tablets of 5 grains each is necessary and one tablet (5 grains) should be taken daily. A little Permanganate of Potash, and an aperient of some kind are also necessary.

Officers should remember that 50 lb. or at most 60 lb. is the heaviest load that can be borne by one carrier,

PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, WINES, SPIRITS,

Specially selected and packed for
WEST AFRICAN TRAVELLERS.

CHOP BOXES

For Up Country use a Speciality

ALSO

CAMP EQUIPMENT

Hardware, Uniform Cases, Luncheon Baskets, Cooking Utensils, Toilet Requisites, Medical Stores, etc., etc.

Goods packed for all modes of Transport.

All Goods delivered free on board Steamer.

We undertake every kind of Insurance for clients, and also arrange to store baggage, mail newspapers, periodicals, etc.

MACSYMON'S STORES, LTD.,

EXPORT DEPARTMENT,

Canning Place, LIVERPOOL.

Telegrams and Cables—"EQUATOR, LIVERPOOL."

Telephone—BANK 10.

and when overland travelling is likely everything must be packed subject to this consideration.

Most outfitters will arrange to deliver stores on board the steamers. The helmet will be required on the voyage and should be packed accordingly. A list of the packages despatched by the outfitters and of those taken by the officer himself should be prepared for use at the port of disembarkation. Some special marking, such as one or two coloured bands round each box, will enable the officer to identify his baggage easily. There is no duty in Nigeria on ordinary passengers' baggage, but duty is charged on wines and spirits, tobacco, provisions, cigars and cigarettes, firearms and ammunition. (See Chapter V).

It is unnecessary for an officer to engage servants until he arrives at the port of disembarkation. 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 10s. to £4 a month, a "steward's" from £2 to £3 a month, and a "pantry boy's" from 15s. to 25s. a month. "Horse boys," gardeners and "rickshaw boys" receive from £1 10s. to £2 a month each.

An officer arriving at Lagos will be met on the Customs wharf (alongside of which the mail steamer is generally moored on arrival) by a representative of his department, who will probably have made all arrangements as to servants, etc. An officer proceeding up-country by rail will disembark at Iddo (the railway terminus) from which the "Boat Train" leaves that night. He should engage servants before leaving and should see that all his baggage and stores are placed on the train, as railway freight will be charged on anything left behind and forwarded later. Officers proceeding by steamer to one of the other ports will be met at their destination.

Uniforms.—The following Field Dress (optional) has been sanctioned for Class A officers:—

Khaki (greenish) Norfolk Jacket, of drill or serge; military pattern, with plain brass, leather or Colonial

For West African News read

“WEST AFRICA.”

Editorial, Subscription, and Advertisement Offices :
 TEMPLE BAR HOUSE, 28, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Telephone: City 1671.

Inland Telegrams: “Akamallam, Fleet, London.”

Cables: “Akamallam, London.”

Subscriptions:—One Year	...	£1	8	6
Six Months	...		14	3
Three Months	...		7	2

The
 Cigar
 Specialists

B. van der TAK
 & CO. LTD



of

Est. 1854

HOLLAND ROTTERDAM
 Satisfied by Our “HIGH-LIFE.”

buttons, and without shoulder straps or piping; the collar of the jacket to be turned down to show a tie of olive green;

Trousers of similar material to the jacket; or

Khaki cord or drill breeches, with khaki puttees or brown leather gaiters;

Brown leather boots;

Khaki helmet or sun hat, with puggaree of olive green;

Khaki cap (military pattern) with band of olive green.

The following Dinner Dress (optional), which may be worn when dining at Government House, or on any other occasion as an alternative to full evening dress, has been sanctioned:—

White drill shell jacket, white trousers and white boots, with soft shirt, black tie and olive green cummerbund.

CHAPTER XXIII.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

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

The *Nigeria Gazette*, issued every Thursday under the supervision of the Chief Secretary to the Government ; 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 ; price £1, 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 Government Printer, Lagos.

The Customs Report, issued annually, containing a report on and statistics of the trade of Nigeria ; price 15s., payable to Comptroller of Customs, Lagos.

The Tariff of the Nigerian Railway, price 10s., payable to the Chief Accountant, Nigerian Railway, Ebute Metta.

Tide Tables for the Ports of Lagos and Bonny, issued annually ; price 1s. each, 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. Combe, Esq., B.A. (then) Attorney-General. Price 20s. payable to the Government Printer, Lagos.

Annual Supplements to the above.

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

The Harbour Laws in one volume, price 7s. 6d., payable to the Chief Accountant, Nigerian Marine, Lagos.

The Bulletins of the Geological Survey, price 10s.

The Gazetteers of certain of the Northern Provinces, to be obtained from the Secretary, Kaduna.

The Annual General Reports on Nigeria are sold by His Majesty's Stationery Office, London.

The Colonial Office List (Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., price 35s.) 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, 21s. 8d., post free. (13s. in Lagos).

The Lagos Weekly Record, edited by T. H. Jackson, and published in Lagos every Saturday ; annual subscription, 18s., post free. (12s. in Lagos).

The Times of Nigeria, edited by A. J. Animashaun, and published in Lagos every Monday ; annual subscription, 28s. 2d. post free. (26s. in Lagos).

In Leisure Hours, published by the local authorities of the Church Missionary Society in Lagos every month ; annual subscription, 2s. ; post free 2s. 6d.

The African Hope, edited by the Revd. G. A. Oke, and published in Lagos every month ; annual subscription, 2s. ; post free 2s. 6d.

The African Messenger, edited by E. S. Ikoli, and published in Lagos every Thursday ; annual subscription 26s. post free (22s. 6d. in Lagos).

The Nigerian Law Journal, edited by A. Folarin, Barrister-at-Law, and published in Lagos on the 15th of every month ; annual subscription 9s. 6d. post free.

Eko Akete, edited by A. Deniga, and published in Lagos every Saturday ; annual subscription 14s. post free (12s. in Lagos).

Advertisements are accepted in the Trade Supplement to the *Nigeria Gazette*, and in all the newspapers mentioned above.

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.

Departmental Information.—The Chief Secretary to the Government, Lagos, is the officer through whom the Government should be addressed on general subjects or on matters relating to any Departments other than the Political, Police, Prisons, Education, Lands, Mines or Veterinary 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 these Departments.

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.

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

Petitions.—A petition from a Government official must be forwarded through the Head of the petitioner's Department. Petitions to the Secretary of State must be submitted in triplicate.

The Governor will not entertain a petition on any matter unless it shall appear that the petitioner has first applied to the Lieutenant Governor or the Head of the Department immediately concerned. The answer or order of such Lieutenant Governor or Head of Department, if any shall have been given, must be annexed to the petition addressed to His Excellency.

* A list of licensed Surveyors is given in the Supplement.

Passports.—All persons leaving Nigeria should be in possession of valid passports. It is no longer necessary for British Subjects who are in possession of British passports to have their passports *visé* when travelling direct to the United Kingdom.

Passports due for renewal should be forwarded to the Passport Officer, Chief Secretary's Office, Lagos, as near the actual date of expiry as is practicable. Applications in the proper form for the issue of new passports or for renewals, together with the requisite fee, should reach the Passport Officer not later than ten days before the date on which applicant proposes to sail.

The fee for the issue of a new passport is 7s. 6d. (Government Officials and members of His Majesty's Forces exempted) and the fee for the renewal of a passport is 2s. in all cases.

Naturalisation in Nigeria is either Imperial or Colonial. Colonial Naturalisation is regulated by The Naturalisation of Aliens Ordinance, 1916, the effect being confined to the Colony.

The Governor may grant a certificate of Imperial naturalisation subject to the approval in each case of the Secretary of State. The applicant must have resided within the Colony for not less than one year immediately preceding the application and in some part of His Majesty's Dominions for 4 years within the last 8 years.

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

France	...	...	...	H. Raoux.
Italy	...	...	...	E. Lezzi and G. Lezzi.
Sweden	...	...	...	B. Skjold.

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

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

Hotels.—There is no Hotel accommodation except in Lagos.

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.

CHAPTER XXIV.

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 2 millions. The Revenue in 1920 was £3,721,772 and the Expenditure £2,856,347; the public debt at the end of 1920 amounted to £7,351,118. The trade in 1920 was valued at rather more than £27,500,000. 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 Anyinam (84 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 1½ millions. The Revenue in 1920 was £999,381 and the Expenditure £843,403. The public debt at the end of 1920 amounted to £1,606,638. The trade in 1920 was valued at about £6,500,000. 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 146,000. The Revenue in 1920 was £268,789 and the Expenditure £171,160. There is no public debt. The value of the total trade in 1920 was £5,000,000, the chief export being ground nuts. The chief town is Bathurst.

The former German possessions in West Africa were Togoland and the Cameroons (Kamerun).

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. Togoland was conquered early in the war and the greater part of it is now occupied by the French, the remainder being attached to the Gold Coast.

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 Eseka. The chief exports are palm oil and cocoa.

An account of the conquest of the Cameroons is given in Chapter 20. The country was divided between the French and British, the British sphere being administered by the Nigerian Government. The total area of this sphere is about 31,150 square miles and the population is estimated at 555,000.

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 Viscount Milner, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
- 1921 The Right Hon. Winston Churchill, P.C.
- 1922 The Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

The present Permanent Under-Secretary is Sir J. E. Masterman-Smith, K.C.B.

Sir H. J. Read, K.C.M.G., C.B., and Sir G. E. A. Grindle, K.C.M.G., C.B., are the Assistant Under-Secretaries of State at present in charge of the Crown Colonies Division of the Colonial Office, the Assistant Secretary in charge of the Nigeria Department being A. J. Harding, Esq., O.B.E. A Staff Officer is attached to the Colonial Office for work in connection with the affairs of the West African Frontier Force. 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 Sir Henry Lambert, K.C.M.G., C.B., Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. H. Carmichael, C.M.G., C.B.E., H. C. Thornton, Esq., C.M.G., C.V.O., and P. H. Ezechiel, Esq.

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, 23, Endsleigh Gardens, N.W., 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 London School of Tropical Medicine*, exists for the collection and general distribution of information with regard to Tropical diseases.

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

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 11s. 6d. or the subscription can be compounded for by a payment of £15 15s. The monthly journal *United Empire* is forwarded to all Fellows free of charge. The Honorary Corresponding Secretaries in Nigeria are:— A. R. Canning, Esq., Naraguta; L. W. La Chard, Esq., and R. G. S. Miller, Esq.

APPENDIX I.

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, 1866 (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	Lieutenant-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. Moseley, Esq. (Adm.)	1901	L. Probyn, Esq. (Admin.)
1903	Sir W. MacGregor, M.D., K.C.M.G., C.B.	1902	Sir R. D. R. Moor, K.C.M.G.
1904	C. H. H. Moseley, 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.	(Acting Governor).
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 7th August, 1919).
	Do.	... D. C. Cameron, Esq., C.M.G. (4th April to 14th December, 1921).

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. (Acting).
1911	Sir H. Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G.
1912	H. S. Goldsmith, Esq., C.M.G. (Acting).
1912	C. L. Temple, Esq., C.M.G.
1912.	Sir F. J. D. Lugard, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

PROTECTORATE OF NIGERIA.	
COLONY OF NIGERIA.	Northern Provinces.
<p>ADMINISTRATOR.</p> <p>F. S. James, Esq., C.M.G., 1st January, 1914.</p> <p>ACTING ADMINISTRATORS.</p> <p>Major H. C. Moorhouse, C.M.G., D.S.O., 8th January to 3rd June, 1914.</p> <p>H. Bedwell, Esq., C.M.G., 13th October, 1914 to 23rd March, 1915.</p> <p>H. Bedwell, Esq., C.M.G., 29th March to 29th July, 1915.</p> <p>G. G. Bell, Esq., 30th July to 11th August, 1915.</p>	<p>LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.</p> <p>C. L. Temple, Esq., C.M.G., 1st January, 1914 to 23rd June, 1917.</p> <p>H. S. Goldsmith, Esq., C.M.G., 8th August, 1917.</p> <p>W. F. Gowers, Esq., C.M.G., 12th June, 1921.</p>
Southern Provinces.	Northern Provinces.
<p>LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.</p> <p>A. G. Boyle, C.M.G., 1st January, 1914.</p> <p>ACTING LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.</p> <p>F. S. James, C.M.G., 13th October, 1914 to 23rd March, 1915.</p>	<p>ACTING LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.</p> <p>H. S. Goldsmith, Esq., C.M.G., 21st February to 10th September, 1915.</p> <p>H. S. Goldsmith, Esq., C.M.G., 8th May to 2nd September, 1916.</p> <p>H. S. Goldsmith, Esq., C.M.G., 8th October, 1916 to 7th August, 1917.</p> <p>W. F. Gowers, Esq., C.M.G., 6th January to 1st June, 1919.</p> <p>F. B. Gall, Esq., 2nd June to 7th August, 1919.</p> <p>W. F. Gowers, Esq., C.M.G., 23rd August to 14th October, 1920.</p> <p>E. J. Arnett, Esq., 15th Oct., to 27th April, 1921.</p> <p>H. R. Palmer, Esq., 28th April to 29th December, 1921.</p>
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE SOUTHERN PROVINCES AND ADMINISTRATOR OF THE COLONY.	
<p>A. G. Boyle, Esq., C.M.G. (1916).</p> <p>Lieut.-Col. H. C. Moorhouse, C.M.G., D.S.O., 1st January, 1921.</p> <p>ACTING LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR AND ADMINISTRATOR.</p> <p>Major H. C. Moorhouse, C.M.G., D.S.O., 26th March to 7th May, 1916.</p> <p>C. L. Temple, Esq., C.M.G., 8th May to 2nd September, 1916.</p> <p>Major H. C. Moorhouse, C.M.G., D.S.O., 3rd Sept. 1917, to 21st Feb. 1918.</p> <p>Major H. C. Moorhouse, C.M.G., D.S.O., 5th Nov. 1918, to 23rd May, 1919.</p> <p>D. C. Cameron, Esq., C.M.G., 24th May to 11th June, 1919.</p> <p>Dr. J. C. Maxwell, C.M.G., 12th June, to 7th August, 1919.</p> <p>Major H. C. Moorhouse, C.M.G., D.S.O., 2nd November, 1919 to 17th Oct., 1920.</p> <p>W. F. Gowers, Esq., C.M.G., 18th October, 1920 to 23rd March, 1921.</p> <p>R. A. Roberts, Esq., 1st April, to 20th October, 1922.</p>	

APPENDIX II.

STATISTICS OF NIGERIAN TRADE FROM 1900 TO 1920.

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.

A. SUMMARY OF THE TRADE OF NIGERIA.

Year.	IMPORTS.				EXPORTS.				Total. (a)	Total Trade.	Amount of Customs Duties collected.
	Merchandise.		Specie.	Total. (a)	Merchandise.		Specie.	Total. (a)			
	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	1,980,192	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	2,201,916	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	176,333	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	5,304,186	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	332,223	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	9,350,257	152,713	52,888	9,564,858	17,883,256		1,387,332||
1919	9,864,000	934,677	1,217,161	12,015,832	14,501,252	174,537	50,456	14,726,245	26,742,077		1,883,274\$
1920	18,878,388	1,884,994	4,453,126	25,216,508	16,717,681	238,589	30,750	16,987,019	42,203,527		3,116,716†
1921	8,051,085	2,181,032	528,695	10,765,812	8,028,412	230,088	1,442,917	9,701,407	20,467,229		1,665,326**

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.

† Import Duties, £2,278,863; Export Duties, £837,853.

†† British specie only.

‡ Import Duties, £1,083,625; Export Duties, £57,624.

§ Import Duties, £861,492; Export Duties, £339,639.

|| Import Duties, £896,415; Export Duties, £490,917.

\$ Import Duties, £1,221,150; Export Duties, £662,424.

(a) For totals, excluding specie, see page 200.

** Import Duties, £1,059,317; Export Duties, £606,009.

B. QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PRINCIPAL IMPORTS.

Year.	Apparel.		Bread & Biscuits.		Cigars & Cigarettes.		Coal.		Coopers' Stores.		Cutlery, Implements and Instruments.		Fish.		Furniture.	
	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.
1900	£ 36,116		£ 8,697	No record	£ 3,856	Numbers.	£ 22,120	Tons.	£ 81,846	£ 82,501	£ 2,105	cwt.	£ 8,977			
1901	43,855		7,812	kept.	4,956		17,488		85,106	90,864	2,182		14,655			
1902	32,728		9,023	4,361,229	5,429		21,170		114,647	94,535	1,645		11,896			
1903	38,007		9,667	5,686,113	6,155		18,055		101,031	88,409	2,884		8,844			
1904	53,644		10,608	7,007,245	7,068		21,725		99,643	102,280	4,449		8,245			
1905	53,200		12,385	8,593,876	8,208		25,858		89,876	111,416	1,973		12,673			
1906	61,810	24,923	13,435	11,762,373	10,000		27,608		91,356	127,429	2,258		12,732			
1907	95,390	35,079	19,903	15,114,777	11,879		32,988		122,466	207,706	7,954		17,383			
1908	76,331	25,543	16,886	21,674,519	14,408		47,392		134,449	192,029	7,706		18,350			
1909	57,931	32,091	27,124	41,727,125	21,658		60,572		167,094	159,638	18,366		20,085			
1910	66,516	54,550	47,182	68,974,571	30,783		72,260		195,011	157,752	4,952		18,786			
1911	70,520	61,876	50,460	73,059,265	32,057		83,531		152,496	150,032	68,131		27,610			
1912	86,726	79,528	68,346	117,044,350	52,078		87,284		190,620	162,700	77,419		27,112			
1913	88,228	62,067	52,472	130,136,414	44,916		84,653		173,256	154,857	134,998		25,865			
1914	88,028	57,716	48,534	87,069,630	41,680		95,884		138,422	152,305	109,625		27,473			
1915	61,787	20,268	31,849	72,430,991	39,979		62,758		183,923	83,267	81,456		20,044			
1916	69,532	12,816	30,025	75,338,201	50,471		44,631		346,986	100,455	13,339		24,070			
1917	88,678	7,436	8,647	100,648,400	70,218		25,744		594,702	121,379	2,211		50,277			
1918	151,202	659	2,933	111,208,400	98,510		8,765		1,024,622	169,313	3,683		31,091			
1919	177,729	17,221	77,438	145,071,000	157,793		4,366		917,896	295,670	7,727		51,040			
1920	467,828	40,800	179,844	262,579,800	314,898		11,509		890,232	734,696	59,486		109,894			
1921	157,783	11,963	49,556	66,051,900	81,512		17,623		198,744	390,608	44,543		49,162			

B. QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PRINCIPAL IMPORTS—continued.

Year.	Grain and Flour.		Iron, Steel and Manufactures thereof.		Kerosene.		Kola Nuts.		Machinery.		Motor Cars, Cycles, Carts, and Carriages.		Salt.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	£	Tons.	£	Imp. Gals.	£	Cental.	£	£	£	£	£	Cwt.	£
1900		30,173			535,292	18,967	13,916	26,627			1,487		465,900	40,266
1901		34,069			505,385	15,857	17,956	33,973			2,083		494,115	35,431
1902		32,274			577,813	15,772	20,005	34,822			2,740		542,982	39,162
1903		37,441			823,011	20,610	22,439	41,316			1,813		551,051	40,812
1904		46,189			865,067	23,190	23,913	44,086			3,126		643,516	48,035
1905		57,539			947,750	28,747	33,034	54,279			4,984		559,190	41,644
1906		59,584			1,067,007	38,931	37,298	59,073			8,747		547,370	39,056
1907		72,577			1,442,850	51,451	47,704	75,378			12,301		613,598	47,443
1908		80,655			1,607,412	58,878	45,250	66,838			28,166		531,561	38,071
1909		83,302			1,663,684	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	62,591	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	51,519
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	133,445	197,958	68,734		60,651		695,262	311,752
1919	62,487	130,693	9,972	405,791	2,069,353	159,917	162,701	236,848	166,680		134,506		1,095,507	510,839
1920	93,547	286,015	16,653	840,597	3,064,170	345,788	170,499	793,636	446,775		584,843		1,062,504	536,278
1921	67,950	120,043	31,740	1,302,431	1,464,732	143,721	143,830	718,959	644,663		198,523		770,491	350,773

No proper account was kept prior to 1910.

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

B. QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PRINCIPAL IMPORTS—continued.

Year.	Soap.		Spirits.		Tobacco.		Wood and Timber.		Yarns and (Cotton price goods).	Yarns and Fabrics (Woolen).	Yarns and Fabrics (Silk).	Yarns and Fabrics (Bags and Sacks).	Yarns and Fabrics (Other Materials).
	Qty.	Value. £	Quantity. Galls at 100°. *	Value. £	Quantity. Lb.	Value. £	Quantity. Sup. feet.	Value. £	Value. £	Value. £	Value. £	Value. £	Value. £
1900		13,459		178,928	3,938,959	102,263		605,279	14,364	33,810	33,810	17,661	34,107
1901		13,390	1,453,000	192,154	3,563,669	81,936		592,177	17,512	21,511	21,511	18,651	22,393
1902		17,293	1,704,000	232,081	4,366,387	100,856		680,332	15,489	22,396	22,396	20,539	26,796
1903		17,142	1,568,000	228,981	4,218,281	97,030		677,495	16,873	19,255	19,255	19,474	26,974
1904		19,781	1,829,000	266,362	4,925,583	106,690		724,273	17,345	26,266	30,186	30,186	23,701
1905		17,408	1,582,000	265,498	4,297,713	91,893		792,316	17,817	31,792	29,164	22,749	22,749
1906		23,347	1,538,000	300,962	4,987,119	109,126		760,815	17,961	60,317	35,263	15,534	15,534
1907		31,487	1,865,000	377,191	5,582,570	144,059		1,078,224	27,260	48,636	53,494	19,570	19,570
1908		29,861	1,578,000	345,753	4,755,302	146,553		983,410	26,051	42,532	38,643	26,176	26,176
1909		36,617	1,365,000	296,994	5,903,077	185,000		1,075,368	29,012	32,954	44,776	39,121	39,121
1910	77,768	48,611	1,974,000	463,317	6,033,872	187,132	5,754,138	1,322,707	35,775	97,373	46,542	49,141	49,141
1911	80,934	52,096	1,840,000	435,975	4,977,832	153,926	3,246,924	1,284,237	40,660	147,234	51,913	43,042	43,042
1912	98,390	67,476	1,791,000	443,567	6,638,884	203,615	3,915,004	1,594,500	36,758	117,260	83,883	55,373	55,373
1913	94,835	66,862	1,808,000	456,400	6,227,381	186,046	5,977,855	1,675,511	29,109	82,009	94,208	48,174	48,174
1914	95,215	72,898	1,427,000	353,637	4,932,729	151,872	7,048,775	1,392,654	24,793	64,803	69,170	236,941	236,941
1915	92,992	88,734	768,000	276,614	5,829,451	196,084	5,017,850	1,507,428	17,816	48,982	78,345	146,932	146,932
1916	66,216	77,337	394,000	219,194	5,238,996	195,450	1,413,215	1,505,035	17,336	60,135	167,926	226,643	226,643
1917	72,857	104,246	94,000	92,905	4,602,333	197,608	1,069,852	2,098,182	19,016	48,661	237,170	302,514	302,514
1918	57,339	129,337	106,000	163,616	3,581,397	198,858	877,588	2,804,379	21,499	38,079	250,023	346,197	346,197
1919	60,315	151,115	75,000	139,007	6,316,697	473,738	1,320,706	3,262,933	40,321	92,010	580,338	405,664	405,664
1920	71,902	213,048	127,000	341,489	9,467,874	885,543	5,458,650	6,101,580	113,087	184,549	433,654	853,635	853,635
1921	42,598	101,780	89,000	209,907	2,778,435	333,123	4,823,141	2,474,079	40,450	68,308	96,850	329,019	329,019

* 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	164,654		
1912	441	2,671	472	2,972	35,150	65,757	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	11,792	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
1919	2,853	53,541	2,853	53,541	265,778	505,687	...	...	343,100	1,067,675
1920	1,150	15,789	1,150	15,789	240,299	856,969	...	...	343,100	1,237,538
1921	993	14,858	1,196	16,918	213,474	261,358	102,655	117,462	358,888	435,860		

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	2,215	2,527	6,624	2,586	7,111
1904	70,198	11,783	3,100	485	93,369	16,115	9,961	14,271	10,254	14,831
1905	133,360	22,921	50,860	8,701	187,680	32,504	12,280	15,835	12,300	15,867
1906	155,840	21,948	100,540	14,764	261,480	73,385	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	66,555	243,949	66,555	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
1919	163	69	...	...	352	199	60,221	484,745	60,221	484,745
1920	10,742	8,592	...	...	14,327	11,267	65,147	716,733	65,147	716,733
1921	...	...	...	...	1,736	1,114	114,426	369,290	114,426	369,290

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	12,486
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	14,593
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	10,039	2,354	17,660	2,518	18,930
1913	...	14,431	5,867	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	6,208	52,764	8,910	72,178
1916	864	2,526	864	2,526	32,172	293,089	59,368	473,653
1917	1,861	38,800	1,861	38,800	41,202	585,515	50,334	710,208
1918	405	15,412	405	15,412	57,542	920,911	57,554	920,137
1919	...	...	1	5	33,811	597,719	39,334	698,702
1920	403	55,591	403	55,591	40,108	1,009,444	45,409	1,119,688
1921	8,579	43,245	8,579	43,245	15,330	402,879	50,979	1,111,822

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	...	£ 58	...	£ 339
1901	...	117	...	119	...	339
1902	...	924	...	932	...	252
1903	...	263	...	264	...	367
1904	...	595	...	692	...	...
1905	...	66	...	100	...	1
1906	20,284	864	20,516	894	...	1,536
1907	199,745	9,213	201,523	9,575	16,587	1,536
1908	171,950	6,741	173,133	6,831	6,395	2,568
1909	95,622	4,749	108,432	7,242	2,113	3,362
1910	119,829	5,888	120,967	6,000	715	2,367
1911	197,863	10,804	198,567	10,541	33,943	53
1912	494,895	17,491	496,950	17,671	65,263	8,899
1913	652,288	30,633	654,528	30,800	229,316	133,394
1914	1,418,808	98,282	1,418,858	98,286	285,525	316,188
1915	797,837	66,876	879,947	73,370	1,147,227	473,445
1916	693,814	70,319	2,509,132	244,120	723,204	1,344,599
1917	330,024	50,221	1,827,840	294,152	673,516	770,671
1918	98,619	6,502	388,056	31,361	1,407,937	294,797
1919	1,005,787	130,635	1,122,893	145,246	2,455,491	1,100,127
1920	438,727	101,189	462,995	107,907	2,048,189	2,292,084
1921	99,716	11,010	117,711	16,886	1,790,146	3,662,541
					755,235	261,658
						1,116,894
						666,817
						262,844

O. QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTS—continued.

Year.	MAHOGANY 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	...	11,281	...	46,094	18,474	172,913	88,230	896,284	108,822	1,090,055
1906	44,913	11,893	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	17,739	60,601	4,504	16,452	22,303	77,053	21,590	230,744	106,186	1,092,860	136,658	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	78,395	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	61,808	3,257	24,480	11,815	86,386	68,546	969,977	93,542	1,564,642	162,452	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
1919	8,516	116,820	...	...	8,516	116,820	209,177	4,753,695	...	...	216,913	4,947,995
1920	9,776	139,726	...	...	9,776	139,726	193,827	5,408,078	...	...	207,010	5,717,980
1921	8,027	111,120	352	5,280	8,546	118,905	151,706	2,797,453	142	3,192	153,354	2,831,688

