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**ANNUAL REPORTS**

OF THE

**COLONY OF LAGOS**

FOR THE YEAR

**1905.**

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LAGOS:

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1906.

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## ANNUAL REPORT for the year 1905 on the District of IJEBU ODE.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit a report on this District from the 1st of January to the 9th of October, 1905.

On the 9th October I handed over charge of the District to Captain H. V. Neal, B.S.O.

### Roads.

Road from ATIKORI to IBUDO-EPO improved. New roads cut and made from ODOSHENBORA to ATIKORI also MAW-MAW to wharf at IDODE (AWSIUN RIVER). Nearly all the roads in this district are now in good order. The local Government deserve great credit for paying Road Overseers and a Road Inspector to assist their people to keep the roads clean and in good order. All the labour is free. The BALE of each town is responsible for the roads belonging to his town. A bell is rung when it is necessary to weed or repair the roads, and the bell-man informs the towns-men the day and hour they are to collect and work on the roads. As this is a very thickly populated District the work is not hard, one day's work on average every 2 months is all that is required from every Ijebu-man.

### Government Buildings &c.

Guard Room. During a storm the old guard room was blown down. It was rebuilt by Prison Labour with mud walls in lieu of the old bamboo ones. It is now roofed with galvanised-iron and a verandah added, which is a great improvement to the old thatched roof.

Water closet built of mud, and roofed with galvanised-iron.

New Flag Staff to replace one blown down by storm. Tree cut in the bush 1/2 mile from the town carried, dressed, painted and erected by Prison Labour.

Fence round the Government Compound improved, 2 double and 3 single, gates put up. Paths also widened and improved.

New Fence placed round the Gaol made of Bamboo also one gate put up.

Miniature Rifle Range started at the back of the Commissioner's Quarters.

It is proposed to put another story on the Commissioner's Quarters and utilize the ground floor as Offices, which are badly wanted. 15,000 bricks are being made locally for this work.

Native Shed erected in Gaol Yard to store firewood in wet weather.

### Improvement in the Towns.

Like last year no pigs have been kept in the Towns, they are all in the farms, or small farm village. The Towns are kept clean by the women who sweep the road in front of their Compound, also the Court Yard inside the Compounds, every morning, which are also kept clear of grass and weeds.

The AWUJALE has started to build a two storey Brick Building, which when finished will be the largest and most imposing house in the District. It should be finished by the end of the year.

His Excellency the Governor sent the AWUJALE the Colonial Ensign when His Excellency learned that the AWUJALE was anxious for a flag.

A strong flag staff has been erected by Prison Labour, and greatly to the delight of the AWUJALE, he now has a flag flying in front of his new Palace.

Eight two storied buildings roofed with galvanised-iron have been erected during the last 9 months. Many of the IJEBUS are using galvanised-iron to roof their houses with, which is a great improvement to the native thatch, as the latter is so likely to catch fire in the dry season. Seventy houses were burnt down, in the early part of the year, in IJEBU-ODE. I notice too that the IJEBUS when building new houses, use local timbers for doors and windows and build their houses more in European lines.

#### Vaccination.

The Vaccinator is still busy, and some thousands of IJEBUS have been vaccinated. A Native Shed has been built inside the Government Compound for the use of the Vaccinator, in which to dress the arms of his patients. Dr. Brierly who was stationed at EPE during the year took great interest in this work.

#### IJEBU IGBO Native Council.

The AWUJALE and Council sanctioned the establishment of a Native Court at IJEBU-IGBO. A large Town about 16 miles from the Capital (IJEBU-ODE). The estimated population of the 5 towns which comprise IJEBU-IGBO is 16,000.

The Court was opened on the 9th of March, and has proved a great success. Half of the Court Fees etc., which average £15 a month are divided by the BALES and Chiefs (Councillors) and the other half is added to the Court Fees, &c., of the AWUJALE'S Court at IJEBU ODE and divided in the usual manner (same as last year).

The Court House is built in a certain position near the quarters of the Government Messengers, which were erected last year. A Guard Room and a Rest House have been added this year. The whole forming quite an imposing block of building, which the people of IJEBU-IGBO have every reason to be proud of. Two Government Messengers, two AWUJALE'S Messengers, and the Clerk of the Council, reside in the Government Messengers' Quarters, which is called by the Natives "The Barracks." List of the Native Council of IJEBU-IGBO attached.

#### The IJEBU-ODE Native Council.

The members of the Native Council are the same as last year, it has given satisfaction to every one concerned. The Chiefs take a great interest in their work and as a rule are fair and impartial judges.

#### Concessions.

The Nigeria and West Africa Development Syndicate obtained the consent of the AWUJALE and Chiefs to prospect for Minerals, Mineral Oils, Asphalt, Coal, and Petroleum, over an area of 300 square miles, part of which is in this District and part in the EPE District.

The Northern Nigeria Exploration Syndicate Limited have received a License to prospect for the same Minerals, etc., as the above Syndicate over two large blocks of Country in this District.

Rules and Regulations have been made by the Lagos Government to protect the Native owners, and when the work is started I have no doubt whatever that the IJEBUS will profit from this undertaking.

No Timber Concessions have been granted so far, but it is hoped that as the AWUJALE and Council have now decided a dispute as to the ownership of a large tract of Forest Country in this District, where concessions could be granted applications will arrive from European or Natives who have capital at their command to clear the rivers and so open up this large area of valuable forest country and give an impetus to the Timber Industry.

**Cotton.**

Next to no cotton is being grown in this District, the Natives find that after paying for the cost of carriage, etc., it does not even pay them for the enormous labour expended on the work.

**Maize.**

The IJEBUS are anxious to improve their crops. The Honourable the Acting Colonial Secretary has promised to assist them to procure good seed, for which they are willing to pay. I feel confident that a large quantity will be exported from this District next year.

**Cocoa.**

A few farmers are planting Cocoa. Mr. ODUNMOSU a wealthy IJEBU-ODE Trader has 1,000 plants growing 400 of which are bearing, he sells the beans as seed to the farmers. Cocoa grows well here.

**Kola Nut Trees.**

The farmers are planting Kola Nut Trees but there is some difficulty in getting seed. 110 young trees planted last year at the AWSHUN River Forest Reserve Farm are coming on well.

**Rubber.**

It is proposed to start tapping the rubber trees next year, the Native authorities having accepted the new Rules which have been drawn up by the Lagos Government for the protection of the rubber trees, etc.

**Trade.**

Trade is much the same as last year, there is certainly no falling off in the imports or exports. The IJEBUS find the OWA River, which was opened last year, of great benefit. The traders at their own expense cut a new road and opened a new wharf on this River, from ALA which is a great improvement over the old one.

An attempt has been made by the Natives living on the banks of the YEMEJI River to clear it for navigation. I understand they have already spent about £100. 0. 0, out of their own pockets on this work. I advised the authorities to assist these people in the work but they prefer to let it wait as they consider the OWA River is quite sufficient at present. A glance at Major Reeve Tucker's Map will show how important it would be to the District if the traders could use this River, which flows from the MUSILIN Country into the OWA River.

The cost of clearing this River would be about £500.

In conclusion, I would state that everything has gone on smoothly during the twelve months I have been in charge of this District.

A. W. BUTTERWORTH—*Capt.*

*District Commissioner.*

**LIST.****IJEBU-IGBO NATIVE COUNCIL.**

List of Members selected from the 5 Towns or Quarters which comprise IJEBU IGBO.

**Oke-Shopen Town.**

1	President, The Bale	OKUSHOTI
2	Concillor	DEKALA
3	"	LUSO:YA
4	"	OSHO:SAN
5	"	OKUNARIWO
6	"	OKUTIMEYIN
7	"	LASA

**Ojowo Town.**

8.	Vice-President, The Bale	MOTUBO
9.	Conuullor	OSHI:FORIN
10.	"	YE:MI
11.	"	OSHI:FASIN
12.	"	SU:EBOTE
13.	"	LAG:GJA
14.	"	KUTI

**Atikori Town.**

15.	Councillor, The Bale,	OILUWO
16.	"	DEKOMNE
17.	"	OSHOWUNKO
18.	"	ODUGBESAN
19.	"	IDOWU
20.	"	DIMU

**Aki-Ago Town.**

21.	Councillor, The Bale,	OBAYOMI
22.	"	OGUNBONA
23.	"	OGUNBEMIBEN
24.	"	AYANBANJO
25.	"	OGUNBLUJO

**Japara Town.**

26.	Councillor, The Bale,	SHILE
27.	"	NONOBI
28.	"	SHOTELUWO
29.	"	SHALORISA

*N.B.*—All the above Councillors are Pagans. There are no Christians or Mohammedans on the Council.

**A. W. BUTTERWORTH.**—*Capt.*  
*District Commissioner.*

## REPORT ON THE ONDO DISTRICT, 1905.

I took over charge of the Ondo District from Mr. Scruby on the 4th day of November, 1905.

I found things pretty much the same as I had left them on 21st April, 1904.

### Timber Concessions.

Two new Timber Concessions had been granted during my absence and also there was a complaint that in one case the wrong grantors had been allowed to grant; the complainants on my declining to interfere let the subject drop.

### Compound.

The compound had been somewhat neglected during my absence.

### Roads in 1905.

The completed roads in the District are in a fair state of repair when it is borne in mind that the upkeep and maintenance thereof are entirely undertaken by the voluntary efforts of the different towns-people whose towns the road passes through.

There are three roads now in course of construction.

- (1). The Akure-Oba-Ogbessi River road.  
This road is being made by the Oba people from the Akuro gate of the Owo road through Oba to the Ogbessi River which is the Boundary between Owo and Akure.  
The approximate distance is about 20 miles. Owo is under Southern Nigeria.
- (2). The Akure-Ondo Road.  
This road is being made by the two Kingdoms to meet at the Owenna River which is the Boundary between them. The Akuro side is in a more advanced state than the Ondo side; but when, as before pointed out, it is being entirely done without cost to the Government, it is progressing very favourably. The difficulty of this road is that from the Ondo village of Aboto to Akuro (a days hard march) there are no outlying villages or farms situate in between which can be made to lighten the burden of the work.
- (3). The Akure-Igbara Oke road.  
This should be finished shortly.

### Cotton.

I fear cotton in this District will never pay. The cost of transport kills any margin of profit to be made, and, besides, the generality of the land is unsuitable for its cultivation. I think the native in time will grow the American cotton for his own consumption in the making of country cloths, and this may gradually lead to an effort to grow for export; but at present I can see no sign of such a thing occurring. Idanre Kingdom is a great centre for native made cotton cloths.

### Crime.

On the whole taking into consideration the size of this District and comparing it with the same size tract of country in England serious crimes are of much less frequent occurrence. Woman palavers and such like cases which are disposed of by the various Native Tribunals of course numerous.

Only one execution case has taken place during my 12 months residential service this tour for murder.

#### **Creeks and Waterways**

These are now under the supervision of Lieut. Hughes n. n. n. Any assistance or help he may require being rendered by the T. C. and the towns people along the Lagoon side on his application therefor.

#### **House (Ondo) and Rest Houses in District.**

1. The Ondo House is about to be put in thorough orders and repair by the P. W. D.
2. The Akure Rest House has been re-thatched and repaired.
3. Ayede Rest House which fell down a short time ago has been rebuilt at a contract price of £7.
4. Aghabu Rest House is in a fair state.
5. Okotogbo Rest House and Compound are in good condition.

#### **Tar and Prospecting Licenses therefor.**

Prospecting Licenses for tar, bitumen etc, have been issued for this District during the present year, and as there is undoubtedly plenty of this tar deposit it is to be hoped the coming year will see the Tar industry in full swing.

#### **Timber.**

I am attaching a Schedule of all Timber Concessions granted up to date in this District and all necessary information appertaining thereto. I do not recommend the starting of working of any new concession which may be approved until the beginning of next Timber Season.

F. P. PINKETT,

*Travelling Commissioner.*

Name of Concessionaire.	Date of Concession.	Locality	Grantors.	Approximate Area.	Royalty payable and to whom paid.	Remarks.
Brown R. & Co.	1. 13th February, 1904.	Akewun River.	Lapoke of Aiyee.	12 Square Miles.	10 a legis paid Half to the Grantors, the other to the Ondo Prison Fund.	
	2. 8th March, 1904.	Do.	Oloja of Ipotako & Nwo	8 " "	do.	
	3. 20th June, 1904.	Do.	Lapoke of Aiyee.	8 " "	do.	
	4. 27th October, 1904.	Owo River.	Oshemowe & Council of Ondo	50 " "	do.	
	5. 18th July, 1905.	Ogiron River.	do.	31 " "	do.	
				Sq. Miles		
				Total	112	
Fahana S. D.	1. 18th June, 1905.	Osim River.	Oloja & Bale of Igbo Tako	8 Square Miles.	do.	Grants made and Concessions worked out.
	2. 18th June, 1905.	Do.	do.	4 " "	do.	
				Sq. Miles		
				Total	12	
Miller Bros.	1. 12th December, 1902.	Owonna River	Owo of Idanre.	Not arrived at.	10 a leg plus the Export Duty levied for the iron being by the Southern Nigerian Government. The 10% is divided between the Native Authorities, the Oloja & Council of Idanre and the Ondo Prison Fund. The Export Duty is claimed from the Southern Nigerian Treasury by the Lagos one and becomes a Lagos Treasury asset.	This was the 1st Timber Concession granted in the District and there was no area clause in the grant, and no area money paid.
	2. 27th February, 1904.	Owonna-Ofoosa Rivers.	do.	45 Square Miles.		
	3. 3rd March, 1905.	Owonna	Oshemowe & Council of Ondo	18 " "	do.	
				Sq. Miles.		
				Total	63	
McIver & Co.	1. 16th April, 1903.	Akewun River	Oloja of Abode & Lapoke of Aiyee	9 Square Miles.	10 a leg is paid Half to the grantors, the other to the Ondo Prison Fund.	
	2. 16th April, 1903.	do.	do.	9 " "	do.	
	3. 27th October, 1904.	Ofara River	Oshemowe & Council of Ondo	40 " "	do.	
	4. 9th August, 1905.	do.	do.	40 " "	do.	
	5. 10th August, 1905.	Oluwa River	do	45 " "	do.	
	6. 9th August, 1905.	Ota River	Oloja of Irelo	30 " "	do.	
				Sq. Miles.		
				Total	173	
Scott McNeill, C.	1. 12th October, 1902.	Owonna River	Oloja & Council of Irelo	27 Sq. ml.	do.	This Concession takes in the one of 17th October, 1902, and consequently merges in that of the 9th August, 1905. The reason of the difference in the grantors of the latter area is the lesser being the result of an Agreement in settlement of the dispute between the two present grantors as to ownership of the said area. Thus
	2. 9th August, 1905.	Owonna & Otu Rivers.	Oloja & Council of Irelo conjointly	55 " "	do.	
				Sq. Miles.		
				Total	82	

Name of Concessionaire.	Date of Concession.	Locality.	Grantors.	Approximate Area	Royalty payable and to whom paid.	Remarks.	
Naylor R. M	2nd June, 1905	Isaria River.	Oshonowe & Council of Onlo. Obaja of Aboko.	21 Square Miles.	10¢ a log is paid. Half to the Grantors the other to the Onlo Pricem Land.	This should have been granted by the Onlo of Igbo Taka and Igbu Taka jointly and though I saw there was a quarrel between the two, I was informed they would both sign and on this information gave written permission to Mr. Naylor to start cutting. Later I was informed the two parties desired to sign in conjunction. When this was found desirous the timber had been cut by Mr. Naylor. The money arising from the concession will be treated as Government money until the two parties are amenable to taxation. It is a very small concession.	
	3rd June, 1905	Ariwe River. Osuu River.		8 " "			do.
	Unrelated.			4 " "			do.
				<i>Sq. Miles.</i> Total 36			
Sub. Alaramijo & Kadiri Fashoda	6th April, 1904	Ofara River.	Obaja and Rds of Igbo Taka.	2 Square Miles.	do.		
				<i>Sq. Miles.</i> Total 2			
Sabin Olowu	3rd August, 1905	Omska River. Ikon River	Oshonowe & Council of Onlo Obaja of Irele	33 Square Miles.	do.	Permission to cut timber granted pending signing of Agreement and 40,000 lbs to amount of royalty. 10¢ a Bank of Rivers only 5¢ deposited against logs cut to be paid into Lagos Treasury.	
	Unrelated.			Not yet arrived at.	do.		
				<i>Sq. Miles.</i> Total 33			
Ye-utu Folami	26th May, 1905	Ogiron River.	Oshonowe & Council of Onlo	20 Square Miles.	do.		
				<i>Sq. Miles.</i> Total 20			
				<i>Sq. Miles.</i> Grand Total 533.			

## Report on the Badagry District for the Year 1905.

Dr. E. H. Read acted as District Commissioner from January 1 to February 20 being relieved by Captain A. H. Blair.

I relieved Captain Blair on June 14.

### Revenue and Expenditure.

Statistics for 1901 and 1905 are shown in Appendix A.

Under the head of Revenue, it will be at once seen that the sale of Spirit Licenses during 1905 shows a marked decrease. It is supposed that this was due to the action of certain stipendiary chiefs who it is alleged positively ordered their people not to buy gin at more than 6d. per bottle. This price being an impossible one the dealers were disinclined to take the risk of renewing their licenses at the beginning of the year, and the state of affairs (for this branch of trade) was a gloomy one. That a scare existed there is little doubt, but at the end of the first half-year the effects of it began to disappear, more licenses were taken out, and the out-look for the spirit trade was much improved at the beginning of 1906.

It is satisfactory to note that the sale of Launch Tickets for 1905 is almost double that for 1904—which is due no doubt to cheapened rates.

The extraordinary increase in Court Fees is noteworthy, but hardly pleasing, showing that litigation has doubled.

The sale of Postal Stamps shows a great increase.

A new feature is the sale of Postal orders. These have been much appreciated and are a real convenience to a certain section. The system was only introduced in August last and no doubt in time an increasing number of people will find out the advantages of it.

Canoe licenses show a great increase on the previous year, and probably a further increase will be seen in 1906. It is apparently a popular notion that the so-called "Egba" Canoes—often huge "dug-outs" loaded with produce and passengers—have not to be licensed. The attempt to dispel this idea has not been unattended with heart-burnings.

Under the head of Expenditure, the immense increase under the head of salaries &c. is explained by the facts that the Police have been largely re-inforced, the Customs Officers on the Frontier have been paid from the District Chest and more Pensioners have been paid. Allowing for this, the total expenditure has been less than that of 1904, even though more has been out under the head of "Stipends."

### Law and Crime.

Statistics will be found in Appendix B and Appendix C.

As far as crime is concerned the state of half the district is far from satisfactory. It is advisable to differentiate as, roughly, the Yewa River divides a fairly law-abiding population on the East from one which is the reverse on the West. In the country extending from the Yewa River to the Frontier burglary, theft and black mail are only too rife and unhappily too often undetected. The Police have little detective instinct and are not even very inquisitive. To a great extent no doubt they have been handicapped in the Popo Country by ignorance of the language.

The number of undetected burglaries in Badagry town in June and July was disquieting; a slightly improved system of Police night patrol was adopted, together with frequent surprise visits from non-commissioned officers. No doubt the effect was good, as after that, burglaries became infrequent. In most of these cases the victims themselves have been much to blame in leaving valuables in empty houses or unoccu-

pied houses and sheds which are built entirely of bamboo, thus almost inviting burglars. Badagry also has not the best of reputations and even now the detachment of Police stationed here is not strong enough. This may appear extraordinary till it is realized that with night and day patrols, escort to prisoners, Court and Vaccination duties, services of processes and other work, each constable is fully employed every day and all day. Very often there is not a single constable to spare for the town-head during the day.

The large increase in Civil Suits is quite inexplicable. It follows, that much more time has to be devoted to this class of work. Land is a fertile source of litigation, most of these land cases affect the South-West corner of the District which is in a perfect tangle of complications.

There were fifteen Inquests held by the Coroner during the year. Particulars will be found in Appendix D. It will be noticed what a large proportion of deaths have been due to drowning and gun-shot wounds. One Inquest which was not finished in 1904 is included in Appendix D.

#### Political Relations.

On the whole there has been little cause for anxiety and the troubles that have arisen have been entirely local.

The most serious occurred in May when the OBAS of OKEODUN and ILOBI decided to settle once and for all the long disputed question as to whether the OLU of ILARO was lord over their towns and AGILETE. Their action is so well-known that it is unnecessary to go into details of it. The boundary line that they draw between themselves and ILARO was, however, considerably North of AGILETE. The legal proceedings that followed are well known. Since their release from prison these OBAS have been quiet and, on the surface, all is very peaceful at present. The soreness and ill-feeling nevertheless still exist. In fact both in OKEODAN and AJILETE the population is divided into two factions—the adherents of ILARO and those of ERINJA from which place the OBA of ILOBI takes his title ELERIMJA and from which a great part of the OKEODAN people emigrated—but the two parties never come into collision. The state of affairs at OKEODAN is not satisfactory. The BALOGUN who is loyal to ILARO poses as the leader of that party and his relations with the OBA are not cordial.

The state of affairs at IBESSE has not been satisfactory since the appointment of the present OBA. This has been due to the efforts of a certain section of the population to upset the new regime and replace the reigning OBA by a man of their own choice who, it may be added, by all accounts, has made it well worth their while, in a pecuniary sense, to adopt this course. The behaviour of the OBA throughout has however been very satisfactory and it is probable that time will efface all memories of present disappointment and ill-feeling.

At OWO the generally happy state of affairs has been rather marred by an unfortunate disagreement in the Mahometan section with regard to the appointment of the present LEMOMU.

Many and grievous complaints having been made by the people of KOME (on the sea-shore) against their BALE, the presence of the latter was requested at BADAGRY, but so far from answering the summons he vanished and is at present reported in French Territory. Under these circumstances the question of having a new BALE appointed is under consideration. A constable is now permanently stationed at KOME.

The OBA of ITAKETE (in French Territory) arrived in BATEFIN last February, having apparently left home in haste, on account of political trouble there. He is at present very comfortable at BATEFIN and has turned his attention to farming.

#### Trade.

A special report has been submitted on this subject.

## Agriculture.

This presents various aspects. The South-west corner or Kingdom of POKIA is well-farmed and resembles a series of market-gardens. Corn, beans, and potatoes are grown and appear to thrive well. The farms are exceptionally neat and tidy, but a good deal of this is due to the fact that this part of the country has always been more or less open plain and has required little or no clearing. Roughly speaking a line drawn from SHASHA to the YEWA River divides the open land from the forest belt. North of that line the agriculture is similar to that East of YEWA River and North of ADDO and is represented by clearings more or less imperfect and untidily cultivated.

The land surrounding BADAGRY as far North as MOWO seems of little value in an agricultural sense, though thickly covered with palm-trees. The "elephant-palm" grows profusely in this zone and also around the OLUGE lagoon, apparently the fruit of this tree is of no value to the native except as "medicino".

I have failed to discover any cotton at all except on the ILARO estate where it is merely experimental and seems to do well. It is much to be feared that cotton-growing will never be popular unless the selling price is considerably increased even then the care and attention required makes the growing of it peculiarly distasteful to the native.

Though it scarcely comes under the head of agriculture, it is not inappropriate to mention that cattle-breeding is carried on to a great extent along the shores of the lagoon. Large herds roam over the open spaces from BADAGRY to MOWO and beef is nearly always obtainable in BADAGRY and of very fair quality.

Coffee is only grown on the ILARO Estate and "Campbell farm". On the former there are 60000-80000 trees I have not seen any Cocoa except on this Estate where there are 570 trees.

Ceera Rubber grows in profusion in the forests. In some places it has become a nuisance.

Beans which are mostly grown in the South-west are sold in the BADAGRY market at a little over 2d per lb.

Potatoes (native) are grown in the same region and are sold at 1½d per 4 lbs. They are almost too sweet for European taste: in fact it is the Popo people who alone seem to buy them. They have distinct aperient qualities.

In July the Conservator of Forests sent 1 lb. of dates and ½ lb. of *Luffa Egypitica*. These were planted in the compound, and on the edge of the lagoon at BADAGRY. The dates did not grow at all. The *Luffa* was more successful—quite half blossoming and bearing fruit—and this in spite of the utmost care and daily watering. Apropos of this it may be remarked that the rainfall has not been sufficient during the year.

## Roads and Waterways.

Land-travelling in the twenty-mile strip of land between MUMFO creek and the Eastern boundary is not pleasant owing to the interminable swamps to be crossed in crazy canoes. The only "made" roads in the district are those along the Frontier. That from the lagoon to the beach has deteriorated considerably—the crown being in most parts about 12' in width. From JOFFIN northwards, the road is in excellent state as far as ILASHE. On my last visit I found that North of that place the road had been allowed to become overgrown, and the Bale of ILASHE and the soi-disant OBA of HUMBO were called upon to make the necessary improvements. In the open country in the South-West the native roads are good: indeed there is nothing to prevent them being so. The road from ILOBI to ILARO I found so bad that I had to speak strongly to the Chiefs concerned. Very good cycling can be obtained most of the way from ILARO to DOGO. Cycling also is enjoyable on most of the roads West of the YEWA River and MUMFO creek.

The bulk of the trade is however water-borne, and the most important Water-ways are the AJARA and YEWA Rivers which are a constant source of trouble. The experiment of employing the BASHORUN of ILARO as over seer on the YEWA River was a failure. I went up the stream in October in the light Acera canoe as far as SOTO. So bad was the accumulation of "cabbage-weed" that it was only after a day of strenuous toil that I reached AGILETE at 9.30 p.m. I was pleased to find the following day that the river was clear in the neighbourhood at SOTO. The credit for this belonged to the manager of the "ILARO Estate." Since the BASHORUN'S services ceased, the clearing of the river has been confided to the chiefs with rather better results. It is only fair to add that much of this has been due to the exertions of the Police. It would be interesting to know the origin of this "Cabbage-weed" which seems to accumulate as fast as it is removed. With the advent of the dry season, however, another disagreeable feature has presented itself. As is usual at this season, the stream has become much shallower disclosing snags—hitherto unnoticed. Special attention will have to be paid to these.

#### General Remarks.

His Excellency the Governor visited BADAGRY on February 19th.

His Honour, the Chief Justice arrived on September 16th and left on September 22nd during which time a Session of the Supreme Court was held. The BALE of POPETU, an obscure chief, died on November 24th. He was very infirm and had long been ailing. A successor has not yet been appointed.

A rather extensive fire occurred at ILARO on November, 24th. No loss of life was reported.

On November 2nd, the building of the new Police Barracks, on the same ground occupied by the old Hausa barracks, was commenced. One wing was well-advanced at the close of the year.

The whole detachment of Police was relieved on October, 19th by a new detachment from Lagos.

S. M. WOOD,

*District Commissioner.*

Badagry,

19. 1. 0.

## APPENDIX A.

Revenue.		1904.		Expenditure.					
Details.	£	s.	d.	Details.	£	s.	d.		
Fees of Court	36	16	6	Canoe Transport	39	6	6		
Spirit Licences	1797	0	0	Salaries, Wages, Pensions	1361	15	1		
Lunch Tickets	15	11	6	Travelling Allowances	31	11	10		
Fines of Court	130	13	6	Police Marching Pay	11	18	3		
Postal Stamps	19	1	4	Carriers	139	1	0		
Judicial Stamps	6	16	0	Presents to Chiefs	43	3	0		
Canoe Licences	16	4	0	Hammock Allowance	9	5	0		
Miscellaneous	10	11	5	Rations for Prisoners	77	18	3		
				Stipends	361	18	4		
				Clearing Ajuara Creek	100	0	0		
				Medical Fees (Inquests)	15	15	0		
				Miscellaneous	58	2	6		
	£	2092	11	3		£	2258	17	9

Revenue.		1905.		Expenditure.					
Details	£	s.	d.	Details.	£	s.	d.		
Fees of Court	75	10	0	Canoe Transport	15	11	0		
Spirit Licences	1065	0	0	Salaries, Wages, Pension	2071	16	10		
Lunch Tickets	28	7	6	Travelling Allowances	33	6	10		
Fines of Court	141	9	10	Police Marching Pay	5	0	0		
Postal Stamps	25	0	0	Carriers	124	16	0		
Judicial Stamps	5	2	0	Presents to Chiefs	17	3	6		
Canoe Licences	68	4	0	Hammock Allowances	1	12	6		
Sale of Confiscated Goods	21	15	6	Rations for Prisoners	99	13	3		
Pound Fees	7	9	9	Stipends	165	0	10		
Sale of Cocoa-nuts	7	7	0	Medical Fees (Inquests)	30	9	0		
Departmental Fines	2	16	5	Purchase of bricks for erection of new Police Barracks	19	0	10		
Sale of Presents	3	13	3	Advances to Medical Officer for upkeep of Hospital	15	0	0		
" " Postal Orders	69	16	11	Miscellaneous	59	15	6		
Dog Licences	2	7	6						
Rubber Licences	10	10	0						
Marriage Fees	1	2	6						
Miscellaneous	1	11	6						
	£	1172	3	5		£	2359	6	7



## APPENDIX C.

## Civil Suits brought into the District Court of Badagry during 1905.

Writs of Habeas Corpus	Writs of Habeas Corpus	Land	Debt and Sundry	Judgment Summons	Contracts of Indemnity	Other cases	Total
81	20	11	3	10	3	4	132

## APPENDIX D.

## Inquests held by the Coroner for the District of Badagry during 1905.

Verdict in brief	Number of Inquests	Remarks
Death by accidental drowning	1	
" " " " " "	1	
" " " " " "	2	
" " " " " "	1	
" " " " " "	1	
" " " " " " drowning after being run over by some person or persons unknown	1	
Death by gunshot wound inflicted by one Kuyola	1	
Death by gunshot wound inflicted by some person unknown	1	
Death by gunshot wound self inflicted	1	
" " " " " " accidentally inflicted by P.C. Alabi Ibajan	1	P.C. Alabi Ibajan committed for Trial.
Death by gunshot wound accidentally and probably self inflicted	1	
Death by accident	1	
" " " " " " wound inflicted by some person or persons unknown	1	One Hunwo arrested and brought to trial but was discharged at Assizes.
Death by starvation and weak heart	1	
Death by shock to a diseased heart caused by a rape committed on deceased by one Oupole	1	Oupole committed for trial.
Natural causes	1	
Total	17	



## Report on the Eastern District by Capt. H. V. Neal.

I arrived at EPE on the 20th of March last and took over charge of the District from Dr. R. Brierly.