C. QUANTITY AND VALUE OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTS—continued.

Year.	PALM OIL.						RUBBER.												
	United Kingdom.			Germany.			Total to all Countries.			United Kingdom.			Germany.			Total to all Countries.			
	Tons.	Value.		Tons.	Value.		Tons.	Value.	£	Lb.	Value.	£	Lb.	Value.	£	Lb.	Value.	£	
		£			£			£											
1900	33,974	500,556	6,604	109,835	45,508	681,296	2,700,307	172,846	147,340	12,682	2,847,647	185,528	2,847,647	12,682	2,847,647	185,528	2,847,647	12,682	2,847,647
1901	47,250	674,191	5,920	95,256	56,766	813,479	1,905,625	120,087	28,535	1,574	1,934,436	121,674	1,934,436	1,574	1,934,436	121,674	1,934,436	1,574	1,934,436
1902	52,116	759,329	10,489	179,170	64,167	957,637	972,850	54,256	44,424	1,961	1,017,274	56,217	1,017,274	1,961	1,017,274	56,217	1,017,274	1,961	1,017,274
1903	45,988	711,630	5,723	102,588	54,257	847,955	1,262,659	75,076	46,455	2,322	1,309,114	77,398	1,309,114	2,322	1,309,114	77,398	1,309,114	2,322	1,309,114
1904	46,796	743,641	7,204	129,022	57,947	929,170	2,615,073	178,509	55,363	3,253	2,674,384	181,952	2,674,384	3,253	2,674,384	181,952	2,674,384	3,253	2,674,384
1905	43,373	733,889	5,233	90,788	50,562	857,849	2,987,416	243,589	115,870	4,958	3,113,871	247,635	3,113,871	4,958	3,113,871	247,635	3,113,871	4,958	3,113,871
1906	48,197	836,412	7,213	132,484	57,260	1,001,647	3,062,143	274,388	370,936	32,588	3,434,279	307,076	3,434,279	32,588	3,434,279	307,076	3,434,279	32,588	3,434,279
1907	53,652	1,068,220	7,844	170,906	65,473	1,313,960	2,653,224	228,679	190,598	16,309	2,843,823	244,988	2,843,823	16,309	2,843,823	244,988	2,843,823	16,309	2,843,823
1908	54,946	974,406	12,686	129,956	70,460	1,154,933	1,149,630	93,444	72,573	5,085	1,222,203	98,529	1,222,203	5,085	1,222,203	98,529	1,222,203	5,085	1,222,203
1909	67,913	1,191,051	12,362	222,737	82,130	1,447,163	1,313,834	102,836	74,175	6,239	1,388,009	109,075	1,388,009	6,239	1,388,009	109,075	1,388,009	6,239	1,388,009
1910	64,756	1,450,632	11,135	273,202	76,851	1,742,231	2,412,798	284,177	221,225	27,514	2,634,023	311,691	2,634,023	27,514	2,634,023	311,691	2,634,023	27,514	2,634,023
1911	68,777	1,455,857	10,149	231,548	79,387	1,696,875	1,813,016	151,640	351,269	27,713	2,164,285	179,353	2,164,285	27,713	2,164,285	179,353	2,164,285	27,713	2,164,285
1912	66,635	1,428,866	8,983	193,811	76,994	1,654,384	1,494,047	118,123	85,153	689	1,579,200	125,021	1,579,200	689	1,579,200	125,021	1,579,200	689	1,579,200
1913	69,832	1,552,744	9,921	231,492	83,090	1,854,384	1,444,102	82,598	99,914	7,397	1,444,016	89,995	1,444,016	7,397	1,444,016	89,995	1,444,016	7,397	1,444,016
1914	61,152	1,320,371	9,919	222,118	72,531	1,571,692	337,676	36,398	35,226	2,456	372,902	38,854	372,902	2,456	372,902	38,854	372,902	2,456	372,902
1915	59,279	1,196,048	...	...	72,994	1,462,160	556,460	38,112	...	...	556,460	38,112	556,460	...	556,460	38,112	556,460	...	556,460
1916	55,184	1,126,121	...	...	67,422	1,402,799	886,362	34,192	...	...	886,362	34,192	886,362	...	886,362	34,192	886,362	...	886,362
1917	67,549	1,663,684	...	...	74,619	1,882,997	767,324	28,599	...	...	878,281	32,350	878,281	...	878,281	32,350	878,281	...	878,281
1918	75,700	2,352,642	...	...	86,425	2,704,446	219,156	14,518	...	...	352,504	19,667	352,504	...	352,504	19,667	352,504	...	352,504
1919	85,576	3,644,782	...	...	100,967	4,245,893	226,339	17,184	...	...	892,081	43,903	892,081	...	892,081	43,903	892,081	...	892,081
1920	79,283	4,395,156	...	...	84,856	4,677,444	999,781	52,858	...	...	1,101,873	57,044	1,101,873	...	1,101,873	57,044	1,101,873	...	1,101,873
1921	47,592	1,482,409	619	16,704	52,771	1,655,914	189,993	10,220	...	...	190,825	10,284	190,825	...	190,825	10,284	190,825	...	190,825

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	£	...	£	...	£
1901	...	...	...	...	40	3,523	...	3,253	...	...
1902	...	...	...	...	26	1,183	...	25,286	...	...
1903	2,892	22,619	...	...	2,929	7,427	...	25,675	...	...
1904	1,568	15,211	721	1,406	2,366	1,783	...	22,184	...	...
1905	1,404	15,864	157	678	1,783	1,727	...	18,917	...	...
1906	1,435	14,167	67	3,491	3,223	31,610	...	41,248	...	...
1907	2,619	23,517	388	3	4,287	83,256	...	50,314	...	...
1908	530	5,844	1	720	10,036	80,314	...	40,496	...	...
1909	5,829	47,519	784	1,336	4,803	51,407	...	181,757	212	25,265
1910	2,948	30,201	135	1,102	3,877	74,470	...	336,304	545	80,799
1911	2,662	23,560	174	1,505	7,935	52,843	...	568,428	326	42,141
1912	4,303	25,759	193	24,417	9,540	723,480	...	77,001	739	77,310
1913	3,489	73,164	2,988	22,642	6,448	69,822	...	181,759	1,529	181,759
1914	3,456	26,885	2,856	...	10,085	32,529	...	336,330	2,803	336,330
1915	6,454	47,365	...	...	3,512	40,189	...	568,428	4,142	568,428
1916	1,944	19,269	...	...	3,950	40,189	...	706,982	6,174	706,982
1917	3,800	34,956	...	...	126	4,884	...	723,480	6,545	723,480
1918	16	531	...	...	1,729	37,222	...	859,603	7,054	859,603
1919	1,612	32,387	...	...	9,906	122,531	...	1,485,887	9,966	1,485,887
1920	6,451	82,329	...	...	5,770	63,952	...	1,770,003	8,294	1,770,003
1921	1,493	18,647	...	...	...	...	...	1,324,074	7,685	1,324,074
								1,785,724	7,913	1,785,724
								914,790	7,181	914,790

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.		Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	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	...	
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	...	...	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	1,860,300	524	8,254
1910	3,043,905	541,332	2,581,149	2,268	771	94,475	9,229	...	...	649,069	2,506,648	1,299	10,954
1911	3,172,289	503,982	2,576,610	3,064	1,637	86,112	11,881	3,049	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	3,607,550	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	47,343	22,029	86,142	...	...	...	...
1919	7,956,024	908,433	12,337,158	21,256	12,886	269,232	78,589	36,899	27,710	...	...	...	...
1920	15,167,842	1,857,757	15,478,787	56,247	27,271	770,473	100,382	21,499	15,262	39,296	24,691	...	...
1921	6,026,033	2,177,168	6,695,141	66,438	70,204	671,019	139,987	36,767	36,180	129,072	607,571	...	...

* Specie is not included in the above figures
* Shipments prior to war.

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	32,992	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	3,839,340	3,863,332
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	...	40,273	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	13,989	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	6,276,936	6,420,461
1915	13,736	216,093	3,642	42,953	292,315	27,455	335,929	...	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	8,612,486
1918	16,271	9	13,157	94,332	72,099	...	856,278	571,200	6,203	54,436	7,423,158	9,511,971
1919	28,792	354,819	8,940	78,213	20,493	...	1,527,545	1,671,438	21,057	117,102	10,798,671	14,675,789
1920	63,809	258,850	53,535	106,125	299,685	141,556	2,389,699	605,447	133,540	197,899	20,149,057	16,896,898
1921	87,262	194,577	36,736	67,158	104,031	53,902	811,237	114,594	91,351	279,186	10,237,117	8,258,500

Specie is not included in the above figures.

APPENDIX III.

1. Names and addresses of Principal European Firms.
 2. European dealers in certain classes of exports.
 3. African dealers in certain classes of exports.
 4. Syrian Merchants.
-

The information given in this Appendix regarding European Firms has been obtained from the Firms themselves. It is requested that any alterations should be notified to the Compiler (P.O. Box 388, Lagos), in order that the necessary corrections may be made in the next edition of the Handbook. New Firms are invited to send particulars for publication.

Most of the Firms named herein are dealers in all classes of imported goods.

BRITISH ADDRESSES AND LOCAL BRANCHES OF
PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN FIRMS.

Name of Firm.	British Addresses.	Local Branches.
AFRICAN & EASTERN TRADE CORPORATION, LTD.	Royal Liver Building, Liverpool; Bridg- water House, 60, Whitworth Street, Manchester, and West African House Kingsway, London W.C.2.	Aba, Abeokuta, Adun Agbesi, Alagada, Awa, Bakana, Bonny, Brass, Buguma, Calabar, Degema, Eket, Ibadan, Ikirun, Ikom, Imo, Itori, Itu, Kano, Lagos, Lafen- wa, Opobo, Oshogbo, Oron, Owowo, Ozu- akoli, Port Harcourt, Sapele, Siluko, Umu- ahia, Warri, Wasimi, Zaria.
AFRICAN OIL NUTS CO., LTD.	Central House, Kings- way, London.	Kano, Lagos, Opobo, Aba, Badagri, Enugu, Port Harcourt.
AFRICAN TRADERS CO., LTD.	Greenwich House, 10- 13 Newgate Street, London, E.C.1.	Aba, Abonnema, Azumini, Bonny, Calabar, Egwangi, 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 TRA- DING CORPORATION, LTD.	7, Gracechurch Street London.	Abeokuta, Ibadan, Kano, Lagos.
BENTLEY & HOLDEN, LTD.	22 Lloyd Street, Man- chester.	Lagos.
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO Co.	Westminster House, 7 Millbank, London, S.W.	Calabar, Forcados, Lagos, Lokoja, Port Harcourt.

BRITISH ADDRESSES AND LOCAL BRANCHES OF
PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN FIRMS—*continued.*

Name of Firm.	British Addresses.	Local Branches.
BRITISH COTTON GROWING ASSOCIATION.	333 Royal Exchange, Manchester.	Abuja, Adio, Badeggi, Bode-Sadu, Ede, Eruwa Road, Ibadan, Ibi, Ikirun, Ileigbo, Ilorin, Ilugun, Iwo, Kateregi, Jebba, Lafenwa, Lalupon, Lokoja, Odo Oba, Offa, Ogunshileh, Olodo, Oshogbo, Oyo, Wuya, Zaria, Zungeru,
CALABAR STORES.	Anglo-African Supply Co., Ltd., 65 George Street, Manchester.	Calabar, Itu.
CARTER, ARTHUR.	—	Ebute Metta
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, Bonny, Ebute Metta, Ibadan, Ijebu-Ode, Ilesha, Kano, Kaduna, Lagos, Oshogbo, Port Harcourt, Shagamu, Zaria.
CIE BORDELAISE DES COMPTOIRS AFRICAINS.	2 Litherlane Alley, South Castle Street, Liverpool.	Aba, Lagos, Kano, Port Harcourt.
CIE FRANCAISE DE L'AFRIQUE OCCIDENTALE.	Royal Liver Building, Liverpool and 75, Whitworth Street, Manchester.	Aba, Abeokuta, Ibadan, Imo, Kano, Lagos, Oshogbo, Ozuakoli, Port Harcourt, Umuohia, Zaria.
CONSORZIO ITALIANO PER IL COMMERCIO ESTERO.	Piazza Cinque Lampadi 14, Genoa.	Agege, Kano, Lagos, Warri.
CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, LTD.	1, Balloon Street, Manchester.	Lagos.

BRITISH ADDRESSES AND LOCAL BRANCHES OF
PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN FIRMS—*continued.*

Name of Firm.	British Addresses.	Local Branches.
THE COMPANY OF AFRICAN MERCHANTS, LTD.	Royal Liver Building, Liverpool.	Abonnema, Aba, Brass, Opobo, Uzuakoli, Port Harcourt, Imo River, Umuahia.
CRIGHTON, CHARLES, LTD.	77, King Street, Man- chester.	Lagos.
CROMBIE, STEEDMAN & CO., LTD.	West Africa House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.	Abeokuta, Ibadan, Itori, Lagos, Owowo, Osho- gbo.
CROSS RIVER CO. (NIGERIA) LTD.	Liverpool	Ikotoffiong, Oku.
DIEDEN WEST AFRICAN CO. (OF SWEDEN), LTD.	—	Lagos.
ELMORE, F. & CO.	—	Abeokuta, Badagri, Lagos, Zaria.
FAIRLEY, J. D., LTD.	4, South Parade, Dean's Gate, Manchester.	Lagos, Lokoja.
GOAT & SHEEPSKIN IMPORT CO., LTD.	27, Thomas Street, London.	Kano.
GOTTSCHALCK, G., & Co.	86, Major Street, Manchester, and 34, Newhall Hill, Bir- mingham.	Ibadan, Kano, Lafenwa, Lagos, Zaria.
GRACE BROTHERS & Co., LTD.	144, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C. and Cotton Exchange Buildings, Liverpool.	Abeokuta, Ibadan, Kano, Lagos, Jes, Zaria.
HASSAN, R., & Co.	Bridgewater House, Whitworth Street, Manchester.	Kano, Lokoja, Onitsha, Zaria.
HANDERSONS (MAN- CHESTER), LTD.	14, Austin Friars, London, E.C. 2.	Ibadan, Kano, Lagos, Zaria.

BRITISH ADDRESSES AND LOCAL BRANCHES OF
PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN FIRMS—*continued.*

Name of Firm.	British Addresses.	Local Branches.
JOHN HOLT & Co. (LIVERPOOL), LTD.	Royal Liver Building, Liverpool.	Aba, Abeokuta, Abinsi, Adio, Agberi Agbesi, Agenebode, Alagada, Ajokuta, Amagaddi, Asaba, Assay, Ashaka, Atani, Badeggi, Ben- sara, Baro, Brass, Calabar, Donga, Ebocha, Ebu, Ediba, Ejinrin, Enyama, Epe, Frukama, Funtua. Gerinya, Giddi, Ibadan, Ibaro, Ibi, Idah, Ijeko, Ijebu Ode, Iperu, Ikirun, Ikom, Ileigbo, Ilesha, Illushi, Ilorin, Isalegu, 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.
HOPE-WADDEL TRAIN- ING INSTITUTION.	121, George Street, Edinburgh.	Calabar.
JURGENS COLONIAL PRODUCTS, LTD.	18, Ropemaker Street, London, E.C., 2.	Kano, Lagos.
LAGOS STORES, LTD.	Royal Liver Building, Water Street, Liverpool.	Abeokuta, Agege, Adio, Alagada, Badeggi, Ede, Eruwa Road, Ibadan, Ifa, Ileigbo, Ikirun, Ilorin, Iwo, Jebba, Jos, Kano, Lalupon, Lagos, Minna, Offa, Olomu, Oshogbo, Okuku, Oyo, Sokoto, Zaria.

BRITISH ADDRESSES AND LOCAL BRANCHES OF
PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN FIRMS—*continued.*

Name of Firm.	British Addresses.	Local Branches.
LONDON & KANO TRADING CO., LTD.	E. Bates & Sons, Cunard Building, Liverpool.	Abeokuta, Agege, Chafe, Dangora, Gini, Hadeija, Ibadan, Jos, Kano, Katsena, Kaura, Lagos, Maidugari, Port Harcourt, Potiskum, Soba, Sokoto, Zaria.
MCIVER, W. B. & Co., LTD.	401, Royal Liver Building, Liverpool.	Abeokuta, Agbado, Alagada, Badagri. Ede, Ekitipupa, Ibadan, Ifo, Ikirun, Ilesha, Itori, Kano, Koko, Lafenwa, Lagos, Lalupon, Olodo, Opobo, Oshogbo, Olomu, Owowo, Ozuakoli, Port Harcourt, Sapele, Sapoba, Umuohia, Warri, Wasimi, Zaria.
MCNEIL, SCOTT & Co., LTD.	Royal Liver Building, Liverpool.	Gbekebo, Koko Town, Sanubi, Sapele, Siluko.
MILLER BROTHERS (OF LIVERPOOL), LTD.	Royal Liver Building, Liverpool.	Aba, Abeokuta, Abon- nema, Adio, Afun- Atam, Agbado, Agege, Alagada, Badagry, Bakana, Bansara, Benin City, Calabar, Creek Town, Ede, Ibadan, Ijebu Ode, Ikirun, Imo River, Itu, Jos, Kano, Koko Town, Lagos, Minna, Okrika, Olomu, Opobo, Oron, Oshogbo, Ozizza, Ozuakoli, Port Harcourt, Sapele, Siluko, Umuahia, Warri, Wasimi, Zaria.

BRITISH ADDRESSES AND LOCAL BRANCHES OF
PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN FIRMS—*continued.*

Name of Firm.	British Addresses.	Local Branches.
NIGER COMPANY, LTD.	Central Buildings, Blackfriars, London. E.C.4 and 26, Pree- son's Row, Liver- pool.	Abinsi, Abo, Abutshi, Agenebode, Agoleri, Ajokuta, Akassa, Allabetta, Amaru, Amegeddi, Asaba, Ashaka, Assay, Asaba, Badeggi, Bakundi, Baro, Barijuko, Bauchi, Bida, Bode-Sadu, Bokani, Bukuru, Burutu, Donga, Ebba, Effeteh, Egbaji, Egbom, Egga, Egori, Ekow, Evorogbo, Faiki, Forcados, Gana-Gana, Garua, Gerinya, Giddi, Gimmi, Grigiani, Ibi, Ida, Igbuku, Illah, Ilorin, Illushi, Iselegu, Itobi, Jebba, Jos, Jemaa, Kaduna, Kano, Katcha, Katsena-Allah, Keffi, Kogin-Sar-Pawa, Lagos, Lah, Lau, Leaba, Loko, Lokoja, Maidobi, Minna, Mozum, Nafada, Naraguta, Newegi, Numan, Maiduguri, Munankor, Oguta, Ogrugru, Omerun, Onitsha, Port Har- court, Rabba, Riga- Chikun, Rutu, Owerri, Rahama, Sabagreia, Shonga, Soba, Tudan Wada, Tunga, Umaisha, Yewuni, Yola, Zaria, Zungeru.

BRITISH ADDRESSES AND LOCAL BRANCHES OF
PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN FIRMS—*continued.*

Name of Firm.	British or French Addresses.	Local Branches
NIGERIAN DRY DOCK & ENGINEERING CO.	Colonial House, Water Street, Liverpool, and St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.	Lagos.
NIGERIAN COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.	Royal Liver Building, Liverpool.	Calabar, Lagos, Opobo, Port Harcourt.
NIGERIAN MOTORS CO	—	Lagos.
NIGERIAN PRODUCTS, LTD.	21 Dale Street, Liverpool.	Aba, Port Harcourt, Opobo, Etim Ekpo, Umuohia.
NIGERIAN TIMBER AND CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.	Dacre House, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.	Oron, Calabar.
OLLIVANT, G. B. & CO., LTD.	3, Albert Street, Manchester.	Aba, Abeokuta, Badagri, Ibadan, Ilorin, Jos, Kano, Lagos, Maidugari, Oshogbo, Oyo, Ozuakoli, Port Harcourt, Umuohia, Zaria.
OUTRE-MER FRANCAIS.	12 Rue Boisy d'Anglais, Paris.	Lagos.
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, Ilesha, Ilorin, Itori, Iwo, Jos, Kano, Lagos, Lafenwa, Lalupon, Maiduguri, Newanimba, Offa, Olodo, Olomu, Opeji, Owowo, Oshogbo, Oyo, Port Harcourt, Soba, Zaria.
PICKERING & BERTHOUD, LTD.	12, Sackville Street, Manchester.	Lagos.

BRITISH ADDRESSES AND LOCAL BRANCHES OF
PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN FIRMS—*continued.*

Name of Firm.	British and Italian Addresses	Local Branches.
PINNOCK, LTD.	659, Royal Liver Building, Liverpool.	Sapele, Warri.
RADCLIFFE, JOHN, LTD.	Somerset House, 42, Whitworth Street, Manchester.	Lagos.
RUSSELL, H. B. W. & Co., LTD.	Mersey Docks and Harbour Board Building, Pierhead, 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., 65, George Street, Manchester.	Sapele.
SOCIETA' ITALO-AFRICANA.	38, Via Senato, Milan.	Lagos.
STANDARD COMPANY OF NIGERIA, LTD.	Mark Lane Station Buildings. London, E.C. 3.	Kano, Lagos.
THOMAS & EDGE, W.A. BUILDING AND ENGINEERING CO., LIMITED.	Station Chambers, Cross Street, Woolwich. London, S.E. 18.	Lagos.
THORNTON'S LAGOS CO., LTD.	5, Blackfriars Street, Manchester.	Abeokuta, Ibadan, Kano, Lagos, Zaria.
WALKDEN, JOHN & Co., LTD.	80, Princess Street, Manchester.	Abeokuta, Ibadan, Ilorin, Kano, Lagos, Lokoja, Onitsha, Zaria.

BRITISH ADDRESSES AND LOCAL BRANCHES OF
PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN FIRMS—*continued.*

Name of Firm.	British Addresses.	Local Branches.
WARRI STORES.	Anglo-African Supply Co., Ltd., 65 George Street, Manchester.	Warri.
WELSH (THOMAS) & Co.	Colonial House, Water Street, Liverpool.	Abonnema, Kreigani, Onitsha. Assay, Atani.

LLOYD'S AGENTS.

Lagos	... ..	The Agent, Elder Dempster & Co., Ltd.
Calabar	... ..	} The Agent, African and Eastern Trade Corporation, Ltd.
Bonny	... ..

EXPORTERS—EUROPEANS.*

Benniseed.

African & Eastern Trade Corporation, Ltd.
 Grace Brothers & Co., Ltd.
 Hendersons (Manchester), Ltd.
 Holt, John & Co. (Liverpool), Ltd.
 MacIver, W. B. & Co., Ltd.
 Miller Brothers (of Liverpool), Ltd.
 Niger Company, Ltd.
 Ollivant, G. B. & Co., Ltd.

Shea Nuts and Shea Butter.

The above-mentioned Firms, and
 Cie. Francaise de l'Afrique Occidentale.
 Jurgens Colonial Products, Ltd.
 London & Kano Trading Co., Ltd.
 Paterson, Zochonis & Co., Ltd.
 Societa' Italo-Africana.
 Standard Company of Nigeria, Ltd.

Groundnuts.

All the above-mentioned Firms, and
 Ambrosini, L.
 Anglo-Colonial Trading Corporation, Ltd.
 Bentley & Holden, Ltd.
 Cie. Bordelaise des Comptoirs Africains.
 Consorzio Italiano per il C. E.
 Crombie Steedman & Co., Ltd.
 Dieden West African Co., Ltd.
 Jurgens Colonial Products, Ltd.
 Lagos Stores, Ltd.
 Outre-Mer Francais
 Radcliffe, John, Ltd.
 Russell, H. B. W. & Co., Ltd.
 Walkden, John & Co., Ltd.

Cocoa.

All the above-mentioned Firms, and
 African Traders Co., Ltd.
 Calabar Stores.
 Company of African Merchants, Ltd.

Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.
 Cross River Co., Ltd.
 Pickering & Berthoud, Ltd.

Palm Kernels and Palm Oil.

All the above-mentioned Firms, and
 Sapele Stores.

Skins and Hides.

African & Eastern Trade Corporation, Ltd.
 Ambrosini, L.
 Anglo-Colonial Trading Corporation, Ltd.
 Cie. Bordelaise des Comptoirs Africains.
 Cie. Francaise de l'Afrique Occidentale.
 Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.
 Goat & Sheepskin Import Co., Ltd.
 Grace Brothers, Ltd.
 Hassan, R. & Co., Ltd.
 Hendersons (Manchester) Ltd.
 Holt, John & Co. (Liverpool), Ltd.
 Lagos Stores, Ltd.
 London & Kano Trading Co., Ltd.
 MacIver, W. B. & Co., Ltd.
 Miller Brothers (of Liverpool) Ltd.
 Niger Company, Ltd.
 Ollivant, G. B. & Co., Ltd.
 Outre-Mer Francais.
 Paterson, Zochonis & Co., Ltd.
 Russell, H. B. W. & Co., Ltd.
 Standard Company of Nigeria, Ltd.

Beeswax.

African & Eastern Trade Corporation, Ltd.
 Grace Brothers & Co., Ltd.
 Hendersons (Manchester) Ltd.

* For addresses of firms see preceding page.s.

EXPORTERS—EUROPEANS—*continued.*

Holt, John & Co. (Liverpool),
Ltd.
Jurgens Colonial Products, Ltd.
London & Kano Trading Co., Ltd.
MacIver, W. B. & Co., Ltd.
Miller Brothers (of Liverpool),
Ltd.
Niger Company, Ltd.
Ollivant, G. B. & Co., Ltd.
Paterson, Zochonis & Co., Ltd.
Standard Company of Nigeria,
Ltd.

Capsicums.

African & Eastern Trade Corpo-
ration, Ltd
Grace Brothers & Co., Ltd.
Hendersons (Manchester), Ltd.
Holt, John & Co., Ltd.
MacIver, W. B. & Co., Ltd.
Miller Brothers (of Liverpool),
Ltd.
Niger Company, Ltd.

Copaiba.

The same as the exporters of
Capsicums.

Copra.

African and Eastern Trade Cor-
poration, Ltd.
Anglo-Colonial Trading Corpo-
ration, Ltd.
Cie. Francaise de l'Afrique
Occidentale.
Hendersons (Manchester), Ltd.
Holt, John & Co., Ltd.
MacIver, W. B. & Co., Ltd.
Miller Brothers (of Liverpool),
Ltd.
Ollivant, G. B. & Co., Ltd.
Outre-Mer Francais.
Societa' Italo-Africana.
Standard Company of Nigeria,
Ltd.

Corn and Maize.

African & Eastern Trade Corpo-
ration, Ltd.
Bentley & Holden, Ltd.
Grace Brothers & Co., Ltd.
Hendersons (Manchester), Ltd.
Holt, John & 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 & Bertboud, Ltd.
Russell, H. B. W. & Co., Ltd.

Cotton.

British Cotton Growing Associa-
tion.
African & Eastern Trade Cor-
poration, Ltd.
Grace Brothers & Co., Ltd.
Hendersons (Manchester), Ltd.
Holt, John & Co., Ltd.
Miller Brothers (of Liverpool),
Ltd.
Niger Company, Ltd.
Paterson, Zochonis & Co., Ltd.
Russell, H. B. W. & Co., Ltd.

Gum Arabic and Gum Copal.

African & Eastern Trade Corpo-
ration, Ltd.
Anglo-Colonial Trading Corpora-
tion, Ltd.
Cie. Francaise de l'Afrique
Occidentale.
Grace Brothers & Co., Ltd.
Holt, John & Co. (Liverpool),
Ltd.
Jurgens Colonial Products, Ltd.
London & Kano Trading Co., Ltd.
MacIver, W. B. & Co., Ltd.
Miller Brothers (of Liverpool),
Ltd.
Niger Company, Ltd.
Ollivant, G. B. & Co., Ltd.
Paterson, Zochonis & Co., Ltd.

EXPORTERS—EUROPEANS—*continued.**Gutta Percha.*

African & Eastern Trade Corporation, Ltd.
 Cie. Francaise de l'Afrique Occidentale.
 Grace Brothers & Co., Ltd.
 Hendersons (Manchester), Ltd.
 Holt, John & Co. (Liverpool), Ltd.
 Jurgens Colonial Products, Ltd.
 London & Kano Trading Co., Ltd.
 MacIver, W. B. & Co., Ltd.
 Miller Brothers (of Liverpool), Ltd.
 Niger Company, Ltd.
 Ollivant, G. B. & Co., Ltd.
 Russell, H. B. W. & Co., Ltd.

Ivory.

African & Eastern Trade Corporation, Ltd.
 Anglo-Colonial Trading Corporation, Ltd.
 Cie. Francaise de l'Afrique Occidentale.
 Grace Brothers & Co., Ltd.
 Hendersons (Manchester), Ltd.
 Holt, John & Co. (Liverpool), Ltd.
 Miller Brothers (of Liverpool), Ltd.
 Niger Company, Ltd.
 Ollivant, G. B. & Co., Ltd.
 Paterson, Zochonis & Co., Ltd.

Kapok.

African & Eastern Trade Corporation, Ltd.
 Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.
 Grace Brothers & Co., Ltd.
 Holt, John & Co., Ltd.
 Miller Brothers (of Liverpool), Ltd.
 Ollivant, G. B. & Co., Ltd.
 Societa' Italo-Africana.

Mahogany, Ebony & Furniture Wood.

African & Eastern Trade Corporation, Ltd.
 Anglo-Colonial Trading Corporation, Ltd.
 Grace Brothers & Co., Ltd.
 Holt, John & Co., Ltd.
 MacIver, W. B. & Co., Ltd.
 Miller Brothers (of Liverpool), Ltd.
 Niger Company, Ltd.
 Ollivant, G. B. & Co., Ltd.

Ostrich Feathers.

African & Eastern Trade Corporation, Ltd.
 Grace Brothers & Co., Ltd.
 Holt, John & Co., Ltd.
 Miller Brothers (of Liverpool), Ltd.
 Niger Company, Ltd.

Piassava.

African & Eastern Trade Corporation, Ltd.
 African Traders Co., Ltd.
 Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.
 Grace Brothers & Co., Ltd.
 Holt, John & Co. (Liverpool), Ltd.
 Hendersons (Manchester), Ltd.
 MacIver, W. B. & Co., Ltd.
 Miller Brothers (of Liverpool), Ltd.
 Niger Company, Ltd.
 Ollivant, G. B. & Co., Ltd.

Rubber.

African & Eastern Trade Corporation, Ltd.
 African Traders Co., Ltd.
 Grace Brothers & Co., Ltd.
 Hendersons (Manchester), Ltd.
 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.
 Russell, H. B. W. & Co., Ltd.

EXPORTERS—AFRICAN.

(Dealing chiefly in one or more of the following products:—

Cocoa, Copra, Coffee, Hides, Mahogany, Palm Kernels, Palm Oil and Rubber).

Except where otherwise stated, these traders are in Lagos.

A	E
Adebiyi, M. I.	Edema, William, Sapele.
Adebiyi Brothers.	El Baft Mohammed.
Adeyemi & Co.	Eko, Jinadu.
Afuye, S. J.	Erinosho, T. A.
Agbaje, Salami.	Etchie, J. E., Sapele.
Agege Planters' Union.	Etuwewe, J. E., Sapele.
Alcantara, E. P.	
Ama Brothers, Sapele.	F
Anthony, A. B.	Fanu, J. A.
Apena, E. A. B.	Fowler, Ajani & Co.
Archibong, E., Calabar.	
African Union Co.	G
	George, R. K.
B	H
Babalola, H. A.	Haderi Tayeb El.
Bailey, A. B.	
Balogun, A. B.	I
Balogun, Mrs. L. E.	Ibadan Agricultural Society.
Benjamin, D., Calabar.	
Bruce, G. R.	J
Brunet, Jose de la C.	John, J. T., Calabar.
	Johnson, E. M., & Co. (J. N. John).
C	Johnson, Alli.
Cardoso, L. A.	Johnson, O. W., Calabar.
Coker, J. K.	
	K
D	Kotun, Karimu.
Daniel, B. B.	
Davies, Beccles., Calabar.	M
Davies, S. R.	Maclean, R. F.
Duke, Prince Bassey, Calabar.	Mensah Brothers & Co., Opobo.
Duncan, S. W.	

EXPORTERS—AFRICAN—*continued.***O**

Odunfunade, J. A.
 O'Dwyer, A. W., Calabar.
 Ogboi Iyawé, Koko.
 Otitogu, J. A.
 Oyowe, O., Koko.

P

Palinao, J. T., Sapele.
 Palmer, J. T., Sapele.
 Pearse, S. H.

R

Rotimi, C. A. F.

S

Shaw, S. D. T.
 Shitta, M. F. (Mrs.)
 Somefun, M. O.
 Souza, Sabina da.

T

Taylor, D. A.
 Thomas, Mrs.
 Thomas, J. A., Sapele.
 Thomas, A. W.
 Thomas, S., & Co.
 Thompson, J. B.
 Timothy, J., Sapele.

V

Vincent, B. B.

W

Wey, G.
 Williams, F. E.
 Williams, S. A., Calabar.
 Williams, S. B.
 Wright, J. E.
 Wright, P. A. A.

Y

Yesufu, O.

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., 33, 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., 33, 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. E., 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 IV.

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	806,915	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	829,039	307	455,415	235	371,361	826,779
1913	310	530,876	253	351,010	881,986	300	510,910	251	342,239	853,150
1914	293	504,724	197	226,168	730,892	272	467,074	208	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
1919	319	490,887	76	44,655	535,542	319	495,844	76	40,762	536,606
1920	293	604,057	111	118,051	722,108	296	589,237	110	112,877	702,114
1921	277	571,571	197	263,868	835,439	270	556,729	198	265,626	822,355

In 1913, 154 British and 225 Foreign steamers, with a total tonnage of 530,737 tons, entered at Lagos. In 1921, 218 British and 155 Foreign steamers with a total tonnage of 682,984 tons, entered at the same port.

APPENDIX V.

The following 1st class passenger fares are charged on the Nigerian Railway for a single journey by ordinary train:—

	Miles.	£ s. d.			
FROM LAGOS (IDDO) TO:—					
Abeokuta	60	1	0	0	} First class fares on basis of 4d. a mile.
Ibadan	120	2	0	0	
Oshogbo	182	3	0	8	
Ilorin	243	4	1	0	
Jebba	303	5	1	0	
Zungeru	426	7	2	0	
Minna	462	7	14	0	
Kaduna	569	9	9	8	
Zaria	617	10	5	8	
Kano	705	11	15	0	
Baro (via Minna)... ..	573	9	11	0	
Yelwa	745	12	8	4	
Bukuru	761	12	13	8	
FROM PORT HARCOURT TO:—					
Aba	39	0	13	0	
Afikpo Road	106	1	15	4	
Enugu	151	2	10	4	

Second-class fares are on a basis of 2d. per mile and third class fares $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per mile.

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	3	15	0 *

GROUND NUTS:—

To Iddo from Ilorin	2	8	6 *
" " Kaduna	3	15	10 *
" " Kano	4	6	3 *

HIDES, TANNED:—

To Iddo from Kano	12	17	1 *
--------------------------	----	----	-----

HIDES, UNTANNED (subject to a minimum of 6 tons in a covered bogie waggon and 3 tons in a 4 wheeled covered waggon):

To Iddo from Kano	7	8	2 *
--------------------------	---	---	-----

PALM KERNELS and Palm Oil, in wagon loads subject to a minimum charge as for half carrying capacity of wagon:—

To Iddo from Abeokuta	1	1	5 *
" " Ibadan	2	2	11 *
" " Oshogbo	3	5	1 *
" " Ilorin	3	18	7 *

TIN:—

To Iddo from stations between Kai Yerda and Bukuru inclusive... ..	11	1	0 *
--	----	---	-----

* In addition to a terminal charge of 5s. 0d. per ton for goods booked to Iddo Wharf.

APPENDIX VI.
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, Cophall 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, Giltspu 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.
Mougo (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 Stammeries, Ltd.	54, New Broad Street.
Nigerian Tin Corporation, Ltd. ...	54, New Broad Street.
Nigerian Proprietary, Ltd.	Eldon Street House, Eldon Street, E.C.
Ninghi (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.
Tafchin Amalgamated Syndicate, Ltd.	85, London Wall, E.C.
Tin and Trading Co. of Nigeria, Ltd.	90, Cannon 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 VII.

CABLE TARIFF FROM LAGOS. †

EUROPE.		s. d.			s. d.
Austria		3 0	Portuguese Guinea		2 4
Belgium		2 11	Principe and San Thome		3 2
Czecko-Slovakia		3 2	Belgian Congo... ..		2 6
Denmark		3 1	Liberia, Monrovia		2 11
France		2 10	Union of South Africa		2 6
Germany		3 0	Southern Rhodesia		2 8
Gibraltar		2 8	Northern Rhodesia		2 11
Great Britain		† 3 0	Nyasaland... ..		2 11
Holland		3 0	Kenya, Mombasa		4 6
Italy		3 0	Zanzibar		4 6
Malta		3 2	Algeria		3 5
Norway		3 1	Egypt, Cairo		3 6
Portugal		2 7	Moroeco, Tangier... ..		2 9
Spain... ..		2 9	Tripoli		3 9
Sweden		3 1	Tunis... ..		3 7
Switzerland		2 11			
ISLANDS.			ASIA.		
Madeira		2 7	India... ..		4 2
St. Vincent, Cape Verde		4 6	Straits Settlements		5 4
Ascension		2 10	Hong-Kong... ..		5 6
St. Helena		3 6			
Las Palmas, Canaries		2 5	AUSTRALASIA.		
			Australia		4 8
AFRICA.			New Zealand		5 0
Bathurst, Gambia		2 10	Fiji Islands		5 6
Gold Coast—Accra and Seeconde		0 10			
—Other Offices		1 0	AMERICA.		
Sierra Leone—Freetown, Water Street and Cline Town		1 10	United States	from 3s. 10d. to	4 4
—Other Offices		2 1	Canada	from 3s. 10d. to	6 0
Dahomey—Kotonou, etc.		0 11	Antigua		7 2
French Congo		2 0	Bahamas		5 3
French Guinea		1 10	Barbados		7 7
Ivory Coast		1 9	Bermuda		5 4
Senegal, Mauritania and Upper Niger		3 10	British Guiana		8 4
Angola—Loanda		4 0	Jamaica		5 10
—Other Offices		5 0	Trinidad		7 11

† The tariff from Bonny is slightly different.

Deferred telegrams at half ordinary rates can be sent to most countries.

‡ Press telegrams 1s. 2½d. 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.

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 21st October, 1922.

Abbreviations.

Régs. = 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) and <i>see</i> Foreign Employment.	11/1917	...
Admiralty Transports (Discipline)	45/1916	13/1917
Adulteration of Produce	67/1917	29/1920
Regs. 6/1918.		
Affirmations, <i>see</i> Oaths ... ..	...	...
Agricultural	55/1916	...
Regs. 8/1917 ; 59/1918 ; 18/1920 ; 18/1922.		
Aliens Restriction	13/1914	22/1920
Regs. 22/1920, 18/1921 <i>and see</i> Naturalisation of Aliens, Former Enemy 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 ; 32/1919		
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 ; 18/1919 ; 25/1921.		
Regs. 41/1917 ; 18/1918 ; 2/1920. and <i>see</i> Registration.		

INDEX TO SHORT TITLES OF ORDINANCES, &c.

Short Title of Ordinance.	No. of Ordinance.	No. of Amending Ordinance.
Boyle Pension	10/1920	...
Boy Scouts Association	21/1922	...
British and Colonial Probates	7/1915	...
British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, Fees	17/1916	10/1921
Building Lines Regulation Order 13/1919.	22/1917	...
Census Order 4/1921.	54/1917	...
Change of Titles	27/1920	12/1921 17/1921
Cinematograph Regs. 24/1917.	31/1917	...
Collective Punishment (P.)	20/1915	...
Commissions of Inquiry	53/1916	...
Companies Ordinance (S.N.)	8/1912	...
Companies Ordinance (Amendment and Extension) ... ..	...	66/1917
Cooper Pension	7/1920	...
Copyright Act, 1911 Regs. 39/1918.	10/1918	...
Coroners Regs. 4/1915.	19/1914	...
Criminal Code Orders 11, 12/1917 ; 3, 5/1918. 9, 12/1921	15/1916	61/1917 7/1921 7/1922
Criminal Procedure Order 17/1916.	9/1914	16/1915 46/1917 16/1922

INDEX TO SHORT TITLES OF ORDINANCES, &c.

Short Title of Ordinance.	No. of Ordinance.	No. of Amending Ordinance.
Crown Lands Regs. 34/1918.	7/1918	..
Currency Notes Order 21/1920.	11/1916	6/1919
Currency Notes (Legal Tender)	27/1915	..
Currency Offences Order 22/1919. and <i>see</i> Nigerian Currency Notes.	14/1920	..
Customs Orders 14, 23/1917 ; 31/1918 ; 10, 23, 30/1919 ; 1, 4, 8, 10/1920 ; 2, 10, 14, 15, 18/1921 ; 5, 12, 14/1922. Regs. 13, 20/1916 ; 30/1917 ; 22, 40/1918 ; 6, 26, 33/1919 ; 2, 6, 10, 22/1921 ; 6, 11, 15/1922.	31/1916	6/1917 12/1920 5/1922
Customs Tariff Orders 26/1918 ; 13/1920 ; 5/1921 ; 1, 8/1922.	32/1916	..
Customs Tariff Export Order 29/1919. and <i>see</i> Palm Kernels.	46/1916	6/1921
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	..

INDEX TO SHORT TITLES OF ORDINANCES, &c.

Short Title of Ordinance.	No. of Ordinance.	No. of Amending Ordinance.
Diocesan Synod	53/1917	...
Discipline, <i>see</i> Navy Discipline ... ..	...	...
Diseases of Animals Regs. 7/1918 ; 24, 29/1919.	52/1917	...
Dogs Orders 24/1917 ; 6, 19/1921 ; 6, 10/1922. Regs. 3/1920 ; 7/1922.	8/1915	21/1919 5/1921
Drugs and Poisons	28/1915	...
Education Regs. 21/1916 ; 9, 19/1917 ; 16, 45/1918 ; 7/1919 ; 5, 7/1920 ; 10/1922. <i>see also</i> Mission Schools.	50/1916	51/1917 8/1919
Electricity Supply Regs. 49/1917 ; 4/1921.	62/1917	...
Employment of Women (N.N.)	8/1912	...
Enemy, <i>see</i> Trading with the Enemy, Former Enemy Aliens ... ..	...	...
Enemy Debts (Austria)	18/1920	...
Enemy Debts (Bulgaria)	19/1920	...
Enemy Debts (Germany)	17/1920	...
Enemy Debts (Hungary)	14/1922	...
Enemy Property Disposal	2/1917	27/1917
European Officers Pensions	13/1921	...
Explosives Regs. 10/1915 ; 23/1920.	6/1915	...
Exports, <i>see</i> Customs, Palm Kernels ... ..	...	...
Extradition (C.)	69/1917	...
Firearms, <i>see</i> Arms ... ..	...	...
Folded Woven Goods	19/1917	...

INDEX TO SHORT TITLES OF ORDINANCES.

Short Title of Ordinance.	No. of Ordinance.	No. of Amending Ordinance.
Food, <i>see</i> Sale of Food ... ..	...	...
Foreign Employment (Administration) ...	10/1917	...
Foreign Prisoners Detention	45/1917	...
Forestry	12/1916	...
Regs. 10/1916 ; 46/1917 ; 55/1918 ; 4, 27/1919 19/1921.		
Former Enemy Aliens Restriction on Immigration	19/1919	20/1920 6/1922
Fugitive Criminals Surrender	22/1916	...
General Loan and Inscribed Stock (C.) ... Order 16/1916.	24/1916	43/1916 9/1922
General Loan (Protectorate) (P.) and <i>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	41/1917	...
Regs. 45/1917 ; 28/1918 ; 16/1919 ; 13/1921.		
Ikoyi Lands (S.N.)	16/1908	...
Illiterates Protection Order 12, 19/1920 ; 8/1921.	24/1915	3/1920
Immigration Restriction	65/1917	21/1920

INDEX TO SHORT TITLES OF ORDINANCES, &c.

Short Title of Ordinance.	No. of Ordinance.	No. of Amending Ordinance.
Regs. 56/1917 ; 58/1918.		
Imports, <i>see</i> Customs ... ..	...	...
Interpretation	4/1914	58/1917
Inquiry, <i>see</i> Commissions ... ..	...	18/1919 1/1922
Judgments, <i>see</i> Reciprocal		
Jurisdiction of Courts Extension (P.)	2/1915	...
Lagos Harbour Dues (c.) Regs. 2, 12/1919 ; 11, 14/1920.	63/1917	23/1918
Lagos Township Regs. 1/1920.	13/1919	...
Byelaws approved 23rd August, 1919. and <i>see</i> Townships.		
Land and Native Rights (p.) Regs. 8/1918 ; 21/1921. and <i>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 15/1920
Laws, <i>see</i> Statute Laws ... ..	...	...
Legal Practitioners... .. Order 30/1917.	44/1917	...
Legal Tender, <i>see</i> Currency Notes ... ..	...	...
Leper Regs. 5/1917.	58/1916	...
Lieutenant Governors (Validation)	25/1920	...

INDEX TO SHORT TITLES OF ORDINANCES, &c.

Short Title of Ordinance.	No. of Ordinance.	No. of Amending Ordinance.
Liquor Orders 28/1917 ; 25/1918 ; 18/1920 ; 1/1921. Regs. 21, 55/1917 ; 30, 31, 57/1918 ; 3, 31/1919 ; and <i>see</i> Native Liquor. 20/1920.	28/1917	49/1917 3/1918 26/1919 19/1922
Loan (Chapter 68 of laws of Southern Nigeria)	Ch. 68	7/1908 12/1911
Loan (c.) and <i>see</i> General Loan	25/1916 16/1921	57/1917 24/1919
Luna Pension	9/1921	
Lunacy Regs. 4/1917.	56/1916	9/1919
Maintenance Orders	8/1921	4/1922
Manilla Currency	10/1919	...
Markets Rules 4/1917 ; 8/1918 ; 6/1919. Byelaws approved 28th August, 1917 ; 23rd November, 1919 ; 19th March, 1920 ; 16th July, 1921 (5) ; 24th Feb. 1922 ; 8th August, 1922.	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 ; 25/1920.	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 ; 28, 30/1919 ; 24/1920 ; 7, 8, 11, 25/1921 ; 5, 17/1922.	10/1916	14/1918 11/1922 3/1920

INDEX TO SHORT TITLES OF ORDINANCES, &c.

Short Title of Ordinance.	No. of Ordinance.	No. of Amending Ordinance.
Mission Schools (Northern Provinces) (P.) and <i>see</i> Education	6/1918	...
Money Lenders Regs. 42/1917.	37/1917	...
Motor Traffic Regs. 6, 22/1917; 15, 25/1919; 9/1920; 1/1921; 12/1922.	29/1916	...
Native Authority (P.)	14/1916	4/1918
Native Children (Custody and Reformation) ...	25/1917	...
Native Courts Regs. 7/1914; 6/1916; 13/1917; 14, 32, 37/1918; 15/1920; 16/1922.	5/1918	16/1920
Native House Rule (Repeal) (P.)	15/1914	...
Native Labour Foreign Service	51/1916	...
Native Lands Acquisition (P.) Regs. 23/1917. and <i>see</i> Land and Native Rights.	32/1917	...
Native Liquor Order 18/1917. Regs. 33/1917.	17/1917	...
Native Liquor (Manufacture) Regs. 61/1918; 16/1920; 8/1922.	17/1918	...
Native Revenue (P.) Regs. 52/1918.	1/1917	17/1921
Native Revenue (Southern Provinces) Orders 33/1918; 11/1919; 7/1920.	29/1918	...

INDEX TO SHORT TITLES OF ORDINANCES, &c.

Short Title of Ordinance.	No. of Ordinance.	No. of Amending Ordinance.
Naturalisation of Aliens (C.)	54/1916	...
Naturalisation of Aliens (Revocation of Certificates)	9/1918	...
Navigation, <i>see</i> Shipping ... ..	...	...
Navy Discipline	43/1917	...
Newspaper Regs. 27/1917.	40/1917	16/1918
Nigerian Currency Notes <i>see also</i> Currency.	22/1918	...
Nigeria Regiment, <i>see</i> W.A.F.F. ... ..	...	...
Nigeria Reservists Regs. 13/1918.	23/1917	...
Niger Lands Transfer (P.)	2/1916	...
Non-Ferrous Metal Industry Regs. 22/1919.	5/1919	...
Notaries Public	21/1917	1/1918
Oaths and Affirmations	37/1916	...
Official Oaths	38/1916	...
Oils, <i>see</i> Mineral Oils ... ..	...	...
Palm Kernels (Export Duty) No. 2 (Repeal) <i>see also</i> Customs Tariff.	22/1922	...
Patents Regs. 16/1917.	30/1916	...

INDEX TO SHORT TITLES OF ORDINANCES, &c.

Short Title of Ordinance.	No. of Ordinance.	No. of Amending Ordinance.
Patents Validation	20/1916	...
Pawnbrokers Order 17/1917. Regs. 32/1917.	35/1917	...
Peace Preservation (P.)	15/1917	...
Pensions <i>see</i> European Officers Pensions, Widows and Orphans, Public Officers Pensions.		
Pensions Validation	2/1920	...
Pensions (War Service in East Africa)... ..	4/1917	...
Petitions of Right	19/1915	...
Petroleum Regs. 25, 52/1917; 12, 33/1918.	28/1916	...
Piers Regs. 7, 15/1917; 18/1919.	3/1917	...
Pilotage Regs. 12/1915; 7/1916; 50/1917; 15/1918; 3/1922.	9/1915	...
Poisons, <i>see</i> Drugs and Poisons ... ..	...	...
Police Regs. 29, 57/1917; 29/1918; 17/1920; 24/1921.	39/1917	4/1919
Ports Regs. 47, 53, 54/1917; 5, 43, 51/1918; 11, 14/1919; 21/1920; 9/1921; 1, 2, 9, 13, 21, 22, 23/1922.	64/1917	...
Post Office Regs. 1, 44/1917; 14, 27/1921; 19, 20/1922.	49/1916	...

INDEX TO SHORT TITLES OF ORDINANCES, &C.

Short Title of Ordinance.	No. of Ordinance.	No. of Amending Ordinance.
Post Office Savings Bank Regs. 19/1916; 4/1918.	41/1916	...
Prisons Orders 27/1917; 5/1919; 22/1920; 22/1921; 3, 11/1922. Regs. 2/1917; 25, 26/1918; 19/1919; 12, 20/1921.	21/1916 ...	2/1922 ...
Probates, <i>see</i> British and Colonial ... ..	...	...
Produce, <i>see</i> Adulteration of Produce ... ..	...	...
Profiteering (Rent) Order 14/1920.	8/1920	...
Provident Fund, <i>see</i> Railways ... ..	...	...
Provincial Courts (P.)	7/1914	23/1916 21/1918 1/1921 13/1922
Provincial Courts Process Extension	10/1914	...
Public Custodian	47/1916	12/1917 11/1918 11/1919
Public Health Orders 26, 32, 33/1917; 9, 16, 22, 29/1918. Rules 2/1917; 12/1918; 7/1919; 5/1920; 1, 2/1921 Byelaws approved 15th May, 1918; 9th November, 1919.	33/1917	24/1920
Public Holidays	40/1916	...
Public Lands Acquisition <i>and see</i> Crown Lands, Native Lands, Lands.	9/1917	15/1922
Public Officers' Guarantee Fund... ..	57/1916	50/1917
Public Officers' Pensions	20/1922	...
Public Officers' Protection	39/1916	...
Quarantine Regs. 26/1917; 4/1920.	4/1916	13/1920

INDEX TO SHORT TITLES OF ORDINANCES, &c.

Short Title of Ordinance.	No. of Ordinance.	No. of Amending Ordinance.
Queen's Gardens and Glover Hall (Chapter 89 of Laws of Southern Nigeria)	Ch. 89	11/1921
Racecourse Management (Chapter 88 of Laws of Southern Nigeria) Byelaws approved 28th October, 1899, and 20th July, 1916.	Ch. 88	...
Railways Order 16/1920 ; 7, 26/1921 ; 4/1922.	14/1915 ...	5/1920 28/1920
Byelaws approved 31st January, 1922.		
Railway Provident Fund Regs. 3/1915 ; 44/1918 ; 28/1921.	1/1915	18/1917
Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgements ...	8/1922	.
Regiment, <i>see</i> W.A.F.F. ... ..	...	...
Registration Regs. 48/1917. and <i>see</i> Land Registration.	55/1917	...
Registration of Births and Deaths (Validation)	10/1922	
Reservists, <i>see</i> Nigeria Reservists ... ..	...	...
Revenue, <i>see</i> Native Revenue ... ..	...	...
Roads and Rivers (P.)	48/1916	...
Sale of Food	24/1917	...
Sales by Auction Order 15/1917 ; 13/1921. Regs. 18/1917.	20/1917	...
Salvage, <i>see</i> Wrecks ... ..	...	...
Savings Bank, <i>see</i> Post Office ... ..	...	...

INDEX TO SHORT TITLES OF ORDINANCES, &C.

Short Title of Ordinance.	No. of Ordinance.	No. of Amending Ordinance.
Schools, <i>see</i> Mission Schools, Education ...	...	...
Servant, <i>see</i> Master and Servant ... ..	...	...
Sheriffs	26/1917	...
Shippings and Navigation	47/1917	12/1219 9/1920
Regs. 37, 38, 39, 40/1917 ; 20/1918 ; 13/1919.		
Slavery (P.)	35/1919	20/1918
Stamp... ..	42/1916	...
Orders 32/1916 ; 23/1918 ; 17/1920.		
Regs. 14/1922.		
Stamps (Demonetization)... ..	56/1917	...
Statute Laws Revision	70/1917	...
Supreme Court	6/1914	25/1915 28/1918
Orders 27/1914 ; 9, 25/1915 ; 6/1917 ; 30/1918 ; 2/1919 ; 11, 15/1920 ; 2/1922.		
Survey	13/1918	1/1920
Regs. 62/1918 ; 23/1919.		
Synod, <i>see</i> Diocesan Synord ... ..	...	...
Tariff, <i>see</i> Customs Tariff ... ..	...	...
Telegraph	60/1916	...
Regs. 3, 43/1917 ; 20/1919. and <i>see</i> Wireless.		
Termination of the Present War (Definition).	22/1919	
Order 2/1920 ; 21/1921.		
Titles. <i>see</i> Change of Titles.	...	...

INDEX TO SHORT TITLES OF ORDINANCES, &C.