1. Shortly after taking over I found that there were three factions in the town of EPE. 1. The BALE'S (BRAIMAH EDU'S) numbering 800—1000. 2. ABUS about 1,500 and 3. JEBU'S 1000 to 3000—The first two are Mohammedans.

2. *Native Council.* The Native Council consisted of nine members, the BALE BRAIMAH EDU being the head. Four of the members were JEBUS. Owing to some quarrel the JEBU members resigned in a body and refused to go back. I saw into the cause and applied to Lagos for the JEBUS to have their own Council, which request was granted, much to the delight of the JEBU people. Things have worked very smoothly since. In cases where both parties are concerned (JEBUS and Lagosians) the cases are decided in the Commissioner's Court. EPE formerly belonged to the JEBUS, and they strongly objected to being ruled by the Lagos people, as the other factions are called.

All minor cases are dealt with by the Councils, and people have a right to appeal if not satisfied. Formerly people refused to attend the old Council, so that the Commissioner had endless paltry complaints.

3. *Crimes.* These consisted mostly of Larceny, Wounding, Assault, and a few minor offences. There were only three serious charges and they were committed for trial at the Assizes. Criminal Charges: Larceny 30, Wounding 5, Assault 17, Minor offences 65.

Civil cases were fairly numerous but the majority were simply dower cases.

4. *Commercial.* Generally speaking the trade in EPE and District was fairly good.

Maize planted in large quantities, a fair amount was sent down to Lagos and sold to the Merchants for Export.

Cassava from which is made GARRI, perhaps the most important article of trade amongst the natives in this district, was plentiful. Palm Kernels and Oil fair quantity sent down.

Cocoa and Coffee sent down in small quantities. There is a very good Coffee plantation at AYESSAN owned by some West Indians, the coffee is excellent.

Rice planted at OBADA and sold in large quantities. The quality is not very good.

Timbers, Mahogany, Iroko and Opepay were not plentiful last season. The reason being that most of the trees anywhere near water for transport had been cut down years before.

Bitumen. A company has now commenced working for this mineral, which is found east of the river OSHUN.

### 5. *Public Works.*

1. An addition to the Commissioner's Quarters of a kiosk, which was urgently wanted. The verandahs being only six feet in width, these were no protection from sun or rain.

2. Quarters for a European Medical Officer.

3. Extension of the roofing of the Court House ( work done by the BALE ), corrugated iron being supplied by the Government.
4. Mohammedan School entirely rebuilt by the BALE ABU and the JEBUS.
5. A new wharf was commenced last September.
6. Two new tanks were added to the District Commissioner's Quarters.

#### *Roads.*

1. In front of the Hospital about 20 feet wide and leading to the Court House.
2. From the JEBU ODE Road to the wharf.
3. From the Commissioner's Quarters to the wharf.
4. A good road along the lagoon now called the " Mariaa " by the natives.

The JEBU-ODE Road has been kept in good condition.

6. *Water Supply.* The natives obtain their drinking supply from small holes or wells near the lagoon. These will be replaced by small wells a little further away from the lagoon.

I succeeded in boring down to water near the Prison. water was found at a depth of 40 feet. This being too deep. I bored a little lower down the hill and got to excellent water ( a good supply ) at 30 feet. Pipes were put down but the pump was non-effective.

Europeans have to rely solely on rain water from the tanks, and these very often are emptied during the dry season. A well is to be now dug on the spot.

7. *Health.* The health of the District was excellent. In EPE itself much good was done by Dr Brierly who went round the town at least three times a week. His work was taken up by Dr. Jones. They were ably assisted by Mr. Conde, Inspector of Nuisances.

Two closet pits were dug 12 feet  $\times$  12 feet  $\times$  3 feet. A few more will be dug in convenient places. These are in the JEBU Quarters. BRAIMAH EDU was always going to begin his, but I am afraid he cannot get his people to help him.

Audit Office,  
Lagos, 22nd January, 1906.

Sir,

In accordance with the instructions contained in Circular No. 86/185/1906 dated 12th January, 1906, I have the honour to submit my report of work done by this Office for the past year.

**Customs.**

2. With the exception of Ships Manifests, all these accounts have been examined to the end of November—53 Manifests were jerked during the year and 390 queries raised on the accounts which have almost all been passed.

**Treasury.**

3. The Revenue Accounts have been audited up to June, the Savings Bank Accounts, not including depositors Passbooks, to October, the Cash Account to September. All the rest are up to date—that is to November. The Advance and Deposit Ledgers have also been inspected, the former to March and the latter to July. The Imprest Accounts have been audited up to June. 179 queries have been sent out but a good many are still outstanding.

1133 depositors pass books for 1904 were checked and 1665 accounts examined.

**Court.**

4. All the Court Accounts were examined in detail to the end of November and the few queries necessary satisfactorily answered.

**Post Office.**

5. These accounts were also all checked up to November, but I can find no record of any surprise visits or inspections of cash and stamps.

**Public Works Department.**

6. Fines, Electric Light Dues, Telegrams and Cablegrams were all inspected monthly and the Materials and Stores Ledger and the Works Expense Account were audited to October.

**Sundry Accounts.**

7. The following accounts were subjected to a detailed examination every month.

LAGOS HOSPITAL	—Return of Paying Patients. Fines, Sales and Prescription. Births Deaths and Burials Fees.
W. A. F. F...	...Sale of Stores.
PRISON ...	...Sale of Manufacture. Book Binding. Fines on Officers.
SECRETARIAT	...Sale of Gazettes etc.
POLICE ...	...Fines. Sale of Stores. Impounded Cattle. Weights and Measures and Sheriff's Fees.
LAND AND SURVEY	—Sale of Crown Lands. Survey Fees.
MARINE ...	...Fines and Launch Tickets. Canoe Licences and Certificates.

## Lagos Government Railway.

8. The Assistant Auditor in charge of the Railway accounts reported the examination of the Revenue accounts of the Open Lines to the 25th November and the Expenditure accounts to October. The Store Ledgers, Journals, Crown Agents invoices etc. are only checked up to April. The Oshogbo Extension Revenue and Expenditure accounts were also examined up to December 12, the Store books not being written up were unable to be inspected. The following stations were visited and the Cash and tickets etc. examined: Ibadan, Eruwa Road, Aro, Abeokuta, Owowo and Ileri.

## Stores.

9. All the Stores were audited after a detailed examination of the Ledgers, Journals etc. with the exception of the Railway, and a full report sent in. 150 queries were issued on these accounts.

## Outstations.

10. A system of monthly comparisons of the Cash accounts with the Counterfoil receipt books in the hands of the various District Commissioners was started in June and the following outstations have had their various receipt books examined monthly:

Aro and Abeokuta	to	October.
Badagry	...	.. November.
Epe	...	.. July.
Ibadan	...	.. August.
Ikorodu	...	.. October.
Jebu Ode	...	.. September.
Shagamu	...	.. June.
Olokemeji	...	.. September.

The tours of inspection during the year under review included visits to Aro, Badagry, Epe, Ibadan, Jebu Ode, Ikorodu and Meko. The first audit of the accounts of the British Cotton Growing Association was carried out in December and embraced the quarter ending November.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

E. N. LUBBOCK,

*Acting Local Auditor.*

Audit Office,  
Ebute Metta,  
12th January, 1906.

Sir,

In accordance with your directions I have the honour to submit this my report on the work of the Audit Office at Ebute Metta from the time of my arrival to 31st December 1905.

2. I assumed the duties of Assistant Auditor for the Railway on 25th July, on which date also I removed to Yaba from Lagos.

3. As you are aware the Audit Office at Ebute Metta is indebted to the courtesy of the Railway Officials for Office room, and in this connection I would ask that if possible arrangements be made by which this Department would be given an Office of its own. At present the place allotted is very limited and there has been friction between the native Clerks and those of the Railway. It will also be admitted, I venture to think, that it is not desirable for this Department to be indebted for accommodation to those whose work has to be audited.

4. An Office was started in September at Ibadan for the purpose of auditing the Accounts of the Oshogbo Extension from 1st June 1905 when they were taken over by the Local Auditor. There also the Audit Clerks work in part of an Office lent them by the Railway authorities. I understand that as soon as the Extension Line is workable for an appreciable distance, it is intended that part of the Staff of the Construction works should be removed further up the line, in which case perhaps it might be possible for this Department to obtain a separate Office.

5. The position of the work at 31st December is as follows:—

Open Lines.		
Revenue	to 30th November	1905.
Expenditure	„ 31st October	1905.
Stores	„ 30th April	1905.

**Extension Accounts.**  
Financial to 12th December 1905.  
Stores not in a condition to be audited.

6. It will be noticed that the Store Accounts for Open lines are not as far forward as the Financial. This is owing to their being allowed to get into arrears by Mr. Vaughan who has since been dismissed. Progress has been made however in bringing them up to date as while in July, only August 1904 was being audited, in December, April 1905 had been completed. Those at Ibadan have been the subject of special reports owing to the unsatisfactory condition in which they were found when attempts have been made to check them. Store Accounts generally however are receiving special attention and test examinations of those at Ebute Metta have been made with satisfactory results.

7. During the period under review inspections of the Accounts at the following stations were made:—

Ibadan  
Eruwa Road  
Aro  
Abeokuta  
Owowo  
Itori

8. Inspections of the Station Books at Olokemeji and Wasimi were commenced and will be completed at an early date.

9. In December it was reported by the Audit Clerk at Ibadan that seven bags which had paid rate as Kola-nuts were found to contain Gunpowder. I communicated with the Traffic Superintendent who subsequently informed me that the consignee had been prosecuted and fined £5.

10. From the published statements of the Railway receipts it is satisfactory to notice that with the exception of Coaching (Public) and Sundries all the heads of Revenue show an increase amounting in total

at 16th December 1905 for the period from 1st April, to £11,071. 19. 10 over the corresponding months of 1904. One very substantial increase is that of nearly £3,000 for Goods (Public).

**Appendix A.**

11. With regard to the decrease in Coaching (Public), in the absence of any fraud having been discovered, I have been making enquiries and it would appear that there are two causes which no doubt affect the receipts. The first is the increase of rates which was brought into force at the end of May 1905. The native while appreciating any reduction looks with suspicion on any increase and would rather walk distances than pay the higher rate. The other is that while at one time vendors used to accompany their goods to Lagos they are now forwarding produce to agents. Taking the period from first week in July to 16th December the actual figures for 1904 and 1905 respectively are as follows:—£7021. 13. 4 and £6568. 5. 7 showing a decrease of £453. 7. 9.

**Appendix B.**

12. The trade in Palm Kernels from Ibadan having decreased considerably of late I asked the authorities if they could supply me with actual figures. This they very kindly did and following comparison of 1904 and 1905 for the six months ending November shows a decrease of 1194 tons. The Agent of one of the largest firms purchasing kernels at Ibadan informed me that as far as he was concerned he was not buying lately on account of the increase of freight of 5/- a ton. He explained that the increase in freight did not so much affect kernels grown near Ibadan but that large supplies further inland were not now profitable to purchase owing to the cost of transport to Ibadan in addition to the increase in freight.

13. Rents due the Railway are being regularly collected; the last return which was prepared by this Office revealed the fact that they were mostly paid considerably in advance.

14. The number of queries issued during the time covered by this report is 278 being 245 for Open Lines and 33 for Oshogbo Extension. A very large proportion were due to carelessness in the preparation of Vouchers. Of late, however a marked improvement is noticeable and the Railway Clerks are exercising greater care in avoiding the necessity of queries.

15.                   .                   .                   .                   .

16. The Staff have worked well and responded willingly when called on to make special efforts or work beyond Office hours.

17. In conclusion I should like to record my appreciation of the great assistance I have received in several ways from the Railway authorities. Owing to the kindness of the General Manager on my arrival I was accorded all the privileges enjoyed by the Railway Officials thus making my work not only possible but pleasant. The Acting Chief Accountant also has by his ready willingness to supply information when required frequently expedited the work of this Department, when the desired result would only have been obtained after long and tiresome expenditure of time.

I have etc.,

(Sgd). P. L. TENGELY,

*Assistant Auditor.*

The Acting Local Auditor,  
L A C C S.

## APPENDIX A.

Comparative Statement of Coaching (Public) Receipts for 1904 and 1905 (from July to middle of December.)

1905.	Amount.	Total.	1904.	Amount.	Total.
	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	
July	8 292 17 7		July	9 401 11 4	
"	15 285 11 4		"	16 261 2 2	
"	22 271 19 7		"	23 281 14 0	
"	29 265 10 1	1119 1 7	"	30 263 7 10	1213 15 4
August	5 275 10 8		August	6 272 14 10	
"	12 282 18 10		"	13 291 8 7	
"	19 262 9 8		"	20 271 19 10	
"	26 275 5 4	1096 4 6	"	27 215 19 8	1088 2 11
September	2 261 2 14		September	3 282 11 0	
"	9 249 5 1		"	10 301 17 8	
"	16 260 18 3		"	17 289 14 0	
"	23 269 13 5		"	24 285 11 0	
"	30 255 3 3	1295 2 10	"	30 519 4 6	1396 7 2
October	7 275 2 1		October	8 320 15 6	
"	14 275 6 2		"	15 270 3 7	
"	21 301 14 0		"	22 291 9 7	
"	28 357 3 2	1209 2 5	"	29 289 12 3	1175 0 11
November	4 275 6 11		November	5 341 15 1	
"	11 242 9 10		"	12 337 10 2	
"	18 267 14 6		"	19 297 13 1	
"	25 260 17 7	1014 7 10	"	26 289 19 6	1256 17 10
December	2 253 0 7		December	3 325 1 4	
"	9 265 7 11		"	10 280 14 9	
"	16 285 17 11	801 6 5	"	17 285 13 1	891 9 2
		6568 5 7			7021 13 4
					6568 5 7
					453 7 9

## APPENDIX B.

PALM KERNELS FROM IBADAN.

1904	Quantity.		1905.	Quantity.	
	Tons.	Cwt.		Tons.	Cwt.
June	860	4	June	1216	0
July	911	17	July	567	0
August	831	9	August	492	0
September	919	0	September	507	0
October	705	10	October	417	0
November	589	3	November	397	0
	4820	3		3626	0
	3626	0			
Less	1194	3 for 1905.			



## Report on the Cottons Growing in Lagos Territory.

All the known varieties of Cotton growing in Lagos Territory were tried on the Government Farm at Oloke Meji, during the season 1904; and though some appeared to differ only in name, some were very distinct, and as it is highly important considering the distance the supply of raw Cotton here is from the demand, to grow only the most valuable varieties possible, other things such as yield etc. being equal, ginned samples of each variety were submitted to the Imperial Institute London for valuation and report; and the following report has been received from Professor Wyndham Dunstan, F.R.S., on the nine varieties submitted:—

The samples have been examined in the Scientific and Technical Department of the Imperial Institute and have been submitted to experts (Messrs Porritt and Riley, 27-33, The Albany, Liverpool) for commercial valuation. A description of the samples and an account of their quality and value is given below.

### Sample A.

This sample, labelled "A. American cotton," consisted of 1 lb. of cotton which varied from white to cream in colour with occasional green and brown stains. The material was partly immature and consequently of poor strength. The fibre was slightly wavy, soft to the touch, fairly fine, lustrous, and from 1.0 to 1.4 inches long, a small proportion of shorter fibres being also present. The average diameter was about 1/1100 inch.

The commercial experts stated that the cotton was of smooth staple and worth about 1.4d. per lb., "middling" American cotton being quoted at 5.70d. per lb. on the same date.

### Sample B.

This sample, labelled "B American cotton-seeds shining," consisted of about 1 lb. of pale cream coloured cotton which appeared to be of the "Sea Island" type and was much stained. A portion of the material was immature and of poor strength. The fibre was lustrous, fine, soft, silky, straight, and from 1 to 2 inches long. The average diameter was about 1/1500 inch.

The commercial experts reported that the cotton was of fine, silky staple and worth about 6d. per lb. with "middling" American cotton at 5.70d. per lb. and "fine" Sea Island cotton at 13d. per lb.

### Sample C.

This sample, labelled "C. Egba Cotton," was of a faint reddish-brown colour and much stained. The cotton was generally mature, of good strength, slightly wavy, of fair lustre and somewhat harsh to the touch. The fibre was from 0.8 to 1.3 inches long and had an average diameter of 1/960 inch.

The commercial experts reported that the cotton was of rough staple and worth about 4d. per lb. with "middling" American cotton at 5.70d. per lb.

### Sample D.

This sample, labelled "D. Ogodo Cotton," consisted of 5 oz. of cotton of a faintly reddish-brown colour and medium lustre, and much stained. The material was generally mature, rather coarse and harsh to the touch, and of fairly good strength. The fibre was slightly wavy and of uneven length varying from 0.8 to 1.4 inches. The average diameter was about 1/960 inch.

The commercial experts reported that the cotton was of rough staple and worth about 4d. per lb. with "middling" American cotton at 5.70d. per lb.

**Sample E**

This sample labelled "E. Akese cotton," consisted of 1½ lb. of pale cream coloured cotton with occasional green and grey stains. The product was mature of good strength, slightly wavy, fairly fine and moderately soft to the touch, of poor lustre and very uneven length, the longest fibres measuring about 13 inch. The average diameter of the fibre was about 1/1000 inch.

The commercial experts reported that the cotton was of moderate rough staple and worth about 4½d per lb. with "middling" American cotton at 5 70d. per lb.

**Sample F.**

This sample, labelled "F. Ipopo cotton," consisted of 1 lb. of cotton which varied from very pale brown to cream in colour, with occasional dark brown stains and was fairly lustrous. The product was fully mature, of fairly good strength, rather fine and soft to the touch. The fibre was straight and 10-14 inches long, some shorter fibres also being present. The average diameter was about 1/1000 inch.

The commercial experts reported that the cotton was of short staple and worth about 4½d. per lb. with "middling" American cotton at 5 70d. per lb.

**Sample G.**

This sample, labelled "G. Ondo cotton," consisted of 14 oz. of cotton varying from very pale brown to cream in colour with some grey stains. The product was fully mature, coarse, rather harsh to the touch, fairly lustrous and of good strength. The fibre was slightly wavy, from 10 to 14 inches long, and had an average diameter about 1/900 inch.

The commercial experts reported that the cotton was of rough, fair staple and worth about 4½d. per lb. with "middling" American cotton at 5 70d. per lb.

**Sample H**

This sample, labelled "H. Kidney cotton" consisted of 1½ lbs. of cotton which varied from very pale brown to cream in colour with occasional brown stains and was fairly lustrous. The product was partly immature and consequently somewhat weak. The fibre was wavy, fairly soft and fine and from 10 to 14 inches long. The average diameter was about 1/1000 inch.

The commercial experts reported that the cotton was of good sound staple and worth about 5d. per lb. with "middling" American cotton at 5 70d per lb.

**Sample L**

This sample, labelled "L. Eponkon cotton," consisted of 14 oz. of cotton of a deep reddish-brown colour and poor lustre. The product was generally mature, of medium strength, soft to the touch but not silky. The fibre was slightly wavy, fairly fine and 0.8-1.1 inches long. The average diameter was about 1/1100 inch.

The commercial experts reported that the sample was deeply coloured and normally worth about 3d. per lb.

**Conclusions and Recommendations.**

In conclusion, it must be mentioned that all the samples were dusty the "Eponkon" cotton (sample L) being particularly so. Moreover some of the samples (A, B and F) contained a considerable amount of fragments of leafy matter. Most of the cottons were more or less stained, samples E and G having become weather beaten from having been left too long on the plant before being picked.

There is no doubt that all these cottons could be improved by the exercise of greater care in cultivation and harvesting. Although the American cottons (A and B) have received values slightly higher than those of most of the others, yet these samples are of comparatively poor

quality and it appears probable that under the present conditions of cultivation the native varieties would prove more satisfactory. The "Eponkon" cotton (Sample L) however, is of comparatively little value in this country as there is at present little or no demand for dark coloured cottons of this type.

#### Addendum.

Since the above was written a second and independent valuation of the samples has been obtained from Messrs. Bounphrey and Co., of Liverpool which, it will be seen, is in fairly close agreement with the valuation already alluded to.

Sample A  $5\frac{1}{2}d.$  per lb. with "middling" American at  $5\cdot35d.$  per lb.

"	B $5\frac{1}{2}d.$	"	"
"	C $4\frac{1}{2}d.$	"	"
"	D $4\frac{1}{2}d.$	"	"
"	E $4\frac{1}{2}d.$	"	"
"	F $4\frac{1}{2}d.$	"	"
"	G $4\frac{1}{2}d.$	"	"
"	K $5d.$	"	"
"	L $3d.$	"	"

November 29, 1905.

WYNDHAM R. DUNSTAN.

The following list gives the name of each variety sent with the alphabetical letter referred to in the above report:—

- A. Upland American Cotton.
- B. Upland American Cotton, var Mississippi valley.
- C. Egba Cotton.
- D. Ogodo "
- E. Akese "
- F. Ipopo "
- G. Orio "
- K. Kinsey "
- L. Eponkon "

The soil on which these varieties grew, the method, and time of planting, were not best adapted for Cotton, but as the conditions were the same for all, the following conclusions (which only take into consideration the Cotton itself, and the yield) may be taken as a general guide as to what Cottons to grow and what to avoid for the home markets.

The varieties of Cotton grown were ginned at Oloke Meji by a Platts Hand Knife Gin and not cleaned further in any way which accounts for the dustiness and presence of leafy matter recorded in some of the samples by the home valuers, but as this matter is easily got over by careful picking, and by having the cotton ginned at up-to-date gineries such as the British Cotton Growing Association have erected at their Moor Plantation near Ibadan, this defect need not be reckoned with here.

The weather beaten appearance of the Cotton reported by Professor Dunstan was due to there being no place to store the Cotton when picked, and it consequently had to remain out in the open in baskets, this matter also need not be taken into account here.

It remains then to take each variety by itself:—

*Sample A* was Upland American Cotton grown from seed which was not true to type, which accounts for the variable length of staple reported, and in some measure for the difference in colour. The stains were due to the lateness of sowing the seed, causing immature ripening, and the resulting price was in consequence disappointing; this year however a much better variety of Upland American Cotton Seed, the Black Rattler, has been distributed by the British Cotton Growing Association and at Oloke Meji it has given good results, and if the seed is kept true to type it is well worth growing.

*Sample B* was a variety of Upland American Cotton known as the long stapled Mississippi valley; the yield is too poor to justify its cultivation, though the price of 6*d* per lb was the highest valuation given to any of the samples sent to the Imperial Institute.

*Sample C* was a variety of the indigenous Native Cotton known as "Egba" from the locality from which the seed came, the cotton was much stained, the yield poor, and the staple short, and coarse, this cotton is not worth growing, unless improved as regards yield, and staple.

*Sample D* was a variety of the indigenous Native Cotton known as "Ogodo," and the same remarks apply to it as to sample C.

*Sample E* was a variety of the Native Cotton known as "Akeso"; it is a perennial cotton with tree like growth having characteristic red flowers, which are used in dyeing. The cotton is called King's Cotton as it was formerly used for the finer classes of native cloth for which its strength would make it a favourite; the yield of this cotton is poor, its valuation is low, and it appeared subject to a kind of mildew in its second year of growth, its continued growth cannot then be recommended.

*Sample F* was a variety of the Native Cotton known as "Ipopo" and it is valued slightly higher than samples C and D, it is hardly worth growing as the yield is small though by selection and good cultivation it should improve.

*Sample G* was a variety of the Native Cotton known as "Ondo" from the locality from which the seed came, it obtained a higher valuation than the last sample and by good cultivation and selection it should improve as the yield is fairly good.

*Sample H* known as Kidney Cotton is a variety of cotton supposed to be derived from a natural cross between the indigenous native cotton and a variety of American Cotton introduced years ago to the country; though from the formation of the seeds it is probably a sport.

This cotton is well worth growing as by selection and cultivation, it should quickly improve, the sample submitted for valuation being by no means a good one though valued at 5*d* per lb.

*Sample L* was a variety of Native Cotton known as "Eponkon"; it is of a natural brown colour, and was submitted to the experts with the double purpose of seeing if there was a demand for a high coloured cotton such as it, and also to see if it could in any way take the place of the second qualities of the Egyptian Brown or Mit Afifi variety of Cotton, it was however very badly reported on, which is to be regretted as it yields a big crop and does well, its continued growth cannot then be recommended.

The varieties of cotton therefore which stand out as best suited for cultivation here are:—

American Upland provided pure seed of a good variety can be obtained.

Kidney of which the supply of seed is limited and the two native varieties Ipopo and Ondo. In connection with which it is as well to point out to intending growers, that a change of seed from one locality to another often produces as good an effect as a change of variety.

Further experiments in Cotton have been carried out at the Government Farm Oloke-Meji during the season 1905, the results of which will shortly be published.

J. H. J. FARQUHAR,

*Assistant Conservator of Forests.*

Forests and Agriculture Department,

Lagos, January, 1906.

## Annual Report of the Commissioner of Lands, 1905.

Crown Lands Office,  
5th February, 1906.

No 29/1906.

Sir,

At the termination of my third year's service in this Colony, I beg to place before you a résumé of the work completed by this Department, during the past 14 months, to offer a few suggestions, which have arisen out of a series of investigations and enquiries made during my recent trip of 1200 miles through the Colony and Protectorate and, to sketch roughly, the scheme of operations which it is proposed that this Department should develop during the current year.

Introduction.

2. The first, and, perhaps, most important undertaking of the past year was the location of the boundary of the EGBA Territory; this was commenced on the 24th of December, 1904, and completed on the 24th of April, 1905. It comprises 210 miles of theodolite work, with a probable error of 4 links, say  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet, per mile; 333 miles of compass traverse, with an error of about one chain per mile. Upwards of 100 astronomical stations were established and a rough census of the population taken, giving a total of 200,000 souls.

Egba Boundary.

3. The location of this boundary has, I understand, given general satisfaction and the eulogistic remarks with reference to it by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies (vide Despatch, Lagos, No. 328, of 14 November, 1905) are very gratifying and encouraging to the Officers of this Department. A complete survey has been made of the old kingdom of IPOKIA and a careful survey of the AJARA Creek has been made from DOPEJU to its junction with the Lagoon in the vicinity of the Hulk.

Census.

Work in E. W. District.

4. The YEWA River has also been carefully surveyed from ILARO wharf to the mouth and all important places along the river have been accurately located; such as SOTO Coffee Plantation, etc.

5. The Lagoon has been surveyed from the Hulk to Lagos, and the towns and villages *en route* have been carefully fixed. An independent traverse has been run from JOFFIN on the French Frontier to Lagos, passing through the chief towns *en route*.

Survey of Lagoon

6. It will thus be seen that, with the inclusion of our previous surveys, the whole of the southern part of this Colony has now been surveyed and properly co-ordinated to the Observatory.

Complete Survey of Southern part of Colony.

7. It may be seen from the accompanying Map that accurately chained theodolite surveys now radiate from the Observatory (to which all work is co-ordinated) in many directions along the entire Coast line, from Southern Nigeria on the East, to the French Frontier on the West. From the Observatory to MEKO, thence along the French Frontier to the Coast. From the Observatory to IBADAN, thence to OYO, SEYIN, SHAKI, to ILESA in Northern Nigeria; also from SHAKI to ISHI, and on to the MUSSA River on the Northern Nigeria Frontier. A carefully chained theodolite survey has also been run from the Observatory to ILORIN by way of IBADAN.

Map Showing work completed.

8. This survey is of special interest and importance; it was the first survey which properly located the Railway Line, and fixed the towns and villages *en route*. It has acted as an excellent check on Captain

Ommanney's observations at IBADAN and ILLORIN. At IBADAN the difference between the position obtained by chainage, and that determined by Captain Ommanney from astronomical observations was only  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a second of time, say 190 feet in 3.3 miles, which gives an error of  $\frac{1}{1000}$ . This supposes Captain Ommanney's work to be rigorously accurate; whereas it might fairly be assumed that the difference of the two results is well within the probable error of Captain Ommanney's observations.

9. Telegraphic exchanges with Captain Ommanney at ILLORIN gave the same satisfactory results. These independent checks—by officers of the Intelligence Department—shew that fully 300 miles of chainage has been accomplished by this Department, without one single mistake having been made. And it gives me great satisfaction to inform you that I believe the whole of the surveys executed by this Department have been carried out in the same satisfactory manner.

10. And finally, a theodolite survey connects the Observatory with the Eastern Districts, via ILESHA, OKÉ MESSI, AIEDE and, continuing East and South, to OWO in Southern Nigeria. ONDO has also been connected with this traverse and so also has IGBO BINI, the whole where the Mail Launches deliver the mails, etc., for ONDO.

11. It will thus be seen that considerable progress has been made with the survey of this Colony and Protectorates and we hope, within the next 18 months, to be able to issue a Plan of the Colony and Protectorates, entirely developed from accurate surveys and not a mere compilation which is simply the perpetuation of accumulated errors.

12. The quantity of survey work completed during the past months amounts to 560 miles of theodolite surveys, with a probable error of 2 feet per mile; 560 miles of compass surveys with an error about 50 feet per mile; 230 miles of triangulation, and about 100 positions by transportation of chronometers and telegraphic exchange.