Short Title of Ordinance.	No. of Ordinance.	No. of Amending Ordinance.
Townships Orders 13, 19, 20, 22, 25, 29/1917 ; 8, 18, 20, 21/1918 ; 1, 3/1919. Rules 3, 6/1917 ; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13/1918 ; 1, 2, 4, 5/1919 ; 1, 2, 3, 4, 6/1920 ; 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8/1921 ; 1/1922. Byelaws approved 1st September, and 29th November, 1917 ; 8th March ; 1918 ; 6th March, 1920 ; 1st August, 1921 ; 27th August, 1921 ; 23rd January, 10th April, 1922 ; 9th May, 1922. and <i>see</i> Lagos Township.	29/1917	2/1919 15/1919
Trade Marks Regs. 2/1916 ; 60/1918 ; 12/1920.	20/1914	6/1920
Trading with the enemy Order 12/1916. Rule 3/1919.	12/1914	4/1915 8/1916 52/1916 16/1919
Trading with the Enemy and Export of Prohibited Goods	14/1917	...
Transports, <i>see</i> Admiralty Transports ... ..	...	...
Unsettled Districts (P.)	34/1916	...
Vaccination Orders 2/1918 ; 7/1922. Regs. 11/1918.	60/1917	...
Validation (P.)	17/1919	...
Waterworks Orders 9/1922 ; Regs. 8, 9/1915 ; 21/1918.	11/1915	5/1916

INDEX TO SHORT TITLES OF ORDINANCES, &c.

Short Title of Ordinance.	No of Ordinance.	No. of Amending Ordinance.
Weights and Measures Regs. 24/1922.	36/1917	...
West African Frontier Force (Nigeria Regiment)	44/1916	34/1917 20/1919
West African Frontier Force (Extention of Power)	15/1918	15/1921 ...
Widows and Orphans Pensions	3/1915	27/1916 4/1921
Wild Animals Preservation Regs. 12/1916 ; 46, 47/1918 ; 17, 34/1919 ; 8/1920 ; 23/1921. Order 5/1920 ; 23/1921.	23/1916	14/1921 26/ 1918
Wireless Telegraphy Regs. 18/1916 ; 9/1919.	36/1916	...
Woven Goods, <i>see</i> Folded Woven Goods ...	...	...
Wreck and Salvage Regs. 4/1922.	25/1918	...

APPENDIX IX.

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 6	22 16 0	15 4 3	9 2 0
Bathurst	31 2 0	21 15 6	14 9 9	8 6 0
Sierra Leone	25 18 6	16 12 0	11 1 0	6 4 6
Monrovia	19 14 0	12 9 0	8 5 9	5 3 6
Kroo Coast Ports } Cape Palmas }	12 9 0	9 6 6	6 4 6	3 12 6
Grand Bassam	10 7 6	7 5 0	4 17 0	3 2 0
Axim, Dixcove, Secconde and Chama } Elmina, Cape Coast, Anamaboe, Salt Pond, Appam and Winnebah }	8 6 0	6 4 6	4 3 3	3 2 0
Accra and Addah	6 4 6	4 3 0	2 15 9	2 1 6
Quittah and Lome	4 3 0	3 2 0	2 1 3	1 11 0
Whydah and Cotonou	3 2 0	2 1 6	—	1 11 0
Forcados, Benin, Burutu, Warri, Sapele, Akassa, Brass, Degema, Opobo, Buguma, Calabar, Fernando Po, Cameroon and Victoria } Bonny & Port Harcourt }	6 4 6	4 3 0	2 15 9	1 11 0
New York... ..	69 17 6	51 0 0	31 8 0	—

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	2 2 0	per scale ton of 14 cwt
Palm Kernels... ..	1 6 0	} per scale ton of 13 cwt.
Ground Nuts	1 9 3	
Mahogany	1 12 6	
Cotton	2 0 0	per ton of 40 cubic feet.

less 10% in each case.

APPENDIX X.

THE FOLLOWING NOTES, ON HEALTH AND DISEASE IN NIGERIA, HAVE BEEN SUPPLIED BY THE MEDICAL AUTHORITIES :--

The Climate of Nigeria is not deadly, neither is it more trying than that of many other tropical countries.

Considerable confusion of thought has arisen out of the wrongful use of the term "Climate"; formerly it was believed that certain diseases, *e.g.*, Malaria and Yellow Fever were inhaled from a poisoned atmosphere; the more prominent tropical diseases were believed to arise out of the soil, to be due to the climate, and therefore the reputation of a climate depended upon the incidence of such diseases.

The term climate is still used by the ignorant in this sense, but, as will be shewn later in these notes, the diseases prevalent in Nigeria are largely insect or water-borne and are dependent on epidemiological, rather than climatic conditions.

If we disabuse our minds of the wrongful conception that disease in Nigeria springs from some unknown climatic influence and realise clearly that it is in almost every instance due to some known and usually preventable cause, we shall have relieved ourselves once for all of the bugbear of "climate."

Climate has been defined as the combined effect of the sun, the atmosphere and the earth at any one place on the earth's surface; it is dependent on temperature, humidity, vegetation, altitude, wind, etc.

A high mean maximum temperature and a high relative humidity, such as are experienced in the coastal stations of the Niger Delta, are trying combinations, but fortunately in the greater part of Nigeria such conditions do not prevail, and, on the whole, the climate compares not unfavourably with other tropical countries

THE SUN:—Dwellers in Europe find it difficult to grasp the conception of a harmful sun, not that harmfulness is the distinguishing factor of the tropical sun, indeed, in association with a dry atmosphere such as that obtaining in the northern provinces of Nigeria, the sun is the sanitarian's best friend. There are, however, certain ways in which the influence of the sun may be harmful to Europeans living in the tropics, and in order that these may be understood and guarded against we must consider a few facts in connection with the constitution of the sun's rays.

Sunlight contains the following rays:—

Heat rays	...	Red
Light rays	...	Yellow
Chemical rays	...	Blue, Violet, Ultra-Violet.

There has been much conjecture with regard to the effects of the chemical rays and a few concrete facts are known to us; it will be more profitable to consider the latter before we discuss the former.

The following is an extract from the *Manual of Tropical Medicine* by Castellani and Chalmers:—

“Charcol in 1859, first expressed the opinion that it was the chemical and not the heat rays which produced sun-burn, and shewed that the dermatitis caused by strong electric light was identical with that caused by the sun.

“In 1889, Windmark proved this definitely by using an electric arc of 1,200 candle power, the light of which was first passed through water to absorb the heat rays, and then allowed to fall upon the shaven skin of a white rabbit, when the characteristic inflammation resulted. He then interposed a plate of ordinary glass to exclude the ultra-violet rays, when the skin remained unaffected.

“In 1901, Finsen placed on the flexor surface of his forearm a plate of rock crystal and pieces of different coloured glass, and also wrote his initials in Indian ink. He then exposed the arm to the rays from an 80 ampere arc for twenty minutes; ten minutes at a distance of 50 metres, and ten minutes at 75 metres. The result was that first all parts were slightly influenced by the heat, and then those parts which were

unprotected or covered with rock crystal became red and inflamed, and later desquamated and became pigmented, while the parts covered by glass and Indian ink, after the slight initial inflammation due to the heat, did not further react. This experiment is interesting as shewing that the effects due to heat appear at once and pass off quickly, while those due to the chemical rays do not begin until after a lapse of three hours, which agrees with the well-known fact that a sun-burn takes some time to develop."

* * * * *

It has been conjectured that the chemical rays produce in man the feeling of well-being on a bright and sunny day, that their prolonged action sometimes results in weakening the control of the higher centres over the lower and leads to the outbursts of passion occasioned sometimes in Europeans in the tropics by trivial incidents, or to the loss of memory in varying degree, so common among European dwellers in the tropics.

These, however, are but conjectures and whilst not unmindful of them, the reader is advised to weigh well the facts quoted earlier and to protect himself against the harmful effects of a tropical sun. How best this may be done will be shewn in the following paragraph.

CLOTHING IN NIGERIA:—At certain altitudes in Nigeria all the year round (at Buea and Bamenda in the Cameroons Province and on the Bauchi Plateau for instance) warm clothing, similar to that worn in the United Kingdom in spring and autumn, is required at night. At certain seasons of the year, both at the altitudes mentioned above and throughout the greater part of the hinterland of Nigeria, warm clothing of the nature indicated above is also required. But with the exceptions indicated, it is the heat and not the cold against which provision has to be made and which must largely determine the choice of a wardrobe and, as we have seen in the previous paragraph, we have in addition to seek protection from the heat and chemical rays of the sun. Normally in the tropics—and Nigeria is in the tropics—the body is in a state of perspiration, and the clothes next the skin become sodden with perspiration and often the clothes outside them too.

Therefore it is obvious that during the heat of the day, and even at night during the hot weather, nothing should be worn that cannot be thrown into the washtub (we are dealing with conditions arising out of the heat at present, later we shall touch on those resulting from the rays of the sun).

The clothes most suitable for such conditions are white drill or khaki suits, khaki shorts or riding breeches with a tunic shirt (as worn by the King's African Rifles in East Africa), soft collars, cotton shirts, cotton singlets and pants.

It is sometimes objected that white clothes, especially cotton, should not be worn, as they easily become sodden, and the heat absorbed from the body by the subsequent evaporation is apt to result in a chill, but this can be prevented by putting on a sweater or a coat after taking exercise, until it becomes convenient to change one's clothes.

The best way to escape the harmful effects of the sun's rays is to keep out of them during the heat of the day, but when this is incompatible with duty, the head should be protected by a white or khaki-coloured helmet, lined inside with red. The most suitable material for those whose duty exposes them frequently to the sun is the cloth called Solaro, composed of colours resistant to the sun's chemical rays; failing this, khaki is a suitable material or white clothes.

No attempt has been made here to give a list of clothing required, but the general conditions to which it should conform have been indicated and, armed with this knowledge, the reader can choose his own outfit.

FOOD AND DRINK:—The body heat results from the oxidation of foodstuffs in the muscles, glands and other organs and tissues of the body, and the effect is more marked if the temperature of the atmosphere is high.

Therefore in the tropics excessive consumption of animal food should be avoided and the natural inclination to subsist more largely on vegetables and fruits should be indulged.

The following dietary precautions should be observed:—

Meat should be well cooked, as it may be infected with parasites which thorough cooking will destroy.

Tinned food should be avoided when fresh food is available but, when used, should be turned out of the tin directly it is opened and should be eaten at once.

Vegetables consumed raw in the shape of salads, etc., should first be thoroughly washed in boiled water.

Peppers, sauces, condiments, etc., should be used sparingly.

The kitchen should be inspected every day and the cooking pots and pans, particularly the mincing machine, should be thoroughly investigated.

FRESH MILK is seldom obtainable in most parts of Nigeria; it should always be boiled before consumption. Neglect of this precaution has been known to result in infection with foot and mouth disease.

WATER:—If the water is muddy in appearance, it should be strained through a cloth to remove the coarser particles, set aside, and alum added to it in the proportion of 6 grains to the gallon to clear it, leaving it for a few hours if possible.

Water should always be boiled before drinking and may be filtered as well, after boiling, if the filter is free from pollution. The Pasteur-Chamberland Drip Filter is quite reliable, provided the candles are intact and are scrubbed and boiled at least once a week. Unless these conditions can be guaranteed a filter should not be used, it will become nothing but a dirt trap and will contaminate the boiled water.

ALCOHOL:—Taken before Sunset alcohol unfits the individual for work and pre-disposes him to sunstroke. Another effect of alcohol is to inhibit the critical faculty and induce contentment with a lower standard; this effect is, perhaps, not altogether harmful after the day's work is done, and those accustomed to the use of it will do themselves no great harm by taking it in moderation, and well diluted. After sunset, it adds to the amenities of life generally and enhances the social qualities of those pleasant gatherings in the tropical twilight after the afternoon exercise.

But it should be clearly understood that, except in cases of acute illness, the habitual use of alcohol is no more necessary to the maintenance of health in the tropics than it is in any other part of the world, and the

newcomer, unaccustomed to alcohol (and probably better without it), should be warned against the sophistry of those who maintain the contrary.

EXERCISE:—The ordinary healthy normal man should get physically tired every day and should experience the sensation of pleasurable fatigue. This, and more, comes in the course of their work to those engaged in an active outdoor life; but in the tropics the majority of Europeans lead a sedentary existence, work is often performed in a leisurely fashion and the climatic conditions are not conducive to activity; the tendency to “slack” is great and, if indulged in, is apt to lead to nostalgia, tedium, isolation and over-indulgence in alcohol.

The remedy for all this is vigorous exercise; don't listen to those who warn you against overdoing it, take exercise sufficient to tire you physically. Afterwards either bathe and change or put on a sweater, a scarf and a coat, and you will be less liable to such minor ailments as indigestion, constipation, hepatitis, etc., that wait upon a sedentary life in the tropics.

Allusion is made above to epidemiological as contrasted with climatic conditions.

It must be borne in mind that in the tropics many of the diseases prevalent in temperate climates are met with. It is possible in Nigeria, for instance, to get a cough, a cold, mumps or house-maid's knee, but such diseases are not the result of conditions peculiar to the country, whereas diseases such as those we are about to describe, such as Malaria, Yellow Fever, etc., are, and result from the epidemiological conditions obtaining in Nigeria.

The more common tropical ailments met with in Nigeria may be conveniently classified as:—

A.—Insect-borne.

B.—Water-borne.

C.—Otherwise acquired.

A.—INSECT-BORNE DISEASES:—This group may again be divided into diseases conveyed by mosquitos and diseases conveyed by other insects.

The most important mosquito-borne diseases are:—

Malarial Fever.

Yellow Fever.

Filarial Diseases.

It must be remembered that the mosquito itself is a harmless insect, and that it is only when the mosquito has been infected by feeding on the blood of a person (usually in Nigeria, a native) infected with one or other of the above diseases that it becomes a source of danger and capable of conveying the infection it has acquired, by means of its bite, to other persons, and therefore it follows that there are three lines of defence against the diseases borne by these insects.

We must in the first instance recognize the fact that the extermination of mosquitoes in a vast country like Nigeria is hopeless, but the prevention of infections from them is possible and should be the subject of our unremitting endeavour. We can, in the first instance, minimise the possibility of mosquitoes in our vicinity being infected by residing away from native settlements, and experience has shewn that when Europeans live in separate residential areas apart from natives, they enjoy a comparative freedom from mosquito-borne diseases, and a like immunity is secured to travelling officers when rest houses are built well away from native settlements.

Our first line of defence then lies in residing away from native towns. Secondly we can protect ourselves from the bites of mosquitos during the hours between sunset and sunrise, when they are most prone to bite, by the adoption of various precautionary measures.

We can live in mosquito-proof houses, but these have to be provided for us by Government, and must be specially designed and constructed originally as mosquito-proof bungalows with large, low and ample window spaces and adequate through ventilation, or they become intolerably hot, owing to obstruction to the free movement of air, and unfit to live in.

There are few mosquito-proof houses in Nigeria fulfilling such conditions.

It is, however, nearly always possible, except in certain kinds of bush houses, for the individual himself, with the concurrence and assistance of the local representatives of the Medical and Public Works Departments, to render his bedroom mosquito-proof or to construct in his bedroom a mosquito-cage capable of containing a bed, a chair and a table, and to erect a similar contrivance on a portion of the veranda, or to make a section of it mosquito-proof.

Failing the provision of a mosquito-proof bungalow, or a cage over the bed as just described (the mosquito-gauze used, by the way, should always contain not less than 18 meshes to the inch) a mosquito curtain, in good repair and free from holes and tears, should always be used over the bed at night and its lower end carefully tucked under the mattress—never allowed to hang down or rest on the floor.

There is one other personal precaution against mosquito-bites which is perhaps the most important of all, and that is the wearing of mosquito-boots. Two pairs should always be provided, one for ordinary use, the other sufficiently neat and well made to permit of their being worn with evening dress. It is not an unreasonable assumption that ninety per cent. of one's mosquito bites, apart from those resulting from a faulty mosquito-net or badly constructed mosquito-proof cage, are inflicted on one's ankles under the dinner table at night, and the officer who makes an invariable practice of donning mosquito-boots at sunset and wearing them until he retires for the night, diminishes his liability to affection with mosquito-borne diseases by ninety per cent., and will probably altogether escape infection.

Another precaution that should never be neglected is to diminish as far as possible the breeding grounds of mosquitoes in the bungalow, in the compound and in the station generally.

Mosquitoes lay their eggs on the surface of water and pass their larval and pupal stages (corresponding to the caterpillar and cocoon stages of the butterfly) in water.

There are three principal kinds of mosquitoes:—

The *Anopheles* (the malarial mosquito).

The *Stegomyia* (the yellow fever mosquito).

The *Culex* (the filarial mosquito).

The *Anopheline* mosquitoes usually breed in natural collections of water, in ponds, in the back waters of sluggish streams, in swamps, etc.

Likely breeding places should be looked for in the vicinity of European residential areas and drained or treated with crude oil or kerosene or by other of the many methods known to the sanitarian. The *Culex* and the *Stegomyia* mosquito will be found breeding in almost

any natural or artificial collection of water, and should be looked for in the flower-vases, the tins of water placed under the legs of the meat-safe to keep out the ants, in the water-tanks, in the gutters when they sag, in the cut tops of bamboo-fences, in the hollow-spaces of trees and in badly graded drains. Constant vigilance should be exercised and no effort should be spared to eradicate such breeding places from the houses, the compound and its vicinity. It is of first importance to see that the gutters do not sag and that the water tanks are mosquito-proof, and a wise additional precaution is to sprinkle a little kerosene oil over the surface of the water in each tank once a week; this will not cause the water to taste and will kill any larvæ that may have bred out from eggs washed down into the tank from the gutters.

It is also a wise precaution to arrange for the first washings from the roof after a period of drought to run to waste and to connect the roof guttering with the tanks after this has occurred.

The above are the precautions that should be taken against all mosquito-borne diseases, but there is one other that can be taken against the most prevalent and important of them, malaria, and should never be neglected, and that is the taking of quinine.

There has been much discussion on this subject in recent years in the Medical Press and elsewhere, but remember that all Natives in West Africa and many Europeans are possible sources of infection; the sum of the probabilities is that an anopheline mosquito has bitten a Native or an infected European before it bites you and it may be infected; and experience in West Africa (the writer of this memorandum speaks from an experience of nearly a quarter of a century in West Africa) has proved beyond all controversy that Europeans who take quinine regularly and in sufficient dosage, either do not get malarial fever at all or get it very mildly. Therefore, without fail, take five grains of the bi-hydrochloride of quinine, preferably in solution, each day and at the same hour each day. Most people find it convenient to take their quinine after breakfast but if this does not suit you, take it after lunch or after dinner but always at the same hour, so that there may always be a minute quantity of quinine, which is eliminated from the system in about 24 hours, in your circulation.

The principal insects, besides mosquitoes, which convey disease are the tsetse fly, the chrysops fly, the tumbu fly, the house-fly, sand-flies and the jigger. Space does not permit of a discussion of the diseases caused by these insects, nor of their habits. But the keen and observant officer will gather much useful information on these subjects from the medical and other officers with whom he comes in contact.

Against the attacks of a species of sand-fly, the culicoides, the following application is recommended:—

℞

Ol. Olivæ

Aq. Calcis āā ʒ iv

Ol. Verbenæ m x

Adeps Lanæ Hyd. Q.S.

To make a cream.

Smear on the face and arms to repel an attack.

The attentions of jiggers may be avoided by making a practice of never putting the bare feet on the ground, or one's boots, shoes, or slippers, when not in use.

The common house-fly breeds largely in any kind of decaying vegetable matter and in human or animal excrement. All vegetable refuse should be burnt and excrement buried. There is usually something lacking in the elementals of a station's sanitation when the common house-flies or their near relations become a nuisance.

WATER-BORNE DISEASES:—The chief of these in Nigeria are Guinea-worm, diarrhoea, dysentery, bilharzia and other intestinal parasites. They can be avoided by boiling and filtering the drinking water.

DISEASES NEITHER INSECT NOR WATER-BORNE IN THE STRICT SENSE OF THE TERM:—Various forms of ringworm are supposed to be acquired from having one's laundry washed with the clothes of natives, and it is a wise precaution to have the washing done on the premises and apart from that of the servants or other natives.

This memorandum is already over-long, but although the subject is a delicate one it would be wrong to conclude it without some words of advice and warning on the

subject of venereal disease. It is no exaggeration to state that women of easy virtue in West Africa are as likely to be infected with venereal disease as the mosquitoes are with malaria, and the man who risks intercourse with them jeopardises his health.

It should not be forgotten that after exposure to infection the risk of acquiring venereal disease can be minimised by the prompt application of personal hygiene.

Members of the Medical profession in Nigeria are always glad to give helpful advice in this matter, and, in the event of infection, their assistance should be sought at once.

No attempt has been made in the foregoing paragraphs to deal with the treatment of disease, but notes on this subject will be found below. The reader however, is advised not to court depression by consulting them except in cases of emergency, when the services of a medical man are not available.

SUGGESTIONS WITH REGARD TO THE TREATMENT OF DISEASE, COMPILED FOR THE USE OF THOSE WHO ARE UNABLE TO AVAIL THEMSELVES OF THE SERVICES OF A MEDICAL MAN.

MALARIAL FEVER:--Feelings of malaise and slight headache are usually indications to the irregular quinine taker that he has malaria. He should take an extra dose of quinine in liquid form and remember to be more regular. In more severe attacks, headache, chilliness, shivering and, in first attacks very frequently, vomiting occur. The temperature should be taken 4-hourly, and recorded.

He should go to bed and take a 5 grain dose of quinine in solution three times a day with 10 grains of aspirin in each dose. The first night he should take 5 grains of calomel and follow this with a dose of salts in the morning. The quinine should be continued with aspirin until the temperature is normal, usually three or four days, and then twice a day for a week, followed by regular daily quinine with a liquid dose once a week.

If vomiting is a prominent symptom an effort should be made to see a doctor at once.

In the rare event of the temperature rising above 105° he should be sponged in bed, well rubbed down and put into clean clothes. This increases sweating and at the same time gives him temporary comfort and often produces sleep. The temperature should be watched carefully and if it should rise again above 105° more sponging is urgently called for. A doctor is needed in these cases and a hospital with competent nursing. Diet must vary with the severity of the attack and only very severe cases and those associated with vomiting, need be on milk. Others may take soup, fish and light pudding or fruit at once and as soon as any improvement occurs, add chicken.

YELLOW FEVER:—Should it be known that yellow fever is about, every case of fever, pending the arrival of a medical man, should be regarded with suspicion, the patient placed under a mosquito net, food withheld, absolute rest insisted on, and fluid freely supplied.

DIARRHŒA is often due to eating something injurious and, very frequently, to chills resulting from sleeping uncovered and moist. It is wise to take 2 tablespoonfuls of castor oil immediately, it can be quite tasteless with lime or a little brandy added. After the oil, chlorodyne is very effective in doses of from 5 to 20 drops four-hourly until the diarrhœa is controlled. A doctor should be sent for in 24 hours if there is no marked improvement.

Avoid highly seasoned foods or rich dishes, food that has any suggestion of taint, palm oil chop, and chills of the abdomen. Take light food without fruit or vegetables. Arrowroot is good.

As precaution against diarrhœa see that drinking water is filtered and boiled, that the food is cleanly prepared and fresh, and prevent chills by keeping out draughts at night or covering the abdomen with a blanket. Do not under any conditions wear a cholera belt; they are unsatisfactory in preventing chills and once worn can only be left off with the greatest care. They predispose to prickly heat, are a constant source of irritation and do more harm than good.

DYSENTERY:—Is indicated by blood and slime in the motions, and sometimes there is griping and diarrhœa; streaks of blood alone on the stools may be due to piles.

Dysentery always requires treatment by a doctor; the two forms can be differentiated by him and thorough treatment is necessary to prevent recurrences or complications. Until a doctor is in attendance it is wise to take Epsom salts or sodium sulphate or both. One teaspoonful 4-hourly in water is a moderate dose. Food should be soup, beef extracts, eggs, barley water, albumen water or rice water. Milk is better avoided and irritating vegetable foods are bad.

Precautions are as in diarrhoea; but special attention must be paid to raw vegetables such as lettuces and tomatoes. They should be washed in filtered water if to be eaten raw.

BLACKWATER FEVER only occurs in persons who are infected with malaria and take their quinine irregularly. Never take more than 5 grains of quinine in one dose without a doctor's supervision. Five grains can be taken two-hourly if necessary.

If a man has a shivering attack, vomits, has fever, and then passes urine the colour of stout he has blackwater fever. He should go to bed at once and stay there without even sitting up until a doctor comes. He should shut out all draughts, avoid quinine and drink plenty of milk and soda, barley water, or other fluids.

Sometimes it may be necessary to move a person suffering from blackwater, but it must be on the rarest occasion. The moving should be done without the patient sitting up or making any effort, and jolting and shaking must be avoided. It is better to bring a doctor a 24 hours' journey than move a blackwater case a mile, unless it can be done with a comfort as great as that of a motor ambulance.

The patient's food should be the same as in malaria fever. Milk and water is the best habitual drink during this illness.

Abundance of it should be drunk with a view to flushing the kidneys and washing the poison out of the system.

If the temperature rises to 106° cold sponging must be resorted to as in malaria fever. Should vomiting come on and continue, an attempt should be made to inject two tablespoonsful of milk and half of a pint of water every two hours into the lower bowel by means of a syringe.

For the persistent vomiting, which is such a prominent feature of most cases of blackwater fever, the following prescription acts with marked effect :—

3 drops of tincture of Iodine.

3 drops of pure Carbohc Acid

mixed in a tablespoonful of water and given every time the patient vomits.

The serious conditions which may arise in blackwater fever are :—

1. The blood may get poor and scanty.
2. The temperature may rise too high.
3. The patient may sit up when too weak, and as a result may faint and not recover.
4. The kidneys may get choked with black debris, or inflamed, and so stop secreting water.

For the preceding four conditions the following treatment should be applied :—

1. Plenty of fluids should be drunk.
2. Cold sponging.
3. The patient must keep lying down.
4. Flannels should be wrung out in hot water, covered with a large, dry, warm bath towel and applied to the loins; or (better when possible) an india rubber bottle of hot water should be applied.
5. Where the Officer understands the treatment, he should take saline injections in the lower bowel; the injections can be made by dissolving a teaspoonful of salt in a pint of warm water.

To wring out a hot flannel, place the flannel on a towel, put the middle of towel and flannel in a washhand basin, letting the ends of the towel hang outside, pour on hot water, the flannel can then be wrung out by twisting the ends of the towel in opposite ways.

Quinine should not be taken in blackwater fever unless prescribed by a medical officer.

INDIGESTION is very common owing to the food used. It can be avoided by eliminating peppers, sauces and relishes and keeping as far as possible to simple food, not over cooked, and by moderation in vegetables and fruit that are fibrous. The less tinned food and the more fresh native food the better, particularly vegetables. Alcohol should be taken in dilute forms rather than strong.

CONSTIPATION should be treated as in any other country, but great attention should be paid to regularity of the bowels. Constipation leads to diarrhoea, to fever, to anæmia, to boils and to tropical debility. It should be regarded as a crime.

JIGGERS are most plentiful in sandy and dusty places. They mostly attack the feet and hands. The first symptom of a jigger is irritation, very often round a nail. This proceeds to discomfort and pain as the jigger grows and becomes more apparent. It is detected as a small dark mark under the skin. It should be removed as soon as detected.

Sterilise the skin with tinct. Iodi. Nit. over a good area round the jigger. Boil a pair of sharp pointed scissors, wash the hands carefully in running water or if in a basin, use fresh water to rinse them.

Then take the boiled scissors and cut the skin just to one side of the dark spot until the point of one blade gets down to the jigger. Then cut round the dark spot keeping one blade under the skin close to the jigger. When the circle is complete the jigger comes out whole attached to the circle of skin. Put more tinct. Iodi. into the wound that remains and cover it with any clean cloth, such as a handkerchief, for a few days. It is practically painless except the final application of Iodine. Never let a native servant touch your jigger; they are dangerous and frequently cause blood poisoning; ask a friend to do it and watch his technique carefully.

TUMBO FLY:—A very troublesome boil, or more often series of boils, is caused by the maggot of this fly getting under the skin. It may be detected by seeing the maggot wriggling or, at an earlier stage, by the small area and the comparatively painless nature of the boil. It should be removed by painting the area of skin with tinct. Iodi. Nit. This in itself greatly disturbs the maggot and it can be helped out by scratching the skin over it with a boiled needle and assisting it with the point. Don't squeeze the maggot, it may cause an abscess or even blood poisoning.

PRICKLY HEAT:—Use half a teaspoonful of cyllin to every pint of bath water, and after drying, thoroughly rub well into the skin any mild antiseptic ointment. Ung. Hyd. Nit. dil. is very satisfactory. Avoid woollen clothes and cut down the consumption of liquids if one is liable to prickly heat.

SLIGHT WOUNDS:—These should be painted with tinct. Iodi. Nit. and a gauze dressing applied. Bleeding should be stopped, if possible, by direct pressure to the wound itself. If not, a doctor should be seen at once.

BITES OF POISONOUS SNAKES:—Tie immediately a handkerchief twisted into a rope round the limb above the wound, and make the handkerchief grip the limb tightly by passing a piece of stick between the two and twisting the stick round. Keep it so by securing the stick to the limb. Make several cuts where the fangs went in, removing the actual fang marks. Wash the part well with strong Condy's fluid, or rub in crystals of permanganate of potash, or, failing these, use warm boracic solution. Finally loosen the handkerchief and dress as usual for small wounds.

POISONED ARROW:—If the wound is in a limb, tie a handkerchief as for snake bite. Incise the wound and syringe it out with warm boracic solution and use the syringe to suck out liquids from the bottom of wound. Tannic acid, in powder if available, should be applied to the wound.

BROKEN LIMBS:—If a limb is believed to have been broken it should have two sticks gently tied to it, one on each side, so as to fix the joints above and below. The injured man should not be moved until this has been done. The seriousness of a fracture is much increased if, by rough handling, the bones are caused to penetrate the skin.

SUPPLEMENT

CONTENTS.

Councils and Boards	259
Civil Establishment—	
Governor's Office and Secretariat	262
Lieutenant-Governors and Secretariats	263
Political and Administrative	264
Lands	268
Judicial and Magistrates	268
Legal	268
Treasury	269
Customs	269
Audit	270
Printing	270
Marine	271
Police	273
Prisons	274
Forestry	274
Agriculture	275
Veterinary	275
Medical	276
Medical Research Institute	278
Mines	278
Education	279
Surveys	280
Public Works	280
Posts and Telegraphs	283
Nigerian Railway	284
Colliery	289
Geological Survey	290
Harbour Works	290
Lagos Town Council	290
Nigeria Regiment	291
African Staff	295
Lawyers and Notaries Public	302
Doctors and Dentist	303
Licensed Surveyors	303
Principal Missions	304
Chambers of Commerce and Mines	306
Agents of European Firms	309
Senior officials of neighbouring British Colonies	313

MEMBERS OF COUNCILS, Etc.

Governor.

His Excellency Sir Hugh Clifford, G.C.M.G.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Chief Secretary to Government	...	D. C. Cameron, C.M.G.
Lieut.-Governor, Southern Provinces and Administrator, Colony	...	Lieut.-Colonel H. C. Moorhouse, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Lieut.-Governor, Northern Provinces	...	W. F. Gowers, C.M.G.
Attorney-General	...	D. Kingdon.
Commandant, Nigeria Regiment	...	Colonel G. T. Mair, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Director of the Medical and Sanitary Service	...	Dr. E. Rice, C.M.G.
Treasurer	...	D. S. MacGregor.
Director of Marine	...	Capt. R. H. W. Hughes, C.B., C.S.I., C. M. G., D.S.O., R. D., R.N.R.
Comptroller of Customs	...	...
Secretary, Native Affairs	...	S. McG. Grier.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

OFFICIAL.

Governor	...	Sir Hugh Clifford, G.C.M.G.
Administrator	...	Lieut.-Colonel H. C. Moorhouse, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Secretary to the Southern Provinces and Colony	...	Lt.-Col. F. Jenkins, C.M.G.
Principal Medical Officer, Southern Provinces and Colony,	...	...
Legal Adviser, Southern Provinces and Colony	...	...
Assistant Treasurer	...	The Senior Assistant Treasurer in the Colony for the time being.
Commissioner of Lands	...	...

UNOFFICIAL.

E. O. Moore.
A. M. Harvey.
S. Waring.
O. Obasa.

NIGERIAN COUNCIL.

OFFICIAL.

Governor	...	...	...	...	Sir Hugh Clifford, G.C.M.G.
Members of the Executive Council	(as above)				{ Captain U. F. H. Ruxton. R. A. Roberts. E. J. Arnett. H. R. Palmer, C.M.G. J. Watt. Capt. G. Anderson. " W. A. Ross, C.M.G. G. W. Webster, M.B.E. Major J. M. Fremantle, M.B.E. J. C. C. P. Sciortino. J. Davidson.
Senior Residents	...	...	...
Secretary, Southern Provinces	...				Lt.-Col. F. Jenkins, C.M.G.
Secretary, Northern Provinces	...				G. S. Browne.

UNOFFICIAL.

Alafin of Oyo	...	...	...	...	N. D. Maidman. Oladugbolu Onikepe, C.M.G.
Chief, Calabar	...	...	...	...	Richard Henshaw. Kitoyi Ajasa.
Sultan of Sokoto	...	...	...	...	Mohammedu Maiturare, Sarkin Musulmi. R. H. Johnson. S. Waring. T. Spearpoint. W. A. E. Evans.
Emir of Kano	...	...	...	...	Usuman. G. Graham Paul. A. Rhodes.

LAGOS TOWN COUNCIL.

OFFICIAL.

Lieutenant-Governor and Administrator (President)	...	...	...	...	Lt.-Col. H. C. Moorhouse, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Secretary to the Southern Provinces and Colony (Vice-President)	...			...	Lt.-Col. F. Jenkins, C.M.G.
Principal Medical Officer	...	...			M. L. Tew.
Solicitor-General	...	...	...		H. Carr, I.S.O.
Resident of the Colony	...	...	...

UNOFFICIAL.

ELECTED.	NOMINATED.
A. Folarin.	A. M. Harvey.
R. A. Savage.	S. Waring.
G. D. Agbebi.	W. A. E. Evans.

BOARDS OF EDUCATION.

COLONY AND SOUTHERN PROVINCES.

Lieutenant-Governor and Administrator.
Director of Education.
Principal Medical Officer.
The Right Reverend I. Oluwole.
The Right Reverend F. Terrien.
The Reverend O. J. Griffin.
The Reverend A. W. Wilkie.
The Reverend J. K. Macgregor.

NORTHERN PROVINCES.

Lieutenant-Governor.
Resident, Kano.
Director of Education.
Local Secretary of the Church Missionary Society.
Doctor A. P. Stirrett.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Governor's Office.

Governor, £6,500 and £1,750 duty pay.

Sir Hugh Clifford, G.C.M.G.

Private Secretary, (seconded from Administrative Service.)

R. S. W. Dickinson, D.S.O.

Aide-de-Camp, (seconded from Nigeria Regiment.)

Captain W. A. Taaffe.

Nigerian Secretariat.

Chief Secretary to the Government, £2,400 and £600 duty pay

D. C. Cameron, C.M.G.

Secretary for Native Affairs, £1,400 and £280 duty pay.

S. McG. Grier.

Deputy Chief Secretary, £1,400 and £280 duty pay.

J. Scott.

Assistant Secretary for Native Affairs, £1,200 and £240 duty pay.

G. J. F. Tomlinson.

Principal Assistant Secretary, £1,200 and £240 duty pay.

T. S. W. Thomas, O.B.E.

First Assistant Secretaries, £1,050 and £210 duty pay.

H. O. S. Wright.

D. J. Jardine, O.B.E.

*Assistant Secretaries, £500-960**

G. O. Nugent.

W. Nash.

T. St. C. Harrison.

J. B. Welman.

R. de M. Young.

Capt. H. C. MacMichael.

A. C. Burns.

Capt. G. Darby, O.B.E., M.C.

A. B. Russell.

Confidential Clerks, £450-600.

G. Meade.

S. McWilliam.

* With £72 seniority allowance when salary is £720 or over.

Lieutenant-Governors and Administrator.

Lieutenant-Governor, Southern Provinces, and Administrator of the Colony, £2,400 and £600 duty pay.

Lt.-Col. H. C. Moorhouse, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Lieutenant-Governor, Northern Provinces, £2,400 and £600 duty pay.

W. F. Gowers C.M.G.

Lieutenant-Governor's Secretariats.

SOUTHERN PROVINCES AND COLONY.

NORTHERN PROVINCES.

Secretaries, £1,400 and £280 duty pay.

Lt.-Col. F. Jenkins, C.M.G.

G. S. Browne.

Principal Assistant Secretaries, £1,200 and £240 duty pay.

Major C. T. Lawrence.

W. Scott Evans.

*Assistant Secretaries, £500-960.**

G. A. Findlay.

L. H. Boileau.

B. M. Carkeek.

Capt. R. L. Radford.

Capt. A. R. A. Dickins.

E. O. Pretheroe, M.C.

B. Hodges.

M. J. de la P. Beresford.

F. le C. Belmar

A. D. Hamlyn.

K. L. Hall.

E. J. Saltwell.

G. D. Pitcairn.

Confidential Clerk, £450-600.

A. C. E. Darke, D.C.M.

Resident of the Colony.

H. Carr, I.S.O.

Administrative.*Senior Residents, £1,400 and £280 duty pay.*

Capt. U. F. H. Ruxton.
 R. A. Roberts.
 E. J. Arnett.
 H. R. Palmer, C.M.G.
 J. Watt.

Captain W. A. Ross, C.M.G.
 G. W. Webster, M.B.E.
 Major J. M. Fremantle, M.B.E.
 J. C. C. P. Sciortino.
 J. Davidson.

Residents, £1,200 and £240 duty pay.

Major H. D. Larymore, C.M.G.
 Major W. H. Browne, D.S.O.
 E. G. M. Dupigny.
 C. O. Migeod.
 Capt. P. Lonsdale.
 S. W. Sproston.
 C. W. Alexander.
 R. B. Brooks.
 T. W. Dann.
 Capt. C. F. Gordon.
 E. H. B. Laing.
 Capt. F. F. W. Byng-Hall.
 H. S. W. Edwardes.
 A. C. Francis.

A. C. G. Hastings.
 F. Hives.
 H. de C. Matthews.
 Major H. O. Swanston.
 Captain H. L. Norton-Trail.
 P. A. Talbot.
 Major H. R. H. Crawford.
 W. Buchanan Smith, M.C.
 E. B. Dawson.
 C. Wightwick.
 T. F. Carlyle.
 F. H. Ingles.
 S. H. P. Vereker.
 W. H. Cooke.

† *Senior District Officers, £880-960**; *District Officers, £630-840**;
Assistant District Officers, £570-600, and Cadets £500.

B. Hodges.
 A. L. C. Laborde.
 D. Cator.
 F. Dwyer.
 R. McAllister.
 G. O. Nugent.
 Commdr. B. E. M. Waters, R.N.
 E. C. Palmer.
 Captain H. S. Burrough.
 Lieut. A. Campbell-Irons.

Lieut. E. M. Falk.
 W. B. Rumann.
 Major C. A. Booth.
 H. E. W. Bovill.
 J. F. J. Fitzpatrick.
 R. S. Chapman.
 R. S. Smith, R.N.
 J. M. Pollen.
 B. G. Wood.

* With £72 seniority allowance when salary is £720 or over.

† This list includes officers serving in the Secretariats, the Lands Office and as Station Magistrates.

*Senior District Officers, District Officers, Assistant
District Officers and Cadets—continued.*

Captain E. A. Brackenbury.	G. S. Hughes.
Major W. Birrell Gray.	J. G. Lawton.
F. L. Tabor.	Major F. S. Williams-Thomas
Major F. Edgar.	O. W. Firth.
F. B. Adams.	G. H. Findlay.
M. J. de la P. Beresford.	V. F. Biscoe.
T. St. C. Harrison.	H. A. Prankerd.
Lieut.-Commdr. J. C. O.	G. McGregor.
Clarke, R.N.R.	A. R. Whitman.
N. C. Duncan.	P. R. Diggle.
F. H. Rosedale.	J. W. C. Rutherford.
C. A. Woodhouse.	E. S. Pembleton.
F. P. Lynch.	M. Maclaren.
Major T. A. G. Budgen, M.C.	J. S. Ross.
W. D. K. Mair.	M. D. H. Lyon.
H. H. Middleton.	M. MacGregor.
T. H. Haughton.	A. E. F. Murray.
P. J. Gardner.	J. H. M. Molyneux.
F. N. Ashley.	C. N. Monsell.
Captain A. H. D. Paul.	Captain H. Webber.
G. L. Monk.	C. K. Meek.
H. B. Butler.	H. Cadman.
Y. Kirkpatrick.	H. T. B. Dew.
E. W. P. Birch.	G. E. Murphy.
H. M. Irwin.	A. D. Hamlyn.
Captain E. B. Wauton.	K. L. Hall.
W. E. Hunt.	R. de M. Young.
T. C. Newton.	H. L. Ward-Price.
H. F. Backwell.	C. J. Chaytor.
H. B. Hermon-Hodge.	E. V. R. Rae.
H. M. Brice-Smith.	Capt. P. E. M. Richards.
C. M. Dunn.	Lieut. Col. H. Dene, D.S.O.
H. O. Lindsell.	F. E. Knapp.
H. Morgan-Owen.	R. H. Lapage.
P. de Patron.	R. L. Archer.
W. Morgan.	J. H. Kirk.
H. de B. Bewley.	H. D. de la Mothe.
J. D. Thomson.	F. S. Purchas.
J. B. J. Mackay.	G. V. Evans.
H. W. Cowper.	Lieut. J. H. G. Smyth.
A. L. Weir.	L. H. Boileau.
F. le C. Belmar.	H. N. Nevins.
H. F. Mathews.	Major D. S. Cook.
J. N. Smith.	Cpt. J. H. B. de Montmorency
Capt. H. Jones.	A. E. Cadell.
H. B. James.	Captain B. W. Macpherson.
R. H. J. Sasse.	G. G. Feasey.
R. W. M. Dundas.	A. C. Burns.
H. G. Aveling.	F. de F. Daniel.
G. J. Lethem.	H. Maddocks.

* With £72 seniority allowance when salary is £720 or over.

District Officers, Assistant District Officers and Cadets—continued.

B. M. Carkeek.	Captain F. G. B. Reynolds.
W. O. P. Rosedale.	Lieut. B. R. Harrison.
R. S. Davies.	Captain W. H. Price.
H. M. Lloyd.	.. R. L. Radford.
L. S. Ward.	.. J. C. Hamilton.
K. A. B. Cochrane.	.. T. M. Macleod.
N. J. Brooke.	O. H. Best.
G. W. Izard.	Captain W. J. Fitzgerald.
G. C. Whiteley.	H. N. Cleverley.
C. R. Walker.	Major H. C. Stevenson, M.C.
L. H. Shelton.	.. F. K. Officer, M.C.
G. G. Shute.	Captain G. P. Wilkinson.
J. R. Patterson.	Lieut. P. W. D. Thurley.
B. R. Lawrence.	Captain H. Waddington.
E. J. Price.	.. J. J. Emberton, M.C.
M. D. W. Jeffreys.	.. K. V. Hanitsch.
W. M. Hyne.	.. E. S. Lilley.
M. E. Howard.	.. J. P. Smith.
A. E. Vere-Walwyn.	
H. F. M. White.	Lieut. C. J. A. Gregg.
F. Ferguson.	Captain N. C. Denton.
R. L. Payne.	K. E. Tullock.
E. G. Bryan.	Captain F. C. Royce.
W. H. Lloyd.	.. R. O. Ramage.
A. A. des V. Ewing.	J. B. Welman.
E. K. Milbourne.	Lieut. J. C. Porter, M.C.
W. Nash.	.. J. A. Bulger.
S. W. Walker.	.. H. Reid.
E. T. Henderson.	Captain H. R. Oke.
E. C. Pickwood.	Captain J. D. Symes.
Lieut. E. H. Hufton.	Major J. Wann.
Lieut. D. M. H. Beck.	.. W. G. Cragg, D.S.O.
Capt. J. Ashley.	Captain W. A. V. Neil.
Lieut. P. G. Harris.	Lieut. F. M. Noad.
Capt. J. H. C. Simpson, M.C.	Captain G. C. B. Cotterell.
Capt. P. E. Lewis, M.C.	N. M. Jones.
Lieut. J. H. Carrow, D.S.O.	Lieut. C. B. Coleman.
Lieut. E. W. Thompstone, M.C.	A. W. Hook.
Lieut. E. J. A. Kelly.	Captain E. A. Miller.
Lieut. F. B. Carr.	.. V. L. Mabb, M.C.
Lieut. M. H. Martindale.	I. F. Macdonald.
N. Arnott.	K. R. D. Lacey.
Lieut. P. G. Butcher.	Capt. D. P. J. O'Connor.
Captain E. S. Walsh.	Major R. L. Bowen, M.C.
Lt.-Col. W. R. R. French.	L. A. C. Helbert.
D.S.O., M.C.	Captain H. P. James.
Major B. Glasson, M.C.	

* With £72 seniority allowance when salary is £720 or over.

District Officers Assistant District Officers and Cadets—continued.

H. E. Priestman.	C. R. Niven, M.C.
Capt. H. Fox.	J. D'A. Steele.
Capt. S. S. John, M.C.	Capt. J. N. Hill.
R. D. Ross.	„ T. A. Izard.
E. V. S. Thomas.	„ G. Darby, O.B.E., M.C.
J. A. G. Enright.	G. E. W. Ward.
R. L. A. Underwood, M.C.	Capt. G. H. Hudson.
E. C. Mogridge.	E. J. Saltwell, M.C.
E. V. H. Toovey.	Capt. A. P. Pullen.
H. H. Wilkinson.	J. M. Gordon
Capt. C. G. McKenzie.	C. B. Wolfe.
A. L. Milroy, M.C.	Capt. H. Mercer, M.C., D.F.C.
J. Jackson.	„ S. T. Harvey, M.C.
G. B. Williams, M.C.	„ N. Greenslade, M.C.,
Capt. A. G. J. Owen, M.C.	D.F.C.
J. A. Boyd.	P. M. Riley.
C. B. MacWeeney.	Lieut. J. W. Hartley
R. F. P. Orme, M.C.	F. A. S. Nesbitt.
E. H. O. Keates, M.C.	Major C. M. Browne, O.B.E.,
E. Burgess.	M.C.
G. G. Harris.	Capt. W. C. Barnes.
E. K. Featherstone.	„ S. A. Wright, M.C.
T. Hoskyns-Abrahall.	Lieut. V. A. Raleigh, R.N.
G. M. Clifford.	Capt. L. Sealey-King.
E. N. Mylius.	A. O. Bonnar.
R. J. Hook, D.F.C.	F. G. C. Dickinson.
C. W. Scott.	W. J. W. Norcott.
P. W. MacTavish, M.C.	A. C. Cooper.
Capt. C. N. A. Clarke.	J. C. Drummond-Hay.
B. E. Sharwood Smith.	P. F. Masterton Smith, M.C.
Capt. R. R. Oakley, M.C.	G. P. O'Sullivan, M.C.
Lieut. A. R. W. Sayle.	E. O. Pretheroe, M.C.
T. J. Southern.	Capt. H. S. Bridel.
Capt. H. C. MacMichael.	R. S. W. Dickinson, D.S.O.
R. M. Downes, M.C.	Capt. P. A. Tegetmeier.
Capt. A. R. A. Dickins.	J. McW. Bampfield, M.C.
„ R. W. E. Cornell.	C. G. Ames.
A. J. Conan.	A. B. Russell.
Major L. R. C. Sumner, M.C.	B. J. A. Matthews.
Capt. F. S. Mateer.	I. W. E. Dods.
A. A. Cullen.	E. R. W. Gillmor.
Capt. R. Logan.	Capt. D. J. Sheridan.
„ A. Harrison, D.S.O.	Lieut. J. M. B. Homfray, M.C.
D. S. Burgess.	Capt. A. J. Hicks-Gower.
A. F. B. Bridges.	„ V. B. H. Drummond,
Capt. J. A. Mackenzie, M.C.	M.C.
„ G. A. Williams, M.B.E.	„ G. D. Pitcairn.
„ J. C. F. Pender, M.C.	„ H. D. Tupper-Carey.
„ L. C. Schlotel, M.C.	
E. G. Hawkesworth, M.C.	
A. E. Tweed.	

* With £72 seniority allowance when salary is £720 or over.

Lands.*Assistant Commissioners of Lands £500-960**

F. E. Knapp.

Captain W. J. Fitzgerald.

Major L. R. C. Sumner, M.C.

Judicial.*Chief Justice, £2,000 and £400 duty pay.*

Sir R. M. Combe.

Puisne Judges, £1,400 and £280 duty pay.

A. R. Pennington, K.C.

J. E. Green.

A. F. C. Webber.

Sir F. A. Van der Meulen, O.B.E.

Police Magistrates, £800-960 and £72 duty pay.

J. C. Cotton.

M. C. Greene.

H. S. Berkeley.

H. A. Young, K.C.

Legal.*Attorney-General, £1,600 and £320 duty pay.*

D. Kingdon.

Solicitor-General, £1,200 and £240 duty pay.

M. L. Tew.

Crown Counsel, £960 and £96 duty pay.

J. C. Craven.

A. D. A. Macgregor.

C. W. V. Carey.

* With £72 seniority allowance when salary is £720 or over.

Treasury.*Treasurer, £1,500 and £300 duty pay.*

D. S. MacGregor.

Deputy Treasurer, £1,100 and £220 duty pay.

C. W. Leese.

Senior Assistant Treasurers, £960 and £96 duty pay.

A. H. Hodges.

A. L. Darrell.

Assistant Treasurers, £630-920 and Treasury Assistants £450-600.*

J. F. Blakeley.
 G. F. Price.
 H. P. Fyfe.
 S. McCullagh.
 C. R. E. Munro
 G. W. Gibbs.
 B. M. Drayton.
 W. S. Phillips.
 A. M. Bury.
 R. D. Johnson.

H. L. Crudgington.
 Capt. S. R. Marlow
 Capt. L. Tester, M.C.
 R. J. d'Arcy.
 M. S. Lewis.
 R. Le Mare.
 B. M. Stanton.
 C. L. C. Hawtin.
 J. O. Williams.

Customs.*Comptroller of Customs, £1,400 and £280 duty pay.*

F. A. Clinch

Deputy Comptroller, £1,100 and £220 duty pay.~~F. A. Clinch.~~*Senior Collectors, £960 and £96 duty pay.*

W. K. Duncombe.

J. Cowper.

J. D. B. Sealy.

Collectors, £630-920 and Supervisors, £450-600.*

N. V. S. Solomon.
 C. J. E. P. Austin.
 G. C. McF. May.
 E. R. Vassall-Adams.
 K. S. Martin.
 J. E. Messer.
 W. Moyes.
 E. N. Howlett.
 Capt. J. L. Thorburn.
 N. H. Cox.
 E. C. B. Bonyun.

R. B. Emery.
 C. D. Blayney.
 F. A. Makin.
 C. F. C. Everett.
 Lt.-Commr. A. Purdon, R.N.R.
 A. M. Jarvis.
 C. R. Miles.
 D. L. F. Manson.
 B. Snape.
 L. G. Perkins.
 G. F. Mason.

A. H. Morrison.

* With £72 seniority allowance when salary is £720 or over.

Wharfingers, £440-500.

F. T. Wadham.

Audit.

Auditor, £1,200 and £240 duty pay.

B. E. Hanson.

Deputy Auditor, £1,000 and £200 duty pay.

K. J. Douglas.

Senior Assistant Auditors, £960 and £95 duty pay.

~~H. St. J. Sheppard M.B.E.~~

A. W. Brown.

H-GUSH

*Assistant Auditors, £450-920.**

H. St. J. Sheppard M.B.E.

~~H. Gush.~~

A. G. Still.

F. G. Langley.

F. W. P. Kingdom.

H. C. G. Bridger.

A. F. B. Howard M.C.

C. E. de B. Biden.

C. J. Montague.

H. H. S. Cheeseman.

H. P. N. Gubbins

A. A. Allen.

A. G. Bowring.

E. A. Stoodley.

C. W. S. Seed.

Printing.

Government Printer, £630-800 and £72 duty pay.

W. H. de Boltz.

Superintendent, Government Press, £540-600.

J. Williams.

Assistant Superintendents, Government Press, £450-600.

H. Dumion.

C. H. Townley.

F. C. Smith.

European Proof Reader, £450-600.

B. G. A. Cousins.

* With £72 seniority allowance when salary is £720 or over.

Marine.

Director of Marine, £1,400 and £280 duty pay.

Capt. R. H. W. Hughes, C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.D., R.N.R.

Deputy Director, £1,100 and £220 duty pay.

Commander C. Elliott, R.N.R.

Principal Marine Officers, £960 and £96 duty pay.

Lieut.-Com. A. Greenstock, R.N.R.

Commr. L. J. Hall, R.D., O.B.E., R.N.R.

Senior Marine Officers, £630-920 and Marine Officers, £480-600*

Commr. A. R. P. Martin, R.N.R.

Commr. J. H. Fairweather, R.D., R.N.R.

Commr. A. W. Hunt, R.D., R.N.R.

Lieut.-Commr. A. S. Woodward, R.N.R.

Lieut.-Commr. A. W. Hughes, R.D., R.N.R.

Lieut.-Commr. R. H. Rojas, R.N.R.

Lieut.-Commr. E. P. Nosworthy, R.D., R.N.R.

Lieut.-Commr. W. F. Pearce, R.D., R.N.R.

Lieut.-Commr. C. J. Webb, R.N.R.

Lieut.-Commr. F. H. Drake Clarke, R.N.R.

Lieut. B. R. U. Sutherland, R.N.R.

Lieut.-Commr. A. V. P. Ivey, R.N.R.

Lieut. G. W. Trinick, R.N.R.

G. Tait.

Superintendent Engineer, £1,000 and £200 duty pay.

J. H. Walton.

Principal Engineer, £960 and £96 duty pay.

W. J. Lapper.

A. E. Furlong

* With £72 seniority allowance when salary is £720 or over.

Engineers, £630-920. and Assistant Engineers, £480-600.*

T. B. Dawson.	J. G. Trehearn.
J. Sullivan.	G. A. Smeaton.
J. Foggitt.	A. P. Weir.
L. J. Lee.	W. D. Bissett.
E. D. Walker.	C. Hall.
	E. B. Barrett.

Designer and Builder, £600-800.

A. B. Walford.

Chief Accountant, £800-920 and £80 duty pay.

J. Alexander.

*Senior Accountant, £600-800.**

E. N. Follwell.

Accountants, £630-720 and Assistant Accountants, £450-600.

J. A. Brownell.	M. R. Harris.
C. S. Honey.	W. J. Worthy.
G. J. Pringle.	W. J. Harrowell.
H. J. Morley.	

Chief Storekeeper, £450-720 and £60 duty pay.

W. C. Fairhurst.

Senior Pilot, £700.

Lient. M. McD. Kennelly, R.N.R.