13. Within the last 4 months, I have personally, with the aid of Native Assistants, completed 100 miles of theodolite work, and 200 miles of triangulation, besides establishing some 35 astronomical positions either by longitude derived from the transportation of 4 chronometers or by exchange of telegraphic signals with Mr. Cleminson at the Observatory, whenever possible.

14. This work involved travelling over 1,200 miles and making over 800 stellar observations.

15. About 60 heights have been determined by careful barometric observations, and a rough census of the Colony and Protectorates has been taken.

16. The result of this census shews that previous estimates have been altogether too large.

17. It may be assumed that the total population of the Colony and Protectorates is not greater than 2 millions and probably not more than a million-and-a-half. This result has been obtained from fairly statistical methods, viz:—each house in the towns has been estimated as containing 1 person; the houses were at first roughly counted and, as experience had been gained, they were estimated. I have found from long experience in Australia that it is possible to estimate a mob of 20,000 sheep to within 1,000; and with experience I believe it is possible to estimate the population of a town to within 5 or 10 per cent.

18. The population of the farms, &c. have been obtained by careful comparison and should be fairly accurate. In any case, this census

Map of the Colony.

Amount of Survey completed during the past 14 months.

Work done within the last 4 months.

Barometric Heights.

Population of the Colony and Protectorates.

should be regarded as incomparably superior to anything yet obtained and should, in my opinion, be taken as the basis from which future statistical calculations are derived.

28. A large area has been expropriated for building purposes to the north of the Race Course, at a cost of £1,264. Practically all the claims have now been disposed of in a satisfactory manner. There has also been a small expropriation at Obun Eko for Street Improvement, the claims for which have now been satisfied at a cost of £417.

Expropriations.

30. The practical value of an Observatory cannot be fully appreciated by the ordinary layman, and it is often regarded as (indeed, often is) the expensive gratification of a scientific hobby.

Observatory.

31. This Observatory has however paid for itself several times over and has been the means (indeed, the only way) by which we could have started a proper system of topography here, and at the same time assist the other Colonies with their topographic operations, *e.g.*—it would have been hardly possible for Captain Ommauney to have carried on his operations in a complete manner, if he had not been able to obtain a proper longitude from this Observatory.

32. Thanks to the Colonial Office, we are now well equipped, and Mr. Clemmson deserves very great praise for the skilful and highly scientific manner in which he has, quite unaided, arranged and co-ordinated the electrical, astronomical and horological instruments.

33. On my recent survey trip, the Observatory was of great value, and had it not been for the hopelessly chaotic state of the telegraph lines, and the crass ignorance of some of the Telegraph Officials, much better results would have been obtained.

Unsatisfactory state of the Telegraph Dept.

34. It is proposed to fix a series of positions along the telegraph lines in Southern Nigeria from this Observatory (as we have done here and as Captain Ommauney is doing in Northern Nigeria), and it is hoped that the telegraphic arrangements may have greatly improved before this important work is commenced.

Determination of positions in Southern Nigeria by telegraphic signals.

35. This is a very rapid and extremely accurate method of fixing positions as the error is not a function of distance. A series of these positions along the telegraph lines in Southern Nigeria would greatly improve the compilation of the Map of that Protectorate.

36. It is very satisfactory to note the approval of the High Commissioner of Northern Nigeria of my suggestion regarding the permanent demarcation of the boundary from ODUNFA Hill to BUDO EGBA.

Determination of Boundaries.

37. I feel quite sure that with ordinary discretion it would be easily possible to arrange with the Northern Nigeria authorities for the permanent demarcation of the whole of the boundary, and I would gladly have offered to continue the work, had not ill health and overwork compelled me to relinquish an undertaking, which is of great importance and which requires to be dealt with very tactfully and with great discretion. I may mention that it seems most unfortunate that this matter should have been seriously discussed, before a proper Plan of the locality was prepared.

38. It would appear that the Plan of this country has been assumed to have been accurately projected, whereas it is in error to the extent of from 15 to 20 miles in places. To discuss the position of towns, etc., from such information seems not only useless but also likely to lead to a series of complications, which would retard, rather than hasten, the

permanent settlement of this question. I may mention that I have just completed a survey which will supply sufficient data to enable this question being properly dealt with. I have also collected a large amount of evidence which should shew the political aspect of the question, but it is quite impossible to prepare a report on this matter before going on leave; I may do so while in England.

30. The positions along this boundary have all been determined astronomically and, as they are very numerous, a large mass of astronomical calculations will be necessary to convert these celestial observations into their terrestrial equivalents.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

E. P. COTTON, L.S., F.R.A.S., etc.,  
*Commissioner of Lands.*

P.S.—The two Plans accompanying the Report will shew what progress has been made with the surveys of this Colony, etc. E. P. C.

The Honourable  
The Colonial Secretary,  
Lagos.

REPORT on the Trade of the Colony of Lagos for the year 1905,  
by C. A. Birtwistle, Esq., Commercial Intelligence Officer to the  
Governments of Lagos and Southern Nigeria.

On an admittedly lean produce year the total trade, thanks to increased Imports, runs out approximately the same as in 1904, the figures being:—

Total Commercial Imports and Exports together (*including* transit goods but excluding specie and Government Imports).

1903 ... £1,885,637

1904 ... £1,878,803.

Before going on to an examination of the separate items in Import and Export List, it is desirable to state that in the past a somewhat erroneous idea of the Colony's trade has been conveyed owing to the fact that produce and merchandise in transit from and to Porto Novo have appeared in the Lagos Exports. Since the commencement of 1905 the Collector in re-organizing the Customs Statistical Department, very properly insisted upon these consignments being shown separately, and in future years it will consequently be possible to accurately gauge the legitimate trade of Lagos uninfluenced by transit goods.

For the purpose of comparison with 1904 the figures given at the commencement of this report have been quoted; but for future reference and as basis for Reports to follow, it may be stated that the nett total trade of the Colony, (*excluding* Porto Novo transit lots, specie and Government Imports) was in 1905

£1,719,978	{	Imports	..	922,283
		Exports	..	797,695.

This total, it should be noted, represents only the prime cost of manufactured goods and produce; the freight, packages, and charges on imported goods, and casks and bags on exports, not being scheduled. Were these added, as I believe is the practice in some other Colonies, the above total would I think approximate the ones of recent years which included Porto Novo transit goods and produce.

#### EXPORTS.

Owing, in my opinion, almost entirely to short rainfall in the latter months of 1904 and in the early months of 1905, the export trade of the year under review ranks as a disappointing one, and in this half of our business, the producers and merchants are about £70,000 short of the previous year. It would appear that our staple crops here are just as susceptible to uneven climatic conditions as those in other parts of the world, and in 1905 we have unfortunately had a striking illustration of the adverse influence of short rains on our out-turn of Palm Produce, which is the backbone of the commerce of the Colony, giving us five-sixths of our total exports.

With reference to the important question of Rainfall as affecting trade, the Meteorological Department has favoured me with the attached schedule giving such returns as are available for the last five years. Whilst the accuracy of some of the up-country figures may be questioned, I am given to understand that those taken at the Lagos Hospital have for many years been carefully recorded, and that they may be accepted as reliable. From the Lagos returns it will be noted

that from August 1904 to March 1905 inclusive, we had here only 17½ inches of rain, as compared with 34 inches in the same months 1903/4. It will of course be understood that the rainfall varies considerably in different parts of the Colony and Protectorate, and that some of the producing districts may have had even less rain (or possibly more) than is shown in the Lagos Hospital returns. One conclusion may I think be safely drawn from the Meteorological Table, viz., that moderate rains, August to March, have a more important bearing upon the palm crop than the heavy downpour in May—July.

A glance at the following figures may be of interest.

Total value of Exports in 1905 (*excluding Porto Novo transit lots*).

£797,695

made up as under:—

Palm Kernels	45,176 tons	£191,014	equal to	61½%	of the whole
Palm Oil	2,765,809 galls	179,006	"	22½	"
Maize	9,484 tons	32,501	"	4	"
Rubber	119 tons	22,655	"	2½	"
Cotton & Cotton Seed	570 tons Cotton } 629 tons Seed }	19,168	"	2½	"
Cocoa	663,598 lbs	10,889	"	1½	"
Mahogany	"	10,838	"	1½	"
Minor Exports	"	31,671	"	4	"

The minor exports include

Shea Butter	222 tons	£1,214
Provisions (Farina, Yams, } Pepper &c.)	"	1,562
Country Cloth	"	1,273
Poultry	"	3,181
Polish	"	2,119
Hides and Skins	"	1,539
Cattle, Horses, Sheep & Goats	"	1,326
Coffee	81,301 lbs.	1,229
Kola Nuts (some re-exported)	"	1,117
Ivory	4,871 lbs.	1,069

*Average values in Europe, 1905.*

Kernels	£13. 15. 0	per ton
Oil	21. 10. 0	"
Maize	0. 5. 3	per cwt.
Rubber	0. 2. 1	per lb.
Cotton	500 <i>d</i>	per lb.
Cocoa	13.	per cwt.

The value of Cotton is the average of that given weekly for "Middling American" in Manchester Guardian, annual issue of 30/12/5.—prices during the year fluctuating between 3 6*sd*. and 6 1*8d*. For the values of the other produce quoted I am indebted to several of the local merchants who placed the figures, which I averaged, at my disposal.

**PALM KERNELS.**—Although the accuracy of the figures appearing in the Collector of Customs' Table for 1905 are not questioned, those for 1904 should be accepted with considerable reserve, as reliable official returns of the quantity which actually came through from Porto Novo in that year are not available. It is stated by two usually well informed members of the Chamber of Commerce that about 5,000 tons more came through from Dahomey in 1904 than is shown in the footnote of table, and judging by unofficial figures to which I have had access, I believe that instead of our being 14,141 tons of Kernels short here in 1905 (produce of Lagos Colony only) as shown in the table, the actual deficiency was about 9,000 tons. Bad enough, representing as it does about 17% loss in bulk, but not so disquieting as the official figures which in this particular instance I shall disregard. Personally I attribute the falling away in kernels almost entirely to short rainfall

and not appreciably to either the new maize industry or to insufficient labour—possible reasons which have been advanced here. In this connection it may be mentioned that the ratio of kernels to oil in 1905 was as 1 to 61, which, considering that Porto Novo kernels are now excluded, is, I think, in comparison with former years an excellent proportionate return. It is to be noted that whilst our total exports of Palm Kernels have dropped by 17% in bulk, the rail borne traffic in this produce has fallen away by only 4%, the figures as furnished by the General Manager, being:—

Kernel Rail Tonnage 1905,	15,226 tons
"    "    "    1904,	15,863 "

Incidentally it may be stated that had it not been for the high prices ruling during 1905 for our staple Export as compared with the previous year, we should have been £40/50,000 worse off than is the case. As it is, the loss in *value* Palm Kernels for 1905 may be stated as about 7% only. It is interesting to note in passing that on the basis of prices ruling here only five years ago, our exports of Palm Kernels in 1905 would have been about £350,000 only, instead of the £491,000 shown; but it must be remembered that whilst the chief line in the export list realizes about £2. 10/- per ton more, (say 30%), the producer has now to pay higher prices for the two principal imports, viz., Cottons and Spirits—in woven goods owing to the inflated state of the raw cotton market, and in spirits to higher duties.

**PALM OIL.**—Here also, and for the same reason as in kernels, we are badly short on the year, the loss in bulk being equal to 11% and in value 19%.

**MAIZE.**—A very gratifying increase is to be noted under this head; the total exports being just double what they were the previous year. There seems every prospect of maize, which up to so recently as 1901 was not shipped to Europe, becoming a permanent and valuable fixture in our export list, and I think we shall not go far wrong in assuming that during the current year there will again be a large increase on the figures for 1905. It is a risky thing to prophecy in this country, but under normal conditions I shall not be surprised to see 20,000 tons go out of Lagos in 1906. When returning from a recent tour in the Western District towards the end of January I saw field after field of ripe ungathered maize. Much of this will doubtless be kept for local consumption but a fair proportion will figure as an export. It may here be noted by the way that for the month of January 1906, 2,196 tons were shipped whilst only 101 tons went away in the same month 1905. Good as the results have been, it is not altogether surprising that our small farmers have taken so kindly to this product, for it is one which entails very little outlay, and the results (unlike Cocoa, &c.) are quickly seen. It is the first coarse *cultivated short crop* product for which the native agriculturists have had a free and ready market in unlimited quantities, and that fact, *i.e.* the one of being sure of getting cash down on the spot for bulk without having to wait for the absorption of supplies as a local foodstuff here, will, I believe, have far reaching effects upon the development of agriculture generally in the Colony. It is to be hoped therefore that steamship freights will not be again tampered with, and that this new departure, at all events, may be fostered in every possible way, for very much depends upon the retention of the farmers' confidence, which I am sorry to say has often been misplaced with regard to commodities for the European market. Although perhaps somewhat outside my province, it may be permissible to point out for the information of the Steamship Companies that, generally speaking, the bulky cargoes of maize will be shipped in the off season for oil, and one would think it would for that reason be a very acceptable tonnage to the freight carriers. The Lagos Government Railway is, it may be noted, carrying maize from the Ibadan district at about one-third the rate charged for Palm Kernels.

The rail tonnage of Maize was 2,501 tons in 1905 as against 1,735 tons in 1904.

Complaints were received from Europe in the latter half of the year as to some of the consignments being shipped in an immature condition. As in all new business we have to pay for our inexperience or carelessness, and doubtless the merchants this coming season will be better able to discriminate between the good and doubtful qualities. If they decline to buy "green" stuff, the natives will very quickly bring it down in proper condition for they know the difference quite well. Personally, I should be very sorry to find the merchants requesting the Government to protect them from themselves regarding Corn by an extension of the powers of the Produce Inspectors, and, so far as my voice goes, I shall not encourage any such idea.

Given a continuance of the present steamship and railway rates I think there is an extremely bright future, beneficial in many ways, before the maize industry, and it may not be out of place to put upon record in its early years the fact that to Mr. H. B. W. Russell, C.M.G., is mainly due the credit of the inception of this valuable addition to our export trade.

These maize notes are of course written on the assumption that the staple oil and kernel industries will not be neglected, and that the clearing of greater areas of forest land will not affect our rainfall.

RUBBER.—Exports 1905 almost exactly the same as in 1904, viz. 119 tons as against 118½ tons. Subject to certain stringent conditions (Licenses and knowledge of the safest methods of tapping), collection is now permitted in some districts, and an increase in the total exports of this produce may be looked for during the ensuing year; but I am not over sanguine as to the largeness of such increase, and certainly it would be absurd to expect anything like the output of ten years or so ago, unless some new kind of tree or vine not yet worked here is discovered. The control of Rubber collecting is a difficult and almost impossible task in this country, as will be well understood by those who have even only a slight knowledge of our forests; and it should not be forgotten that during the period when collecting was supposed to be prohibited (1900/5) Rubber to the value of about £130,000 went out of the Colony, from which it may be concluded that there will not be that large field thrown open by the removal of the restrictions which might superficially be supposed.

COTTON.—Here again it is thought that the official returns are rather misleading and that Cotton Seed in 1904 was mixed up to some extent with Cotton. Taking both together, however, an increase of about 40% in value is seen over 1904.

After recently visiting one of the principal native cotton growing centres in Yorubaland, (OKE HO & IGANNA), lying about 120 miles from Lagos town and three days' journey from rail, where all the cotton gathered is absorbed locally for the manufacture of yarn and in turn country cloths, I feel much more sanguine with regard to the future of the raw cotton export trade.

The question of transport from outlying districts, say two to four days from rail, is of course the great difficulty, and it must be remembered that generally speaking these are the very districts, in which there is no Palm industry and where I am certain ½d. per lb. for Seed Cotton on the spot would be a very acceptable price to the native farmers. But, for the present at all events, it would be very unreasonable to suggest that the British Cotton Growing Association should go so far afield with their Steam Ginning Plant.

I believe His Excellency has hit upon the true solution of the difficulty of working these remoter townships, by the rough hand gins similar to those used in India, and if only we can induce the natives to use these gins and bring the lint cotton down to some buying station

on rail, I think it highly probable that Cotton Growing for export will here become a large and permanent industry and one which will not be killed by the return to normal prices in Europe. For reasons fully explained in my previous reports on this subject, I think the cheap wooden "roller" gins have, notwithstanding the comparatively small output, ever so much greater chance of popularity with our up-country natives than the costlier American or British made "saw" machines.

Some idea of the cheapness of labour in the up-country districts may be gathered from the fact that samples of native spun yarn which I bought retail in the market at OKE HO (small knots for 100 cowries each), work out at only 8d. per lb. for a soft clean, coarse yarn, and 1/7 per lb. for a hard one, finer, I think, than the imported 6s.

The only implements used in the ginning, cleaning, and spinning of this native yarn are:

- (a) A small slab of hard wood.
- (b) A thin iron roller.
- (c) An ordinary native bow; and
- (d) A wooden spindle.

The whole process is the most interesting one I have seen in this country, and, although the implements are so primitive, the results, apart from unevenness in thread, are, in my opinion, equal to anything all our complicated machinery can produce in Europe. But, of course, it is very slow indeed. Special attention is directed to the report (herewith) on Raw Cotton in the Ibadan district, which was written by the Assistant Resident at that centre.

**COCOA.**—Notwithstanding the small loss in value as compared with Palm Kernels, I consider the returns here are the most disappointing item in our Export Table. Cocoa appears to have suffered to a much greater extent than other produce owing to the drought in the months quoted, and, after the enterprise shown by our planters, it is a very regrettable feature of the year's summary, for it must not be forgotten that the loss is really a more serious one than that indicated by the figures. With the trees coming to maturity, much better returns than those of 1904 ought to have been seen; as it is, we are 19% short in bulk and 22% in value. Planters should of course endeavour to bear the temporary reverse philosophically, looking forward to full years in the future to make up for the past bad one; but I fear they will have been much discouraged by last year's results and feel some reluctance in increasing their holdings of Cocoa.

**MAHOGANY.**—From the published returns it would appear that we are £15,000 short, equal to a falling away of almost 60%, but I am advised on reliable authority that approximately the same value of timber was actually cut in Lagos in 1905 as during the previous year, the difference in Customs Returns being accounted for by the fact that the bulk of the logs felled in the Eastern district are now, owing to more favourable freights, shipped from Benin River in Southern Nigeria and appear in the Southern Nigeria Exports. This being the case, presumably as much of the money paid for labour on the Timber Concessions within the Colony would find its way to Lagos as in the previous year. Better prices were, I am informed, realized towards the end of the season for Lagos Mahogany; and possibly a little more wood will be cut in 1906, although the Lagos returns will not benefit.

**SHEA BUTTER.**—The increase in Shea Butter, viz., from 127 tons in 1904 to 222 tons 1905, is one of the most satisfactory features of the returns under review. The whole of the export of this commodity has gone to other Colonies on the Coast, and although the outlet there is very acceptable, I wish we could get some established market in Europe for either Nuts or Butter in bulky lots. With regard to Shea Butter, the merchants might note that the export value 1905 is declared at £22 per ton as against £26 twelve months ago. One would fancy that business on a fairly large scale would be possible at the

former figure. It is pleasing to be again able under this head to pay tribute to the Railway. In 1904 only 25 tons of Shea Butter came down by rail. In 1905, 131 tons, which means that the whole of the total increase in the exports, and a trifle more, was carried by rail from up-country.

There are, as was named in my last report, large areas within the Lagos Protectorate where the Shea tree abounds, and, as the people of these districts have no Palm Crop to rely upon, it will be a great benefit if a free and remunerative market can be found for their Shea produce, whether it be Nuts or Butter. The Government has through the past year been pursuing enquiries as to the best outlet for this product, and I believe the local merchants' interest in it has been keenly aroused.

**HIDES AND SKINS.**—Although not yet ranking as an important export, the increase of 127% here is very gratifying as marking progress under adverse conditions towards the capture of the Western Soudan trade. The local merchants have already been so well posted with regard to the possibilities of this business that I will refrain from enlarging my notes here.

**COFFEE.**—Owing to better prices in the European markets a revival in this produce was seen in 1905, the exports jumping from £136 to £1,229. There are considerable numbers of mature coffee trees in the Colony, but I fear they have been much neglected and that the quality of yield will not be what it would have been had the trees been properly pruned and generally cared for.

**LIVESTOCK.**—(Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Goats) drops from £1,071 in 1904 to £1,526 in 1905, due to curtailed supplies from Northern Nigeria.

**POULTRY.**—The exports here have doubled themselves during the year, viz., from £1,770 to £3,484. It is to be noted that other British Colonies on the Coast received £3,098 worth of the total export.

**DESTINATION OF EXPORTS.**—(including transit produce and goods.)

Germany	...	65½%	of total value.
United Kingdom		27½%	"
British Colonies	..	1%	"
Other Countries		3½%	"

So long as the best market for our staple produce (palm kernels) is to be found in Hamburg, we must expect to see figures such as the above. It is of course regrettable that two-thirds of our exports find no employment for our workpeople at home, but the local merchants must necessarily ship to the best market.

With regards to kernels only, 87% (bulk) of the purely local produce (transit lots excluded) went to Germany in 1905, and it would appear that in this respect we have lost ground during the past 10 years: for in 1894 Germany's share of the Kernel Export was 75%.

During 1905 Germany has also improved her position with regard to Palm Oil, Maize, and Rubber; the following percentages, calculated on the bulk and not the value, being seen.

	1905	1904
Oil to United Kingdom	60%	65%
.. .. Germany	39%	35%
.. .. British Colonies and other Countries	1%	—
Maize to United Kingdom and British Colonies	72½%	95½%
.. .. Germany	27½%	4½% (including other countries)
Rubber to United Kingdom	88½%	92%
.. .. Germany	11½%	8%

In Cotton (including Seed) and Cocoa the position of United Kingdom is improved as under :

	1905	1904
Cotton to United Kingdom	100%	97%
.. .. Germany	nil	3%
Cocoa to United Kingdom	57½%	52¾%
.. .. Germany	42½%	47¼%

### IMPORTS.

Total for 1905 (*excluding* goods in transit, Specie and Government Imports)

£922,283

which is 106,000 more than in 1904.

According to the Customs Statistics the following appointment is shewn:—

From United Kingdom and British Colonies	78% of the whole
.. Germany	16½%
.. Holland	3%
.. Other Countries	2½%

As compared with the previous year, United Kingdom and British Colonies together have gained 1%, Holland also 1%, whilst Germany loses 1½% of the whole and other Countries ¼%.

The following list gives at a glance the relative importance of the principal lines in our Import business, so far at all events as their values at port of shipment goes.

Cotton Goods	£123,928	equal to say	46% of the whole.
Trade Spirits	66,174	"	7½% (barely) "
Kola Nuts	45,567	"	5% (barely) "
Galv. Iron	22,903	"	2½% (barely) "
Tobacco	21,278	"	2½% "
Beads	20,835	"	2½% "
Hardware	20,776	"	2½% "
Provisions	19,492		
Kerosene	15,526		
Gunny Bags	15,813		
Coopers Stores	15,016		
Haberdashery	13,135		
Silk Goods	10,410		
Bldg. Materials	10,215		
Salt	9,920		
Rice	9,268		
Earthenware	9,057		
Wearing	} 6,939		
Apparel			
Cement	6,708		
Woollen Goods	6,460		
Flour	6,330		
Firearms	5,982		
Soap	5,418		
Matches	4,824		
Sugar	4,161		
Aerated Waters	4,135		

and of course innumerable smaller lines.

These figures, as named in the 1904 Report, do not necessarily mean actual business to the local merchants, and assuming that the stocks held by the various firms are much heavier than at the end of 1904, which I believe is the case, any deductions drawn from the Customs Statistics would be misleading, so far at all events as indicating local consumption.

For example, in July last, it was noted that the Imports of Cotton goods up to June 30th were greatly in excess of the same half of the previous year, and superficially it might have been thought that the current trade in Manchester goods was exceedingly brisk in these markets. It transpired, however, that during the six months in question the total holdings of the European Merchants had increased by no less than £38,500 in this class alone. I have not troubled the Agents for particulars as to their stocks at December 31st but I think it would be very useful to the merchants, and to the Government, if at the end of each year I could be supplied with such information. If the principals in Europe approve, I should be glad if their respective Agents could be authorised to place the figures at my disposal. They would of course be only referred to in the aggregate, and I would undertake to see that the details of any particular firm's business did not leak out. It may be noted in this connection that although I wrote a month ago to each of the eight produce firms regarding average prices in Europe, 1905, only four agents have replied: possibly the others were not sure that their principals would sanction information based upon their private advices being given.

Although Import Statistics for any single year are apt to be misleading unless variation of stocks be also taken into account, they, of course, to again quote the 1904 Report, do indicate actual business to the Manufacturers or merchants and shipowners in Europe, and if really reliable figures were available as to the source of origin of manufactured goods, there would then be a very interesting and useful field for analysis in the import Table. I regret, however, that the present statistics leave much to be desired in that respect, and it may be as well to state here that the merchants themselves and not the Customs Staff are responsible for the inaccuracies which have crept into the published returns regarding origin of imports. The serious attention of the agents has been called to these discrepancies by the Collector, and it is expected that we shall at the end of the current year (1906) be in a position to place really reliable figures before the merchants and manufacturers at home. In the meantime I do not propose to analyse the Import Returns.

### SHIPPING.

The customary Table is appended, from which it appears that the respective percentages of total tonnage entered and cleared with cargo during the last two years are as follows:—

Entered	1905.	1904.
British Vessels	73½%	71¼%
German ..	26¾%	28¾%
<b>Cleared.</b>		
British Vessels	70¾%	71¾%
German ..	29¼%	28¾%

These figures may be interesting as showing the total number of vessels of each nationality which enter and clear at this port, but as to the actual tonnage of cargo carried to or from Lagos in British or German bottoms we have no information. A 2,000 ton boat of one line, for example, might enter here bringing only a hundred tons of cargo, whilst another of the same capacity might bring a thousand; both presumably would be entered as 2,000 tons.

To make the point quite clear, if that is necessary, last year the total exports from Lagos may be set down as about 80,000 tons all told; yet the tonnage cleared outwards as per statistics was over 500,000 tons.

As indicating the real progress made by one or other of the  
I consider that very erroneous conclusions may be drawn from  
sent Shipping Tables, which, however, are I believe prescribed  
prescribed form common to other ports.

Some interesting extracts from up-country Trade Reports  
the Acting Resident Ibadan, Travelling, and District Commission  
be found attached.

With regard to the pending season, it will be noted  
pects at Badagry and Ode Ondo are reported good, a  
view is taken at Jebu Ode. A couple of months ago  
ns to the palm crop of 1906 being a far better one than  
but I don't feel so sure of it now. The Harmattan has been  
ing and one hears of wells giving out which have not run  
years. Then the total rainfall registered at Lagos  
December, was only 11.68 inches, as against 15.02 inches  
1901, and the Commissioner, Abeokuta, in a recent report  
the total rainfall at his station for the whole year would not  
inches. On the other hand the corn crop appears to be a  
whilst it was a comparative failure at end of 1904.

I hope that a year or two hence we may be in a better  
approximately forecast the following season's staple crops;  
sent I confess that I personally do not feel competent  
rough estimate with regard to 1906.

At the end of a report of this kind one asks oneself,  
the Secretary of State's instructions: How far is it likely  
to the merchants, and what good will it do generally?  
here in Lagos something more drastic than the mere  
returns is called for, and although it will be difficult to  
spots without giving offence, I will endeavour to make  
marks, which will deal more particularly with methods of  
vogue here, as general as possible.

Although primarily these methods concern the merchants  
the Government is also interested inasmuch as when, through  
foolish competition, losses are more common than profits,  
requisitioned to protect the merchants from their own folly,  
case of the Produce Adulteration Ordinance which I may  
later.

Before going on to an examination of a few of the  
causes which in my opinion are responsible for the cry of "bad trade"  
in Lagos, no matter whether the volume of business is large or small,  
it may be stated that the total trade in this Colony (Imports and  
Exports together) is now practically double what it was 15 years ago,  
and it must be remembered that we are not now having the benefit of  
"booms" in Rubber or Mahogany. Hence I think we may say that  
the term "bad trade" is a misleading expression used to cover reckless  
and often illegitimate competition.

The unreasonable spirit of rivalry which has existed here for many  
years now, and which in the produce branch was never so utterly in-  
explicable as during 1905, may be divided, perhaps not unnaturally,  
between the three largest lines of trade in the Colony,—viz.

- (a) Palm Kernels, representing 61½% of the total export in 1905.
- (b) Cotton Goods " 46% of Imports; and
- (c) Spirits " 7½% " "

As I feel fairly certain that if things could be bettered in these three  
important classes, a more reasonable spirit all round would be engen-  
dered, and the merchants see a fair return year by year upon their  
capital invested in this risky trade, I will touch upon them in the order  
named, stating at the outset that the kernel export and spirit import  
business is exclusively in the hands of the European firms.

## Kernels.

During the year 45,000 tons of purely local kernels (produce of the Colony only, *i.e.* Porto Novo exports excluded) have been bought here. It is an acknowledged fact that competition was so unreasonable throughout 1905 that, instead of seeing a profit on their Kernels, the merchants (apart from speculative transactions) actually lost on the average 2.6 to 5/- per ton, plus their expenses in handling the produce at this end. At one time towards the end of the year the absurdity was reached of paying here 10/- to 15/- a ton more than the Agents knew the stuff was worth, and it seems incredible that such nonsense should not only be tolerated but I fear authorised or connived at by the principals of some of the firms.

Had the Lagos produce houses worked harmoniously together for a return of say 5% gross on their 1905 kernel purchases, they would together have been quite £25,000 better off at the end of the year than is the case. A decade ago the average local price for Palm Kernels was about £7. per ton, and so recently as 1901, the purchase value here averaged a shade under £9. Through the past year £10.10.0 to £11., and even more than the latter figure, has been paid.

I am distinctly opposed to oppressive "rings" which squeeze the producer, not only because I consider them unfair and believe that the development of these countries is seriously retarded by such combines, but also because I am of the opinion that the best interests of the merchants themselves are not permanently served by them; but I certainly do think, considering the dangers of this business—climatic and otherwise—that they are entitled to a fair return upon their capital invested in produce purchases, and on the individual transactions I personally should consider 5% gross (*i.e.* out of which expenses have to be paid), equitable and safe.

In my opinion a great deal of the unreasonable competition is due to the fact that "filling ships", and, in face of the influx of new competitors, endeavouring to show the same percentage on total tonnage as in years gone by, appears to the local agents to be of more importance than filling their principals' pockets. This was often the case in the old days, but I don't remember anything so consistently bad and foolish as the kernel trade of 1905. The remedy lies, of course, entirely with the merchants themselves, and may be summed up in very few words, *viz.*, less petty jealousy; no indiscriminate credit to native traders; and considerably more reserve in accepting the statements of native middlemen as to what other European firms are doing.

The principals will know how far they themselves are responsible for the present state of affairs. If intelligent agents who really want to make money, and not simply a "show", know that they will be admonished if their tonnage falls short of the previous year, it is not unnatural to suppose that prudence is thrown to the winds and that they buy at any price with some false idea of maintaining the reputation of their respective firms.

The result of the kernel inspection (Produce Adulteration Ordinance) in Lagos during 1905 may be briefly summed up as under:—

(1) On the basis of figures supplied to me by the merchants in October, about 1,400 tons less shell and water went to Europe masquerading as kernels than during the previous year, the average improvement (shell and loss in weight together) being about 3%.

(2) Instead of the kernel merchants benefiting by the improved quality of produce, they have never had such a bad year, and the £15,000, represented by the above improvement in quality has all been thrown away as a result of more reckless competition. How far this extra competition has been fostered by the fact that experienced men are not now necessary at the kernel scale I can't say, but the fact remains that what a few years ago was a very risky business for those not

acquainted with local conditions, has now been thrown open to all comers, and a novice who never saw kernels before, can, assisted by the Produce Inspector, come into the market and buy against the old hand.

### Cotton Goods.

For over ten years this business has been in a bad condition and so long as the imitation of another firm's patterns and the indiscriminate reduction of qualities is looked upon as a recognized part of the trade, I see little hope of improvement. Whilst local merchants are so engrossed in snatching chance profits on goods which do nothing to build up a reputation and to ensure "repeat" business, so long in my opinion will the Lagos woven goods trade be extremely unsatisfactory and risky.

In the early nineties when things were in much the same condition, but in fewer hands, the merchants approached the Government invoking legislation as to the correct folding of cotton goods, viz., 36 inches to the yard, it being then a common practice for cloth to be brought out 8 yards made up in 12 folds, 18 in 30 folds, &c. An Ordinance was subsequently passed making it compulsory for every fold to be of 36 inches, and the trade was relieved of one of the then most common forms of trickery.

\* Coming a little nearer the present time, a perusal of the following extracts, written with an interval of seven years between, affords some little food for reflection on the part of the principals of the firms trading in Cottons.

Extract from the findings of a Commission appointed in 1898 by Sir Henry McCallum to enquire into the then condition of trade in Lagos (Report dated 5/5/98).

"As regards Imports of Cotton Goods, the main staple of the trade:—

"(a) An universal system of underselling one another by importing an inferior article to the one at the time commanding the largest sale in the market, and carrying out this method of trading until it is impossible to find an inferior grade to the last imported line of goods, until so inferior are the qualities of Cotton Goods finding their way into the interior that we find an independent witness saying that British Cotton goods are held in contempt by the natives and that they prefer native cloths which at any rate are durable although they may be more expensive.

(b) Extract from a letter dated 15th May, 1905 from Lagos Chamber of Commerce to Hon. Col. Secretary.—

"Yet it is hopeless to keep up a standard with the competition at present existing, the experience of members being that as soon as a standard pattern of cloth becomes well known, imitations of an inferior quality are at once imported and the better cloth is discounted thereby."

In a report of mine dated 6th July, 1905, which was sent on to the Chamber of Commerce, this question of unreliable qualities, and that of the permanent benefits derivable from the proper use of Trade Marks, was so fully gone into that it would be superfluous to cover the same ground again here.

There is, however, one phase of the question to which I think the attention of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce might be directed, and that is as to whether the present restrictions regarding the registration of Trade Marks in the Cotton Goods Class here are wise. It will be remembered that at the end of 1901 a local Trade Marks Ordinance came into operation, under which it was possible to register in any Class, devices which were then either in use locally or unknown here. In June 1903, owing almost entirely to the action of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, which body I fear did not thoroughly grasp the

local conditions, an amended ordinance came into force, which, in the Cottons and one other class, renders it impossible to register any device here unless it had previously been registered in England. Superficially this does not appear a very unreasonable alteration, but taking into account the following circumstances I think it will be agreed that the ordinance as it stands at present is not fulfilling, and cannot fulfil, the aims for which it was framed, viz., the bettering of the conditions of trade here generally and the Cotton Goods business in particular.

(a) Most of the existing private Trade Marks (*i.e.* those owned by the local firms) as applied to Cotton Goods in Lagos have been used indiscriminately on all qualities and therefore carry no warranty with them and are now useless for the introduction of standard grades.

(b) Almost every one of such simple devices as might be suitable here, or something held to be sufficiently akin to them to debar their acceptance, is already registered in Class 24 in England, and every one in the trade knows that it is now almost impossible to get a Trade Mark through in that Class.

(c) Word Trade Marks such as "Bovril," "Sunlight Soap" &c., which are suitable for civilized communities are of course of no use whatever in the interior, where, with very few exceptions, the people are illiterate. Consequently we are here tied down to such plain and simple devices as would be recognizable by the consumers.

(d) The bulk of the owners of Trade Marks in Class 24, in England, have no trading relations whatever with Lagos, and in most cases there is not the remotest probability of their coming or shipping here.

I have always felt that the amended ordinance was a mistake, and I think it is essential that we should go back to the original one, but in order that there may be no possible injustice to owners of Trade Marks in Manchester, I would propose that the present amended ordinance should not be cancelled for six months from date of notice, so as to allow any British firm which cared to do so to get its marks entered on the Register here, provision being made that if such marks are not actually used in the Colony within three years they should be struck off.

I press the question because in this matter the general interests of the Colony as well as those of individual merchants are affected. If the rules for registration of new marks could be placed upon the original basis, probably many of our local firms would avail themselves of the opportunity of acquiring new marks, and would subsequently be in a position to keep at least one device reserved exclusively for best qualities, and a very considerable trade with distant markets where good qualities are wanted, would be fostered thereby.

We are told, for example, that Hausa and Arab traders at Kano can rely upon the qualities of cloth they buy at Tripoli but not at Lagos. I hope by the means of these distinguishing Trade Marks, that in a little while they will be satisfied that here also they can obtain reliable goods from one season to another.

Even within the Lagos Colony and Protectorate there are markets still practically untouched by European goods, and, as named in a recent report, I was last month in a couple of towns (population together about 10,000) within 120 miles of the coast, where the people were all decently clad and yet not a scrap of cloth other than native *funckes* was to be seen in the markets.

There is plenty of room for reliable standard qualities, and if I am not greatly mistaken some of the local merchants now appreciate that fact, but they are handicapped considerably by the amended Trade Mark Ordinance to which I have called attention.

One conclusion may certainly be accepted as definite by the merchants, and that is that the interior natives are not now far behind those of other countries in associating certain Trade Marks with qualities which they had before and which they want again. Firms which fail to recognize this fact *now* will, in my opinion, bitterly regret their apathy a few years hence.

#### SPIRITS.

The remedy for the present unreasonable competition here lies undoubtedly in the adoption of the local Chamber of Commerce's suggestion *re* standard sizes. This question was brought before the Government ten months ago, and the proposal was approved by His Excellency and submitted through the Secretary of State to the Chambers of Commerce at home, but the matter appears to have been left in abeyance by those bodies. I think they will be well advised in coming to some early decision on the subject, for there appears to be no likelihood of the conditions of this particular trade being better until legislation is brought to bear upon it. One new brand and style of bottle continues to follow another, and I should say that the merchants have, (owing to the constant changes in size, shape of bottles, and contents) less security than in any other branch of business in Lagos, and that is saying a great deal.

As His Excellency pointed out, British Spirits (whiskey and gin) which come out here are shipped in bottles and contents of uniform size (viz., 2 gallons to the case), and there appears no sound reason why Continental liquor should not also be imported in the same way; not of course necessarily 2 gallons to the dozen bottles, but in such standard sizes as will be least likely to disorganize the trade. It might perhaps help on matters if the local members of Chamber of Commerce were to tender a unanimous recommendation on this phase of the subject (*i.e.* what sizes should be the standards) to their principals in Europe, who, doubtless, would then take the matter up.

As already suggested, if only the foregoing large branches of trade can be placed upon a satisfactory footing, the minor articles would be pretty sure to fall into line, and there would be far less cause for discontent than exists at present.

In conclusion, our merchants will be wise in this year giving the most careful attention to the Caravan Trade; paying particular heed to the requirements of any Arabs who may come through from Kano. If opportunities for securing this valuable business are not seized as they come along, the best part of the trade will probably drift away into other channels and remain there. To my mind this is far and away the most important question they have to deal with at the present time, and it will be most regrettable if through indifference now we fail to secure for the future the great business which is practically within our grasp.

C. A. BIRTWISTLE

*Commercial Intelligence Officer,*

Feb 9th, 1906.

Extract from Report dated 12th January from Major  
Reeve-Tucker, ( Acting Resident Ibadan. )

1. x x x x x x x

Trade generally may be said to be satisfactory in this District, and crops, excepting the palm, are up to the average standard.

The Shea butter trade in the Oyo Province, if energetically developed, will no doubt in time become a valuable asset; but in order properly to foster this trade, it will be necessary to re-colonize the large areas depopulated by Ilorin and Dahomeyan raids.

Every encouragement has been given to the natives with reference to the growth of cotton and maize. Improved transport facilities would no doubt increase the trade in oil and kernels.

It would appear that the best results will be obtained rather by endeavouring to improve the indigenous products of this district than by introducing new ones, and that it will be found more profitable to make the best of existing native methods of agriculture than to endeavour to teach the YORUBA the methods of other nations.

Extract from Report dated 16th January from C. B. Scruby,  
Esq, Assistant RESIDENT, IBADAN.

The year 1905, though not unsuccessful, has not been so prosperous as the preceding one.

At present the prosperity of Ibadan trade depends almost entirely on one thing, viz., Palm Kernels.

In 1904 the approximate export of Palm Kernels was 8,800 tons—in 1905, 7,000 tons only.

This difference may be ascribed generally to natural causes—it should be remarked, however, that January and February, (the dry months) of 1905, were remarkable for town and village fires of unusual frequency and severity—very large amounts of property and stock being destroyed.

*Shea Butter.*—All traders are very anxious to see this incipient industry fostered.

*Cocoa.*—A small trade is done in cocoa—which is bought in Ibadan at 3d. per lb.

*Cotton.*—At Ibadan the B. C. G. A. has some 200 acres of cotton under cultivation. This is chiefly American, and consists of 8 or 9 varieties.

The object is purely experimental, the same variety of seed being planted at various intervals in order to ascertain its most suitable planting times.

At Oyo the Association has a further experimental farm consisting of about 30 acres, similar varieties being planted to those in Ibadan.

So far, American Cotton has not been entirely successful and the future will be more devoted to the improvement of native varieties.

Crossing native with American has proved successful and a fair number of hybrid plants have been produced, which, of course, need time for

development. Some variety of American have yielded satisfactorily, the seed cotton being of first class staple. The seed from this is being kept for further experimental and distributive purposes.

To some extent, too early planting is accountable for the poor yield. For American cotton July and early August are the most suitable times for planting. Climatic influence has had some effect: still it would appear that by constant and careful selection, it is not impossible to produce or so improve an American variety as to be suitable to the country and climate. This experiment will receive attention in the near future.

A buying station has been opened at Oyo and hand gins erected capable of coping with a limited amount of Cotton. The intention is, however, to transport all purchased cotton to the nearest ginnery.

The Government have made an excellent road from Ibadan to Oyo—this has been of immense service to the B. C. G. A., and will in the future be one of even greater value, *i.e.* for the motor services now in contemplation.

*Ginneries*—The Ibadan ginnery has been closed, the new Malborough ginnery, Moor Plantation, taking its place. The latter is an up to date plant consisting of five gins and a hydraulic press. It is capable of turning out nearly 30 bales per day. During the year from January 1 to December 31, 1905, the following cotton has passed through the Malborough ginnery.

<i>Seed Cotton.</i>	...	2,400,000 lbs	producing	1652 bales	(B. C. G. A.)
"	...	360,000 "	"	235 "	for Merchants,
<i>Lint Cotton.</i>	...	53,173 "	"	120 "	Baled only.
				<hr/>	
				2007 Bales.	

Of this 2,300,774 lbs was grown in Ibadan and district: 100,729 lbs (70 Bales) was sent from Aro, and 110,000 lbs (250 Bales) was grown in Egba territory (Ilugun and Environs) and was brought to Ibadan. 53,173 lbs of lint cotton (120 bales) were of Ilesha production. In addition to this about 55,000 (125 bales) of Ilesha grown cotton were shipped by a local firm.

*Prospects.*—The prospects for next season (1906) are most encouraging. A large quantity of both American and Native seed was distributed during the past year.

Investigation shows that most of this has been planted; a much larger crop than last year may be expected, and, as much of the seed distributed was selected, the quality should be superior to last year's. The season has been favourable to its growth and cotton is already coming in in much larger quantities than at any previous period. The establishment of ginneries and the increase in facilities for buying has given farmers encouragement to grow. They are now assured that the industry is to be a permanent one and are not afraid to plant.

Next season better facilities for the distribution of seed will exist: the seed will be all selected, and remoter districts will be supplied.

Among districts in which the industry has been taken up in earnest are Iganna the region to the West of Oyo, to the South West of Iseyon, and Ilesha. The Ekiti Country is one of the most promising in the protectorate. The 2 last named districts are outside this Province—but, until the completion of the Extension of the Railway, all Cotton exported from them will be brought to Ibadan to be ginned.

Extract from Report dated 18th January from Captain  
H. V. Neal D.S.O., District Commissioner, Epe.

The crops last year of eatables were plentiful. The usual food stuffs were planted:—Corns, Yams, Cassava; from the last named the people turned out tons of Gari which closely resembles oat meal.

Palm Kernels gathered exceeded the amount of the previous year, so that more oil and nuts were sent down to Lagos for export.

*Rubber.*—No Rubber was collected last year.

*Timber.*—Mahogany. Very few logs sent down; IROKO, OKPEPE plentiful.

The prospects for this year, as far as the crops are concerned, will depend entirely on the rainfall.

Rubber prospects seem good.

Timbers—Mahogany will not be good as the people have now cut most of the trees near the water. Iroko and Okpepe will be about the same as last year.

At a town called OBADA Rice is planted and very good crops are obtained. I send a sample of what is collected. I think if a better quality of Rice were obtained for these people they would be only too willing to plant. The part of the country is well suited for this. Sierra Leone Rice is of a better quality.

Extract from Report dated 18th January from  
Capt. A. H. Blair, O. C., SHAKI.

The town of Saki being on one of the main caravan routes to the coast from the interior, a large trade passes through during the dry season, viz., Cattle, Horses, Housa sheep, native dye, cloth, and gowns, Skins (Niger leather) potash, and shea butter.

The district exports nothing to the Coast except Jigida beads and native cloth and a very small quantity of shea butter. The imports are cotton goods, salt, kola nuts, native dye, gunpowder, glass beads, &c.

The produce cultivated in the district is only sufficient for local use and consists of yams, Indian corn, Guinea corn, tobacco and cotton.

Last year's crops were up to the usual standard with the exception of the yam crop which suffered from want of rain. The cotton grown is used locally, none being exported.

I have heard of no disease in any of the crops.

Shea butter, which is indigenous and plentiful, is an undeveloped trade which would become a valuable industry if the district were less sparsely populated.

I can obtain no information with regard to the coming season's crops beyond that the usual farms will be cultivated.

Extract from Report dated 23rd January, from  
C. Hornby-Porter Esq., D. C., Jebu Ode.

The principal crops grown in the Ijebu Ode territory appear to be Palm Kernels, Yams, Cassava, Kola, Corn, and Rubber, with, in some places, Coffee and a little Cotton.

It is too early yet to make any pronouncement as to the next Palm Kernels crop, but all the evidence available tends to show that, in this territory it will be famous neither for size nor quality.

On the other hand it would appear that the increased year by year, and that the export trade might be much extended if the farmers possessed made use of good strong bags, and adopted Very little cotton is being attempted: where the farmers are really trying to grow it, is doubtful.

Extract from Report dated January 15, 1905,  
Capt. S. M. Wood, D. C., Badagry, from

**Copra**—This is only exported from one place and is sent to Novo where it realizes as much as £11. 10. 0. per ton. In this relation it is worth noting that made to utilize the coconut husks.

**Corn (Indian)**—This is quite an important amount passes through Badagry. The demand for it is steadily increasing and is mostly brought to the cultivation costs little trouble. The bulk of it is after one or two changes of hands and is mostly brought to the European firms. Middle men buy it by the measure.

Complaints have been made as to the floury condition in which corn reaches the market. This has been probably due to the haste and carelessness of the farmers and harvesters.

#### PROSPECTS FOR THE COMING CROPS.

**Corn**—There bids fair to be a good harvest already begun.

**Kernels**—Very good prospects reported.

**Yams**—Young shoots doing well.

**Beans**—Prospects reported good.

**Casava**—Reported doing well.

Extract from Report dated 25th January 1905,  
Capt. F. E. Werry, D. C., Ode Ondo.

I have now the honour to report that the only trade matters peculiar to this district are those relating to:—

(a) Timber Concessions and

(b) Prospecting licenses for minerals, chiefly Bitumen and Petroleum.

In addition there is trade in the usual articles of commerce peculiar to West African Colonies generally, such as:—

Palm Oil and Kernels

Mat making

Kola nuts and yams.

As regards (a) Timber Concessions There were Concessionaires cutting mahogany in 1905 including both firms and private persons, of these, 5 were Europeans and 3, Natives. Mahogany is at present the only wood cut for Export; other native timber is cut and used in local manufactures, but the quantity is small and no special license is issued in respect of trees felled for the purpose.

The mahogany is rapidly becoming exhausted, much of the larger wood having already found its way to European markets. The Forest Ordinance is enforced, under the provisions of which, concessionaires plant saplings to replace the mature trees cut by them. As regards the quality of the wood I am informed that it compares favourably with that obtained from the Gold Coast. About 5,000 logs were cut in 1905.

A considerable quantity of the logs find their way through Southern Nigeria as being more convenient and less expensive than the route to Lagos.

The prospects for the current year are good so far as the demand for wood is concerned; existing concessionaires intimating their intention to continue cutting.

The exports of Timber for 1906 should be considerably in excess of those for the past year.

Should oil or other minerals in paying quantities be found, the benefit to this district in particular and the colony in general cannot be over-estimated.

In the absence of special knowledge on the subject I cannot express a more particular opinion on the possibilities of this new industry.

As regards the other items:

*Palm oil & Kernels*—The trade in these commodities remains normal, no special features were noted last year, and as regards the prospects for the current year, I am informed that a prosperous season is anticipated, but there is nothing unusual in trade to call for special report.

*Mal Making*—This is a local industry, the manufactures being absorbed in the district. The supply and demand are about equal, and one year presents no contrasts to another.

*Kola Nuts*—The crop in 1905 was normal but this year a larger yield is expected especially in the Ikale district. I understand that numbers of trees are now arriving at maturity and consequently better results can be expected.

*Yams*—The crop last year was good and in excess of local demands, resulting in the establishment of a small export trade to Southern Nigeria. The prospects for the current year are altogether favourable.

I have purposely refrained from giving any figures of quantities and values and the data at my command is so unreliable that any statement would, I am sure, be misleading.

I regret I cannot speak in favourable terms in regard to cotton; what is grown, and it is little enough, is used locally. I see no prospects of the natives here ever taking up the growth of the economic plant with the seriousness which its value both to themselves and the Empire demands.

## APPENDIX A.

Table showing value of Commercial Imports for the years 1903—1905.

Years.	Total.	United Kingdom.	Germany.	Holland.	British Colonies.	Other Countries.
1903	£ 813614	£ 523682	£ 149063	£ 10297	£ 44187	£ 16985
1904	816317	580247	149871	16130	47497	22572
1905.	922283†	666221	163494	27563	52370	22629

† Excluding Transit goods.

## APPENDIX B.

Table showing total Commercial Exports including Transit goods for the years 1903—1905.

Years.	Total	United Kingdom.	Germany.	British Colonies.	Other Countries, Foreign.
1903	£ 924048	£ 275127	£ 598867	£ 20056	£ 31904
1904	1062576	295024	695612	38902	33038
1905	963354	262670	628374	37905	34905





## ARTICLES

	1910		1911		1912		1913		1914		1915		1916		1917		1918		1919		1920	
	Total	Value	Total	Value	Total	Value	Total	Value	Total	Value	Total	Value	Total	Value	Total	Value	Total	Value	Total	Value	Total	Value
Annular Alum	2066	8815	5954	12067	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B-side African	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bobbing Material	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chalks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cocoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Copra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Country Cloth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton, cleaned	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton, seed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gum Copal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Horse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaolin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aluminum sup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palms Oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palms Kernels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yerowins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Powder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Penalty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heather	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soap	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shap butter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Articles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign Produce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
in transit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shipped	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

† Consult the 1920 Report  
 ‡ Re-estimated. Freshness of Dates not as earlier.

Corn 1901  
 Palm Kernels 1901  
 Rubber 1901

1901  
 1902  
 1903

1904  
 1905  
 1906

1907  
 1908  
 1909

1910  
 1911  
 1912

1913  
 1914  
 1915

1916  
 1917  
 1918

1919  
 1920  
 1921

1922  
 1923  
 1924

1925  
 1926  
 1927

1928  
 1929  
 1930

1931  
 1932  
 1933

1934  
 1935  
 1936





Total	Increase.		Decrease.		United Kingdom		Germany.		Holland.		British Colonies & Protectorates		Other Countries.		United Kingdom		Germany.		Holland.		British Colonies & Protectorates.		Other Countries.	
	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.
200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005
0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005
0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002
0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001

Include Butter, Eggs  
1901 included 809 units cr. previously classified under separate heads.  
The two included entries now classed as "Misc.".

1910

Country	Quantity	Value
	140	100
	107	9
	200	

## Report on the Lagos Prison for the year 1905.

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On the 31st December, 1904, there were 143 prisoners of all classes in Custody and there were admitted during the year 1905, 372 convicted prisoners, and 268 for safe custody, making a total of 640: the number of convicted prisoners discharged &c. during the same period was 333. In all, 783 prisoners were dealt with during the year.

As will be seen in Schedule A., 184 of all classes of prisoners remained in Custody on 31st December, 1905, as compared with 143 on the same date the previous year.

The accommodation for convicted male prisoners is 164, and on several occasions has only been sufficient.

The 22 cells set apart for untried prisoners have not been sufficient during the year, as the number of this class of prisoners rose to 29 on several occasions, and room has had to be found for them amongst convicted prisoners.

The accommodation for female prisoners appears to be ample.

Schedule C. shews Crimes and ages of prisoners committed to prison during the year. As will be seen, 12 Juveniles were admitted, all of whom were sentenced to be birched, and two of them to imprisonment in addition: one of these two was admitted and birched on 4 occasions as will be seen by reference to Schedule D.

Larceny has been the chief offence; 212 prisoners were admitted for this crime, and the majority of prisoners have been between 20 and 30 years of age.

### Discipline.—Schedule E.

The discipline of the prison has been excellent during the year; one case of breach of discipline was enquired into by the Visiting Committee, which resulted in the prisoner being flogged. The number of prisoners reported for misconduct during this period was 210, compared with 1061 previous year.

The great reduction in reports, we are informed, is caused through better supervision by the Warders, and the introduction of cell-labour, which keeps the prisoners fully employed. Before the introduction of cell-labour, a great amount of crimes arose through the prisoners' talking to each other through their cell windows, and the passing of food, &c.

The conduct of the Staff has greatly improved through the removal of several undesirables. During the year 2 Principal Warders were found Medically unfit for further duty, two 2nd Class Warders resigned, and 3 were dismissed.

We regret to say that one of the Staff died during the period under report; he was one of the oldest members of the Staff, and had almost completed 20 years in the Prison Department.

### School and Divine Service.

School Instruction has been given as usual, a School-master attending for 3 hours a week, an average of 22 prisoners attending School.

Divine Service has been held regularly on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, by the Church Missionary Society and Wesleyans.

### Prison Labour.

This has been very satisfactory during the year, although the average number of prisoners has been less than 1904; the earnings of the prisoners are greater, an increase of £131. 9. 9½.

**In-Door Labour.**

Consists of Book-binding, Making mats, Screens, Baskets, Beds—also Carpentry, Tailoring and Laundry.

The amount earned at Book-binding shews a slight increase on last year. Mat-making has greatly improved, as anticipated in our report of last year; the amount earned being £60. 3. 0½, compared with £13. 1. 4. for 1904. 295 mats were made and disposed of: for the manufacture of these mats, over seven tons of Coconut Husks had to be beaten, and the fibre dressed and made into yarn; the husks are beaten by short-sentenced prisoners and bad characters, in their cells between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. and from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. the fibre is then transferred to other prisoners to be made into yarn during the same hours, and by this means employment is found for all prisoners during the hours they are locked up. Screen-making has been carried out as usual and shews an increase of £2. 1. 2.

Baskets have not been in great demand during the year, and the earnings on this industry have fallen from £9. 19. 3. to £5. 11. 1.

Tailoring during the year has been enlarged; the prisoners' uniform is now made in the prison, also new Mattresses for Public Works Department. Old beds are received from Officers Quarters, the hair taken out, cleaned, re-picked, and new cases filled and stabbed. For this purpose a small unused kitchen in the prison was converted into a disinfecting chamber.

Laundry work has been carried on to a large extent; 33,735 articles of Police Uniform, 3,012 articles belonging to the Prison Staff, were washed in the Prison during the year.

Carpenters were employed chiefly in making Coffins and carrying out repairs in the Prison. 105 Coffins were supplied by the Prison for the burial of paupers.

A list of articles manufactured in the prison is shewn in Schedule F.

**Out-door Labour.**

Swamp Reclamation is the greatest item; 12,070 prisoners having been engaged on this work chiefly at Kimberley Swamp, and Magazine Point, under the direction of the Public Works Department.

**Sanitary.**

8,884 prisoners were employed under this head, which consists of clearing weeds from the Marina, cutting grass on Race Course, repairing track and planting grass round course, improving Government House grounds, cutting up old canoe and logs, Burial of paupers, cleaning empty Government Quarters and Compounds, Public Offices, Observatory grounds, and Hospital Compound.

**Miscellaneous Works.**

Consist of Hospital attendant, Mosquito catcher, cleaners, painting and whitewashing prison, cleaning His Majesty Steam Yacht "Ivy", Female labour, &c.

**Transport.**

The removal of Stationery &c. to and from Government Offices, removing timber from Law Courts on the completion of the building, collecting furniture &c. for Glover Memorial Hall.

**General Remarks.**

The Prison has been visited during the year, once by His Excellency, twice by the Acting Governor, twice by Mr. C. Hornby-Porter, and frequently by the Hon. C. J. George, and the Sheriff.

During the year, one convicted European prisoner was admitted, and it was found necessary on Medical grounds to transfer him to a Prison in England. He was admitted to this prison on the 21st July, and the following day he was transferred to the Lagos Hospital for treatment, re-admitted to prison on 2nd August, and left the Colony on the 6th August 1905, under the charge of the Keeper of the Prison. Mr. Jackson, after handing over the prisoner to the Authorities at Liverpool Prison, proceeded on 90 days leave of absence, and returned to the Colony on the 11th December 1905. During his absence, Mr. Oke performed the duties of Keeper of Prisons.

One prisoner was released by order of Governor, on the recommendation of the Medical Officer.

Four prisoners were transferred to Yaba Leper Asylum, who were found to be suffering from this disease on admission to prison.

During the year two Criminal and 11 certified Lunatics were transferred to Sierra Leone Lunatic Asylum; but we regret to say there still remain four Criminal Lunatics in the prison, whom we consider should be removed to a Lunatic Asylum.

Nine deaths from all causes occurred in the Prison which include three Executions.

During the year a pump has been erected, and the Well closed in the Male portion of the Prison; this has been a great saving of time and labour, as the water can now be pumped direct into the Lavatory and Laundry, instead of its being carried by hand as formerly.

The Prison has been whitewashed throughout during the year, and the Medical Officer reports that the Sanitary condition has been "Very good indeed."

In accordance with Circular Memo. No. 86/185/1906, Recommendations will be forwarded in a separate report.

HENRY STRACHAN,

C. J. GEORGE,

HENRY CARR,

JAMES OWENS.

*Prison Visiting Committee.*

H. M. Prison.—Lagos,  
25th January, 1906.

**SCHEDULE A.**

**RETURN OF ALL CLASSES OF PRISONERS ADMITTED AND DISCHARGED DURING 1905.**

	Convicted Prisoners.		Debtor.		Remand.		Certified Lunatics.		Total
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Remaining in Prison on 31st December, 1904.	118	4	2	...	9	1	6	3	143
Admitted to Prison during 1905.	315	18	5	4	240	10	6	3	640
Total.	463	22	7	4	249	11	12	6	783
Discharged on expiration of sentence	278	20	4	3	...	...	...	...	305
By Order of Court	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3
Under mark system	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
For non-payment of subsistence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Transferred to Prison in England	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Yuba Leprosy Asylum	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Sierra Leone Lunatic Asylum	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Deaths from natural causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Executions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Escaped from Prison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Retained from Court. (Remand Prisoners)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
Remand Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	176
Total	142	21	7	1	247	11	12	6	369
Remaining in Prison on 31st December, 1905.	161	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	168

**Convicted Prisoners.**

Greatest No. in Custody and date (1905) on 25th December  
 Smallest No. " " " " (100) on 1st, and 2nd, April  
 Daily Average. " " " " 122.69.