Junior Pilots, £660.

H. G. M. Cheetham.	V. Downthwaite.
	T. Evans.

Chief Foremen, £600.

M. A. Postance.	R. C. Clark.
-----------------	--------------

Senior Foremen, £500-560.

E. J. Thompson.	C. R. Cricmar.
E. G. Knights.	W. McKenzie.
C. S. Cullen.	E. V. Leighton.

* With £72 seniority allowance when salary is £720 or over.

Police.

SOUTHERN PROVINCES.

*Inspector-General, £1,200 and
£240 duty pay.*

C. W. Duncan.

*Deputy Inspector-General,
£960 and £96 duty pay.*

Major G. H. Walker, D.S.O.

NORTHERN PROVINCES.

*Inspector-General, £1,000 and
£200 duty pay.*

Captain A. G. Uniacke, D.S.O.

*Deputy Inspector-General,
£960 and £96 duty pay.*

F. S. Merrick.

Commissioners, £630-£920 and Assistant Commissioners, £450-600.*

T. F. R. Parry.
 Captain C. W. Moore.
 R. G. Bracken.
 H. D. L. Rawles.
 K. M. Leslie.
 F. W. Garvey.
 Captain O. A. Johnston.
 R. C. Cavendish.
 Captain R. D. Nunns.
 F. J. Sloley.
 Captain E. T. P. Ford.
 Captain H. W. R. Armstrong,
 M.C.
 R. A. H. Wortham.
 A. W. Nolan.
 Major G. L. D. Rewcastle,
 D.S.O., M.C.
 Major G. N. F. Powell.
 T. H. Wilson.
 A. W. G. Moorman.
 H. M. King.
 Captain N. S. Flint, M.C.
 Captain J. P. Magrane.
 Capt. R. W. H. Ballantine.
 Capt. J. W. Cawley, M.C.

J. Chartres.
 Captain G. H. Burnside.
 E. W. Dix.
 L. W. La Chard.
 Capt. A. K. Rickards.
 Major R. F. Ellis.
 Captain W. I. Walton.
 G. H. Farrell.
 S. H. Grantham.
 F. B. Smith.
 Capt. E. C. Nottingham, M.C.
 Lt. C. J. S. Ryley, M.C.
 Captain A. J. P. Mateer.
 Captain H. P. Griffiths.
 R. T. Johnson.
 Captain A. J. Wilson.
 Captain J. R. Anderson.

Superintendents, £440-500.

T. M. Jukes.
 H. Harris.

* With £72 seniority allowance when salary is £720 or over.

Prisons.

SOUTHERN PROVINCES.

NORTHERN PROVINCES.

Director of Prisons.

Lieut.-Col. E. L. Salier, M.C.,
£1,000 and £200 duty pay.

The Inspector-General of Police.

Deputy Director of Prisons, £800-900 and £80 duty pay.

*Inspector, £720-800 and £72
duty pay.*

T. Stone.

Superintendents, £600-720.

W. Reeder.

A. H. Cole.

D. C. Redington.

Senior Superintendent, £540-600.

~~P. Merron.~~

Asst. Superintendents, £500-560.

C. McCarthy.

H. A. Bradshaw.

P. G. Noott.

Superintendents, £440-500.

J. H. Dixon.

E. J. Wilton.

Forestry.

Director of Forests, £1,400 and £280 duty pay.

H. N. Thompson, C.M.G.

Deputy Director of Forests, £1,100 and £220 duty pay.

L. R. Palfreman.

Senior Conservators, £960 and £96 duty pay.

J. H. J. Farquhar.

J. R. Ainslie.

J. Bunny.

Conservators, £630-920, and Assistant Conservators, £480-600.*

B. E. B. Shaw.

C. F. Vetch.

E. C. V. Gilman.

Capt. W. B. Hellard.

S. Lauchlan.

H. V. Lely.

H. C. Tebbutt.

Lt. F. Cornish.

T. G. Wood.

D. F. Chesters.

A. H. W. Weir.

T. H. Espley.

L. Nicholls, M.C.

A. E. Olivier.

E. R. Colwell.

W. B. G. Mitchell.

J. D. Kennedy.

F. T. Brand.

G. R. G. Kerr.

W. M. Robertson.

European Foresters, 1st Grade, £500-560.

J. Fidler.

W. S. Nichol.

* With £72 seniority allowance when salary is £720 or over.

Agriculture.*Director of Agriculture, £1,400 and £280 duty pay.*

O. T. Faulkner.

Deputy Director, £1,100 and £220 duty pay.

P. H. Lamb.

Entomologists, £600-920.*

A. W. Jobbins-Pomeroy, M.B.E.

Mycologists, £600-920.*

T. Laycock.

Senior Superintendents of Agriculture £960 and £96 duty pay.

F. J. Evans.

K. T. Rae.

Superintendents of Agriculture, £480-920.*

A. J. Findlay.

A. R. Bell.

H. G. Burr.

J. O. Hewitt.

T. Thornton.

Capt. J. R. Mackie.

R. Nicol.

J. E. Gray.

H. B. Waters.

F. D. Golding.

H. Roebuck.

R. Swainson-Hall.

Veterinary.*Chief Veterinary Officer, £1,000 and £200 duty pay.*

F. R. Brandt.

Veterinary Officers, £600-920.*

G. E. Owen.

Captain A. E. Batt.

* With £72 seniority allowance when salary is £720 or over,

Medical.

*Director of Medical and Sanitary Service, £1,800 p.a. and
£360 duty pay.*

T. E. Rice, C.M.G.

*Deputy Director of Medical and Sanitary Service, £1,500
and £300 duty pay.*

H. B. S. Montgomery.

*Deputy Director Sanitary Service, £1,500 and £300
duty pay.*

M. Cameron Blair.

*Senior Asst. Director of Medical Service, £1,400
and £280 duty pay.*

—

*Asst. Directors of Medical Service, £1,300 and £260
duty pay.*

T. B. Adam.
G. Hungerford.
G. B. Norman.

H. R. Ellis.
Captain R. F. Williams, M.C.

*Asst. Director Sanitary Service, £1,300 and £260
duty pay.*

H. A. Foy.

Specialists, £1,300 and £260 duty pay.

E. E. Maples.
W. B. Johnson.

W. R. Parkinson.
H. H. Stewart.

Senior Medical Officers, £1,000-£1,150 and £100 seniority allowance.

E. H. Tipper.
J. Jackson-Moore.
B. Moiser.
H. M. Newport.

T. M. R. Leonard, D.S.O.
C. W. McLeay.
J. M. W. Pollard
T. H. Dugon.

Medical Officers, £660-960 and £1,000-£1,150 with £100 seniority allowance.*

J. C. Franklin.	B. A. Fetherstone-Dilke,
J. S. Smith.	M.B.E.
A. H. Wilson.	E. J. J. Quirke.
T. L. Craig.	J. W. Thomson.
J. H. McKay.	E. J. Powell.
H. R. Morehead, M.C.	W. G. Cobb, D.S.O.
E. J. Porteous.	R. H. Nolan.
A. E. Neale.	C. Kelsall.
G. Wilson.	E. L. Anderson.
S. L. G. D. Maclaine.	J. C. C. Hogan.
R. Willan.	K. K. Grieve.
E. M. Franklin.	D. T. Birt.
T. H. Rankin.	B. W. F. Wood.
C. W. O'Keefe.	H. North.
G. F. Forde.	W. E. Glover.
J. Lindsay.	W. E. S. Digby.
G. H. Gallagher.	J. W. B. Hamington.
W. A. Nicholson.	E. Gibson, M.C.
F. Ross.	C. Mackey.
C. G. Grey.	J. T. Watt.
J. P. B. Snell.	J. R. C. Stephens.
H. C. Jeffreys.	L. N. Lee.
L. H. Booth.	M. Morrison.
G. Rollason.	W. I. McClintock.
E. L. Sieger.	L. B. Perry.
A. J. M. Crichton.	G. D. K. Waldron, M.C.
R. A. Brierley.	J. B. Steven.
L. W. Davies, O.B.E.	N. A. Dyce-Sharp.
E. C. Braithwaite.	Q. Stewart.
B. J. Courtney.	J. S. Pearson.
H. R. M. Ferguson.	G. B. Walker.
W. I. Martyn-Clark.	D. G. F. Moore.
	A. Gaston.

African Medical Officers, £600-700 and £500-600

O. O. Sapara.	A. L. Oluwole.
K. Faderin.	I. G. Cummings.

* With £72 seniority allowance when salary is £720 or over.

Sanitary Officers, £1,050-1,200 and £210 duty pay.

W. J. D. Inness.
G. J. Pirie.

R. W. Orpen.
W. S. Clark.

*Government Dentists, £660-960.**

C. N. Pearson.

Nursing Staff.

Senior Nursing Sisters, £380-440 and £40 duty pay.

Miss J. McCotter.
" L. M. Single.
" J. Y. Mathews.

Miss E. F. Dunne.
" G. Coupe.
" F. A. King.

Miss E. O'Hara

Nursing Sisters, £250-300 and 5s. per diem subsistence allowance.

Miss M. M. Smith.
" R. E. Nicholas.
" S. W. Moore.
" J. Sinclair.
" A. J. Thompson.
" L. M. Walker.
" G. A. Donnegan.
" J. Grant.
" M. C. Parsons.

Miss B. N. Bennett.
" J. M. Biggar.
" M. M. Carey.
" G. M. Murphy.
" E. S. Chinn.
" M. M. Collins.
" B. Hulme.
" W. Norwood.
" E. A. Quaif.

Medical Research Institute.

Director and Bacteriologist, £1,300 and £260 duty pay

A. Connal.

*Assistant Bacteriologist, £800-960.**

W. A. Young.

Mines.

Chief Inspector of Mines, £1,100 and £220 duty pay.

E. A. Langslow-Cock.

Deputy Chief Inspector of Mines, £960 and £96 duty pay.

R. G. Williams.

*Inspectors of Mines, £480-920.**

A. H. Mottram.
" J. B. S. Henderson.

A. T. Roberts.
W. J. Russell.

E. J. Pryor.

* With £72 seniority allowance when salary is £720 or over.

Education.**SOUTHERN PROVINCES.****NORTHERN PROVINCES.***Director of Education, £1,100 and £220 duty pay.*

H. J. Hyde-Johnson.

F. M. Urling-Smith.

Deputy Director, £960 and £96 duty pay.

F. H. Harward.

H. H. Annetts.

**Inspectors and Schoolmasters,
£480-920.**Superintendents, £480-920.**

C. A. Cummins.
 J. A. de Gaye
 T. Hyde.
 A. Fleming.
 P. F. Herbert.
 H. J. Davidson.
 H. B. Gibson.
 W. B. Stimson, M.C.
 J. St. C. Clarke.
 S. Yeates.
 C. H. Deacon.
 E. A. L. Gaskin.
 W. N. Tolfree.
 Capt. C. R. Davies
 W. H. S. Curryer.
 H. Æ. Ross.
 F. R. H. Hewson.
 J. W. A. Thorburn.
 C. H. Baynes.
 P. H. Vezey.

C. B. Smith.
 Rev. G. P. Bargery.
 M. W. Oakes.
 G. Power.
 C. R. Butler.
 H. W. Cole.
 Capt. F. W. Taylor.
 E. L. Mort.
 T. S. Phillips
 S. L. Price.
 E. D. Craig.
 R. F. S. Parry.
 C. B. Campbell, M.C.
 S. J. Hogben.
 F. H. McCormick.
 H. G. Cooling.
 L. R. O. Norwood.
 T. H. Baldwin.
 W. A. Gillmour.
 I. Felix-Jones.
 N. S. Griffiths.
 S. A. Hammond.
 J. B. Gott.
 C. L. Piggot.
 C. E. J. Whitting.

KING'S COLLEGE STAFF—*Principal, £800-920.**

Major H. A. Harman, D.S.O.

*Head of Training College,
£800-920**

G. A. J. Bieneman.

*Masters, £480-920**

D. L. Kerr.
 W. H. Crutchley.
 J. N. Panes.

*Instructors in Arts and Crafts,
£480-720.*

F. A. Beminster.
 W. E. Nicholson.
 R. Carruthers.
 Capt. G. C. Sambidge.

* With £72 seniority allowance when salary is £720 or over

Surveys.*Surveyor General, £1,200 and £240 duty pay*

A. Cleminson.

*Deputy Surveyor General, £1,100 and £200 duty pay.**T. S. Waters**Assistant Surveyors General, £1,090 and £200 duty pay.*~~T. J. Waters.~~

T. H. Galbraith.

Senior Surveyors, £720-920.*R. L. Drouyn,
C. La T. Franks,
Captain C. G. Evans, R.E.
S. Boulderson.
S. R. J. Kingston.
*C. C. Crook*R. A. L. P. Hurt.
H. Morphy.
W. K. Robertson.
W. F. Mindham.
E. W. J. Edwards.
*R. R. Rowland**Junior Surveyors, £480-720.*~~C. C. Crook.~~
~~R. R. Rowland.~~
E. du R. Botha.
A. W. N. de Norman.Capt. E. A. Downes.
R. B. W. Forsyth.
C. J. Arnall.
W. J. King.*Draughtsman, £480-720.*

H. E. Bradley.

Accountant, £450-720.

D. Henderson.

Public Works.*Director of Public Works, £1,700 and £340 duty pay.*

H. F. Peet.

Deputy Director, £1,300 and £260 duty pay.

C. L. Cox.

Assistant Director, £1,050 and £210 duty pay.

J. D. Bathgate.

Personal Assistant to Director, £450-600.

C. A. Maycock.

Senior Executive Engineers, £960 and £96 duty pay.

A. J. Goodwin.

S. C. Hanson.

A. C. Gilman.

* With £72 seniority allowance when salary is £720 or over.

Executive Engineers, £760-920. District Engineers, £630-720.* and
Assistant Engineers, £480-600.*

H. C. Huggins.
W. R. L. Forrest.
F. T. Jones.
R. A. Lloyd.
H. S. Meilandt.
E. F. W. Mayhew.
A. Dixon.
E. G. Parker.
F. S. Robinson.
O. de Rosario.
A. W. Tyson.
E. R. Kendrick.
J. McGregor.
H. M. Peppercome.
R. A. Brown.
D. Elliott.
G. Paulin.

J. Johnson.
A. C. Truelove,
H. E. Walker.
I. C. R. Grant.
M. R. Crabb.
T. Wise-Barnes.
G. Dennis.
H. A. Whittingham.
B. P. Chadwick.
J. H. Wood.
D. A. Stevens.
K. M. Paterson.
J. R. Roberts.
J. T. Cradock.
F. L. V. Mills.
H. S. Alored.

*Road Surveyor, £480-800.**

C. J. H. Adderley.

*Architects, £480-800.**

F. D. Fowler.

G. Milnes.

*Mechanical Engineer, £600-920.**

H. P. D. Helm.

Assistant Mechanical Engineer, £480-720.

D. A. B. Tonks.

Resident Engineer, Iddo Power Station.

C. H. Pickworth.

Chief Electrical Engineer, £800-920 and £80 duty pay.

G. L. Hales.

*Assistant Chief Electrical Engineers, £600-800.**

A. V. Layton.

*Electrical Engineers, £480-720.**

C. Haywood.

* With £72 seniority allowance when salary is £720 or over.

*Chief Mechanical Engineer, £600-800**

W. K. Duncan.

Mechanical Engineer, £480-720.

C. R. Ward.

Shift Engineers, £440-500.

F. H. Judd.

T. A. Bloore.

F. W. Fox.

D. A. Farrell.

A. E. Dryden.

T. C. C. Hawthorn.

Chief Accountant, £800-920 and £80 duty pay.

F. Day Barker.

*Accountants, £600-800.**

F. C. Farquhar.

J. G. Kirk.

Chief Storekeeper, £600-720 and £60 duty pay.

F. W. Burt.

Assistant Accountants, £450-720.

C. W. Dummill.

B. J. Tigar.

D. W. Patrick.

F. J. C. Halkett.

J. F. Bonner.

R. M. McArthur.

G. D. Stockwell.

B. Hughes.

F. W. Garnett.

G. D. Hallett.

M. H. Buckler.

H. H. Williams.

Assistant Storekeepers, £450-600.

R. J. McEvoy.

Chief Pumper, Waterworks, £600.

E. Handforth.

Assistant Pumpers, Waterworks, £500-560.

J. W. Brown.

J. W. Barker.

Chief Inspectors of Works, £600.

L. D. Street.

R. P. F. O'Driscoll.

R. Jones.

Inspectors of Works (Grade 1), £500-560.

J. Bothwell.

W. W. Jones.

H. H. Harris.

A. G. Mills.

A. Wills.

E. F. Rigby.

C. A. Brown.

E. G. Garrity.

S. Rhodes.

G. Binks.

W. Williams.

W. Wennberg.

H. M. Forrest.

A. Mathew.

G. P. Webber.

C. H. Barham.

J. Kent.

* With £72 seniority allowance when salary is £720 or over.

Posts and Telegraphs.*Postmaster-General, £1,200 and £240 duty pay.*

H. M. Woolley.

Deputy Postmaster-General, £1,000 and £200 duty pay.

G. I. Righton.

Senior Surveyors, £960 and £96 duty pay.

L. Bettesworth.

G. P. Lewis.

*Surveyors, £630-920 and Assistant Surveyors, £400-600.**

W. A. Flacke.

R. Bittle.

L. A. Harcourt.

A. G. Hunt.

A. C. Parker.

H. G. Jessop.

E. S. Moore.

C. B. Plenderleith.

C. S. Inness, O.B.E.

F. F. Meyer.

W. Adams.

G. H. Jones.

~~G. F. Mason.~~*Engineer-in-Chief, £1,000 and £200 duty pay.*

G. B. Hebden.

Assistant Engineers-in-Chief, £960 and £96 duty pay.

H. W. Bennett.

J. E. Cumming.

*Engineers, £630-920 and Assistant Engineers, £480-600.**

F. J. Head.

K. V. Duncan.

C. E. Hare.

A. McNeill.

T. Brandon.

Capt. W. B. South.

G. D. Rcusseau.

Chief Inspectors, £600.

O. Jones.

W. J. Smith.

Inspectors, £500-560.

J. K. Adams.

H. V. Seume.

G. Cresswell.

Chief Accountant, £800-920 and £80 duty pay.

G. F. Sharp.

*Accountant, £600-800.**

S. E. Avery.

Assistant Accountants-Storekeeper, £450-720.

C. P. Gibson.

H. A. Whittaker.

A. McCormick.

J. A. Bruton.

R. Temple.

* With £72 seniority allowance when salary is £720 or over.

Nigerian Railway.

GENERAL.

General Manager, £1,800 and £360 duty pay.

E. M. Bland. x

*Deputy General Manager, £1,400 and £280 duty pay.**Divisional Superintendent (Eastern Division), £1,050 and £210 duty pay.*

A. Graham.

Assistant to General Manager, £960 and £96 duty pay.~~A. G. Hubbard.~~*W. H. Thatchen**Office Assistants, £450-600.*

M. V. P. O'Byrne.

R. J. M. Leakey.

MOTOR TRANSPORT.

Motor Transport Officer, £800-920 and £80 duty pay.

F. S. Browning.

Assistant Motor Transport Officer, £450-720.

F. W. Moorman.

Assistant Garage Superintendents, £500-560.

C. H. Webster.

F. J. Maclaren.

ACCOUNTS.

Chief Accountant, £1,200 and £240 duty pay.

C. A. Cuninghame. x

Assistant Chief Accountant, £960 and £96 duty pay.

L. E. Lloyd.

*Senior Accountants, £800-920**

F. J. Finney.

A. Gibbons.

N. A. St. J. Firth.

* With £72 seniority allowance when salary is £720 or over.

*Accountants, £600-800**

J. A. Greenway.	H. R. A. Chelu.
H. J. Morris.	A. Bauleh.
E. J. Carter.	H. H. Norman.
W. W. Hedley.	C. B. Mears.
O. Wheeler.	A. L. Angless.

Assistant Accountants, £450-600.

R. V. Whitehead.	W. H. Boxall.
D. B. Fox. M.C.	H. J. Williams.
A. J. Doc.	R. L. Leith.
H. D. Wyllie.	F. G. R. Port.
W. Nield.	F. W. Gray.
S. Chivers.	D. L. Riddle.
W. C. Marshall.	F. C. L. Neale.
H. B. Schofield.	H. R. G. T. Chapman, M.C.

C. L. H. Drummond-Hay.

Stock Verifiers, £450-720 and £60 charge allowance to one.

S. T. Jefferies.	H. Wilson.
H. Stuart.	S. T. Crampton.

Superintendent Railway Press, £450-600.

J. A. Blair.

Assistant Superintendent Railway Press, £450-600.

H. V. Gray.

STORES.

Chief Storekeeper, £1,000 and £200 duty pay.

A. H. Bridgman.

*Assistant Chief Storekeeper. £720-800**

A. B. Campbell.

Storekeeper, £600-720.

R. G. Bland.

Assistant Storekeepers, £450-720.

R. K. Johnson.	S. Fairman.
R. M. Hathaway.	A. H. Davey.
A. Wilde.	T. Price.
W. H. Avery.	F. H. Down.

B. L. R. Reeve.

ENGINEERING.

Chief Engineer, £1,200 and £240 duty pay.

W. C. Bostock.

* With £72 seniority allowance when salary is £720 or over.

Assistant Chief Engineer, £1,050 and £210 duty pay.

A. E. Sandell.

Senior District Engineers, £960 and £96 duty pay.

R. C. Sutherland.
D. Gaskin.

W. W. Bishop.
W. Henderson.

District Engineers, £720-920 and Assistant Engineers, £480-£920.*

A. R. Seymour.
G. S. Chisholm.
H. W. Lawson.
J. H. Boyd.
J. H. Forbes.
H. E. Kent.
S. W. F. Kreiser.
V. St. L. Carter.
W. H. Powell.
J. M. Cobb.
A. J. Dolman.
T. A. Young.
~~W. H. Thatcher.~~
G. A. Buchanan.

J. L. Peddie.
F. Pike.
W. R. Milliken.
H. Weightman.
E. F. Gloster.
E. Shirreffs.
J. Ogilvie.
R. C. Wells.
H. G. R. Peet.
P. L. Grehan.
P. Pell-Ilderton.
S. Crockart.
G. Brown.
W. W. De Mattos.

C. S. S. Collyns.

Chief Foremen of Works, £600.

G. Mackay.
J. Gibb.
T. J. Mackay.

D. J. Ryder.
D. Henderson.
G. A. Wileman.

Foremen of Works, £500-560.

W. F. Stevenson.
T. Williams.
J. A. Burchall.

A. Cook.
J. Clewes.
D. Hoskins.

Inspecting Foreman Platelayer, £500-560.

G. A. Whalley.

Chief Signal Foreman, £600.

J. F. Trezise.

With £72 seniority allowance when salary is £720 or over.

LOCOMOTIVE.

Chief Mechanical Engineer, £1,200 and £240 duty pay.

T. O. B. Otway Ruthven. *

Assistant Chief Mechanical Engineer, £1,050 and £210 duty pay.

W. White

Running Superintendent, £1,050 and £210 duty pay.

C. E. Bressey.

*District Locomotive Superintendents, £720-920 and Assistant Locomotive Superintendents, £480-920.**

J. F. Willans.

J. D. Weir.

L. Nell.

H. E. Jones.

D. Drayson.

H. Freeland.

A. H. Discombe.

J. D. Best.

F. O. Lyon.

E. Milne.

P. M. Egan

J. S. Pettman.

C. F. Femah.

*Chief Draughtsman, £480-800.**

W. Henderson.

Draughtsman and Instructor £480-720.

K. W. R. Sewell.

Chief Electrical Engineer, £800-920 and £80 duty pay.

T. Davidson,

Senior Locomotive Foremen, £600.

J. W. Booth.

F. C. Chamberlain.

L. A. P. Collier.

A. Jones.

Locomotive Foremen, £500-560.

H. H. L. Hamilton.

E. Waters.

F. G. Lowe.

R. Primrose.

C. R. Evans.

F. Mooney.

H. T. Atkins.

F. J. Vaughan.

D. L. Waddell.

A. A. Attwood.

E. C. Watkins.

G. C. Hill.

H. A. Harding.

H. J. Edwards.

* With £72 seniority allowance when salary is £720 or over.

Carriage and Wagon Inspectors, £500-560.

G. H. Spooner. E. A. Gilbert. A. Pinnuck.

*Inspecting Drivers, £500-560.*A. Browne. J. J. Curtis.
A. Kelly. J. H. Rue.

TRAFFIC.

Traffic Manager, £1,200 and £240 duty pay.

C. Sadler.

Assistant Traffic Manager, £1,050 and £210 duty pay.

A. E. Ivatt.

Traffic Superintendents, £960 and £96 duty pay.

H. D. Gibson.

*District Traffic Superintendents £720-920 and Assistant Traffic Superintendents, £450-920.**

F. O. Willits.	M. C. Wright.
J. A. Oldfield.	E. A. Ashton.
H. Creighton.	R. A. Morris.
J. W. Fenwick.	G. F. Waring.
F. A. Sheriff.	G. Alderson.
E. Sayer.	F. N. Rust.
W. G. Dawson.	F. W. Dogget, M.C.
C. H. Graham.	P. L. Dawson.
P. J. McKenna.	W. J. Y. Stevens.
S. W. Shinn.	

Traffic Inspectors, £500-560.

J. R. Spitzer.	J. J. Walker.
A. E. Westlake.	J. J. Laing.
C. D. Richards.	H. W. Croden.
J. Moore.	A. H. Wood.
J. T. Evans.	G. Davies.
G. B. Bail.	F. C. Pair.

District Station Masters, £500-560.

F. Rolfe.	H. J. Palmer.
J. G. Downing.	W. H. Leggett.
J. Patton.	Q. Millar.
C. E. Mitten.	L. L. Berry.
A. J. McDonald.	W. J. Redmore, D.C.M.

Superintendent Training School, £450-720.

G. A. C. Lasbury.

* With £72 seniority allowance when salary is £720 or over.

CAPITAL WORKS.

Resident Engineers.~~Lt. Col. J. J. Thompson (£1,500).~~

J. A. Henderson (£960).

*District Engineer and Assistant Engineers, £480-920.**

T. A. Choate.

H. Llewelyn.

P. J. D. de Lautour.

W. P. Lewis.

M. L. Cobb.

Draughtsman, £500 to £600.

R. A. Haworth.

Foremen of Works, 1st Grade,

W. C. Chiswell.

W. V. Talbot.

Colliery.*Colliery Manager, £1,050 and £210 duty pay.*

W. J. Leck.

*Deputy Colliery Manager and Development Engineer,**£960 and £96 duty pay.*

R. C. Wilson.

*Assistant Colliery Manager, £600-800.**

W. M. Thomas.

*Colliery Surveyor, £600-800.**

J. J. H. Humphreys.

Assistant Colliery Surveyor, £480-600.

D. G. Murphy.

*Accountant £600-£800**

S. J. Butler.

Assistant Accountant, £450-720.

E. Raby.

T. Maltby.

Under Managers, £600.

C. W. Parker.

A. Stelfox.

N. Ball.

Colliery Engineers £600.

G. W. Bertram.

* With £72 seniority allowance when salary is £720 or over.

Geological Survey.*Director, £1,200 and £240 duty pay.*

J. D. Falconer.

*Geologists, £540-920**

Captain R. C. Wilson.

C. Raeburn.

W. Russ.

A. D. N. Bain.

Harbour Works.†*Resident Engineer, £1,800-2,000 and £360 duty pay.*

Major J. E. Bostock, O.B.E.

Deputy Resident Engineer.

G. E. B. Coulcher.

Assistant Engineers, £800-920.