**All Classes of Prisoners.**

Greatest No. in Custody and date (1905) on 20th, and 21st, December 1905.  
 Smallest No. " " " " on 17th, April  
 Daily Average. " " " " 142.00

**Schedule B.**

**Return of Prisoners of the undermentioned Sentences in Custody during 1905.**

	5 years and over.		One year and more but less than 5 years.		For more than 3 months and less than one year.		For 3 months and under.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Remaining in prison on 31st Dec. 1904.	56	Nil	16	Nil	3	Nil	45	4	120	4
Admitted to prison during 1905.	24	Nil	21	Nil	28	Nil	297	22	350	22
Total.	80	Nil	37	Nil	31	Nil	322	26	470	26
Discharged &c. during 1905.	11	Nil	16	Nil	12	Nil	266	24	299	24
Remaining in prison 31st Dec. 1905.	69	Nil	21	Nil	19	Nil	56	2	161	2

SCHEDULE C.

Crimes and Ages of Prisoners committed to H. M. Prison, Lagos, during 1905.

Crimes.	Under 11 years.		11 years and under 20 years.		20 years and under 30 years.		30 years and under 40 years.		40 years and under 50 years.		50 years and over.		Total.	Grand Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Abduction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assault	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assault and Molestation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Attending S. J. job	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assault for an unlawful purpose	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burglary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Contempt of Court	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drunkenness	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Disobeying his Post (Soldiers)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Disobedience	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forgery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gambling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indecent Assault	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Insulting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Larceny	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major breach	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Making counterfeit coins	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Molestation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Murder	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Obtaining money &c. under false pretences...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pejorative	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rape	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Riotous behaviour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Receiving stolen Property	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stealing on Sentry (Soldiers)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slave dealing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wounding with intent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SCHEDULE D.

RETURN OF PRISONERS WHO HAVE RECEIVED CORPORAL PUNISHMENT DURING THE YEAR 1905.

Date.	No of strokes	Instrument.	By whom ordered.	Offence.	Remark
4. 1.05	6	Birch rod	J. H. Pinder, Esq., P.M., Mayor Tolsonwell, L.B., W.A.P.	Larceny.	Police Can
18. 1.05	18	Cat	J. H. Pinder, Esq., P.M.,	Stealing on his post.	Regimental
23. 1.05	4	Birch	J. H. Pinder, Esq., P.M.,	Larceny.	Police Can
23. 2.05	6	Do.	Do.	Larceny.	Do.
23. 2.05	6	Do.	Do.	Larceny.	Do.
7. 4.05	6	Do.	Do.	Larceny.	Do.
11. 5.05	6	Do.	Do.	Larceny.	Do.
31. 5.05	6	Do.	Do.	Larceny.	Do.
28. 6.05	12	Do.	C. Hornby-Purser, Esq., P.M.	Stealing counterfeit coins.	Do.
15. 11.05	6	Do.	Do.	Larceny.	Do.
24. 11.05	6	Do.	J. M. M. Dunlop, Esq., P.M.,	Larceny.	Do.
27. 12.05	12	Do.	Do.	Larceny.	Do.
28. 12.05	12	Do.	Do.	Larceny.	Do.
5. 4.05	6	Cat	Prison Visiting Committee,	Refusing to work.	Prison Off

## SCHEDULE E.

STATEMENT OF RESTRAINTS, PUNISHMENTS, AND OFFENCES IN  
LAGOS PRISON DURING 1905.

No. of Restraints.		Corporal Punishment.		Other Punishment.							Total.	No. of Prisoners Punished.	No. of Prisoners not Punished.	Total No. of Prisoners during 1905.	Offences					
Handcuffs.	Iron.	Cat.	Birch.	Dietary.	Close confinement.	Dietary & close confinement.	Loss of marks.	Dietary & Loss of Marks.	Loss of Marks & Close confinement.	Short Drill.					Admonished.	Violence.	Escape.	Breach.	Other Breaches.	Total.
No	No	1	No	142	7	13	3	3	3	No	38	210	170	613	783	No	No	35	175	210

## SCHEDULE F.

## RETURN OF ARTICLES MANUFACTURED IN THE PRISON DURING 1905.

cls.	Books (Bound.)	Coffins.	Footmats (Coir.)	Screens (Bamboo)	Mattresses (Hair.)	Pillows (Hair.)	Bolsters (Hair.)	Caps Canvas.	Jumpers Canvas.	Trousers Canvas.	Articles for Prison Lab.
											Police Uniform.
46	256½	105	205	278	53	25	63	106	106	106	32735
											3

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

Expenditure.	Amount.	Credit.	Amount.
Personal Emoluments of Prison Staff	1722 16 3	Stores supplied to Ikorodu District Prison	1 5 10 10
Uniform of Prison Officers, N. O. P.	89 4 3	" " " " " " " "	2 17 15
Hospital Ration & Extras	11 5 0	" " " " " " " "	10 16 19
Rations for Prisoners Lagos Prison.	29 2 4	" " " " " " " "	22 5 9
Materials for Manufactures.	650 0 14	" " " " " " " "	3 13 3
Furniture and Miscellaneous	47 11 59	" " " " " " " "	2 0 0 1
Gratuities to Prisoners on Discharge	5 0 3		
Medicine for Prison Hospital	9 0 5		
Book-binding Material	8 5 39	<b>Productive Employment.</b>	
House allowance for N. O. P.	41 19 8	From Sale of Coir, Oskun &c.	5 5 9
Passage of Officers	45 10 0	" " " " " " " "	157 12 6
Reading & Necessaries	12 0 0	" " " " " " " "	60 3 0
CHARGE 201 Prisoners	77 0 29	" " " " " " " "	26 10 8
	26 12 5	" " " " " " " "	5 11 4
		" " " " " " " "	13 11 7
		Tailoring & Carpenters 1271 prisoners at 1/-	63 11 0
		Cooking & Washing 4636 at 1/9	173 17 0
		<b>Outdoor Labour.</b>	
		Sanitary 8801 Prisoners at 1/9	333 3 0
		Transport 126 " " "	23 9 6
		Reclamation of Swamp 12670 prisoners at 1/9	452 12 6
		Miscellaneous Works	284 1 6
			1637 6 8
		Dr.	1222 10 43
	2679 17 0	Total	2679 17 0

This report is in substitution for the one published in Government Gazette of 21st February, 1906, which is withdrawn, the figures quoted therein having been found to be incorrect.

## REPORT on the Trade and Agriculture in the Province of EGBA for the year 1905.

1. The EGBA authorities did not start systematic figures till April 1901. It is necessary therefore to deal with the nine months from April to December inclusive, in each year.
2. The EGBA statistics are not exhaustive, so that the results must still be considered as having a more relative than positive value. Nevertheless the figures show that great pains have been taken, and each year will, we trust, make them more accurate and exhaustive.
3. In the summaries attached, totals only have been dealt with. The following notes have been arrived at by a study of the detailed figures for each month and place of import and export.
4. As a whole the trade for the year has been satisfactory; and as trade and agriculture are synonymous in West Africa, the agriculture must be said to have been fair.
5. Attached is the rainfall taken at IGBEIN Hill for seven months. It certainly has not exceeded 25" for the twelve months. This is a very low rainfall for the tropics. Para rubber would not thrive, and it is more than doubtful if Cocoa, Coffee, or any of the tropical perennial products will yield good results, except in a small way, and cultivated by native farmers.
6. There is probably a heavier rainfall on the eastern side, in the neighbourhood of ASHA and ILUGUN, and Southward near SIAGAMU. It is in these districts that the bulk of the agricultural products, like coffee or cocoa, could be grown.
7. The forest land it is to be feared is fast disappearing, and the proportion of "ashale" or exhausted land, is increasing.
8. The fires in the dry season have been unusually large and it is to be feared as the forest land disappears and as the "ashale" land becomes exhausted and taken possession of by the coarse grasses, the area of land subject to annual burning will become larger each year. The ALAKE and COUNCIL have endeavoured to set aside areas at ASHA in the east, and at SHOJUOLU in the south to be kept as forest, but it is at least probable that their well meant endeavours in this matter will be met by such opposition that they will not succeed in their object.
9. No attempt has been made during the past year to deal with the transport question except in the matter of providing more roads. The EGBA authorities continue to make the road-work the chief point in their policy, but the matter of transport other than by headload continues in abeyance.
10. Notes of interest are added as to each product in turn, but it is to be remarked that the figures as to cotton and corn are especially incomplete. Hardly any of the cotton sent from the ginneries at ARO and IBADAN appears in the returns, which represent only the cotton sent out of the country by exporters other than the British Cotton Growing Association: cotton partly ginned by old hand-gins and partly ginned by the British Cotton Growing Association gin and returned to owners.

11. As regards the Indian corn: for some reasons special returns have not been made during 1905 and this article has been included under the general head of provisions. Speaking generally the railway, judging by the returns from ISHERI, seems to be surely taking the place of the canoe traffic down the OGUIN, but there was a notable increase in the exports from ISHERI during November and December 1905, especially in provisions, the returns for which showed a total of £22,000 during these two months.

12. A native officer travelling through the district and supplying weekly reports on matters of trade and agriculture might be useful.

13. The EGBA estimates provide for such an officer, but then he does not travel, and he does not send reports so that his usefulness is impaired. An officer under the Commissioner's orders might do useful work if he were treated with confidence; but the farmers will not give information to an officer employed by the Lagos Government.

14. A European officer travelling in the farms does not as a rule get reliable information. The farmers are very suspicious and see in every question put the possibility of future taxation or some other European design to their prejudice. What is required is a native officer who will have the people's confidence, and who has sufficient education to observe and to report on what he sees.

15. The Customs returns from January to end of August 1904 do not give the value or quantities of goods imported but only the amount of tolls collected. This was not noticed by me when I wrote the report published in the Government Gazette of 21st of February for which this is substituted. My remarks, therefore, regarding the large increase in imports and especially in Spirits were incorrect. The four months—September to December—for which only a comparison with 1904 is possible, show only an increase in trade spirits (Geneva and Rum) imported of £1223 or £305 a month. From the month of September 1904 values of imports have been declared at £61,660. 4. 10. for last four months of 1904, or £15,415 a month.

16. The total value of imports during 1905 is set down as £184,510. 12. 8. averaging £15,378 a month.

17. The returns for the period from September to December 1905, however, show the imports at £72,412. 16. 11. which is an increase of £10,752. 12. 1. over the corresponding period of 1904, or £2,688 a month.

18. The imports of gunpowder are small. There was a noteworthy increase during the months of November and December 1904, but as also the port of entry, namely, ISHERI, there does not appear to be reason to doubt the figures.

19. The small import of powder may to some extent be explained by the amount smuggled from French territory.

20. It is stated that besides the obvious pecuniary advantage which contraband goods have over those duty paid, the French powder is better than the English, being of a higher grade, quicker in igniting and, therefore, better for use in the flint-lock guns.

21. It is doubtful if the amount smuggled is sufficient to explain the small import of powder into the EGBA country. It is at least probable that most of the land being under some kind of cultivation and very little forest being left, there is not much game and consequently not many hunters.

The following remarks on each heading of exports may be of interest.

#### Cacao and Coffee.

22. One fails to see why the Custom House figures should have put these together, probably because the export is still so small.

23. There is an increase during 1905 of about 50%. Probably at least half the cacao grown does not get into the returns at all. It is largely grown along the banks of the IBC and ONA rivers, and probably goes to Lagos *via* SHAGAMU.

24. The exports in November 1905 suddenly rose to £1,221, and this from ISHERI. It seems as though we might look for a large increase in 1906.

25. Small numbers of trees grown on the banks of streams thrive well, but even these show, most markedly, the strain of the long dry season and harmattan wind in the amount of dead wood on the trees, and even in the number of dead trees in the farm at the end of the dry season.

#### Cotton.

26. The figures are not reliable but the following is the approximate export during 1905, in bales.

Exported by natives direct	...	...	...	50 Bales at 400lbs
Ginned at and exported from IBARA ginney	...	...	969	"
Ginned at and exported from IBADAN ginney	...	...	250	"
but from EGBA LAND.				)
				1260 Bales.

27. The following amount of seed has been distributed from IBARA.

American seed	...	...	49,280 lbs.
Native seed	...	...	17,920 lbs.
			<u>67,200 lbs.</u>

28. The farmers report that the seed distributed at the end of the season was of better quality than that previously given out. A representative of the farmers, speaking for the others, stated at a meeting of the Agricultural Society that at least half of the seed planted had failed from want of rain during the second rains, but that they anticipated a large increase in the total crop this year as compared with last.

#### Indian Corn and Provisions.

29. For some reason the EGBA Custom House authorities have entered INDIAN CORN in 1905 under the general head of Provisions. This prevents any comparisons with 1904; but taking the figures for maize and provisions together there is an enormous increase in 1905, viz. £55,925 in 1905 as against £32,823 in 1904.

30. In November alone in 1905, £19,702 are put down mostly as from ISHERI, and it is probable that the export during 1905 has been largely composed of maize which to some extent makes good any want of elasticity in the figures for palm kernels.

31. In spite of exports from WASIMI the bulk of the provisions are still water-borne and declared as from ISHERI.

#### Palm-oil.

32. This is never a very large item for EGBALAND, much being consumed locally. There is a falling off of £1430 in nine months of 1905.

#### Palm Kernels.

33. During the early part of the year there were slack times, and again at the end; but September and October were good months, and for the nine months for which the comparison is made, there is an increase of about £13,000. The centre for export in this article has moved largely to IBARA where the European Merchants are the large buyers. Nevertheless the canoe traffic at ISHERI is by no means finished, £6,000 being entered for export from ISHERI in November and December 1905.

#### Live Animals.

34. There is a large falling off, the value being £1,639 in 1905 as against £7,803 in 1904. The export figures all, or nearly all, come from OPTA and probably largely represent the *Mausa* traffic. The falling off this year is not without interest.

**Ginger.**

35. This has increased slightly but the whole export is insignificant.

**Guinea Corn.**

36. The exports have gone up from £102 to £1,135, but they are obviously unreliable to anyone who notes how the guinea corn is exported on the railway.

**Guinea Grains.**

37. There is a noteworthy increase in this product. The increment was apparently in one large shipment from ISHERI.

**Shea Butter.**

38. There is a very large increase, viz, from £1,309 in 1904 to £5,107 in 1905.

**Miscellaneous Products.**

39. There is a falling off of £1,000.

40. In conclusion it may be of interest to note that it is intended to have a museum in ABEOKUTA for all economic products, and for the museum to be a centre for agricultural knowledge and progress.

41. The building is already well started and it is hoped to have it finished by the end of March.

42. The first use of the building will be to afford a home for a systematic collection of all kinds of specimens with a view to forming a really comprehensive exhibit to send to Lagos for the Agricultural Show of next November.

CYRIL PUNCH,

*Commissioner,—ABEOKUTA.*

ABEOKUTA,

Date 8th March, 1906

**Rainfall at Abeokuta from June to  
December, 1905.**

JUNE	...	7 29'
JULY	...	1 20'
AUGUST	...	1 17'
SEPTEMBER	...	1 57'
OCTOBER	...	0 11'
NOVEMBER	...	1 17'
DECEMBER	...	1 00'
		<u>20 34'</u>

There was very little rain to end of May and the total rainfall for the year certainly does not exceed 25'

**Imports and Exports  
(Kilobalund).**

April to December, 1904 and 1905.

**EXPORTS.**

	1904			1905		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cacao and Coffee	1062	14	3	1529	3	9
Cotton	2786	8	0	2724	16	10
Cocoa	312	1	9	...	...	...
Provisions	34911	9	11	5592	13	10
Palm Oil	16129	8	11	14889	11	9
Kernels	131657	16	3	14438	14	3
Arabs (living)	7803	11	7	4639	7	0
Ginger	52	9	6	182	8	0
Ghana Corn	102	17	3	1155	14	5
Grains	25	0	0	976	7	0
Shea Butter	1392	5	0	5167	8	6
Other Products	12181	6	0	8145	15	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>20625</b>	<b>8 10</b>	<b>29489</b>	<b>4 10</b>	

**Imports September to December, 1904  
and 1905.**

	1904			1905		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
September	17390	9	3	17397	6	3
October	17511	7	1	19283	2	2
November	14692	4	8	19283	2	2
December	12117	3	10	16579	6	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>61690</b>	<b>4 19</b>	<b>72142</b>	<b>16 11</b>	







## Annual Report for the EGBA Province for the year 1905.

### POLITICAL.

Relations between the Lagos Government and the EGBA authorities have been most cordial and satisfactory.

2. For some time there has been trouble between the OLOWU and his people, and it has been found necessary to place him in retirement from the actual government. He still retains the title and insignia of his office and draws a pension; but the actual government of the OWU tribe is now exercised by another chief, who carries the title of ADELE, and represents the Quarter on Council.

3. Some friction has occurred, and may occur again, in establishing the powers of the constituted Courts of Justice, owing to the fact that in the past the administration of Justice has been in the hands of certain local bodies, whose powers and emoluments were very loosely defined, but who profited by the fees which they took from both sides.

4. In ABEOKUTA important political cases would go to the Council for decision, and also serious criminal ones. In many cases the ALAKE would decide without the Council; and in all cases the ALAKE would hear and decide a case if he chose. There is no doubt that any strong chief, like the late BASHIORUN, would also decide any case he thought proper without consulting other authority. In theory there were five bodies which exercised jurisdiction, viz: the OGBONIS, the OLOGUNS, the PARAKOI, the IYALODES, and the HUNTERS. Of these the OGBONIS held a general jurisdiction, both civil and criminal: the OLOGUNS had jurisdiction in matters of village boundaries, and roads, and perhaps in farm ownership: the PARAKOIS had powers in matters of trade, and debts incurred in trade: the IYALODES had some ill-defined powers in offences committed in the market-places: and last, the HUNTERS would decide cases connected with their own craft, but do not appear to have had other explicit jurisdiction.

5. The OGBONIS Court was composed of the following chief members:

1. The OLUWO, who was the principal judge.
2. The APENA, who spoke first.
3. The ASHIPA, who divided the fees and fines.
4. The ADELE, who was the Court Messenger, lived at the OGBONI house, and took charge of the official staves and drums.
5. The BALOGUNS as under: the Balogun, the Juguna, the Seriki, the Bada, the Otun, the Osi, and the Abese.
6. The PARAKOIS.
7. The IYAL DES.
8. The HUNTERS
9. The chief IFA priest.

The above made the Town Council, but they did not all attend every sitting of the Court.

6. The ASHIPA divided fees and fines; but there was perhaps some looseness in the distribution. The largest share fell to the OLUWO, the ASHIPA, and the principal OLOGUNS.

7. When a person had a grievance against another he would approach the OLUWO, or some other chief on the Court, and having given presents would induce him to bring the case before the OGBONIS. If the OGBONIS were willing to take it up, the Plaintiff was told to pay a fee, called IPEJO; and when this was done the EDUN or official staves were sent to the Defendant. He was told the amount of IPEJO put down by the Plaintiff and he was obliged to put down an equal amount.

8. The parties then made secret presents, called IFON, to the judges to earn their help; and the hearing of the case would be often delayed to enable both parties to do their best with regard to the IFON.

9. The fee paid by the Defendant in answer to the IPEJO was called IJESUN.

10. The successful party was supposed to recover his fee, whether it was IPEJO, or IJESUN; but there was no return of IFON.

11. When the unsuccessful party paid any damages the amount was paid into Court; half went to the Judges and half to the successful litigant; and it is easy to understand that the damages would be high.

12. One fails to detect any difference between IFON and what in English is called a bribe; but there are people who do not see it in this light.

13. It is easy to understand that the establishment of a Central Court with paid judges should be viewed with disapproval by the local chiefs, who have undoubtedly a claim to be considered. The matter is not a very easy one to arrange; but the old system has been responsible for much unrest and trouble in the native methods of government.

14. Speaking generally, the power of the ALAKE and COUNCIL is not sufficiently respected. After a measure has been thoroughly discussed by the Council and is supposed to be law, it appears as though it could be put in force only if the different townships approve, and even when they are good enough not to disallow the working of a particular measure, their concurrence can only be considered of particular and temporary application.

15. I am afraid that the progress of ABEOKUTA will be of a rather spasmodic nature until the different townships have learnt to obey with less discussion the rulings of their native chiefs.

16. In ABEOKUTA there is a ruler in the ALAKE who is anxious to see his country progress; there is a Council composed of chiefs who are loyal to the ALAKE and not obstructive to schemes for improvement. There is an educated element competent to advise; but yet there is a lamentable difference between the steps which are proposed and the progress made, and one must add, between the money voted and the work actually done.

17. The difficulty lies undoubtedly in the want of subordination on the part of the townships to the central control.

18. In judicial matters, in road work, in sanitary improvement, and in organizing the police, the ALAKE and COUNCIL have proposed steps of progress; but the actual work is slow because the townships do not carry out the ALAKE'S wishes.

19. Work that is directly paid for and constructed by the authorities goes on fairly well; but work that is left to the voluntary control of the townships is not performed.

20. Unless there is heartier support given by the OGBONIS of the townships during the coming year than has been the case in the past, it will become a question whether the powers of the central authorities will not have to be strengthened, and some form of poll or compound tax take the place of the old voluntary labour.

21. The OGBONIS are willing that the farm villages should be called on for work on the country roads, but when it is a question of town improvement the difficulty and delay is such, that it is easier to put the permanent men to do the work than to wait for volunteers. If this is to continue there will have to be some tax raised to pay for regular labour on town improvements.

22. During the last year Mr. Cotton has made a survey of the EGBA boundary, and after much evidence has drawn up a report and made a map which has been submitted to the ALAKE and Council for their acceptance.

23. The ALAKE has accepted the boundary with some small alteration, and it is to be hoped that the boundary may now be considered as definitely laid down. During the whole of last year ABASSI of BADAGRY has continued to make trouble, trying to organize an EGBADO kingdom, which would draw off about half of the country which has been recognized freely by the LAGOS government as EGBA territory. As a result of ABASSI'S agitation there have been disturbances at IRO, OTTA, SHOJU-OLU, FIDIREMI, and IMALA. The road-work between MEKO and ARO has been at a stand-still for the whole year, and the OKE-OGUN part of the country has been in a state of chaos. It is to be hoped that the boundary being now fixed, the people will obey the proper authorities.

24. As FIDIREMI is fixed to be outside the EGBA country, it appears highly probable that any villagers called on to help the ALAKE'S roadmen will simply decamp temporarily to FIDIREMI until the road has been made by other means.

25. We may hope that now that there is no disputed boundary, the EGBADOS living inside will be allowed to settle down without further agitation.

26. It is not likely that there will be any great trouble in getting the IJEBU and IBADAN boundaries amicably arranged.

#### JUDICIAL, POLICE, AND PRISON.

27. During the year a native Court of Appeal has been created, consisting of two educated members of the Council, for the purpose of hearing appeals from the Native Court.

28. The Native Court has lost the services of the ASIIPA, but has been enlarged by the addition of Messrs. Vaughan and Martin.

29. I have no means of reporting on its work or on that of the Native Court of Appeal.

30. The Mixed Court apparently fulfils the aims for which it was instituted. The cases decided in it are as under:—

##### CRIMINAL.

Police	...	10
Summonses	...	5
		<u>15</u>

##### CIVIL.

###### Suits

Dowry cases	...	57	
Debt cases	...	121	
Miscellaneous	...	37	215

###### Applications

Redemption	...	27	
General	...	24	51
			<u>266</u>

31. It is regrettable that *burglaries* should be so rife, especially towards the end of the year, and that the night watch of hunters should appear to be perfectly useless. The £150 put down for this purpose in the estimates had better be put to some other purpose, and some more effective force raised.

32. The Police have been useful for serving process, general court work, and as political messengers. There should, however, be more patrol duty in the streets, and more detection of crime. It is to be feared that the rarity of police cases in the Mixed Court is more to be put down to want of detection, than want of offences.

33. There should be a police constable on duty at the big markets.

34. The jail continues to be clean, and well kept; but its inmates being almost all convicts of the Native Court, there is not much to be said about them.

35. The heavy leg irons worn by the prisoners are probably required unless greater expense is to be incurred in guards than is possible at present. It is to be hoped that some more civilised method may be found shortly in force.

#### REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

36. Following the course adopted in LAGOS the financial year has been altered so as to end on December 31st instead of March 31st 1906.

The revenue was estimated to reach £12,756 to March 31st 1906.

The actual revenue to December 31st 1905 has been £10,128, so that there has been an excess on the nine months of about £561 on the estimated revenue.

				£
There was a balance in hand on 1st January, 1905	...			300
Receipts April 1st to December 31st, 1905	...			10,128
				<hr/>
				10,128
* Expenditure	Do.	Do.	...	8,616
				<hr/>
Balance in hand 1st January 1906	...			£1,512

I am informed that this amount was in the Treasury on 1st January 1906.

37. Attached is a summary of receipts and expenditure; and it is satisfactory to note that the revenue as well as the exports and imports shows trade to have been flourishing during the last half of the year.

38. The expenditure on public works for 1905 has been £1,710 for nine months. The amount put down under this head in the estimates was £3,365 for twelve months, of which £2,538 would be the proportion of expenditure to 31 December, 1905.

39. The expenditure on Public Works has therefore been £828 less than was estimated for. This is to be accounted for by the fact that works, such as wells, could not be properly carried out until the dry season, and the construction of the Museum had also to be postponed till after the rains.

40. The money for these and other proposed works is still in the Treasury. The works have been vigorously prosecuted and there is little doubt that by March 31st all that was proposed in the estimates of 1905 to 1906 will be in a fair way towards completion.

41. "Miscellaneous" is practically as in the estimates, except that it has been for nine instead of for twelve months. The amount put down for other headings besides Public Works and Miscellaneous was in all £8,665 for the twelve months, or say £6,123 up to 31st December, 1905.

42. The actual amount expended has been £6,356, which is practically identical with the Estimate.

43. In the summary of expenditure, attached, this amount is put down under the one head Emoluments, which includes expenditure on all the Departments, such as Judicial, Prison, Police, Printing Office, &c.

44. This fact requires to be brought out, as it is sometimes imagined that "Personal Emoluments" in the EGBA estimates comprise only the yearly sums paid to Chiefs and to one or two officials.

1903.

## Receipts.

## Expenditure.

Month.	Receipts.			Total.	Emolu- ments.	Expenditure.			Total.
	Customs	Court Fees	Miscel- laneous			Public Works.	Miscel- laneous.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April ...	449 15 1	112 8 0	6 18 4	568 1 8	586 6 4	99 19 19	44 17 0	731 2 11	
May ...	770 2 3	102 13 6	9 10 1	882 5 10	724 4 4	101 0 5	9 10 2	834 14 11	
June ...	945 7 10	179 4 0	84 2 6	1208 14 4	736 2 5	116 6 9	209 14 0	1112 3 2	
July ...	757 22 1	155 2 0	2 9 1	915 3 2	672 5 1	105 13 2	10 6 5	788 4 11	
August ...	976 17 11	163 14 3	3 15 4	1144 7 6	623 19 3	193 12 5	9 15 5	807 7 2	
September ...	1251 5 4	251 7 6	5 0 11	1523 13 0	705 13 6	131 16 0	26 13 7	867 3 3	
October ...	1294 12 11	186 11 6	11 12 6	1492 16 11	642 6 3	240 7 9	7 19 3	800 18 3	
November ...	707 19 9	190 6 9	7 4 9	1004 11 3	598 16 6	180 9 5	14 12 0	723 17 11	
December ...	1005 14 1	191 9 3	97 10 5	1387 13 9	946 11 0	537 15 9	217 2 9	1701 9 6	
	8752 7 6	1517 16 9	224 3 11	10224 8 2	6356 4 1	1710 1 6	550 11 4	8516 16 11	

## E D U C A T I O N .

45. The state of education in ABEOKUTA is not as satisfactory as it should be, but interest in the matter has been aroused and new schemes for improvement have been started.

46. It is not intended to start a government school if a satisfactory arrangement can be come to with the present educational bodies, to whom so much is due for their efforts in the past to supply education to the people. Attached are reports from the ANGLICAN and ROMAN CATHOLIC school authorities.

Owing to the ill health of Mr. Champness a report from the WESLEYAN schools is not available.

## ANGLICAN SCHOOLS IN EGBA TERRITORY.

47. On the whole there has been an increase in the number of children attending the *town* schools during the past year. Last year there were 701 on the roll, this year there are 887, an increase of 96.

48. Of these 887, 524 are Christian children, 99 Mahomedan, and 204 heathen.

The fees charged are Standard IV ... .. 400 cowries.

Do. III ... .. 1*d*—300 cowries.

Do. I & II ... .. 200 cowries.

Infants II ... .. 1*d*—150 cowries.

49. The whole of the schools are under the control of one central committee; but each school is managed by its own local committee who are responsible for the teacher's salary and all expenses connected with the school, but are helped according to their needs by grants-in-aid from the central fund, which is supplied by contributions and collections from all the Churches. In addition to this there is the annual grant made by the EGBA Government based on average attendances. On this £200 the Anglican schools earned £111. 3. 0, last year.

50. During the year a spacious and substantially built school has been opened at AKE and is furnished with well-made desks, and offers every facility for a good central elementary school.

51. There is still much need of increased interest on the part of the parents, both in the matter of sending their children to school, and keeping them there till they become efficient, and also in contributing to educational work generally.

## LIST OF SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

District.	School.	Teachers.		Pupil.
		Male.	Female.	
1. Ake	2	1	3	201
2. Igbore	2	1	1	107
3. Ijoro	1	1	...	129
4. Ikija	1	...	...	100
5. Ikereku	1	1	1	104
6. Igbou	1	1	...	65
7. Ijaye	1	...	1	31
8. Gbagara	1	...	1	36
9. Kenta	1	...	1	38
10. Kesi	1	...	1	13
11. Oshiele	1	...	1	31
12. Shanten	1	...	1	50
13. Otala	1	1	...	31
14. Atojuja	1	1	...	52
15. Ishan	1	1	...	30
16. Oba	1	1	...	30
17. A-sheshe	...	...	...	30
18. Ito	...	...	...	30
19. Tigbo	...	...	...	28
20. Agbawon	...	...	...	30
The catechists in charge of these stations also carry on the schoolwork.				1258

52. The Rev. Father Superior has supplied the following facts as to the Roman Catholic Schools.

There are at present three schools, one for girls, and two for boys. A new school is about to be opened in the AKE farms.

At the Mission House there are 22 boarders who attend school regularly, and about 50 not boarders whose attendance is satisfactory.

The Mission has also a small school in the AGO-OKO quarter for infants, at which the attendance is from 35 to 40.

To summarise: in the boys' school there are from 87 to 90 regular, and about 110 irregular attendants.

In the girls' school, under the Sisters, there are 30 boarders, and about 30 not boarders; in all there are from 60 to 65 on the rolls.

The Rev. Father reports that the number of scholars during the year has shown a marked increase, and that the results of the examination have been most satisfactory.

The usual competition in connection with the LAGOS Board of Education was held at AKE on December 11th. The Catholic Schools did not send any competitors.

The Wesleyans gained five first and three second prizes. The Anglicans gained three second prizes.

There was also a local competition held at AKE on 22nd December open to all schools. A report of the results is attached.

#### THE REPORT OF THE ABEOKUTA LOCAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION OF SCHOOL-WORK.

53. The Abeokuta Competitive Examination of School-work was held on the 18th of December 1905, in the Ake School-room, at 9 a.m. The competition was opened to all town schools both Anglican and Wesleyan.

The subjects for Competition were:

- |                            |                      |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| I. Dictation and Spelling. | III. Handwriting.    |
| II. Arithmetic.            | IV. English Grammar. |
| V. English Reading.        |                      |

In each subject the Competitors were divided.  
Pupils in standards IV and V competed in the 1st div.  
below these standards competed in the 2nd division.

The number of pupils admitted for examination in each division restricted to three in respect of any one school. These pupils were presented for examination in all the subjects prescribed for the division in which they competed.

Nine schools sent in pupils for the Examination, viz:—

Ake ...	3	pupils for Division I,	and	3	pupils for Division II.
Igbore ...	1	" " " " " "	"	2	" " " "
Ikerereku ...	3	" " " " " "	"	3	" " " "
Ikiya ...	3	" " " " " "	"	2	" " " "
Ighem ...	3	" " " " " "	"	2	" " " "
Ijaye ...	1	" " " " " "	"	1	" " " "
Ipono ...	3	" " " " " "	"	0	" " " "
Ogbe ...	3	" " " " " "	"	1	" " " "
Ites ...	3	" " " " " "	"	3	" " " "

The Examiners in Subject I:	The Rev. T. K. Champness and Mr. Ogunro.
" " II:	Mrs. M. Akande and Mould.
" " III:	Rev. D. O. Williams and Mr. Akando.
" " IV:	J. A. Lahuoni and Mr. E. W. George.
" " V:	E. Fry and Revd. D. O. Williams.

According to the result of the Examination:

I. *ITESI SCHOOL* takes the lead, it has won 8 prizes, viz:—

- 1st prize in Reading in the 1st Division.
- 1st & 2nd prizes in Dictation and Spelling in the 2nd Division.
- 2nd prize in Arithmetic in the 2nd Division.
- 2nd & 3rd prizes in English Grammar in the 2nd Division.
- 1st & 3rd prizes in Reading in the 2nd Division.

Next to Itesi is:—

II. *IGBORE SCHOOL*.—It has won 5 prizes, viz:—

- 1st prize in Dictation and Spelling in Division I
- 2nd " " Reading " " "
- 1st " " Handwriting " " II
- 1st " " English Grammar " " "
- 2nd " " Reading " " "

Next to Igbore is:—

III. *IPOHO SCHOOL* which won 4 prizes, viz:—

- 1st & 2nd prizes in Handwriting in Division I
- 1st & 2nd " " English Grammar in Division I.

Then follows:—

IV. *OGBE SCHOOL* which won 3 prizes, viz:—

- 2nd prize in Dictation and Spelling in Division I
- 1st " " Handwriting " " "
- 3rd " " Arithmetic " " II.

Then follows:

V. *AKE SCHOOL* which won 3 prizes, viz:—

- 3rd prize in Arithmetic in Division I
- 2nd and 3rd prizes in Handwriting in Division II.

VI. *IKIYA SCHOOL* comes next, it won 2 prizes, viz:—

- 3rd prize in English Grammar in Division I
- 3rd " " Reading " " "

VII. *IGHEM SCHOOL* which won 1½ prizes, viz:—

- 1st prize in Arithmetic in Division II
- Half 3rd prize in Dictation and Spelling in Division II.

Then comes:

VIII. *IKEREKU SCHOOL* which won 1½ prizes, viz:—

- 3rd prize in Dictation and Spelling in Division I
- Half 3rd prize in Dictation and Spelling in Division II.

On the whole, all the schools did very well; but some schools are backward.

The Committee hopes that next year, the Examination will be carried on on a larger scale.

## ROADS AND PUBLIC WORKS.

54. The results attained in 1905 have not been very satisfactory.

Roads in construction are of three kinds: (a) the town road constructed by paid labour: (b) the town roads constructed by voluntary labour: (c) the country roads constructed by voluntary labour.

In the estimates for 1905—6 £1,000 was put down for labour alone, to be spent up to 31st March, 1906. The financial year has been altered to close on 31st December, 1905, so that there have only been nine months for work instead of twelve.

55. The road from IBARA to AKE has been completed; houses have been removed, their owners have been compensated, and a fine 30 ft. road made right through to AKE Church. The work is most satisfactory, and the road is much appreciated by all inhabitants. If, however, the expense for labour be estimated for nine months only, it would appear that £750 has been expended on labour alone, besides the expense for supervision.

For this expenditure about two miles of road have been completed: and considering the quality of the work done the cost is high.

56. With regard to town roads to be made by voluntary labour, a road has been projected from IGBORE, through ITOKU market, and from there past the house of the late SERIKI, the house of SHODEKE, and thence on to IKIJA. Cross Roads have been planned joining the SHAPON and the ITOKU markets.

57. From IGBORE to the SHODEKE gully the road has been set out, and roughly made by free labour. Paid labour under adequate supervision will be required to complete this work satisfactorily.

58. Writing at the beginning of the year I find very little work in progress, and the difficulty of getting satisfactory work done by volunteers is obvious.

59. It is to be hoped that the people will realize that as the voluntary method is found to be inefficient some other means of supplying labour for public works must be adopted.

60. No culverts or permanent bridges have been put in. Little if any work has been done on the country roads during the year.

61. About four miles of fair road have been made, joining TITI to the IBARA Gate of ABEOKUTA, and a clear road is therefore open from ABEOKUTA to OPELIFA on the Railway, and doubtless it will be appreciated by the Haussa caravans during the dry season.

The voluntary system has been on its trial in making this road.

It is not really a cheap method, and it is not an effective one. The villages called on to work respond with unwillingness and delay; the number of workers is quite insufficient, they do very little work and knock off at 10 a.m.

It is improbable that the work would have been done at all, but for the personal efforts of the ALAKE, and by means of lavish presents made by him.

The expense incurred by the ALAKE is of course rightly to be counted in estimating the cost of the voluntary method of road-making. It may redound to the credit of the generosity and public spirit of the ALAKE, but it does not say much for the state of discipline among his people.

62. No work at all has been done on the MEKO road. This, however, is to be explained by the political state of the country.

The road from ASHA to ABEOKUTA should have been finished; but as a fact very little has been done throughout the year. The village people turn out to work just as they please, and do as much or as little work as they choose. The EGBA authorities have at work on this road one constructor and five overseers, but the year's work has been most disappointing.

63. The ALAKE and Council have passed an ORDER creating a Roads Department, and giving powers to obtain workers for the roads. The Lagos Government gives the ALAKE all moral support and assistance, and the people prefer this form of doing public work. It is to be hoped that under these circumstances progress will go on in a way that will compare favourably with that made in IBADAN, where there is more direct guidance on the part of the Lagos Government.

With regard to works other than roads there is not much to be said. Six wells have been partly sunk and they are now in process of being lined with brick-work.

#### TRADE AND AGRICULTURE.

A separate report under this head has been published and I shall be glad if it can be placed with the present report, as I fully intended that it should form part of the annual report of the Province.\*

CYRIL PUNCH,  
*Commissioner, — ABEOKUTA.*

22nd January, 1906.

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\* See Supplement to Government Gazette of 11th April 1906.



Annual Report for the Year 1st. January to 31st. December 1905,  
Western (WARRI and BENIN) Division.

POLITICAL.

The Western Division is now divided into eight Districts, *ie.* Warri, Forcados, Sapele, Kwale, Benin City, Agbor, Ishan, and Ifon, with the former as Divisional Headquarters. During the last year, however, Agbor has remained a portion of Benin City District owing to no Officer being available to take charge of the former District. Ishan and Kwale, hitherto portions of Benin City and Sapele Districts, have however now been established as separate Districts.

2. The attitude of the Natives has been very friendly, with the exception of the disturbances in the new Districts, Kwale and Ishan, in October and November. The former was caused by the town of Ijonnema which refused to accept the decision of the Native Council, and assumed such a threatening attitude that the Acting District Commissioner had to retire to the water side. An escort was sent to re-establish Government authority but unfortunately met with considerable opposition in which the three white Officers were wounded. However, troops were soon on the spot and the country occupied with little or no opposition. Since then things have settled down and there is no reason to expect any further disturbance in the future. The trouble in Ishan began by the people of the town of Ibiaru murdering Chief Ghilighbai of Egwahoi, a Native Council Chief and a man most useful to the Government. The whole town was implicated and defied the Government, driving away the messengers who were sent to them. The town was occupied by the troops at the close of the year after some little fighting. It was discovered that the Natives were firing poisoned arrows and bullets, which, I fancy, is a new experience in this part of Southern Nigeria.

3. Outside of these two local disturbances, the change in the attitude of the Natives is most marked to any one who has had long experience of the Division.

4. Only a few years ago the Sobos especially, would all run away at the appearance of a white man, now it is just the opposite; ride into an inland Sobo town on a bicycle and you will have the greatest difficulty in getting out again without either damaging one of the inhabitants, yourself, or the bicycle, in the crush of the seething friendly and excited mob.

5. Having recently returned from a trip round the whole Division I noted signs of progress in the way of road-making, improvement of their Court Houses, the building and starting of Schools, which were an eloquent testimony to the work of the District Officers and a proof that the confidence of the people had been gained.

NATIVE COURTS.

6. Constituted by Proclamation No. 26 of 1901, have Jurisdiction practically throughout the whole Division. They are as follows:—

Warri District.—1 Native Council, 3 Minor Courts. During the year the 7 Minor Courts of 1904 have been amalgamated into three.

Sapele District.—3 Native Councils:—Sapele, Benue River, and Abraka-Okpara amalgamated Court.

Benin City District.—1 Native Council, 1 Minor Court, Agbor.

Ishan District.—1 Native Council. Irrua; 2 Minor Courts. Uromi and Opomo.

Ifon District —4 Native Councils:—Ifon, Owo, Agbede, and Afoje.

Forcados District.—1 Native Council.

7. In all 9,574 cases have been heard and determined by these Courts during the last year, divided as follows:—

Warri in 4 Courts	... ..	5,668
Sapele in 3 Courts	... ..	1,316
Benin City in 2 Courts	... ..	764
Ishan in 3 Courts	... ..	793
Ifon in 4 Courts	... ..	885
Forcados	... ..	118

which shows ample confidence in the administration of justice as carried out by Native Courts.

8. It must be remembered that owing to distance and pressure of work the District Commissioners have few opportunities to attend the Courts in outlying portion of their districts. Each Court has now a competent Clerk and a staff of messengers.

9. It has been a great pleasure to me to see the enthusiasm exhibited by the Benin City Chiefs who on their own initiative have built a really good Court House. 100 feet long by 60 feet wide, of sun-dried bricks, with iron roof, cement floor, outside cement columns. This Court House will cost them very nearly £1,000: £800 of which was subscribed and deposited with the District Commissioner about a week after the idea was first mooted.

10. At a meeting held at Warri a short time ago, on my explaining to them what a fine Court House the Chiefs of Benin City had built, the Chiefs declared that Warri was Headquarters and they must also have a good Court House; they immediately started subscriptions which have resulted in a handsome building being now in course of erection. This Court House will have a clock tower and is made of brick. So too even in the Ishan District the desire amongst the people to make better buildings has been very evident; all the new Court Houses, School Houses, etc., in that District are now being built of sun-dried bricks which is a great improvement on the ordinary mud-walls.

#### R O A D S.

11. A great stride during the last year has been made in road-making, which has practically been universal throughout the Division.

12. Warri—Sapele—The new cart-road was started in April, and at the end of the year 17½ miles of the trace had been cleared and drains cut in Warri District. From Sapele the Road has been completed to Amukpe; and the trace *via* the new cutting from that place to Adeji is being rapidly cleared. The long bridge just out of Sapele is completed, with the exception of the decking; and the second is progressing. The road will have a uniform breadth of 16 feet: the bridges, timber decking on iron piles, being 12 feet broad. The labour employed on the making of this road has been almost entirely voluntary: the people sent by the chiefs receiving occasional presents. The supervision of the road has been in the hands of the District Officers, with the exception of the Adeji cutting. The bridge-work is erected under the direction of Divisional Engineer (a) and Road Foremen. The work has been particularly *admirable* as the road was partly made during the wet season.

13. Sapele—Ologbo—Ten miles. This road is now completed with the exception of the cutting at the Ologbo end. The Railway Survey who are now at work do not intend to bridge the river opposite Ologbo but some little way above that village.

(a) The Divisional Engineer also exercises general supervision over the whole work.

14. Ologbo—Benin City.—This road still remains will be much improved this year; 19 miles.

15. Benin City—Ifon.—A considerable amount done; the Ifon section showing excellent result; 52 miles.

16. Agbor—Amukpe.—A well made road has been made in these places and will be completed this year; about 16 miles.

17. Kwale Country.—All the principal towns have well made roads, 12 feet to 14 feet wide, and the roads there are now very nearly 120 miles of well made roads to 16 miles.

18. Ishan Country.—Well made roads 12 feet been made and are now in course of construction.

19. In the remaining portion of the Division good paths between all principal villages and towns.

20. I have lately been through the whole Division this work for myself.

#### TRADE.

21. The following are the various firms now established in Western Division.

Warri.—African Traders (late Muir & Hudson) Ltd., Miller Brothers, Bey & Zimmer, John Holt & Co., Pinnock & Co., S. S. Thomas, Dawudu & Cole, being Natives, Bey & Zimmer and Niger Co. at River Produce Co. at Aghegho.

Sapele.—Miller Brothers, African Association Ltd., MacIver & Co., Pinnocks, F. Pinnock, Palmer & Co., two latter being Native Traders.

Koko.—MacNeil & Scott, Miller Brothers, Zimmer.

Benin River.—Miller Brothers, Benn River & Cole.

Siluko.—MacNeil & Scott, Miller Brothers, Bey & Zimmer.

Forcados.—Niger Co., (Depôt at Burutu), cados Labour Bureau, S. S. Thomas, and Palmer & Co.

#### FIRMS HOLDING TIMBER LICENSES.

22. Miller Brothers, African Association, F Pinnock Ltd., Bois & Co., MacNeil & Scott, W. Robinson, W. Cranston, mer, Palmer & Co.

23. In November of the year under review the Customs Department was decentralised and the Officer in Charge of Customs, for the Western Division, was made responsible in every way for the proper working of the Customs in the Division. Part of his duty is to prepare Manifests and check entries and returns, hitherto done at Calabar, and to answer all Audit queries made on the assessment and collection of duties.

24. It is impossible to give actual figures for Imports and Exports in the Division, as the Statistical work was not done at Forcados for the whole year; but the Assistant Collector of Customs has supplied me with a list which is correct for all practical purposes. I attach table "A" showing the Revenue, Imports, and Exports, of the Division and each District, as also table "B" showing principal articles of Export.

25. Customs Revenue.—It will be observed that there is an increase in Revenue of £27,836 for the Division. The large increase at Warri is due to John Holt & Co. having established a depôt at that place from which all their goods are shipped to the Niger Factories.

26. **Imports.**—Increase at Warri is due to opening of new trading establishments. Decrease in Sapele and Benin River is due, I think, to fluctuation in trade.

27. **Forcados.**—A decrease of £59,674 as compared with 1904, due to the importation of specie being greater during 1904 than in 1905.

28. **Exports.**—Increase in value £63,321 for the whole Division—increases being shewn at Warri and Forcados while there is a considerable decrease on the other hand at Sapele due, I am inclined to think, to a considerable portion of the Kwale trade being now diverted to the Niger.

29. Although in the Division alone the Statistics show an increase in the Export value of the trade, yet it has been far from a good trading season throughout the Protectorate.

This decrease is due I think to :

- (a) A poor crop.
- (b) Alteration in spirit duties.
- (c) Owing to competition in Sapele, prices have fluctuated considerably, and consequently resulted in irregular production; and the holding back of produce by producers and middlemen in an attempt to force prices.

30. The following are the principal articles of Export which show an increase :

Camwood ...	17,197 lbs.
Rubber ...	329,202 "
Oil Beans ...	39,376 "
Calabar ..	11,899 "

The increase in rubber is due to better prices and opening up of larger collecting areas.

The increase in the export of Oil beans is due, I think, more to the experiment in this product made during the year than anything else.

31. The following show decreases :

Coffee ...	33,414 lbs.
Copra ...	11,032 "
Cotton raw ...	189,333 "
Gum copal ...	81,594 "
Mahogany ...	7,217 bags
Palm Kernels...	1,875 tons
Palm Oil ...	51,870 Imperial Gallons

The decrease in raw cotton is considerable; but as the article has chiefly come from the Niger I am unable to give reasons for decrease.

32. **Timber.**—A falling off in number of logs shipped; but this question is discussed under "Forestry."

### SHIPPING.

33. The number of British and Foreign ships with their tonnage, which entered and cleared at Forcados during the year 1904 and 1905, was as follows :

	Entered.				Cleared.			
	British.		Foreign.		British.		Foreign.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1905	292	290,086	83	70,211	288	289,125	82	69,887
1904	255	271,186	85	72,554	291	264,016	85	71,168

34. It will be observed that the shipping of British ships has increased in both numbers and tonnage. On the whole, in spite of a bad year, trade can be considered as flourishing. New firms have started and are about to start, including both European and Native. As regards the latter, the firms of Mr. S. S. Thomas, at Warri, and of Palmer & Co., and J. A. Thomas, at Sapele, have made good progress and are now in quite a big way of business. Messrs. Palmer & Co., I am glad to say, have opened

up a small establishment at Obiariku, on the head-waters of the River Ethiope, and are now sending down Palm oil and kernels direct from there.

35. I trust that this good example will influence the European traders at Sapele, and induce them also to go to the markets, where, in dealing more directly with the producers, there is more scope for healthy competition.

36. Competition on the Niger and its various creeks has resulted in a large increase of produce from that River.

37. The establishment at Koko Beach and the practical abandonment by the large firms of lower Benin River as a trading station have been wise moves on the part of Messrs. MacNeil & Scott and Bey & Zimmer, as the 'sass' water in that river was a great obstacle to the shipping, and also a danger to Natives with loaded canoes.

38.

TABLE A.

Comparative Statement showing Revenue, Imports, and Exports, for each District, for the years 1904 and 1905, in the Western Division.

Districts.	Revenue.		Imports.		Exports.		Remarks.
	£ 1904.	£ 1905.	£ 1904.	£ 1905.	£ 1904.	£ 1905.	
Forcados. ...	9200	99343	598137	538205	37815	419507	
Warri. ...	32226	41600	114548	111332	100526	169006	
Sapele. ...	28801	31931	96180	90031	121680	87587	
Benin River. ...	14377	19972	48683	53468	6952	80121	
<b>Totals.</b> ...	<b>168010</b>	<b>195816</b>	<b>857850</b>	<b>826159</b>	<b>657003</b>	<b>738321</b>	

39.

TABLE B.

## SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

Principal Articles of Export for the Years 1904 & 1905.

Article.	Forcados.		Warri.		Sapele & Benin		Western Division		Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.			
Calabar Beans ... lbs.	...	11809	...	...	...	...	...	11809	11809	...	...
Cocoa ...	...	...	540	...	...	...	540	...	...	540	...
Coffee ...	...	...	33721	...	...	...	310	33721	310	...	33114
Copra ...	17191	3150	...	...	...	...	17191	3150	...	...	14632
Cotton, Raw ...	262785	1806	2851	94490	...	...	10	285619	93306	...	183333
Ebony ... tons	12	4	...	...	...	...	12	4	...	...	8
Fibre ... packages	...	67	...	7	...	...	...	62	136	...	136
Gums Copal ... lbs.	81199	17562	...	...	19871	1911	101670	19476	...	...	81294
Ground Nuts ... cwt.	15414	15982	...	...	...	...	15111	15882	468	...	...
Hides (Cow Hides) ... number	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...
Ivory ... lbs.	16556	6388	123	...	...	...	10680	6388	...	...	4391
Gums Arabic ... cwt.	4789	4229	...	...	...	...	4789	4229	...	...	510
Camwood ... lbs.	3194	45	33256	53760	...	...	112	36129	58917	17497	...
Mahogany ... logs	399	...	...	...	18237	11389	...	18606	11389	...	7217
Capiscans ... lbs.	93393	73927	1211	3313	...	...	...	94591	76870	...	17724
Manioc ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils, Wood ... packages	2547	12	12	...	...	...	2529	12	...	...	2547
Palm Kernels ... tons	14103	12085	5592	7048	7256	5853	26861	24986	...	...	1875
Palm Oil ... imp gals	1417973	187820	790439	847599	1262105	711318	3470617	3428447	...	...	51870
Rubber ... lbs.	2934290	1991111	6623	314270	201331	321975	221154	2516356	321975	...	...
Shea Butter ... tons	163	205	...	...	...	...	163	205	42	...	...
Nuts ...	2129	1353	...	3	...	...	2129	1356	...	...	764
Skins ... no	267	1624	1	...	4	...	774	1624	850	...	...
Oil Beans ... lbs.	16	38980	...	1232	...	80	26	38982	39376	...	...

S. C. O. PONTIFEX,  
Asst. Collector of Customs.

40. Schedule of Revenue received and Expenditure in each District of Western Division during 1905.

District.	Customs.	Licences &c	Fees &c.	Postal Revenue.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	£. s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£. s. d.	£ s. d.	£. s. d.
Warri ...	11299 6 6	1470 7 3	224 5 8	258 19 8	382 15 0	46335 14 1
Ifoa ...	..	220 0 0	65 15 6	8 6 3	...	294 1 9
Sapele ...	51903 4 5	642 18 3	214 17 6	304 18 1	26 16 2	53092 14 5
Benin City ...	...	456 6 8	252 16 4	190 13 3	742 4 3	1612 0 6
Forcados ...	99345 16 5	238 12 6	1573 16 10	1165 8 4	10 8 10	102331 2 11
	Expenditure					
Warri ...	12397 10 4					
Ifoa ...	5375 6 7					
Benin City (a) ...	8668 12 9	(a) Including Ishan.				
Sapele (b) ...	5601 3 6	(b) " Kwale.				
Forcados ...	5547 6 11					
	44999 0 1					

### PRISON.

41. There are three second class Prisons in the Division, viz : Warri, Sapele, Benin City : while an excellent brick Prison has been built at Ifoa which will shortly be turned into a second class Prison and will I think serve as a model prison for all Districts.

42. The Staff consisted at Warri, Benin City, and Sapele, of a Superintendent, i.e. the Assistant District Commissioner with a daily allowance, 2 Keepers of Prisons, 2 First class, and 2 Second class Warders, as well as 12 gang drivers divided amongst the three Prisons.

43. An outbreak of Beri Beri took place during the year resulting in, I regret to say, 67 cases and 12 deaths ; this disease was however eradicated by removing the patients from Warri to Forcados where change of locality and air was enjoyed.

44. The prison yard at Warri has been enlarged and an Office built during the year ; but there is no doubt that the present Prison buildings will require to be again enlarged during the coming year.

45. Farms have been started in each District in connection with the Prisons ; and it is hoped that good results will be shewn in the coming year.

46. The following table shows the number of prisoners admitted into Prison during the year, giving the numbers of convicted and unconvicted admitted in each District, as well as the daily average :—

District.	Convicted.	Unconvicted.	Daily average.
Warri ...	425	312	117
Sapele ...	221	220	66.1
Benin City ...	146	113	91
Forcados ...	no quotations	nil	nil
Ifoa, ...	112	88	40

## CIVIL POLICE.

47. The strength during the year has been 132, divided as follows:—

Warri.	2 Sergeants, 1 Lance Corporal, 23 Privates.	Kwale.	1 Lance Corporal, 9 Privates.
Gana Gana.	1 Private.	Benin City.	2 Sergeants, 1 Lance Corporal, 40 Privates.
Forcados.	2 Privates.	Siluko.	1 Lance Corporal, 2 Privates.
Burutu.	1 Lance Corporal, 6 Privates.	Ishan.	1 Lance Corporal, 9 Privates.
Sapele.	1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal, 1 Lance Corporal, 17 Privates.	Ifon.	1 Lance Corporal, 9 Privates.

48. The European District Police Officer and the Native Assistant Inspector estimated for, in 1905, have not been appointed; and it is to be hoped that when they are, the Force will become more efficient.

49. The Police are now recruited mostly locally. Up to date the custom has been to send them round to Calabar for training; but with the appointment of the European Police Officer this custom should cease. As new Districts are opened up the Police Force will require strengthening in numbers as they are now required for escort duty to Political Officers,—a duty which used to be performed by the Southern Nigeria Regiment.

## SANITATION.

50. Great strides have been made throughout the Division in this direction by filling-in, draining swamps, protecting water tanks, etc.

51. At Sapele a considerable sum has been spent on the improvement of the Government Reservation; good work has also been done on the European Reservation at that place by the Sanitary Board. This work has resulted during the past three years, in the most beneficial effect on the health of not only the Europeans but also of the Natives.

52. A Reservation on similar lines has been started in the new settlement at Koko on the Benin River.

53. At Benin City a serious attempt has been made to fill up the large pits which abound in the City, for which purpose the bush has been greatly cleared and the old walls utilized for filling-in purposes. A sanitary scheme has been put into force by which each of the Paramount Chiefs supervises a quarter of the City under the supervision of the District Medical Officer.

54. An attempt is also being made to deal with the question of drainage; and a survey for this purpose has been carried out.

55. At Warri a very considerable amount of clearing has been done, and a canal, which it is hoped will be finished this year, has been cut, which will drain the low lying ground to the back of the Government property and trading establishments.

56. At Ifon, Sanitary work has been undertaken in the town itself with satisfactory results.

57. I am glad to see that, owing to the exertions of the District Medical Officers of Benin City and Ifon, considerable progress has been made throughout these two Districts in the work of improving the sanitation of the various towns.

## JUDICIAL.

## 58. Schedule of Cases heard in each District of Western Division during 1905

District.	Criminal.	Civil.
Benin City ... ..	28	15
Warri .. ...	98	36
Forcados ... ..	75	13
Sapele ... ..	65	46
Ifon ... ..	14	nil

59. The above schedule shows the number of cases, both criminal and civil, heard in each District Court: giving a total of 280 Criminal and 110 Civil cases for the whole Division, during the year 1905. Crimes of more serious nature show a great decrease throughout the Division; a murder has been almost unknown. There were two cases of running "amok" in the Warri District at Gana Gana and Eferun; and in each case the offender committed suicide before he could be arrested.

60. Later in the year occurred the murder of the unfortunate Chief Gilligbai of Egwaboi, which has already been mentioned under "Political Offences." The offenders have now been secured and will be brought to justice. There has been a slight increase in minor crime; petty larceny being the principal, due chiefly to the influx of Lagos and other alien petty traders whose cases are not treated in the Native Courts.

61. Assizes were held once at Warri, Forcados, Sapele, and Benin City and a Special Court once at Warri and at Benin City during the year.

## TREASURY.

62. Towards the end of the year, *i.e.* on the 21st November, the Department was decentralized by the appointment of a Divisional Treasurer who, together with a Staff of Clerks, arrived at Warri two days previous to that date. All matters in connection with finance, not only in the Western Division but in the Central Division, are now dealt with by the Divisional Treasurer, the Sub-Accountants in the Division sending the accounts and Returns monthly. To facilitate early completion of the accounts all Vouchers are forwarded weekly and an additional opportunity offers, by the Sub-Accountants in the Western Division, *i.e.* from Forcados, Sapele, Benin City, and Ifon. With regard to the Warri (Divisional Headquarters) Local Treasury, all Vouchers are presented at the Divisional Treasury for checking and classification before they are presented to the Sub-Accountant for payment or receipt: the Vouchers supporting this Officer's account are forwarded with the monthly accounts of his Treasury.