Major P. P. O. Smith.

E. A. Morris.

Assistant Engineer, £570-920.

D. H. Morton.

Accountant and Storekeeper, £600-700.

A. G. Hooper.

Assistant Accountant.

P. J. Robb.

Quarry Superintendent, £600-700.

W. Chadwick.

Inspector of Works, £600-700.

W. H. W. Houston.

W. Sim.

J. Mearns.

Lagos Town Council.§*Secretary, £800-920.**

A. W. S. Rumens.

*Accountant, £450-720.**Engineer, £800-920.**

R. A. Webb.

Assistant Engineers, £480-720.

D. M. Cutlibert.

S. A. Larrett.

† Staff engaged on special agreements as to salary, leave, etc.

* With £72 seniority allowance.

§ A Medical Officer of Health is seconded from Medical Department.

Nigeria Regiment.

HEADQUARTER STAFF.

Commandant, £1,500 plus 10s. per day duty pay.

Col. G. T. Mair, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Assistant Commandant, £1,200.

Lt.-Col. J. F. Badham, D.S.O.

General Staff Officer, £1,000.

Major L. D. Hickes, O.B.E., M.C.

Staff Captain, £850.

Captain C. S. Field, O.B.E.

Staff Quartermaster, £720-30-840.

Captain T. G. Beeton, M.B.E.

Officer-Attached General Staff, £750.

Captain F. Robinson, D.S.O.

Quartermaster, £600-20-700.

Captain H. W. Johnson.

Regimental Transport Officer, £600-700.

Lieut. A. S. Parnter.

ARTILLERY.

No. 1 Battery.

Light Mortar Battery.

Captains, £700 or £750.

Vacant.

Subalterns, £510 or £600.

Lieut. W. W. Dyer.
 „ G.E. Laing, M.M.
 „ W. Swarder, M.C.

Lieut. E. S. Browne, M.C.
 „ C. L. Ferard, M.C.
 „ F. A. Claxton.

Quartermasters, £600-20-700.

1st Battalion.	2nd Battalion.	3rd Battalion.	4th Battalion.
Lieut. J. Waterson.	Lieut. C. L. Chandless, M.M.	—	Capt. J. D. Cameron.

Subalterns, £510 or £600.

Capt. L. L. Hassell, D.S.O., M.C.,	Lt. T. Tyrwhitt-Drake, M.C.,	Capt. W. A. Taaffe,	Capt. C. C. Morse,
Lt. J. Skelly,	G. F. Mulholland,	Lt. R. C. Hartland-Rowe,	Lt. A. C. Harcourt,
" O. G. Dennis,	T. B. Price, D.S.O., M.C.,	" T. E. Pearman,	" H. B. Leonard, M.C., D.S.O., M.C.,
" L. S. Clinton, M.C.,	G. D. C. Money, M.C.,	" F. Lyall,	" C. W. G. Grimley, M.C.,
" G. H. L. Mole,	N. Macleod, M.C., D.C.M.,	" A. C. Wood,	" W. B. Spencer,
" L. B. L. Hughes,	T. Studley, M.C.,	" E. Gallop,	" D. E. Elford,
" K. P. Smith,	P. R. H. Fox, M.C.,	" W. Henman, D.C.M.,	" C. H. L. Bate,
" E. J. H. Bowler,	W. Hunsworth, D.C.M.,	" D. P. Dunkley,	" J. Ost,
" F. C. W. Woods, M.C.,	R. Studley,	" K. A. Herbage,	" R. Lambert.
" R. Carr, M.C., D.C.M.	K. F. May,	" G. Callow, D.S.O., M.C.,	" J. Darke.
	R. Lawson.	" F. T. Thewlis, M.C.,	" F. W. M. Duplock.

MACHINE GUN PLATOON.

Captain, £700 or £750.

Captain E. H. Allen.

Subalterns, £510 or £600.

Lieut. E. G. Fricker,

.. W. F. Pegrum.

SIGNAL SCHOOL.

Captain, £700 or £750.

Captain F. Kennedy.

Subaltern, £510 or £600.

Lieut. G. P. Newson.

Inspector-General, West African Frontier Force.

Colonel A. H. W. Haywood, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A.

*Staff Officers.*Lieut.-Colonel G. J. Giffard,
D.S.O.Major A. C. Milne-Home,
M.C.

AFRICAN STAFF.

(Only the senior members of the African Staff are shown in this list. The salary of a Chief Clerk (Higher Division, Grade I) is £325-15-400 and of an Assistant Chief Clerk (Higher Division, Grade II) £240-12-300. The salaries of other appointments, which have not yet been revised, are shown.)

Governor's Office.*Assistant Chief Clerk.*

S. I. Samuel.

Chief Secretary's Office.*Office Assistant (£400-500).*

J. R. P. McEwen.

Chief Clerk.

T. J. Carew.

Supervising Registrar and Superintendents of Branches (£276-300).

J. R. Turton.

D. R. Bowlay Williams.

N. A. B. Thomas.

F. J. Martins.

Judicial.*Chief Registrar (£300 and £100 personal).*

J. H. S. Robbin.

Assistant Chief Registrar (£252-12-300).

T. B. Buko.

Registrars (£162-12-240).

C. D. Nelson.

T. M. A. Solomon.

M. D. Coker.

Magistracy.*Assistant Chief Clerk.*

J. H. Smith.

Legal.*Assistant Chief Clerk.*

C. B. Jones.

Treasury.*Chief Clerk.*

J. G. T. O'Baka-Torto.

Assistant Chief Clerks.

A. Parker-French.
I. D. Loo.
H. W. Thomas.
A. R. George.
J. A. Martins.
C. K. Bennett.
J. C. Scott.

V. E. Williams.
G. M. A. Macauley.
J. E. M. Carney.
T. J. Mills.
J. H. Morrison.
J. Christian.
G. N. Amissah.

J. I. Morgan.

Audit.*Assistant Chief Clerks.*

G. Marmon.
J. A. Ephraim.
F. H. Dawson.

H. S. A. Thomas.
S. K. Phillips.
P. B. Pedro.

Posts and Telegraphs.*Chief Superintendents (£325-400).*

S. F. King.
A. G. R. Nylander.

J. N. Reffell.
T. B. Macauley.

C. May.

Superintendents, Grade I (£276-300).

J. T. Pratt.

H. A. Paris.

H. C. Pearce.

Superintendents Grade II (£240-264).

T. N. S. Howard.
E. O. Broderick.
C. E. O. Williams.
S. E. D. Garrick.
L. C. Macmillan.
D. A. John.

F. G. Martins.
R. O. Staveley.
J. A. Reffell.
T. A. Johnson.
I. W. Bailey.
W. W. Domingo.

E. G. Sawyerr.

Superintendent Storekeeper, Grade I (£276-300).

T. E. Thomas.

Chief Inspector (£252-300).

E. W. Bruce.

Nigeria Regiment.

Assistant Chief Clerk.

J. S. Aidoo.

Surveys.

Chief Clerk.

A. E. Carrena.

Assistant Chief Clerk.

A. C. Freeman.

Chief Native Surveyor (£252-12-300).

J. C. Johnston.

Assistant Chief Native Surveyor (£162-12-240).

A. O. Craig.

Chief Draughtsmen (£162-12-240).

I. O. Gilbert.

M. O. J. Goyea.

A. A. Creppy.

Nigerian Railway.

Chief Clerk.

J. M. Ahmad Din.

Assistant Chief Clerks (Administrative).

C. W. Faulkner Shaw. I. F. Maye.
D. J. Marinho.

Assistant Chief Clerks (Traffic).

J. D. Akihammi. A. A. Warner.

Inspecting Station Masters (£162-12-240).

W. E. Petgrave. J. L. Sealey.
E. V. Campbell. C. D. Blades.

Assistant Chief Clerks (Accounts).

J. Julius. I. B. Byass.
N. F. Williams. B. A. Beckley.
A. S. Coker.

Assistant Chief Clerks (Locomotive).

B. S. Rhodes. H. M. Weeks.

Assistant Chief Clerk (Engineering).

A. S. Coker.

Chief Draughtsman (162-12-240).

V. O'Connor Williams.

Marine.*Assistant Chief Clerk.*

E. S. Boardman.

Shop Foreman (£200-240).

J. E. Marsh.

Public Works.*Assistant Chief Clerks.*

A. T. Coker. J. E. S. Solomon.
D. J. Edwin.

Chief Draughtsmen (£162-12-240).

J. L. Decker.

E. Faulkner.

Customs.*Chief Clerks.*

C. Bright-Davies (£50 personal).

S. J. R. Thomas.

G. N. Martins.

Assistant Chief Clerks.

D. T. Sasegbon.

D. A. Leigh.

K. Gepi-Attee.

T. E. Spiff.

G. L. John.

H. R. Harper.

J. E. Paul.

A. H. Elliott.

A. J. Cole.

M. Bob-Manuel.

G. F. Spiff.

B. Jemi-Alade.

J. H. G. Willoughby.

S. E. Benjamin.

A. O. Walker.

A. S. Jones.

Medical.*Chief Dispensers (£162-12-240).*

A. E. Phillips.

J. J. Nicol.

Chief Clerk.

G. Taylor.

Assistant Chief Clerk.

J. C. Foresythe.

Printing.*Paymaster and Timekeeper. (£150-200).*

T. A. Thompson.

NORTHERN PROVINCES.

Secretariat.*Chief Clerk.*

B. Faulkner.

Provincial Administration.*Chief Clerk.*

S. M. Reffell.

*Assistant Chief Clerks.*F. George.
H. R. Blankson.E. Bannerman Richter.
F. W. M. Hutchison.**Police.***Assistant Chief Clerk.*

E. Pearce.

Assistant Superintendent (£162-12-240).

T. I. Kester.

Pay and Quartermasters.

A. W. Allen (£162-240).

E. E. Anwann (£150-200)

*Chief Inspectors (£150-200).*H. Cobham.
W. F. D. Jumbo.H. T. Eyo.
T. O. Njemanze.*Chief Detective Inspector.*

R. B. Reis.

Education.*Schoolmasters, 1st Grade (£162-12-240).*L. J. Veitch.
L. A. S. Dawes.
J. A. Clarke.
W. T. Okai.
J. Morford.J. B. Liverpool.
R. P. Baffour.
J. B. George.
J. F. D. Green.
H. Nikoi.**Lagos Town Council.***Town Warden (£252-12-300)*

V. L. Coker.

Assistant Chief Clerk.

C. B. Olumuyiwa.

LAWYERS PRACTISING AS BARRISTERS AND
SOLICITORS.

E. W. Davis,	M. A. Akinsemoyin,	} Lagos.
R. F. Irving,	O. Alakija,	
D. H. O'Connor	A. Alakija,	
E. Wotton,	I. K. L. Doherty,	
J. E. Shyngle,	O. Moore,	
K. Ajasa,	A. Polarin,	
E. O. Moore,	D. Hagley,	
E. J. A. Taylor,	E. J. L. Harrison,	
J. T. N. Cole,	N. W. Holm,	
M. Abayomi,	E. A. Franklin,	
M. N. B. Wilson,	A. L. Johnson,	
J. A. O. Payne,	E. M. E. Agbebi,	
T. A. Doherty.		

G. G. Paul,	} Calabar.	S. L. H. Bucknor,	Warri.
J. W. Maxwell,		J. J. Peele,	Kano
A. E. M. Gibson,		A. C. Douglas,	Jos.
S. A. L. Macaulay,			
W. A. Savage,			
H. H. S. Davies,			
K. Ata-Amonu,			
C. W. Clinton,			
W. R. A. Renner,			

NOTARY PUBLIC.

K. Ajasa, Lagos.

The following Medical Practitioners and Dentist have been registered in addition to the Government Medical Officers shown on pages 276 to 278:—

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

A. B. Aitken,	} Lagos.	P. W. Black.
S. Y. Akapo,		N. H. Brönnum.
F. O. Beckley,		A. J. A. Browne
J. A. Caulcrick.		M. C. Dippenaar
G. M. Gray,		A. E. Druitt.
B. J. O. Hoare,		J. C. Fox.
C. C. Adeniyi-Jones,		G. Green.
M. R. L. Macaulay,		I. L. Oluwole.
A. Maja,		D. Robertson.
O. Obasa.		R. A. Savage.
A. Oyejola,		J. Wood.
J. Randle,		F. M. Wakefield.
M. J. da Rocha,		P. W. Barnden,
J. C. Vaughan.		E. U. Mac William.

DENTIST.

E. G. MacLean.

SURVEYORS LICENSED TO PRACTICE IN NIGERIA.

G. D. Agbebi,	A. W. Hooke,
C. A. A. Barnes,	J. H. Jeffers,
J. B. Benjamin,	J. C. Johnston,
S. E. Birch,	R. H. Johnson,
H. H. W. Boyes,	G. A. L. Joyce,
S. Brown,	R. M. Kately,
A. R. Canning,	J. T. Keating,
S. W. Carpenter,	F. B. Kenny,
V. L. Coker,	H. W. Laws,
R. Cousin,	H. Macaulay,
A. O. Craig, ✓	A. Mc Kenzie,
H. O. Crighton,	J. Oke,
A. A. Davidson,	C. T. Oluwide,
E. A. Dowman,	F. A. Pickles,
A. C. Gaved,	E. C. Powis,
J. F. Gage,	W. R. Rumbold,
J. T. George,	J. E. Snelus,
P. Grimley,	D. Thomas,
T. R. Hamber,	I. T. Wey,
R. T. Hancock,	A. S. Williams,
C. M. Henley,	D. F. S. Wunach,
	J. D. Young.

PRINCIPAL MISSIONS IN NIGERIA.

CHURCH OF THE ANGLICAN COMMUNION.

DIOCESE OF LAGOS.

<i>Diocesan Bishop</i>	...	...	Rt. Rev. F. Melville Jones, D.D., Lagos.
<i>Assistant Bishop</i>	...	...	Rt. Rev. I. Oluwole, D.D., Lagos.
<i>Lagos District Council,</i>	<i>Sec.</i>		Ven. Archdeacon T. A. J. Ogunbiyi.
<i>Abeokuta District Council</i>	<i>do.</i>		Rev. S. A. Delumo.
<i>Ibadan District Council</i>	<i>do.</i>		Rev. A. B. Akinyele, B.A.

Diocese of The Niger.

<i>Diocesan Bishop</i>	...	...	Rt. Rev. Bertram Lasbrey, D.D.
<i>Assistant Bishop</i>	...	...	Rt. Rev. A. W. Howells, D.D.
<i>Niger Delta</i>	<i>Pastorate,</i>		
<i>Chairman</i>	...	...	Ven. Archdeacon D. C. Crowther, D.D.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

(Head Office :—Salisbury Square, London, E.C. 4.)

<i>Yoruba Mission (Secretary)</i>	...		Ven. Archdeacon A. W. Smith, B.A.
<i>Niger Mission</i>	...	...	Ven. Archdeacon S. R. Smith, Onitsha
<i>Northern Niger Mission</i>	...		T. E. Alvarez, Esq., Ikoja.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

<i>Vicariate Apostolic of the</i>	}	Rt. Rev. F. Terrien, Bishop of Gordo.	
<i>Bight of Benin.</i>		Lagos.	
		Vicar-General, Very Rev. L. Ariël.	
		Rev. L. Freyburger, Topo, Badagry.	
<i>Vicariate Apostolic of Western</i>	}	Rt. Rev. T. Broderick, Bishop of	
<i>Nigeria</i>		Pednelis, Asaba.	
		Very Rev. Strubb, Asaba.	
<i>Vicariate Apostolic of the</i>			
<i>Lower Niger</i>	...	...	Rt. Rev. J. Shanahan, Bishop of
			Abila, Onitsha.
<i>Prefecture Apostolic of North-</i>			
<i>Eastern Nigeria</i>	...	...	Very Rev. O. Waller, Shendam.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

(Head Office :—24 Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 2).

*Chairman and General Super-**intendent* Rev. O. J. Griffin, Lagos.*Synod Secretary* Rev. John Stewart, Ilesha.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Secretary, Mission Council ... Rev. W. A. J. Gardiner, Calabar.*Principal, Hope Waddell**Training Institution* Rev. J. K. Macgregor, Calabar.

SUDAN UNITED MISSION.

(Headquarters :—Falcon Court, 32 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.)

*Field Secretary and Superin-**tendent of British Branch* ... H. G. Farrant, Ibi.

SUDAN INTERIOR MISSION.

(Head Office :—860 College Street, Toronto, Canada).

Field Director Rev. G. W. Playfair.*Secretary* A. P. Stirrett, Minna.THE AFRICAN MISSION OF THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST
CONVENTION, U.S.A.

(Headquarters' Address :—P. O. Box 1595, Richmond, Virginia, U.S.A.),

Local Secretary-Treasurer ... Rev. George Green, M.D., Ogbomoso,
Niger .

NIGERIAN BAPTIST CONVENTION.

President Dr. George Green, Ogbomoso.*Secretary* Rev. G. W. Sadler, Ogbomoso.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, LAGOS.

PRESIDENT :

Mr. F. G. Osborne (Messrs. Grace Bros. & Co., Ltd.)

VICE-PRESIDENTS :

Mr. V. R. Osborne (Messrs. John Holt & Co., Ltd.)

Mr. F. B. Mulford (Lagos Stores, Ltd.)

Mr. S. H. Pearse.

HONORARY TREASURER :

Mr. L. M. Herapath (Messrs. The Colonial Bank).

SECRETARY :

Mr. G. F. Hannah (Messrs. Elder Dempster & Co., Ltd.)

MEMBERS :

Messrs. The African & Eastern Trade Corporation, Ltd.	Messrs. Herschell & Co., Ltd.
.. The African Oil Nuts Co., Ltd.	.. Hendersons (Manchester) Ltd.
.. L. Ambrosini.	.. John Holt & Co., Ltd.
.. Anglo-Colonial Trading Corporation, Ltd.	.. Lagos Stores, Ltd.
.. The Bank of British West Africa, Ltd.	.. La Commerciale B.P.D.
.. British-Nigerian Timber Co., Ltd.	.. Miller Bros. (of Liverpool), Ltd.
.. Bentley & Holden, Ltd.	.. W. B. MacIver & Co., Ltd.
.. British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.	.. Nigerian Contractors, Ltd.
.. Bromport Steamship Co.	.. Nigerian Motors, Ltd.
.. Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.	.. Niger Company, Ltd.
.. Colonial Bank.	.. G. B. Ollivant & Co., Ltd.
.. Cie Française de l'Afrique Occidentale.	.. Pickering & Berthoud, Ltd.
.. Crombie Steedman & Co., Ltd.	.. Paterson Zochonis & Co., Ltd.
.. Charles Crighton, Ltd.	.. S. H. Pearse.
.. Cie Bordelaise des Comptoirs Africains.	.. Outre-Mer Française, Ltd.
.. Consorzio Italiano per il Commercio Estero.	.. John Radcliffe, Ltd.
.. Dieden West African Co., Ltd.	.. Rylands & Sons, Ltd.
.. Elder Dempster & Co., Ltd.	.. H. B. W. Russell & Co., Ltd.
.. J. D. Fairley, Ltd.	.. Staveley & Co., Ltd.
.. G. Gottschalck & Co.	.. Standard Company of Nigeria, Ltd.
.. Grace Brothers, Ltd.	.. Société Commerciale et Industrielle de l'Afrique Occidentale.
	.. Thornton's Lagos Co., Ltd.
	.. S. Thomas & Co.
	.. A. J. Tangalakakis & Co., Ltd.
	.. John Walkden & Co., Ltd.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CALABAR.

PRESIDENT :

Mr. F. C. Wainwright, Messrs. The African Traders Co., Ltd.

VICE-PRESIDENT :

Mr. M. Zoyopoulo, Messrs. Paterson Zochonis & Co., Ltd.

HONORARY SECRETARY :

Mr. G. Graham Paul, Calabar.

HONORARY TREASURER :

Mr. R. Waterhouse Jones, The Bank of British West Africa.

MEMBERS :

Messrs. The African Traders Co., Ltd.	Messrs. The African & Eastern Trade Corporation, Ltd.
„ Miller Bros. (of Liverpool), Ltd.	„ Calabar Stores.
„ Paterson Zochonis & Co., Ltd.	„ John Holt & Co., Ltd.
„ Elder Dempster & Co., Ltd.	„ The Nigerian Timber and Construction Co., Ltd.
„ The Bank of B.W.A., Ltd.	„ H. B. W. Russell & Co., Ltd.
	Mr. Cyril Warren.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, KANO.

PRESIDENT :

Mr. J. W. Speer.

VICE-PRESIDENTS :

Mr. T. Spiers.

Mr. A. C. Wilson.

Mr. R. S. Hill.

HONORARY TREASURER.

Mr. T. Spiers.

MEMBERS :

Messrs. John Holt & Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Mann Poole & Co., Ltd.
„ Lagos Stores Ltd.,	„ London & Kano Trading Co., Ltd.
„ African & Eastern Trade Corporation, Ltd.	„ G. B. Ollivant & Co., Ltd.
„ W. B. McIver & Co., Ltd.	„ Grace Brothers, Ltd.
„ African Oil Nuts Ltd.	„ British Tanners, Ltd.
„ Goat & Sheepskins Co., Ltd.	„ Cie Francaise de l'Afrique Occidentale.
„ G. Gottschalck & Co., Ltd.	„ Niger Company, Ltd.
„ Miller Bros. (of Liverpool), Ltd.	„ Paterson Zochonis & Co., Ltd.
„ Ambrosini.	„ H. B. W. Russell & Co., Ltd.
„ Hendersons (Manchester), Ltd.	„ Bank of British West Africa, Ltd.
„ Tangelakis & Co., Ltd.	„ Colonial Bank, Ltd.
„ John Walkden & Co., Ltd.	„ F. P. Ryff & Co., Ltd.
„ R. Hassan & Co., Ltd.	
„ Cie Bordelaise des Comp-toirs Africains.	

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, PORT HARCOURT.

PRESIDENT :

Mr. F. B. Jones, Messrs. Elder Dempster & Co., Ltd.

VICE-PRESIDENT :

Mr. T. A. Morris, Messrs. H. B. W. Russell & Co., Ltd.

HONORARY TREASURER :

Mr. S. Morton, Messrs. The Colonial Bank.

HONORARY SECRETARY :

Mr. J. Lea, Messrs. The London & Kano Trading Co., Ltd.

MEMBERS :

Messrs. African Oil Nuts, Ltd.	Messrs. Company of African
„ Nigerian Products, Ltd.	Merchants, Ltd.
„ Niger Company, Ltd.	„ African Traders Company
„ G. B. Ollivant & Co., Ltd.	Ltd.
„ Cie Francaise de l'Afrique	„ W. B. McIvers & Co., Ltd
„ Occidentale.	„ Miller Bros. (of L'pool),
„ African & Eastern Trade	Ltd.
„ Corporation, Ltd.	„ Bank of B.W.A., Ltd.
„ John Holt & Co., (of	„ Nigerian Cold Storage.
L'pool, Ltd.	Ltd.

THE LOCAL COUNCIL.

NIGERIAN CHAMBER OF MINES.

CHAIRMAN :

Mr. W. R. Rumbold, Messrs. Laws, Rumbold & Company.

VICE-CHAIRMAN :

Mr. A. S. Williams, Jos Tin Area (Nigeria), Ltd.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE :

- Mr. F. O'D. Bourke, Naraguta (Nigeria), Tin Mines, Ltd.
 „ H. R. Cope-Morgan, Anglo-Continental Tin Mines
 Coy., Ltd.
 „ H. E. Nicholls, Bisichi Tin Coy., Ltd.
 „ A. S. Williams, Jos Tin Area (Nigeria), Ltd.

MEMBERS :

- Mr. F. H. Cothay, Ropp Tin, Ltd.
 „ C. Leach, Rayfield (Nigeria), Tin Fields, Ltd.
 „ F. J. Peek, Northern Nigeria (Bauchi), Tin Mines, Ltd.
 „ H. V. Smith, Naraguta (Extended) Tin Mines, Ltd.
 „ T. H. Walsmsley, The Kaduna Syndicate, Ltd.
 „ H. H. Watson, Mongu (Nigeria) Tin Mines, Ltd.

SECRETARY :

Mr. H. G. Watts, Niger Company, Ltd., Mining Department.

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 & Eastern Trade Corporation, Ltd. ...	A. M. Harvey. T. A. King. W. A. Morfev. T. E. Gooch. E. S. Robinson. H. G. Hartje.
L. Ambrosini	L. Ambrosini. B. White. A. Cazzaniga. G. Lazzeri. A. Tripet. L. Benda.
Anglo-Colonial Trading Corporation, Ltd. ...	G. T. McKechnie.
Bank of British West Africa, Ltd.	W. H. Light. T. Spearpoint. W. F. Becker. W. Bryant.
Bentley & Holden, Ltd.	A. S. Flude.
British Cotton Growing Association	T. G. Grimditch. W. Adams.
C. M. S. Bookshop	C. W. Wakeman. J. R. Oliver.
Cie Bordelaise des Comptoirs Africains ...	P. C. A. Lamouche. J. Barbezat.
Cie Francaise de l'Afrique Occidentale ...	H. Raoux. M. Destouches. B. Woetzer. H. Ilarraza.
Colonial Bank	A. F. G. Walter. E. E. Humphries. L. M. Herapath. Thos. Hepburn. A. Conacher.
The Company of African Merchants, Ltd. ...	A. E. Smith. W. Worthington. A. H. Davy. C. C. Toury. A. P. Morrison. G. Tyson. H. Tipping.
Consorzio Italiano per il C.E.	A. Marrazi.
Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.	J. T. Wagstaffe.
Charles Crighton, Ltd.	R. Crighton.
Crombie Steedman & Co., Ltd.	J. Ross.
Cross River Co. (Nigeria), Ltd.	C. Warren. G. Jackson.

NAMES OF PRINCIPAL LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES
OF EUROPEAN FIRMS, BANKS, ETC.—*continued.*

Deutscher-Afrika-Dienst (Woermann Line)...	T. C. H. Mitchell.
Dieden West African Co., Ltd.	H. Kling.
Elder Dempster & Co., Ltd.	L. A. Archer. W. A. E. Evans. O. D. Greaves. E. Davidson. F. B. Jones. H. S. Feggetter.
J. D. Fairley, Ltd.	R. S. Gordon. M. Kennedy.
Goat & Sheepskin Import Co., Ltd.	S. W. Baker.
G. Gottschalck & Co.	H. S. Taylor.
Grace Brothers & Co., Ltd.	F. G. Osborne. G. A. Graves.
Hendersons, Ltd.	J. G. S. Nott.
A. Herschell & Co., Ltd.	R. E. Williams.
John Holt & Co., Ltd.	A. Rhodes. T. E. Wilson. F. W. Albinson. F. Lowe. L. G. Flowers. V. R. Osborne. F. K. Wells. N. Wright. G. Creasey. G. Taylor.
Jurgens Colonial Products, Ltd.	A. A. Hadley. L. G. Jenner.
Lagos Stores, Ltd.	F. B. Mulford. W. Trantom.
London & Kano Trading Co., Ltd.	E. Douglas. D. Douglas. W. J. Ogden. F. P. Mackenzie.