63. The accounts for the year 1905 were classified and examined and then forwarded to the Treasurer Calabar for inclusion in the Protectorate account, and for transmission to the Comptroller and Auditor-General in London. From 1st January, 1906, they are to be wholly dealt with at Warri, and after completion forwarded direct to the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

64. The necessary additional staff will arrive in February, if not expected, or as soon as the 1905 accounts have been completed. Under the scheme of decentralization the early compilation of the accounts will be attained and a closer check kept on the Expenditure, a matter of considerable importance and one of the objects of the change of procedure.

## FORESTRY.

65. The Staff consists as a rule of one Assistant Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, and one 2nd grade. Considerable progress has been made during the year under review in classifying and naming different Forest products.

## TIMBER.

66. Samples of sixty-three different trees were sent to the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, African Section, and to the Imperial Institute; also to Messrs. Miller Brothers to place on the Liverpool market. Messrs. Dobell & Co. have reported upon some twenty-three, but declare that at the present time only five to six kinds are saleable in Liverpool. No report has as yet been received from the Imperial Institute or the Chamber of Commerce. Samples of mangrove bark have also been forwarded; but it is doubtful whether, at the present price, an industry in this product can be worked up.

67. The number of trees felled in 1901 was greater than the number felled in 1905, due to a number of lease-holders ceasing to work their areas owing to the fall in the prices at home. The number of logs exported from the Division was 11,389 for 1905, as compared with 18,606 for 1901; showing a decrease of 7,217 logs. There was a decrease also in the actual number of leases worked in 1905; but this is counterbalanced by the increase in the size of the areas of many leases over those of the previous year. The continued demand for grants of leases is sufficient to prove the value of the timber-trade in this Division; although the fluctuation in the market price for logs may have a temporary effect on the exports from time to time.

68. A scheme for the establishment of Forest Reserves has been drawn up and will soon come into operation. It consists in forming Reserves in the upper reaches of the rivers OGBA, IKPOBA, JAMIESON, OGBESI, and the river near to ARUA. Preparations are also being made to establish "Fuel Reserves" near some of the large towns, more especially those in the dry zone.

## RUBBER.

69. There has been an increase of 329,202 lbs in the export of this product. (See table "B"). A fair number of vines have been named and classified; and one or two apparently new kinds have been discovered, specimens of which have been forwarded to Kew for identification. Para Rubber has been introduced, and the plants both at Benin City and at Warri are doing well, while at Sapele a large nursery has been established by Messrs. Miller Brothers to propagate 10,000 seeds forwarded by the Straits Settlements Government. In the early part of December it was found that 80 per cent of the seeds had germinated and were doing well.

70. The cultivation of rubber from the seed of the *Funtumia Elastica* collected at the beginning of the year has been continued, and although a large quantity of the seed for some reason or other turned out unsatisfactory, still 198 new plantations were established, in which 119,800 plants have now been counted. It is very unfortunate to find that a caterpillar has caused a great deal of damage during the year to existing plantations, retarding the growth of many trees. Every precaution possible was taken, and comparatively few plants have been actually destroyed.

71. The rubber-trade has apparently been better this year in the Division than last year, although the Natives have not taken out so many licenses. The number of licenses granted to foreigners in Benin City shows a slight increase. The reason why so many Natives took out licenses in July and August, 1901, was the withdrawal of the restrictions against the collection of root rubber; but owing to the poor price paid by the traders for this quality of rubber the Natives have not thought it worth while to do so this year.

72. A notable feature in the year's trade is the large quantity of rubber sold at Gilli Gilli in comparison with last year. The real work is therefore done, I think, by the license holders, termed Foreigners. From observation it has been demonstrated that vines not completely rooted up are not in reality destroyed, but will soon grow up again.

73. The following table shows number of licenses issued, etc., for 1905:—

Benin City	330 to Natives	} 496
	166 " Foreigners	
Ifon	305 " Natives	} 351
	46 " Foreigners	

74. Very few prosecutions were necessary during the year under the Proclamations relating to either Timber or Rubber.

The Revenue has been as follows:—

District.	Stamp.	Revenue.	Royalty.
Benin City	£248 0 0	£124 10 0	£124 10 0
Ifon	175 10 0	34 10 0	31 10 0

#### POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPHS.

75. The District Commissioner of each District is responsible for the proper working of the Post Office; with the exception of the one Forcados, which is under the supervision of the Officer in Charge of Customs.

76. The Native Staff during the year consisted of 9 Native Clerks, viz:—

2	...	...	1st	Class,
2	...	...	2nd	"
3	...	...	4th	"
1	...	...	5th	"
1	...	...	6th	"

77. Revenue.—Already shown under each District: the receipts for sale of stamps, Commission on Money Orders, etc., during the year for the Division were £1,705 as compared with £1,222 received during 1904; shewing an increase of £483.

78. The increase in sale of stamps is due to the larger number of letters, etc., posted, and sale of stamps for telegraphic purposes.

79. The increase in commission of Money Orders was due to more numerous transactions to which I shall refer under head "Money Orders."

80. Statistics.—The total number of letters, post-cards, books, and sample packets, dealt with during the year was 300,637 as compared with 268,324 during 1904, or an increase of 32,313; the largest increase being at Sapele, viz: 13,025; the other increases were at Warri 7,649, Benin City 6,983, Forcados 4,656. (*Vide* table "A" attached to this heading).

It will further be observed that the principal increase has been in Protectorate transactions, about 18,000, and United Kingdom 8,000. The increase in the Internal Offices is very satisfactory.

81. Parcel Post.—The number of parcels dealt with during the year 1905 amounted to 6,660, or an increase of 1,720 compared with the year 1904. The increase being Internal Offices 955, United Kingdom 816; and a decrease of 51 from West African Colonies. (See table "B" attached to this heading).

Forcados shows an increase of 835, Warri 302, Sapele 385, Benin City 198.

82. Money Orders.—There was a general increase throughout the Division. (*Vide* table "C" attached to this heading).

The total value of Money Orders issued during the year 1905 was £11,553. 7. 1., or an increase over 1904 of £3,779. 11. 6. There was an increase of £2,042. 18. 11. to United Kingdom, £826. 17. 11. to West African Colonies, and £909. 14. 8. to Internal Offices.

The total value of Money Orders received was £3,698. 12. 6., or an increase over 1904 of £1,332. 13. 1. The principal increase was from Internal Offices of £1,303. 12. 2.

83. There was a slight increase of £69 0. 11 from West African Colonies and a decrease of £39 from United Kingdom. The increase to United Kingdom is due to Native Foreigners, Educated Natives and Italian Pedlars, sending direct for goods which are imported by parcel post.

84. The increase to West African Colonies is due to the larger number of Native Foreigners in the Division, who remit money to their families and friends, and also remit money for West African products, especially provisions, which are not obtainable in Southern Nigeria.

85. The increase in issues to Internal Offices is due to Native Foreigners such as Government Clerks, etc., remitting money to the Bank for safety until they are entitled to go on leave, and to the wives of Natives and Native Foreigners remitting money for the purchase of cloths, etc., from Trading Establishment in Districts other than the one in which they may be residing.

86. The principal increase in Received Money Orders is from Internal Offices—money being remitted for Niger cloth, etc., and to the Bank at Burutu for custody.

87. Registration.—The number of letters, etc., registered during 1905, in the Division, was 16,172, or an increase of 3,016. This is due to the gradual appreciation of the advantages of registration and insurance by the Native population.

88. Inter-Protectorate Mail Service:—The mail service by canoe, launch, and runners, has worked well and with very little delay, mails being received and despatched promptly, except when they have been delayed in consequence of the Mail Line Steamers being late, which unfortunately, occurs far too often. This service shows an increase in the volume of mails carried owing to its being utilized by the Natives of the Protectorate who are beginning to appreciate its advantages.

89. Telegraph:—Forcados to Benin River. This line has not worked satisfactorily; there were continuous interruption during 1905, caused through break-downs of the cable.

In comparison with the year 1904 there has been only a slight increase in received and forwarded messages during the year as under:—

	1905. (January—December)		1904. (June—December)	
Received messages ...	1,192	...	518	...
Forwarded ..	1,363	...	1,097	...
Total	2,555		1,615	

The earnings were as under:—

Cable Company's proportion	£31. 2. 6	£271 1. 8
Government Southern Nigeria	24. 5. 8	56 7. 0½
Total	£55. 8. 2	£327 8. 8½

TABLE A.

Comparative Table showing Letter Post Mails dealt with in the Western Division for Years 1904—1905.

	Mails Despatched.				Mails Received.				Total Despatched and Received.			
	1904	1905	Increase	Decrease	1904	1905	Increase	Decrease	1904	1905	Increase	Decrease
Warri ... ..	12931	17178	4247	...	16357	20359	3402	...	29288	37537	7649	...
Forcados ... ..	78559	87462	8903	...	91391	87117	...	4187	169863	174519	4656	...
Sapele ... ..	19921	26081	6160	...	31192	38357	6865	...	51113	64438	13025	...
Benin City ... ..	7664	10031	2367	...	9496	14112	4616	...	17160	24143	6983	...
Total for Division	119075	140692	21617	...	149219	159945	10686	4187	269324	300637	32313	...

TABLE B.

Comparative Table showing Parcel Post Parcels dealt with in the Western Division for Years 1904-1905.

	Parcels Despatched.				Parcels Received.				Parcels Despatched and Received.			
	1904.	1905.	Increase	Decrease	1904.	1905.	Increase	Decrease.	1904.	1905.	Increase.	Decrease
Warri ...	167	247	80		430	632	222		597	899	302	
Forcados	770	956	186		254	300	649		3124	3959	835	
Sapele ...	228	306	138		562	809	247		790	1175		
Benin City...	119	126	14		317	501	184		429	627	198	
Total for Division	1277	1695	418		3623	4962	1302		4940	6691	1751	

TABLE C.

Comparative Statement of Money Orders Received in and Despatched from the Post Office Department, Western Division, Southern Nigeria for the year 1904

Offices.	Money Orders Despatched.			TOTAL.	Money Orders Received.			TOTAL.
	United Kingdom.	West African Colonies.	Internal Offices.		United Kingdom.	West African Colonies.	Internal Offices.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Forcados ...	1032 12 4	1049 13 9	112 4 5	2219 10 6	3 9 9	65 9 9	127 12 4	186 11
Warri ...	1063 10 9	993 9 10	79 16 4	2136 16 11	656 1 6	107 13 0	664 3 3	1357 11
Sapele ...	536 7 3	796 2 0	342 2 3	1674 11 6	334 3 6	9 8 8	423 5 6	766 11
Benin City	585 0 3	700 13 8	406 2 9	1711 16 8	2 8 5	24 2 6	21 1 3	54911
	3257 10 7	3545 19 3	1939 5 9	7741 15 7	926 3 2	390 15 11	1239 2 4	2365 11

Comparative Statement of Money Orders Received in and Despatched from the Post Office Department, Western Division, for the year 1905.

Offices.	Money Orders Despatched			TOTAL.	Money Orders Received.			TOTAL.
	United Kingdom.	West African Colonies.	Internal Offices.		United Kingdom.	West African Colonies.	Internal Offices.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.
Forcados ...	1479 4 4	1479 17 0	622 6 5	3581 7 9	38 6 1	84 11 10	888 19 10	1011 17
Warri ...	1959 12 7	1199 13 11	436 5 4	3595 11 10	719 13 4	77 8 1	935 12 1	1762 13
Sapele ...	1982 2 7	553 1 8	214 5 3	1649 9 6	92 9 1	25 12 6	579 18 0	697 13
Benin City	259 10 0	1130 4 7	637 3 5	2526 18 0	6 14 8	81 2 5	138 4 7	226 1
	5280 9 6	4362 17 2	1910 0 5	11553 7 1	897 3 2	268 14 10	2542 14 6	3693 12

## GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

90. There are 11 Government Schools now in the Division with an average daily attendance of 343-10 boys and 37.69 girls.

The Schools are divided as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Technical School.
Warri (2). average attendance	32-25	9.94	nil.
Sapele (2). (a). average attendance <i>(a) There is a good residential school.</i>	45-80	15.75	nil.
Benin City (3). average attendance	71-5	12	11-2
Ifon. (1) ...	35		
Agbede. (1) ...	44		
Owo. (1) ...	72		
Irrua. (1) ...	40		

91. Two other Schools at Iromi and Sabon Gida would have been started but for want of Teachers, to obtain whom there seems to exist some considerable difficulty. About August a white Schoolmaster, was appointed to supervise the three Schools in Benin City; the remaining Staff consisting of a Native Headmaster, 2 Pupil Teachers, Female Teacher, as well as two Carpenters and two Sawyers for the Technical School.

92. The Binis, especially, show great aptitude for learning; displaying particular quickness in a knowledge of figures.

93. The remaining Schools have a staff as a rule consisting of a Master and Pupil Teachers; but Sapele being a Residential School has a Staff consisting of a Headmaster, Assistant Master, and two Pupil Teachers. The buildings of the Sapele School have now been completed and the grounds have been well laid out by the present Schoolmaster.

94. It is disappointing that the attendance at Warri School shows such poor results; but this is due to the continual change of Masters by the Director of Education. It is to be hoped that during the coming year Warri (Headquarters) will have a good Residential School of its own.

95. The keenness of the Ora, Kukuruku, and Ishan, people to have their sons educated is a very good sign; and as an instance of this keenness the Oba of Agbede, Momodu by name, has during the last year learnt from the Schoolmaster there how to speak and write English.

96. I look forward with satisfaction to the progress of Education in this Division if only efficient Teachers can be procured more readily than has been the case in the past.

Schedule attached:—

Table showing Revenue and Expenditure of Schools in Western Division.

Name	REVENUE				Expenditure.	
	Fees.	Subscriptions	Grants.	Totals.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
WARRI 1 Boys' / 1 Girls'	19 8 3	50 0 0	147 11 0	216 19 3	174 10 9	
SAPPLE 1 Boys' / 1 Girls'	202 8 6	11 13 5	400 0 0	614 1 11	576 1 2	
BENIN CITY 1 Girls' / 1 Boys' / 1 Technical	9 12 6 13 10 6 23 3 0	161 0 0	240 0 0	427 3 0	461 11 9	
IFON	9 15 3	9 3 6	40 0 0	58 18 9	21 7 4	
OWO		100 0 0	110 0 0	250 0 0	178 13 3	
AGBODE	19 12 7	61 0 0	40 0 0	120 12 7	73 11 3	
IRIYA	* 11 19 6	28 1 0	60 0 0	100 0 6	52 12 0	
Total for Division	290 7 1	493 17 11	1057 11 0	1780 16 0	1544 7 6	

- \* Sale of work
- \* Sale of books.

## STAFF.

97. The European Staff of the Western Division consists of the following:—
- 1 Senior Divisional Commissioner,
  - 4 Travelling Commissioners, (Vacant)
  - 4 District Commissioners,
  - 7 Assistant District Commissioners,
  - 1 Senior Medical Officer,
  - 4 District Medical Officers,
  - 2 Supervisors of Customs, (1 Vacant)
  - 1 Divisional Engineer, (P. W. D)
  - 2 Foremen Carpenters,
  - 1 Foreman Bricklayer,
  - 1 Divisional Treasurer,
  - 1 Transport Officer, (Marine)
  - 1 Assistant Marine Engineer,
  - 1 Inspector of Police, (Vacant)
  - 1 Local Auditor,
  - 1 Assistant Conservator of Forests 1st grade,
  - 1 " " " " 2nd "

Other Foremen of Works are engaged according to the works in hand and are paid out of the votes allotted to the respective works in progress.

Schedule attached gives the names and dates of service of the various Protectorate Officials who have assumed the duties of the Offices above mentioned.

## NATIVE STAFF.

98. The Native Staff of the Division for the year has been as follows:—

Divisional Commissioner's: 1—2nd Class Clerk  
1—3rd " "  
1—5th " "

District Clerk & Storckeeper.	7—Two at Warri, one at Sapele, one at Forcados, two at Benin City, and one at Ifon.
Customs.	28—23 allowed for in the Estimates, sent from Calabar, consequent on decentralization. Warri 3, Sapele 3, and Forcados 23.
Postal & Telegraphs.	20—Forcados 4, Warri 3, Sapele 3, Benin City 7, Ifon 1, Owo 1, and Fish Town 1.
Interpreters.	12—Warri 4, Sapele 2, Forcados 1, Benin City 2, Ifon 2 and Forestry 1.
Native Council Clerks.	16—14 in Estimates, 2 paid direct from Native Court Funds.
Transport.	5—Warri 3, Forcados 2.
Audit.	2—Warri.
Public Works Department.	4—Warri.
Marine Engineering.	1—
Forestry.	1—Benin City.
Making a total of	99.

#### Divisional Commissioners.

- F. S. James, C.M.G., Divisional Commissioner Western Division, resumed duty 8. 3. 05, proceeded to Calabar, 22. 6. 05, as Deputy High Commissioner; returned to Western Division and resumed duty 5. 10. 05, to 31. 12. 05.
- L. C. Woodman, District Commissioner, acted as Divisional Commissioner, Western Division, 1. 1. 05, to 9. 3. 05; resumed duty as District Commissioner, Benin City, 10. 3. 05, to 29. 5. 05.
- R. A. Roberts, District Commissioner, acted as Divisional Commissioner Western Division, 21. 6. 5 to 4. 10. 5.

#### District Commissioner.

- E. A. Simpson Gray, District Commissioner, Warri, from 1. 3. 5, to 31. 12. 5.
- R. D. Napier Raikes, District Commissioner, Ifon, from 1. 1. 5, to 31. 12. 5.

#### Assistant District Commissioners.

- E. C. Crewe-Read, Assistant District Commissioner, acted as District Commissioner, Warri, from 1. 1. 5, to 31. 2. 5.
- H. O. Swanston, Assistant District Commissioner, from 1. 1. 5 to 29. 5. 5; acted as District Commissioner, Benin City, from 30. 5. 5, to 27. 8. 5.
- R. W. Bird, Assistant District Commissioner, acted as District Commissioner, Sapele, from 1. 1. 5, to 20. 5. 5; returned from Health trip and resumed duty as Acting District Commissioner, Sapele, from 8. 8. 5 to 13. 10. 5; appointed Political Officer, Kwale Patrol, from 14. 10. 5, to 11. 12. 5; as Acting District Commissioner, Kwale, from 12. 12. 5, to 31. 12. 5.
- E. L. Chute, Assistant Commissioner, Warri, from 1. 1. 5, to 19. 8. 5.
- James Davidson, Assistant District Commissioner, from 1. 1. 5, to 20. 5. 5; as Acting District Commissioner, Kwale District, from 21. 6. 5, to 7. 8. 5, as Acting District Commissioner, Sapele; from 8. 8. 5, to 13. 10. 5, as Acting District Commissioner, Kwale; and from 14. 10. 5, to 31. 12. 5, Acting District Commissioner, Sapele.

Assistant District Commissioners—*Continued.*

- F. A. Phillips, Assistant District Commissioner, Sapele, from 1. 1. 5 to 9. 12. 5.
- A. E. Hanson, Assistant District Commissioner, Forcados, from 1. 1. 5 to 20. 8. 5; ditto Warri, from 21. 8. 5. to 9. 10. 5.
- H. P. Chamley, Assistant District Commissioner, Ifo, from 1. 1. 5 to 9. 4. 5.
- C. C. Pyke, Assistant District Commissioner, Benin City, from 23. 5. 5 to 27. 8. 5; and from 28. 8. 5. to 31. 12. 5. as Acting District Commissioner, Benin City.
- C. W. Todd, Assistant District Commissioner, Ifo, from 23. 5. 5. to 28. 8. 5; and from 29. 8. 5 to 31. 12. 5. Assistant District Commissioner, Benin City.
- S. W. Spruston, Assistant District Commissioner, as Acting District Commissioner, Ishan District, from 4. 1. 5. to 31. 12. 5.
- J. H. Dyer, Assistant District Commissioner, Forcados, from 16. 8. 5 to 31. 12. 5.
- F. E. K. Fortescue, Assistant District Commissioner, Warri, 2. 10. 5. to 23. 11. 5; as Acting District Commissioner, Warri, from 24. 11. 5 to 18. 12. 5.
- O. S. Crewe-Read, Assistant District Commissioner, acted as District Commissioner, Benin City, from 1. 1. 5 to 23. 5. 5.

## District Medical Officers.

- Dr. M. E. O'Dea, District Medical Officer, Warri, from 1. 1. 5 to 21. 12. 5.
- Dr. J. Donald Small, Senior Medical Officer, Warri, from 1. 12. 5. to 31. 12. 5.
- Dr. J. F. Stewart, District Medical Officer, Sapele, from 1. 1. 5. to 21. 5. 5.
- Dr. G. F. Darker, District Medical Officer, Sapele, 22. 5. 5 to 31. 12. 5.
- Dr. G. W. Milne, District Medical Officer, Benin City, from 1. 1. 5. to 30. 4. 5.
- Dr. A. J. A. Browne, District Medical Officer, Benin City, from 5. 6. 5. to 16. 12. 5.
- Dr. T. B. Adams, District Medical Officer, Benin City, from 29. 10. 5. to 31. 12. 5.
- Dr. J. Gordon-White, District Medical Officer, Ifo, 5. 5. to 31. 12. 5.
- Dr. E. H. Tipper, District Medical Officer, from 21. 10. 5. to 31. 12. 5. as Medical Officer, Kwale, Ishan Patrol.
- Dr. A. W. S. Smythe, on Special Service, Benin City; and as Medical Officer, Kwale Patrol, from 13. 9. 5. to 22. 11. 5; from 23. 11. 5. to 31. 12. 5. as District Medical Officer, Forcados.
- Dr. Bate, Medical Officer, Forcados, 1. 1. 5. to 31. 12. 5.

## Divisional Engineers.

- J. E. Parker, Divisional Engineer, Western Division, from 1. 1. 5. to 29. 3. 5.
- Sydney Godden, Divisional Engineer, Western Division, from 27. 3. 5 to 3. 10. 5.
- J. Paton Auld, Divisional Engineer, Western Division, from 13. 8. 5 to 31. 12. 5.

**Transport Officers.**

- Lieut. H. C. V. B. Cheetham, Transport Officer, Warri, from 22. 6. 5. to 14. 11. 5.  
 Lieut. A. B. Crosse, Transport Officer, Warri, from 15. 11. 5 to 31. 12. 5.  
 Mr. E. C. Crewe-Read, acted as Transport Officer, Warri, from 1. 1. 5. to 14. 5. 5.

**Divisional Treasurer.**

- A. M. Gilchrist, Divisional Treasurer, Western and Central Divisions, from 18. 11. 5. to 31. 12. 5.

**Auditor.**

- P. S. C. Woods, Local Auditor, Western and Central Divisions, from 23. 11. 5 to 31. 12. 5.

**Commanders S. W. "Valiant."**

- Lieut. A. B. Crosse, from 1. 1. 5. to 30. 4. 5. as Commander "Valiant."  
 Lieut. H. C. V. B. Cheetham, from 1. 3. 5. to 23. 5. 5. as Commander "Valiant."  
 Lieut. Percy Cox, from 23. 5. 5. to 28. 9. 5. as Commander "Valiant."  
 Lieut. R. M. Reynolds, from 31. 8. 5 to 17. 11. 5. as Commander "Valiant."

**Engineers.**

- G. L. Ball, Engineer, "Valiant" from 1. 1. 5. to 6. 6. 5.  
 D. Tyson, Engineer, "Valiant" from 7. 6. 5 to 31. 12. 5.  
 J. Goodfellow, from 13. 5. 5 to 7. 6. 5., Engineer in Charge, Warri.  
 W. H. Garrick, from 9. 11. 5 to 31. 12. 5., Engineer in Charge, Warri.

**T R A N S P O R T .**

99. A Transport Officer, who also combines the duties of Local Marine Officer, has been stationed at Warri throughout the year with the exception of a couple of months.

100. The Assistant District Commissioner Forcados, District Commissioner Sapele, and District Commissioner, Benin City, act as Transport Officers in their Districts.

101. The following Craft were employed on the Niger Transport Service during the year:—

S. W. "Valiant" from January 1st to November 1st.

S. W. "Raven" from January 1st to September 4th and from November 7th to December 31st.

S. L. "Vampire" or "Vixen" September 4th to end of year.

102. During the year, including cargo for Warri itself, over 3,000 tons passed through the Transport Books; the cargo landed at Warri being mostly Government cargo, while that for Up Niger comprised about 2,000 tons of Government and 600 tons of Small Traders' goods.

103. Cargo—The total earnings for all Craft, Cargo, and Passengers totalled £4,437 9. 2., not including money collected by the Assistant District Commissioner, Forcados, or other District Officers. This latter amount, however, is in any case very small.

104. Revenue & Expenditure are shewn as to each vessel on schedule attached—The S. W. "Raven's" loss is greater comparatively than that of the S. W. "Valiant" owing to the fact that the former was employed chiefly on the Mail Service, and for that reason cargo was reserved for the "Valiant".

105. Coal.—1,576 tons of Coal were landed at Warri during 1905, and all this was issued again to various Craft except 275 tons; thus 2,877 tons were handled by the Department.

### MARINE.

106. The Local Marine Officer has also performed the duties of Transport Officer.

An Engineer in charge with the necessary Staff has been stationed at Warri throughout the year; but he is much hampered in his work owing to there being no Slipway for Launches.

107. The following Craft are stationed in the various Districts except when at Akassa for purposes of overhaul, which is, I regret to say, rather frequently the case.

Warri.—	S. W. "Valiant."	Niger Transport.
	S. W. "Raven."	" " "
	S. L. "Vampire."	" " Mails.
	S. L. "Snipe."	District Launch.
	Transport Lighter.	
	Steel Lighter No. 1.	
	Small Steel Lighter.	
	Accra Canoe.	
	Four-oared Dinghy.	
Forcados	S. L. "Vixen."	Chiefly for District Medical Officer.
	S. P. "Parrot."	} Customs.
	S. P. "Sandpiper."	
	Assistant District Commissioner's and Transport Officer's Gig.	
	Customs Gig.	
	Post Office Gig.	
	3 Wooden Surf Boats.	
2 Steel ditto.		
Sapele.	S. L. "Violet."	District Launch.
	S. L. "Rose."	For some time Sudd cutting in Siluko creek, but does not belong to Division.
	Steel Lighter.	
	Steel Surf Boat.	
	Wooden ditto.	
	District Gig.	
	Customs Gig—Koko town.	
Accra Canoe.		

Craft Employed on Niger River Transport Showing Revenue and Expenditure.

Name.	Earning.			Expenditure.		
	£	s	d	£	s	d
S. W. "Valiant"	316	18	0	366	6	4
S. W. "Raven"	116	15	8	221	15	6
Vixen or "Vampire"	165	18	0	431	7	8
Total	437	11	8	652	9	6

108. *Waterways*—The River Ethiope, in the Sapele District, was cleared of snags by the use of tonite, under the superintendence of Lieutenant Pierson, R.N.R., in charge of a Waterway Clearing Gang.

This river is now navigable for Branch Boats up to Mibome, and for Launches up to Eku, thence by canoe to Abraka and Obiariku.

It will be remembered that in April, 1904, the S.S. "Forcados" after successfully conveying the British Cotton Growing Association's Staff, animals, and material, to Mibome, unfortunately struck a snag on the way down and in consequence sank at Sapele.

The work done by the Waterway Party has now, however, made the river, as mentioned above, quite navigable as far as Mibome, and I believe myself as far as the big market of Okpara for this class of Vessel. I would like to see the influential Trading Firms move up to the markets and thus take advantage of the work which has been carried out by the Government in their interests.

109. *Ogba River*—The work of clearing this new waterway to Benin City has been carried on most successfully by the Waterway Party, under Lieutenant Hughes, R.N.R. The importance of this new route between Sapele and Benin City can be appreciated, when the fact that the cost of Transport between these two Stations has been reduced by one-half is taken into consideration.

110. *Silako River*—The growth of Sudd in this River and in the connecting creeks to Lagos has always presented very great difficulties; but during the year this question has been most successfully dealt with by a well equipped party, under the direction of Lieutenant Hughes, R.N.R. The new Sudd-cutting machine attached to the S. L. "Rose" has proved most valuable, and very good work has been accomplished.

111. Other waterways have been cleared to a certain extent, *i.e.* the Ossioma, Osse, Owau, and Ikpoba Rivers, by the natives themselves in the interest of the timber industry.

The work of the clearing of other streams has also been undertaken by the timber lease-holders in the furtherance of their own interests.

#### A U D I T.

112. Towards the close of the year a Local Auditor and Staff was appointed and arrived at Warri, which will be his Headquarters. His duties consist of the auditing of the various accounts both in the Western and Central Divisions.

#### P U B L I C W O R K S.

113. The past year has seen the decentralization of the Public Works Department by the votes in the Budget being placed under the control of the Divisional Commissioner and the appointment of a Divisional Engineer and Staff. Such a change of system naturally could not be accomplished without some inconvenience being experienced, but this has now been overcome, and the change has been amply justified by increased work accomplished at a lower cost than hitherto.

114. The early months of the year were devoted by the late Mr. Parker, (by whose death on March 31 this Department lost a zealous and hard working Officer) to Survey work. Traces of the Warri-Sapele, Sapele-Ologbo, and Ologbo-Benin City Roads having been made and construction begun. The other works of these early months included:

*Forcados*.—Erection of Rest House.

.. .. Coal Store.

Continuation of erection of Billiard and Mess Room.

*Warri*.— The completion of the erection of Jetty and Prison and Office

*Ifon*.— The continuation of the building of the Bungalows and Mess Room.

All of these works have since been finally completed.

115. Mr. Godden took up the work of his predecessor, and during his tenure of office the Indents for the year were prepared, surveys undertaken, and the following works started:—

*Warri.*— Mess Room for Foremen of Works.  
Earth Closets.  
Civil Police Barracks.  
Native Houses for Clerks.

*Forcados.*—Sanitary Station, etc.  
Filling and Draining Swamp.  
Extension of Post Office.

*Sapele.*— Draining and Sanitary Work.