NAMES OF PRINCIPAL LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES
OF EUROPEAN FIRMS, BANKS, ETC.—*continued.*

W. B. MacIver & Co., Ltd.	...	...	...	S. Waring. W. H. Pidgeon. A. G. Dawson. G. MacLeod. S. D. Peart. A. MacNeill. J. Bryson. A. H. Davis. W. P. Lee. F. Howe. G. S. Gauld.
McNeil, Scott & Co.	...	...	...	J. Barr. J. Fitz-Henry. W. G. C. Beer. F. C. Orchard. S. C. Kay. C. M. Fox.
Miller Brothers (of Liverpool), Ltd.	...	...	...	A. M. Harvey. E. S. Robinson. T. A. King. W. A. Morfey. J. B. Methuen. D. Cuddeford. A. B. Hendersor H. A. Hartje.
Niger Company, Ltd.	...	...	...	N. D. Maidman. F. Brown. A. G. Coles. H. A. Hopwood. H. B. Gascoyne. F. L. Corbett. W. E. Humphreys. E. N. Coleman. H. S. Penney.
Nigerian Cold Storage Co., Ltd.	...	...	...	C. Alderton. G. Clapham.
Nigerian Dry Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.				W. Ritchie.
G. B. Ollivant & Co., Ltd.	...	...	...	F. R. Dean. C. Sheldon. W. Green. A. Racine.
Outre-Mer Francais	...	...	...	G. de Gaye.

NAMES OF PRINCIPAL LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES
OF EUROPEAN FIRMS, BANKS, ETC.—*continued.*

Paterson Zochonis & Co., Ltd.	...	...	...	C. E. Petropulos. A. L. Gianussis. M. Zoyopulos.
Pickering & Berthoud, Ltd.	...	...	...	H. C. Halliday. W. F. Juby.
John Radcliffe, Ltd.	...	...	...	J. Radcliffe. R. Barrow.
Rowntree & Co., Ltd.	...	...	...	P. H. Soper. H. Noble.
H. B. W. Russell & Co., Ltd.	...	...	...	A. V. Hodder. J. Scott. T. W. Mountford.
Rylands & Sons, Ltd.	...	...	...	C. S. Plant.
Sapele Stores	...	...	...	M. J. Bevan.
Standard Co. of Nigeria	...	...	...	J. L. Irvine.
Thomas and Edge	...	...	...	C. H. Bush. G. Anderson.
Thornton's Lagos Co., Ltd.	...	...	...	H. C. Edwards.
John Walkden & Co., Ltd.	...	...	...	A. E. Chaloner. N. Eastwood. J. E. Pickup. W. Hall. B. Shackleton. C. A. G. Lodge. N. Walker. R. Whiting.

SENIOR OFFICIALS OF NEIGHBOURING COLONIES.

GOLD COAST.

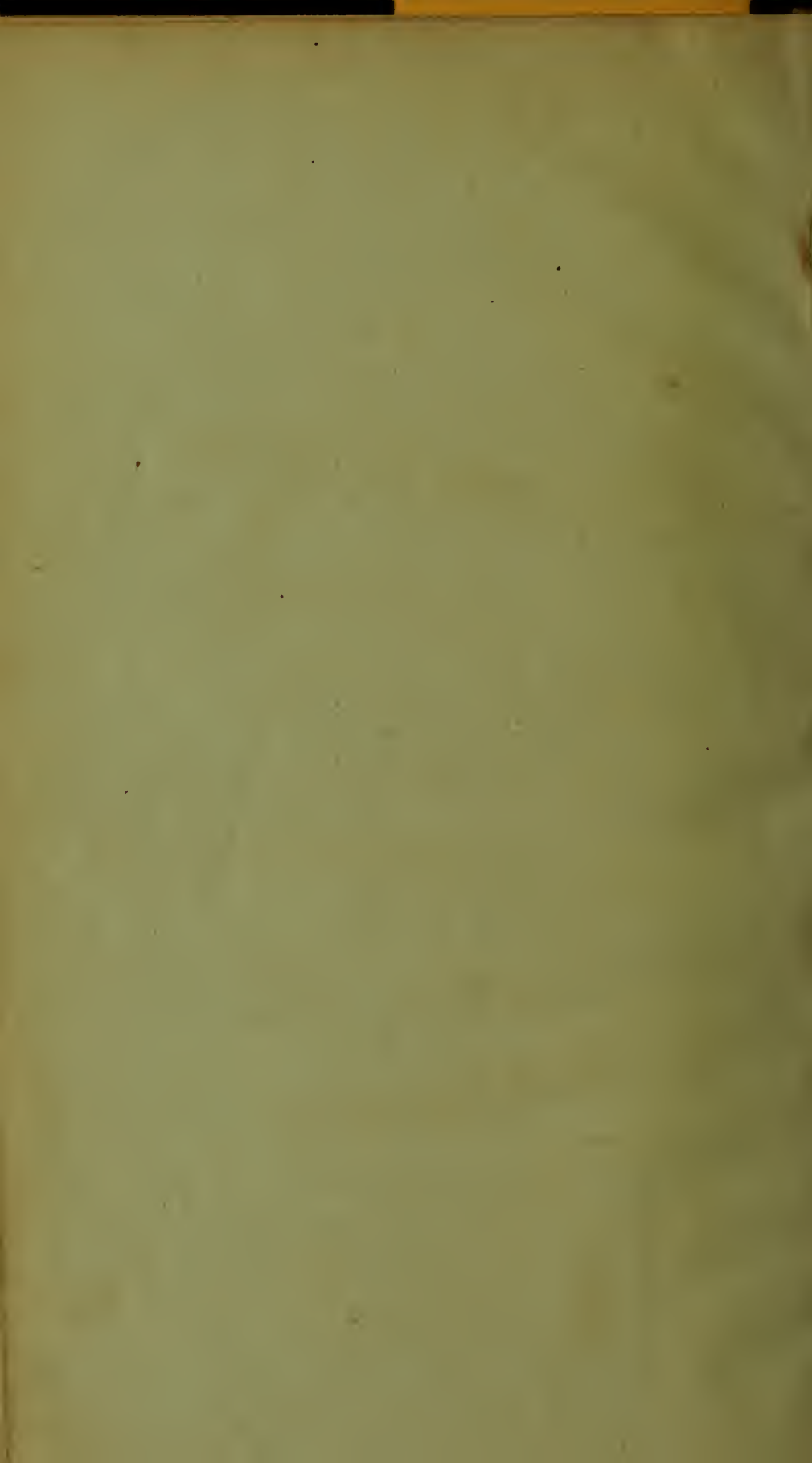
Governor	...	...	...	Brigadier-General Sir F. G. Guggisberg, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Chief Justice	...	...	...	Sir P. C. Smyly, Kt.
Colonial Secretary	...	...	...	J. C. Maxwell, C.M.G.
Attorney-General	...	...	...	R. W. H. Wilkinson.
Treasurer	...	...	...	H. M. Lewis.
Principal Medical Officer			...	D. Alexander.
Chief Commissioner, Ashanti	...	...	...	C. H. Harper, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Chief Commissioner, Northern Territories	...	...	...	A. J. Philbrick.
General Manager, Railway			...	E. W. Cozens-Hardy.
Director of Public Works			...	E. H. D. Nicolls, O.B.E.
Comptroller of Customs	...	...	...	J. McL. Reid.

SIERRA LEONE.

Governor	...	...	...	A. R. Slater, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Chief Justice	...	...	...	Sir G. K. T. Purcell, Kt.
Colonial Secretary	...	...	...	—
Attorney-General	...	...	...	M. F. J. McDonnell.
Treasurer	...	...	...	P. F. Barton, V.D.
Comptroller of Customs	...	...	...	A. P. Viret.
Principal Medical Officer			...	W. I. Taylor.
General Manager, Railway			...	—
Director of Public Works			...	W. S. Lake, A.M.I.C.E.

THE GAMBIA.

Governor	...	...	...	Capt. C. H. Armitage, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Colonial Secretary	...	...	...	C. R. M. Workman.
Judge of the Supreme Court	...	...	...	S. S. Sawrey-Cookson.
Receiver General	...	...	...	C. Gwyn.
Senior Medical Officer	...	...	...	T. F. G. Mayer.
Legal Adviser	...	...	...	E. M. Hoy.
Director of Public Works			...	H. A. Tyler Smith.



INDEX.

Aba	25	Assizes... ..	115
Abakaliki	25	Association of Civil Servants	161
Abeokuta	25, 28	Asylums	134
Abinsi	25	Attorney-General	127
Abuja	25	Auctioneers' Licences	113
Accounts	67	Audit	175
Accra	178	Awka	25
Addresses of Merchants ...	201	Balance Sheet	106
Administrative Officers ...	150	Bamenda	25
Administrator	22, 103	Banking	65
Adulteration of Produce ...	47	Bank of British West	
Advertisements	174	Africa	65
Advisory Board	137	Bank, Savings	102
Afikpo	10	Baptists	20
African Direct Telegraph		Baro	79
Co.	100, 223	Barometric Pressure	16
“ African Hope ”	174	Barristers	127
African Merchants	214	Barter	66
“ African Messenger ” ...	174	Bathurst	179
African Staff	150	Bauchi	10, 12, 17, 84
African Steamship Co. ...	68	Belgian Congo	180
“ African World ”	174	Benin	12, 28
Agaie-Lapai	25	Benin River	11, 12
Agricultural Departments ...	96	Benniseed	46
Agriculture	94	Benue	10, 76, 80
Akassa	9, 70	Berbers	17
Akitoye	11	Berlin Conference	11
Akure	25	Berthage Dues	72
Alake of Abeokuta	28	Bida	25
Alkali	115	Bills	114
Allowances	155	Bills of Exchange	58
Amalgamation	12, 13, 22	Bishops	20
Anchorage Duës	74	Biu	25
Angola	180	Blue Book	173
Animals	96	Boards	130
Ankpa	25	Boat Train	79
Annual Reports	173	Boma	180
Apapa	70, 136	Bonny	70
Appeals	115	Bonny River	11, 70
Appendices	183	Bornu	18
Area	9, 25, 28	Botanic Gardens	181
Argungu	25	Boundaries of Nigeria ...	9
Arms Licence... ..	113	Brass	70
Aro tribe	12	Brass Rods	66
Ashanti	149, 178	British and African Steam-	
Assets	106	ship Co.	68
Assistant District Officers ...	26		

INDEX—NIGERIA HANDBOOK.

<p>British Cotton Growing Association ... 96</p> <p>Buea ... 173</p> <p>Bulletins, Geological ... 173</p> <p>Buoyage Dues ... 71</p> <p>Burutu ... 70</p> <p>Bush Allowance ... 155</p> <p>Cables ... 101</p> <p>Cable Tariff ... 223</p> <p>Calabar ... 11, 70</p> <p>Calendar ... 7</p> <p>Cameroons 9, 10, 19, 25, 143, 179</p> <p>Camp equipment ... 163</p> <p>Cape Verde Islands ... 180</p> <p>Carriers ... 83</p> <p>Cassava... 95</p> <p>Cattle ... 96</p> <p>Census ... 19</p> <p>Central Province ... 12</p> <p>Chad ... 9</p> <p>Chambers of Commerce 24, 47, 306</p> <p>Chargeurs Réunis ... 68</p> <p>Charter of Royal Niger Co. 12</p> <p>Chief Justice... 115</p> <p>Chief Secretary ... 175</p> <p>Church of England... 20</p> <p>Church Missionary Society 20</p> <p>Christianity ... 20</p> <p>Christ's Hospital ... 161</p> <p>Cinematograph ... 113</p> <p>Civil Cases ... 125</p> <p>Civil Servants Association... 161</p> <p>Civil Service ... 150</p> <p>Clerks ... 150</p> <p>Clifford, Sir Hugh ... 23</p> <p>Climate ... 11, 131</p> <p>Clubs ... 177</p> <p>Coal ... 13, 30, 70, 80, 87</p> <p>Cocoa ... 95</p> <p>Coinage ... 65</p> <p>Cold Storage ... 176</p> <p>Colonial Audit ... 175</p> <p> " Bank ... 65</p> <p> " Institute ... 182</p> <p> " Office ... 180</p> <p> " " List ... 174</p> <p> " Regulations ... 154</p> <p>Colony ... 19, 22</p> <p> " Definition of ... 22</p> <p> " Lagos ... 11</p> <p>Commissioner of Lands ... 58</p>	<p>Commissioners ... 111</p> <p>Common Law... 115</p> <p>Companies ... 58</p> <p>Conservancy Fees ... 155</p> <p>Consul ... 11, 176</p> <p>Contingents, Land and Marine ... 143</p> <p>Convict Prisons ... 128</p> <p>Copyright ... 58</p> <p>Coomassie ... 178</p> <p>Cotton ... 96</p> <p>Council of Government ... 24</p> <p>Councils ... 23, 259</p> <p>Courses of Instruction ... 150</p> <p>Courts ... 115</p> <p>" Cow Fuiani " ... 18</p> <p>Cowries ... 66</p> <p>Creeks ... 76</p> <p>Criminal Statistics ... 126</p> <p>Crops ... 95</p> <p>Cross River ... 11, 12</p> <p>Crown Agents ... 181</p> <p>Crown Grants ... 141</p> <p>Cunliffe, General ... 143</p> <p>Currency Board ... 65</p> <p>Currency Notes ... 66</p> <p>Customs ... 32</p> <p>Customs Duties ... 48</p> <p> " Fees ... 57</p> <p> " Report ... 47, 173</p> <p>Dahomey ... 179</p> <p>Dakar ... 179</p> <p>Death rate ... 131</p> <p>Debt, Public ... 106</p> <p>Degema ... 70</p> <p>Delta of Niger ... 9</p> <p>Dentists ... 132</p> <p>Dinner dress ... 172</p> <p>Diocesan Synod ... 20</p> <p>Director of Education ... 130</p> <p> " " Forests ... 94</p> <p> " " Medical Services 132</p> <p> " " Public Works ... 137</p> <p>Direct Taxes ... 28, 113</p> <p>Diseases ... 241</p> <p>District Officers ... 26</p> <p>Divisions ... 25</p> <p>Dobell, General ... 143</p> <p>Docks ... 71</p> <p>Dogarai ... 127</p> <p>Dog Licences... 113</p>
---	--

INDEX—NIGERIA HANDBOOK.

Domestic Animals	96	Fees, Hospital	132
Dosumu	11	" Liquor	111
Draughts to Ports	68	" Medical Practitioners	132
Dredging	70	" Mining	85
Driver's Licence	112	" Patents... ..	63
Dry Docks	71	" Survey	175
Dry Season	14, 16	" Trade Marks	59
Duala	143, 179	" Weights and Measures	67
Dues, Buoyage	71	Fernando Po	179
" Harbour	74	Field Dress	170
" Light	71	Finances	103
" Pilotage	75	Firearms	56, 113
Duties, Customs	48	Fire on ships	76
" Import	48	Firms, List of... ..	201
" Export	46, 48, 53, 87	Fishing	88, 97
" Stamp	107	Floating Docks	71
Duty Pay	155	Fly, Tsetse	95, 97
East Africa	144	Folded Woven Goods	58
Eastern Province	12	Forcados	70
Ebute Metta	126	Foreign Office	12
Eclipses	8	Forestry Department	94
Education	129	Forests	9, 90
Efficiency Bars	154	Freeholds	140
Egba	13, 18, 28	Freetown	178
Ekiti	25	French Congo	179
"Eko Akete"... ..	174	" Guinea	179
Elder Dempster & Co.	63, 146, 240	" Sudan	179
Electric Light	137	Frontiers of Nigeria	9
Elephant	97	Fulani	17, 18
Emirs	26	Full Court	115
Enemy Firms... ..	48	Gambia	178
Enugu	80, 87	Game Licences	97
Equity	115	Games	177
Escravos River	11	Gando	25
European Civil Servants Association	161	Garua	143
European Merchants	201	Gazette	114, 173
" Population	19	Gazetteers	173
" Staff	150	General Orders	154
Examinations... ..	130	General Tax	113
Exchanges, Telephones	101	Geological Survey	84, 173
Exclusive Prospecting Licence	85	Germany	29
Executive Council	23	Gold	65, 87
Expenditure	103, 105	Gold Coast	11, 32, 178
Export Duties	46, 48, 53, 87	Golf	177
Exports	29, 32, 46	Gongola River	11
Fauna	97	Government Printer	173
Fees, Court	116	Governor	13, 22, 183
" Customs	57	Governor-General	13, 23
" Forestry	93	Grand Bassam	179
		Grant-in-Aid	103
		Gray's Hospital	132

INDEX—NIGERIA HANDBOOK.

Groceries	166	Institute, Imperial	181
Ground nuts	46	" Medical Research	134
Guarantee Fund	155	" Royal Colonial	182
Gulf of Guinea	9, 10	Insurance	156
		Ivory Coast	179
Hadeija	25	Jangali	113
Haraji	113	Jaunde	144
Harbour Dues	74	Jebba	79
" Laws	173	Jekri Chief, Nana	11
" Works	70	Jemaa	25
Harmattan	14	Jos	25
Hausa	17	Judges	115
Headquarters	13, 22		
Head Transport	83	Kabba	25
Health and Disease	241	Kaduna	13, 22
Hides	47	Kaduna River	10
High Commissioner	12, 184	Kano	12
Holidays	8	Kanuri	17
Holland	30	Katagum	25
Horses	96	Katsena	25
Hospitals	132	Katsena Allah	25
Hotels	177	Kerosene	57
		Keffi	25
Ibadan	10, 18	Kew	181
Ibi	25	King's College	130
Ibo	17, 18	Koko Town	70
Ice	176	Konakry	179
Iddo	70, 135	Kontagora	12
Ife	25	Kosoko	11
Ijebu	18	Kotonu	179
Ikot-Ekpene	25	Koton Kerifi	25
Ikoyi	135	Kukuruku	25
Ilaro	25	Kuta	25
Ilorin	12	Kwa-Ibo River	11
Imo River	11	Kwale	25
Imperial Institute	181	Kwongoma	25
Import Duties	48		
Imports	29, 32	Laboratory	134
Improvement Rate	136	Lafia	25
Income Tax	113	Lagos Chamber of Com-	
Increments	154	merce	24, 47
Index to Laws	224	" Colony of	11, 12
Indirect Rule	26	" Harbour Dues	74
Industrial School	129	" Port of	70
Inland Water Transport	145	" Town	9, 16, 20, 135
" In Leisure Hours "	174	" " Weekly Record "	174
Inspection of Produce	47	Lake Chad	9
Inspector-General of Police	127	Land Contingent	143
Inspector of Weights and			
Measures	67		

INDEX—NIGERIA HANDBOOK.

Land Laws	140	Manillas	66
Languages	154	Manufactures... ..	88
Laws	114, 224	Manure	94
Law Reports	173	Maps	175
Lawn Tennis	177	Marine Contingent	143
Lawyers	127, 302	" Department... ..	76, 175
Lead	88	Marriage Licences	112
Leases, Mining	85	Measures, Weights and	67
Leave	157	Medical Officers	132, 151
Legal Practitioners	64	" Research Institute	134
Legal Tender... ..	66	" Services, Director of	132
Legislative Council	23, 114	Merchandise Marks	58
Leper Asylums	134	Merchants, List of	201
Letters Patent	22	Mileage, Railway	79, 82, 83
Letters, Postage on	98	Mileage, Rivers	77, 221
Lever Brothers	48	Mining... ..	84, 221
Liberia... ..	180	Minna	79
Licences, Arms	113	Missions	11, 20, 304
" Auctioneers'	113	Mixed Metal Coins	67
" Dog... ..	113	Mohammedans	17, 20, 115
" Forestry	93	Mohammedan year	8
" Game	97	Money Lenders	113
" Liquor	111	Money Orders	99
" Marriage	112	Monrovia	180
" Mining	85	Moon	8
" Motor Vehicles	112	Mora	144
" Timber	93	Motor Pumps, Hire of	76
" Vehicle	137, 139	Motor Transport	42, 80
" Warehouse	57	Motor Vehicle Licences	112
Lieutenant-Governor	22, 103	Munshi	25
Light Dues	71	Muri	25
Lighthouses	71		
Liquor Licences	111	Nana	11
Live stock	96	Nassarawa	25
Lloyd's agents	210	National African Company	12
Loango	179	Native Administrations	28
Loans	106	" African Church	20
Local Authorities	137	" Courts	126
Lokoja	10	" Merchants	214
Lome	179	" Police	127
Lugard, Sir F. J. D.	12, 13, 23, 146	" Policy	26
Lunatic Asylums	134	" Prisons	123
		" Staff	150
Magistrates	115	Native Treasuries	27
Mahogany	91	Naturalisation	176
Maidugari	25	Newspapers	174
Mail Steamers	68	Nickel and Bronze coins	65
Maize	29	Niger Coast Protectorate	11, 12
Maliki Law	115	" Company	12, 84, 146
Mandated Territory... ..	19	" Delta	9
Manganese	88	" River	9, 10, 12, 76
Mangrove	9, 90		

INDEX—NIGERIA HANDBOOK.

Quarters	155	Sahara	10
Railway ... 13, 79, 135, 218		St. Louis	179
Rainfall	15, 16	St. Paulo de Loanda	180
Rainy Season	15, 16	St. Thomas	180
Ramadan	8	Salaries	151
Ranching	96	Salt	88
Rates	136	Salvage	75
Receiver of Enemy Firms	47, 143	Sanitation	131
Reclamation	135	Santa Isabel	180
Regulations	114	Sapele	70
Registration of Births	134	Satiru	12
" " Companies... ..	58	Savings Bank... ..	102
" " Land	142	Schools... ..	129
" " Letters	99	School of Tropical Medicine	181
" of Medical Practitioners	132	Seasons	14
" of Patents	63	Secondee	178
" " Trade Marks	59	Secretaries	175
Religion	20, 129	Secretary of State	180
Rent on Mining Leases	85	Segregation	131
" Warehouse	54	Senegal	179
Report, Annual	173	Seniority allowance	155
Reports, Departmental	173	Servants	170
Report on Trade	173	Shea	46
Reserves, Forest	93	Shipping	63, 217
Residents	26	" Dues	71
Return Leave	157	Sierra Leone	10, 11, 178
Returns, Financial	106	Silver	65
Reuter's Telegrams	174	Sinking Fund	106
Revenue	28, 103, 104	Skins	47
River Benin	11, 12	Slavery	11, 12, 135, 177
" Benue	10	Slipways	71
" Bonny	11	Sokoto	12, 18
" Cross	11, 12	" River	10
" Escravos	11	Solicitors	127
" Gongola	11	Sombreiro River	11
" Ido	11	Southern Nigeria	12
" Kaduna	10	Southern Provinces	13
" Kwa-Ibo	11	Spanish Guinea	179
" Niger	9, 10, 12	Special Constables	143
" Ogun	11	Spirits	30, 41
" Sokoto	10	Stamp Duties... ..	107
" Sombreiro	11	Standard Time	8
Roads	83	Station Magistrates	115
Roman Catholics	20	Stations, Railway	82
Royal Colonial Institute	182	Statute Law	114
" Instructions	22	Statistics, Census	19
" Niger Company	12	" Criminal	126
Royalties	28, 86, 94	" Financial	103
Rubber	96	" Shipping	217
Rules	114	" Trade	187
		Steamship Lines	68
		Stores	163
		Subsidiary Coinage	65

INDEX—NIGERIA HANDBOOK.

Sudan	10, 17	Tugs	75
Sudd	77, 91	Uberu	88
Sultan of Sokoto	18	Udi	87
Supreme Court	115	Uniforms	170
Surveys	175	United States... ..	30
Swamp	9	Vacation, Court	115
Sweet Potatoes	95	Vacation Leave	157
Synod	20	Vaccination	132
Syrian Merchants	216	Vehicle, Licenses	137, 139
		Vessels entered and cleared	217
Tannin	90	Veterinary Officers	97
Tariff, Cable	223	Volunteers	143
" Customs	48		
" Railway	173, 218	Wages	170
Taxation	13	War	13, 29, 143
Taxes, Direct	26, 113	War Loan	145
Telegraphs	100	Warehouse Rent	54
Telephones	101	Warri	70
Temperature	14, 15	Water Authority	137
Tender, Legal	66	Water, Rates	136
Tide Tables	173	Weights and Measures	67
Timber... ..	77	Wesleyans	20
Timber Licences, &c.	78	" West Africa "	174
Timbuktu	179	West African Currency	
Time	8	Board	65
" Times of Nigeria "	174	West African Frontier Force	148
Tin	84	West African Lands... ..	140
Togoland	179	West African Medical Ser-	
Tonnage of Vessels	58	vice	134
Tornado	15	West African Settlements	11
Tour	157	Western Province	12
Towage Dues... ..	72	" Sudan	10, 17
Towns	19, 135	Wharves	135
Town Council	136, 260	Widows and Orphans Pen-	
Townships	138	sions	156
Trade	29	Wilcocks, General	148
" Marks	59	Wild Animals	97
" Report	47, 173	Wireless	101
" Spirits	30	Wolfram	86
Trade Statistics	187		
" Supplement	47, 173	Yaba	134
Trading Firms	201	Yelwa	25
Travelling Allowances	155	Yola	10, 12
Treaties	11, 12, 20	Yoruba... ..	17, 18, 19
Tropical African Services			
Course	150	Zaria	25
Tropical Diseases Bureau	181	Zungeru	13, 16
" Forest	10		
Trypanosomiasis	97		
Tsendam	25		
Tsetse fly	97		

T H E
MOTOR  UNION
Insurance Company Ltd.

INSURE YOUR CAR,
LORRY or MOTOR CYCLE

With the World's

LEADING MOTOR CAR
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Full particulars on application to the Agents :—

H. B. W. RUSSELL & Co. LTD.,
LAGOS.

The Motor Union
Insurance Company Limited

MILLER BROTHERS

(OF LIVERPOOL), LIMITED,

Royal Liver Building, Liverpool.

Cable and Telegraphic Address : "ETHIOPE."

BRANCHES IN NIGERIA.

Lagos, Abeokuta, Ibadan, Badagry, Zaria, Jos,
Kano, Warri, Sapele, Koko, Port Harcourt,
Aba, Opobo, Abonnema, Oguta, Calabar, Oron,
Itu, etc., etc.

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

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.

Elder Dempster Lines

TO AND FROM

West Africa

The Gambia, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast and Nigeria.

REGULAR SERVICES

(Carrying His Majesty's Mails)

are maintained out and home between Liverpool, London, Rotterdam, Montreal, New York, and all the principal West African ports by the Steamers of

**The British and African Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,
and African Steam Ship Co.**

Direct Regular Service—LIVERPOOL—GALVESTON ;
GALVESTON—LIVERPOOL AND HAVRE.

Canadian South African Line.

CANADA TO THE CAPE DIRECT

(Under Contract with Canadian Government for the conveyance of Cargo and Mails and the development of trade with South African Ports).

First Class Modern Steamers, fitted with cold storage accommodation, sail monthly.

All particulars from—

**Elder Dempster and Co., Limited,
Colonial House, Water Street, Liverpool.**

4, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C. 3. 30, Mosley Street, Manchester.
Montreal, New Orleans, Galveston. Daniel Bacon, 26, Beaver
Street, New York. P. A. Van Es & Co., Rotterdam



3 9088 00936 3276

THE NIGER COMPANY, LIMITED.

LONDON, LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER,
NEW YORK, PARIS, MARSEILLES AND
ANTWERP.

Founded in 1882.

Royal Charter 1886-1899

*Merchants,
Shipowners,
Transport
Agents,
and
Mining
Experts.*



*Niger River
Transport
Service.*

*Headquarters:
BURUTU.*

Sole Commercial Agents in BRITISH WEST AFRICA for
SIR W. G. ARMSTRONG, WHITWORTH & CO., LIMITED.

EXPORTERS of Everything for the Nigerian Trade.
AGENTS for the Principal Nigerian Mining Companies.
IMPORTERS of all West African Products and
Minerals.

THE NIGER COMPANY, LIMITED,

Central Buildings, Blackfriars, London, E.C.4;

Lagos, Nigeria, West Africa.