Mr. Auld's arrival, however, in August, gave a wonderful impetus to the work; and I was more than pleased at the progress shown on my return from Calabar in October.

116. Brickfields have now been established at Warri Sapele, Benin City, and Ifon. At the former place a steam-power plant capable of turning out 80,000 bricks a month, as a maximum, has been erected. At Sapele there is a hand moulding plant capable of an output of 35,000; at Benin City one of 25,000; and at Ifon one of 10,000 to 12,000.

Excellent bricks are being made in each of these Districts at prices varying with the circumstances of each case.

A small construction Locomotive arrived from England and has done satisfactory work on the Ologbo cutting.

Pit-sawing of Native Timber is in operation at each Station.

117. The following further works have also been commenced, many of them carried to near completion, others only partly so:—

*Warri.*— Divisional Engineer's Store and Office—completed.  
District Medical Officer's Dispensary, Office, Store and separate Mortuary—completed.  
River wall and re-construction Coal Store—completed.  
Quarters for Clerks—1 block completed.  
Divisional Commissioner's House—walls up.

*Forcados.*— Tanks and wells for Clerks' Houses—completed.  
Roofs to Bungalows Pigeon Bench—delayed, owing to want of material.  
Customs Store and King's Warehouse—completed.

*Sapele.*— Extension to Verandahs—well in hand.  
Rest House—commenced—well in hand.  
European Hospital—commenced—well in hand.  
Dispensary .. ditto ditto.  
Stables .. ditto ditto.  
Drainage and Sanitary Work—completed for year.

*Benin City.*—Servants Quarters—completed.  
Clerical Staff Quarters—almost completed.  
Native Hospital—completed.  
Alteration to Verandahs—commenced.  
Bricks Storage tank—commenced.

*Ifon.*— Prison.  
Stables.  
Native Hospital.  
Quarters for Clerks. } completed.

118. *Wells.*—Wells have been sunk at Warri giving gratifying results.

119. *General.*—All public Buildings and Furniture have been maintained in an efficient and through state of repair.

## TELEGRAPH CONSTRUCTION.

120. In the second week in February, Captain Moir, R.E., D.S.O., and 5 Non-Commissioned Officers of the Telegraph Battalion, R.E., arrived in the Protectorate to erect the overhead line connecting Lagos and Calabar; the construction of which the Secretary of State had approved the previous year.

121. By December 31st 135 miles of the line had been erected, and Warri Sapele, Benin City, Ison and Owo were connected. At Sapele, communication between the north and south banks has been effected by means of a cable 600 yards in length. In addition, work was commenced on the Benin City—Onitsha line, and nearly 12 miles of it was completed before the end of the year. The permanent Staff for the lines now opened has been fixed, and the Construction Party was strengthened towards the end of the year by the arrival of Captain O'Shaughnessy of the Electrical Engineers, (Royal Engineers Volunteers), and another sapper from the Telegraph Battalion.

122. The advantages of the telegraph in this Division cannot be exaggerated; and it is hard now to realise that the Country was ever without one.

## M E D I C A L.

123. Five Medical Officers have been stationed in the Division during the year, a Senior Medical Officer at Headquarters and four District Medical Officers at Forcados, Ison, Benin City, and Sapele, respectively. The District Medical Officers of the latter two Stations having also to look after the Sub-Districts of Ishan and Kwale. The Staff consists of a Dispenser and two Hospital Servants at each of the above Stations.

124. At the Ports of Warri, Forcados, and Sapele, the services of the Doctors are also retained by the various mercantile firms.

125. The health of the Europeans as far as I can judge has been fairly good throughout the year. (*Vide* attached statement).

126. As regards the health of the Native population at Warri there was an outbreak of Beri Beri to which I have already referred under heading "Prison" as well as an outbreak of Chicken Pox which occurred amongst the Kroo boys on one of the trading beaches.

127. The principal causes of death were Small-pox, Dysentery, and Pneumonia; the latter has been very prevalent in the Benin City District and, in spite of the exertions of the District Medical Officer and the District Commissioner, many deaths have occurred. I trust, however, with the advent of the rains the disease will exhaust itself. Steps have been taken to build Isolation Hospitals at all the infected Villages, whilst a Quarantine Station is in course of erection at Benin City. The health of Sapele has shown a marked improvement due, I am sure, as I have already stated, to the exertions of the Sanitary Board in that District.

128. Dr Darker, District Medical Officer of the District, informs me that the natives have a strong belief in the efficacy of European medicines and especially in Surgery. An interesting experiment is now being made by Dr. Darker in conjunction with the Native Councils in supplying the natives in certain areas with quinine so that its prophylactic action may create around the European settlements non-malarial Zones, which could be gradually increased in size until they meet with other such Zones, and so in course of time large tracts of country would become, to a very great extent, free from malaria.

129. The health of Forcados has been very fair, and the same remark applies to Ifoa, Ishan and Kwale, in which latter District, in spite of the low lying nature of the country and the necessity of wading daily in swamps, there was no sickness amongst the European Officers who took part in the operations in that country, although they were carried on of necessity in almost the worst period of the year.

Population and Health of Western Division During Year 1905.

District.	Population			Deaths.		No. of Vaccinated.	Remarks
	European.			Official.	Non-Official.		
	Official.	Non-Official.	Native.				
Forcados.	7	70	24(88)	nil	2	34	
Warri.	8	22	100(90)	1 (a)	0	1125	(a) Non-Resident
Benin City.	7	20	220(90)	2 (b)	1	1717	(b) (1) at Forcados (1) in England
Sapele.	4	40	120(90)	0	2 (c)	2000	Phthisis (c) (1) Non-resident
Ifoa.	3	0	190(90)	0	0	4518	
Total ...	29	152	560(90)	3 *	3	2624	

Warri,  
19th February, 1906.

F. S. JAMES  
Divisional Commissioner.

ANNUAL REPORT for the year 1905 on the Provinces of the Lagos Protectorate under the Supervision of the British Resident at IBADAN.

By CAPTAIN C. H. ELGEE, *Resident.*

1. AREA AND POPULATION.

Taking the joint estimated area of the four Provinces, IBADAN, OYO, IFE, and ILLA, at 12,000 square miles and the total population at 630,000 souls, or a mean density of 52 to the square mile, further research shows that this population is by no means evenly distributed, as the following table will shew.

<i>Province.</i>	<i>Relative Position.</i>	<i>Estimated area.</i>	<i>Estimated Population.</i>	<i>Density per Square Mile.</i>
IBADAN ...	Central.	4,000 sq. mls.	130,000	107
OYO ...	N.W.	7,500 .. ..	160,000	21
IFE ...	E.	400 .. ..	30,000	75
ILLA ...	N.E.	100 .. ..	10,000	100
Total ...	...	12,000 .. ..	630,000	

The marked difference between OYO and the other provinces in this respect is attributable to two causes, the combined effect of which can give no reasonable prospect of any great change for many years to come. I refer first to the Dahomeyan-Yoruba warfare which raged over the whole of the Western part of OYO some 39 years ago, and secondly to the poverty of the soil which, coupled with the scarcity of water between the Rivers Ojopara and Ogun, renders the land unattractive to settlers.

2. GOVERNMENT.

The Native Councils have worked loyally and well for the betterment of their Country. The great hereditary provincial Chiefs, namely, the ALAFIN of OYO, the BALE of IBADAN, the ONI of IFE, and the ORANGUN of ILLA have proved worthy of the trust and confidence reposed in them. Conservative in principle and jealous of their own authority they certainly are; but, by a proper regard for racial genius and an avoidance of all hasty, or ill-considered, action, there are but few reforms to which they will not give their hearty support.

For instance, what has this year been accomplished towards Vaccination and Education (paragraphs 10 and 13) forms a notable illustration of this.

The country's sad loss by death of the venerated ADEYEMI, ALAFIN of OYO, the aged MOSADERIN, BALE of IBADAN, ADEYANJU, the ASEYIN of ISEYIN, and KONGI, ex-BALOGUN of IBADAN, together with some few rather bitter land disputes have alone cast a shadow upon what may otherwise be considered as a year full of encouraging progress and peace.

## 3. THE PROVINCE OF IRAN.

The importance of this Province in an economic sense is greater than that of any other Province from the fact of the Railway crossing the entire Province north and south, and from the density of its population, great agriculture and public revenue.

The following statistics therefore, though often including the value of goods, will be more particularly of the part.

## A. IRANIAN FINANCE.

The Provincial Revenue for the 12 months ending 31st Dec. 1905 was £1,000,000 as compared with respective figures of £1,000,000 and £1,000,000 at the end of the preceding years.

The Revenue has thus averaged £1,000,000 and the Expenditure £1,000,000, both less than the figures estimated.

The chief items which have yielded Revenue are Customs, Excise, Land Revenue, and Salt Tax.

The items of expenditure were as follows:—

1. Chief of IRANIAN	---	---	£1,000
2. Department of War	---	---	100
3. Treasury Department	---	---	100
4. Customs	---	---	100
5. Judicial	---	---	100
6. Police	---	---	1,000
7. Prison	---	---	100
8. Educational	---	---	100
9. Vaccination	---	---	100
10. Public Works and Bonds	---	---	1,000
11. Miscellaneous	---	---	100
			£1,000

## B. IRANIAN CUSTOMS.

The total Revenue from Tolls was £6,435 as compared with £7,200 the last preceding year.

The chief items which have yielded Revenue the past two years are as follows:—

ARTICLE	Rate of Taxation.	Amount realised Annual Basis	
		1904.	1905.
Spirits ...	... 2s per gallon	... £1,110	£1,070
Cotton goods.	... 2 6 per 50 pieces	... £1,442	£1,052
Sundry packages	... 3s and 6s each	... £625	£351
Salt ...	... 1s per cwt....	... (Included in above item)	£208
Kola nuts	... 6s per bag	... £317	£187

Spirits above proof are not allowed to be imported into the IRANIAN Province.

The approximate value of the principal imports for 1905 is as follows:

Spirits	...	...	£31,050
Cotton goods	...	...	£31,432
Salt	...	...	£13,198
Kolanuts	...	...	£12,615

## 6. PROVINCIAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The principal works undertaken by this department during the year have been :—

1. Building of Municipal School.
2. " " House for B.A.L.E.
3. Construction of 4 permanent bridges
4. " and repair of roads.
5. Repairs to Public Buildings.
6. Erection of Vaccination Booths.

As an example for future guidance, arrangements were made whereby two Model Wells have been constructed in the town by experts kindly lent from the Public Works Department, Lagos.

## 7. IBADAN POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

The comparative tables given below will shew the peculiarly rapid advance made in this service :—

### LETTERS, POSTCARDS, etc.

	RECEIVED.		DESPATCHED.	
	1901	1905.	1901	1905.
Registered ..	128	720	414	1,031
Ordinary ..	16,784	13,908	15,936	33,132
Book Post ..	6,724	11,832	4,224	3,480
Postcards ..	228	922	292	3,252
Parcels ..	251	700	61	215

### INLAND MONEY ORDERS.

	ISSUED.		CASHED	
	1901	1905.	1901.	1905.
To Value of	£142.	£1,284.	£347.	£163.

### POSTAL ORDERS.

This service was commenced in August, 1905, and since that date Postal Orders have been sold to the value of £253.

## 8. IBADAN POLICE.

This force, armed with truncheons only, has been maintained at a cost to the Native Government of £20 per head per annum.

Sixty-three in strength, they have satisfactorily carried out the duties entrusted to them, which consist mainly in keeping order and cleanliness in the streets and markets, and patrolling the town at night as a means of putting down the robber gangs.

## 9. PRISONS.

One Gaol, native built, and situated at IBADAN, serves for the whole territory. From six to nine warders have been maintained. They are armed with carbines. The West African Frontier Force supply a guard and sentries for general watch over the prison.

As compared with the last two preceding years the gaol returns give the following figures:—

	1903.	1904.	1905.
Average number of Prisoners (daily)	...40	42	62
The number released (during the year)	...43	101	169
The number imprisoned (during the year)	...52	109	198
The number escaped (during the year)	... 2	7	12
The number executed (during the year)	Nil	6	Nil
The number flogged (during the year)	... 2	17	18

Basket and broom-making, tailoring, (the uniforms for the Police Force, and Prisoners were here made) building and labour upon the Residency grounds, formed the chief industries of prisoners.

Brick-making and timber-sawing will this year be added.

Of the 12 prisoners who escaped, 3 were recaptured. The general health has been good. Rations at the rate of 2½*l* a day per man are issued.

## 10. HEALTH.

The vaccination scheme inaugurated towards the end of 1904, by and with the full consent and co-operation of the Provincial Chiefs, and set forth in detail in paragraph 10 of the annual report on IBADAN for that year, has so far proved eminently successful.

The somewhat delicate and difficult work of training pupils, selected sons of the Chiefs and people, two from each town, to become expert vaccinators without loss of caste, native dress and general mode of life, has been continuous since January.

Entrusted to Dr Pickels, and encouraged by the goodwill of the Chiefs, this task has been ably performed.

Two pupils from IBADAN have been trained and steadily at work since June. Since then pupils from OGBOMOSHIO, OSHOGBO, IKIRIKU, EDE, and IWO have been passed as efficient and are now doing good work in their respective towns.

The two IBADAN pupils have successfully vaccinated between June and December at least 1,814 cases, or an average of 250 *per mensem*.

I say "at least" because considerable difficulty is experienced in inducing those vaccinated to come for inspection.

The numbers quoted refer only to those inspected by Dr. Pickels; therefore the total number may reasonably be regarded as much larger.

453 cases were vaccinated with "points," 1,361 with fresh lymph. Of these numbers 118 were adults, 1,323 children, and 13 infants.

The supply of lymph has been irregular, from what cause I am at a loss to account.

Owing to the general popular objection to the operation, work "from arm to arm" is not often feasible, as the Vaccinators have as a rule to search for each patient separately.

The percentage of results obtained by the pupils of IBADAN compares very favourably with those of the much more experienced Government Vaccinators.

I attribute this to our local system of payment by results as against a fixed salary, and the great and foreseen advantage of the operators being known to the people as "one of themselves," and not "strangers" of whom they have unreasoning dread.

## 11. METEOROLOGY.

Properly constituted meteorological stations now exist at OSHOGBÓ, OYO, and SHAKI. Careful monthly records from these places are regularly published in the Government Gazette, each of which suffices to state that the average rainfall for the past three years has been approximately 44 inches, and the mean average temperature 79.2 as against a rainfall of 71.94 inches and a mean average temperature of 76.8.

The prevailing wind is S.W.

The barometric pressure, averaging 29.180, varies but slightly.

## 12. JUDICIAL

The important judicial agreement between the Government and the Native Authorities, by which the trial of all cases affecting strangers and foreigners in the land, and of all cases whatsoever of murder and manslaughter, becomes vested in the Supreme Court of Lagos sitting locally with Assessors, has been in full operation throughout the year.

The Assizes have been held quarterly in the fine building erected by the Chiefs in the centre of their town.

The calendar, and upon this the country can be congratulated, was small as is shewn by the following table of cases heard in the District Commissioner's Court.

Criminal 91. Civil 101.

Of the former 61 were convicted, 28 discharged, 26 fined, 32 imprisoned, 3 flogged, and only 2 committed for trial.

I may safely say that the initial attitude of unreasoning suspicion felt by the Chiefs and people towards this Court has been gradually replaced by one of trust and confidence.

The genius, patience and tact of His Honour Chief Justice Nicoll are chiefly responsible for this.

The Native Court of IBADAN, which now consists of a bench of properly appointed Chiefs, with the Resident or his deputy presiding as Judicial Assessor, has for the last half of the year under review heard the following cases:—

Criminal (Chiefly Larceny) 110

Civil ( .. Divorce) 220

Of the former 90 were convicted, 50 discharged, 32 fined, 45 imprisoned and 13 flogged.

There remain the Provincial, and Town, Native Councils, appointed under the Native Councils Ordinance No. 15 of 1901. These corporations are charged with the duties therein set forth, and whenever and wherever possible are presided over by the Resident, or his deputy, and the hearing of any important case. Continuous and gradual efforts have been made at OYO, IFE, and ILLA to the keeping of written records of all that takes place before these Councils. In my humble opinion there is no piece of legislation which has proved so capable as this for the maintenance of peace and good order throughout the protectorate, at the same time assuring us it does a recognised and proper status for the Country's natural rulers.

## 13. EDUCATION.

An elementary undenominational kindergarten was opened by the BALE and Council of IBADAN in May. The pupils number sixty-seven, which is all the present hired shanty can hold. Tuition has so

far been given free. A suitable school-house with accommodation for children is in process of erection. It is being erected opposite the dispensary upon the site of the ancient execution and torture ground which gives food for reflection.

The public were invited to subscribe towards the building expenses and so far the Lagos Government and Mr. John Holt of Liverpool have both to be thanked for donations of £100 each, and the French Company for one of £25.

As the maintenance of the school will fall upon the Provincial Government (a burden they willingly accept) it is hoped that the voluntary subscription list will not stop here. For it is felt, humbly as the venture is, that it is important as being the first stepping stone towards much larger educational establishments so urgently required for the YORUBA people.

It may be added that £50 of the money already subscribed has been expended upon the purchase of the latest and best kindergarten equipment. This includes a large model of the female anopheles mosquito, garden implements, working models of the lever, inclined plane, and so on, together with globes, diagrams, and models for the teaching of the elements of agriculture, biology, and trades, suitable for the infant eye and brain.

It is estimated that £350 more will be required to complete the building.

#### 14. AGRICULTURE AND THE RAILWAY.

Generally speaking, 1935 was a slightly better farmers' year than 1934. The November drought again severely damaged the second crops.

##### ELACIS GUINEENSIS.

From available statistics the export of Palm Kernels appears less than that of last year. It is dependant to a large extent upon year and the rainfall. Landowners were encouraged to plant Palm Trees on farms.

##### SHEA BUTTER.

It is understood that large firms are now directing their attention to the purchase of the fruit of this tree in its unmanufactured state. OYO would undoubtedly prove the best buying centre. It is calculated that a profit could be made by purchasing the raw article there at £2 a ton. It remains, however, to be seen if it could be sold at that price, for the great shea butter tree district lies at some distance from the capital and is but sparsely inhabited.

##### COCOA.

A small export trade is gradually springing up in this commodity. Cocoa fetches 3d. a lb. in IBADAN.

##### COTTON.

The British Cotton Growing Association has practically confined its efforts to buying cotton from the Natives, and experimenting in the growth of some 8 varieties of seeds from America. Two hundred acres at IBADAN and about 30 at OYO have been set aside for this purpose.

The first area is to my mind much too large for purely experimental purposes.

It will probably not be possible to speak definitely of the success or otherwise of foreign or hybrid cotton growth until some years of careful scientific experiment have lapsed.

A fine ginning and baling factory has been erected on the Railway line. Its capacity is about 30 bales a day. In all 2,007 bales have been turned out by the Association during the year. Of this 1,600 bales came from IBADAN and North of it, the remainder from the ALAKE of ABEOKUTA'S territory.

For the future the most important work of this establishment should be, besides experimental work, the care of preserving quality and homogeneity in the issue of cotton seed to the native planter.

### 15. EUROPEAN POPULATION.

Of Europeans there have been 86 resident here throughout the year. This number does not include the many Government officials, Merchants, travellers, etc., who from time to time have visited IBADAN and the interior.

In detail the white population has been as follows:—

	Political officers . . .	...	3
	Other Government officials	...	7
LAGOS GOVT. RAILWAY.	Open Lines	... ..	3
	Construction	... ..	12
	Survey	... ..	8
MERCHANTS.	British firms (5)	... ..	6
	German .. (2)	... ..	4
	Portuguese .. (1)	... ..	1
	British Cotton Growing Association		10
MISSIONARIES.	IBADAN (including 3 ladies)...		8
	OYO (including 5 ladies)	... ..	11
	OGBOMOSHO (including 2 ladies and 5 children)	... ..	} 9
	OSHIOGBO (including 1 lady)...		
	SHAKI (including 1 lady)	... ..	2
	Total	...	<u>86</u>

The general health of the Europeans has been fair. There was a considerable amount of malarial fever, and ten cases of blackwater were reported, one of which proved fatal. Generally speaking IBADAN may be regarded as healthy as one chooses to make it. The mosquito and polluted water are the two things to guard against. The task is by no means impossible for anyone, thanks to the great attention given to the subject during the past five years. For recreation, tennis, cricket, shooting, and polo are now available for those who have time for them.

The annual race-meeting is looked upon as a means of bringing all classes of the community into friendly contact. The Chiefs and people attend in great numbers. The YORUBA is not however a horn racing man. How any man except the Governor is allowed to win "the Governor's Cup" is still a mystery to most.

## 16. GENERAL.

Of the chief events of the year the following will be especially remembered :—

- (i) Visits from His Excellency the Governor and His Excellency the Acting Governor, Cathcart Wason, Esq., M.P. and Mrs. Wason, M. Emile Baillaud, Hon. E. A. Speed, Right Rev. Bishop Pellet, Roman Catholic Mission, and many others.
- (ii) The erection by the British Cotton Growing Association of Steam Cotton gins.
- (iii) Successful Vaccination by the sons of Chiefs.
- (iv) Opening of the first interior Municipal School.
- (v) Advent of the Supreme Court.
- (vi) Instalment of LAWANI as ALAFIN of OYO.

C. H. ELGEE, Capt.,  
*British Resident at Ibadan.*

# ANNUAL REPORT on the North Eastern District for 1905.

1. I took over from Captain Werry on February 9th, 1905. On arrival I was the recipient of the very flattering address which follows, which I am induced to set out here partly out of compliment to the authors, and partly to shew that my efforts in the interests of justice during my previous tour were at any rate appreciated by a not unimportant section of the Ilesá people.

ILESÁ.  
3rd February, 1905.

Sir,  
We the undersigned representing the Christians, Mohammedan and heathen communities of Ilesá humbly and respectfully beg to tender Your Worship our warm and sincere congratulation for your safe return.

2. We must candidly confess, that we feel, that prayer for Your Worship's good health during your absence on leave has been answered for which we are immeasurably thankful to the Almighty God.

3. Allow us to assure Your Worship that our supplication to God will be ceaseless for the preservation of your health in order to continue enjoying the benefit of Your Worship's rule over us as from Imo Hill is daily descending thorough and perfect redress to the poor, the oppressed and the afflicted, for which the Imo Hill is now to us not only a sacred place, but an object of adoration.

4. Allow us herewith to express our high appreciation and feigned commendation of Your Worship's firm and sagacious policy also Your Worship's way of advising and directing, which it is sure, is of general beneficial effect to the oppressed and afflicted, through this Your Worship's name will ever remain immortalised among the posterity.

5. It is but a simple fact that but for the kind of judiciary adopted by our rulers through Your Worship's advice, and the upkeep of which Your Worship is fixedly persistent this town might have once again been reduced to a total desolation.

6. We therefore humbly trust, that though Your Worship has been being served with discouragement instead of encouragement that Your Worship truly and justly deserves, will continue to exercise free and pure justice and renew your philanthropic acts, for which posterity will rank and class Your Worship with Sharp, Buxton, Peel, Wilberforce and other Africans' true and philanthropic friends who did not only spend but were spent for the relief and cause of poor defenceless Negroes.

7. Allow us to assure Your Worship that our opinion and impression of Your Worship's system of management vastly differ from those of our fathers and rulers and it is undeniable, that it will be unfortunate thing for Ilesá to lose a man of your stamp.

8. In conclusion, we humbly implore Your Worship that all the schemes planned for the improvement and development of the country proposed and petitioned for before your arrival be fully carried out.

Again thanking Your Worship for your good wishes and desire-kind care of the poor.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Worship's humble obedient Servant-

Lokuye Adenibi—*Princess*.  
C. Adeneye Lufadeju—*Prince*.  
John Adeyemi Haastrup—*Prince*.  
O. W. Campbell

	Our
Subulade	X
Joanah Ladunni	X
Abigail Haastrup	X
Adeline Ogunjimbola	X
Emily Fajoregbe	X
Aghesonyia	X
Aiwe	X
Adejugbe Betsy	X
Ojo Oke Isha	X
David Bidapo	X
Amos Ogunyemi	X
Oba	X
John Fanimokun	X
Bakare Orimogunje	X
Lawani Lemomu	X
Seidu Ogun	X
Abubakare Konmodi	X
Fagbewese Olesin	X
Fowowe	X
Amodu Isong	X
Afariogun	X
Louge	X
Ale Amodu	X
Obenbe Oja	X
Akerele Fadaini	X
Ode Awopetu	X
Ogidan Osunwusi	X
Aji	X
Israel Derby Suni	X

marks

His Worship

W. GERALD AMBROSE.

*Travelling Commissioner.*

M. SOYEMI ALAWU

*Writer & Witness to  
natures and mark*

Certified true copy,

J. S. WILLIAMS.

*D.C.'s Clerk and Interpreter.*

Abandonment proposed  
Market at Ilesha

2. Captain Werry had arranged with the Ilesha chiefs in Court to build a new market on the unoccupied land on both sides of the Imaw road within the walls of Ilesha.

The Ekiti chiefs had promised to support this market; toolent to the Ilesha people for the purpose of clearing the site, but to the existing state of affairs at Ilesha the work was never commenced and the scheme remains in abeyance for the present.

3. The Owa and the majority of his chiefs absented themselves from the very first Council I attended only four days after I had assumed duty. Thus clearly indicating from the very commencement that they were not to be honoured by receiving the confidence or assistance of the Owa and his chiefs. The Oba Ibokun and Mr. Peter Aparara and two members of the Ilesha native council were present however.

Absence of the Owa and  
chiefs from Council at the  
very commencement of  
my tour of Service.

I cannot say that I was entirely surprised at this exhibition of hostility, as I had when absent on leave seen a petition addressed to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies purporting to come from the Owa and chiefs, two of the signatures to which had undoubtedly been placed on the document without the consent of the chiefs concerned.

I found on my return that there had been no improvement in Hlesha. The old system of corruption, of secret trials, fines, and the illegal detention of persons in unauthorized places, so strongly condemned by His Excellency Sir William MacGregor was in full swing; people were shot and the fact never reported to the Council or Commissioner, e.g. the Oloja of Ere's case. Another fatal case of shooting occurred at Ijedda: the death was reported, but it was also reported that Longe who shot deceased had run away; whereas I afterwards ascertained that this was not so, but that after certain payments had been made to the native authorities of Hlesha, Longe went about his business as usual and was actually arrested in the neighbourhood.

Political condition of Hlesha early in 1905.

4. On the 17th March, His Excellency, then Mr. Egerton, C.M.G., held an interview with the Owa and chiefs at Oke Imaw at which there were numerous complaints directed against me, most of which had been previously embodied in the petition to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies referred to in par. 3 above. Most of the charges therein were *prima facie* absurd, and none of them capable of substantiation on inquiry.

His Excellency's visit to Hlesha.

On the 18th March, His Excellency attended a Council (at which the Owa and all the members of Council were present) at the Council house in the town of Hlesha, and personally investigated some of the abuses which I had brought to his notice, among them being the false imprisonment of one Babiokun a native of Ibe, from whom the Owa had attempted to extort ten pounds while illegally confining him in an unauthorized place.

His Excellency left on the 19th March, taking the Owa with him. I accompanied His Excellency to Akure, and thence to the ford where the Akure Owo road crosses the Oghessi River, where I parted with His Excellency and returned to my district.

5. On the 25th April the Owa visited me at Oke Imaw on his way back from Benin City, he expressed himself as being glad that His Excellency had taken him to Benin City and so given him the opportunity of seeing how other territories were administered; he asked me to thank His Excellency for all the kindness he had shown him on the journey, and stated that in future he should look only to the Commissioner for advice regretting that he had allowed himself to be misled by other advisers in Lagos and elsewhere. But the Owa was then under-estimating the hold that his Lagos mentors had on him. They put it to him plainly that it was owing to their efforts that he had been allowed to return; that His Excellency would be shortly recalled (and the fact that His Excellency shortly afterwards proceeded on leave gave colour to this impudent mis-statement); that I should be removed, and finally that if the Owa persisted in his friendship with the Commissioner, his descendants should be debarred from all chance of succession to the Owa's crown.

Hlesha events after the return of the Owa from Benin City.

The Owa gave ear to all this and much more of the same kind, and shortly afterwards reverted to his old corrupt practices, as did most of his chiefs. Cases were again tried in the Owa's and the chiefs' houses and fees and fines illegally extorted.

The Owa's relative Adejohun and his messenger Arapshopo carrying the Owa's staff were convicted in Council of extortion and received the very inadequate sentence of a fine of £5 or 6 months hard labour in default, whereas unofficial extortioners in this district invariably receive sentences of 2 years imprisonment. These fines were of course paid.

Shortly afterwards the Owa was himself convicted of receiving and illegally extorted from one Eleghewa, a farmer at Ilaje, *Confidential*.

The revenue from the legal business of the Ifeja Council dwindled almost to vanishing point; suitors being unwilling to pay the legal fees together with illegal hearing fees and fines to chiefs—sometimes rehearsed the trial of suits forthcoming in Council or in their houses.

Meantime a so-called monster petition to the Right Honourable Secretary of State for the Colonies inveighing against His Excellency and also the toll system in operation in Northern Nigeria and matters was being prepared in Lagos and boomed with every effort of the professional agitators. This did not fail to impress the people: those of them who had legitimate causes of complaint against their rulers naturally became more unwilling to complain and social ostracism in the present and the reprisals threatened that certainly come in the future in the event of such petition having effect that their compeers assured them it would have. Those who hitherto been loyal began to waver and the more turbulent encouraged to become more demonstrative.

Then came the Ijeda fatal shooting case and the spiriting away severely wounded burglar traced by his blood to the house of a chief a quarter of Ifeja: to avoid answering inquiries into these matters Owa went to Lagos and has not been present in Council to give explanations required of him since his return.

6. Causes of the persistent corruption among the ruling class of Ifeja:—

Corruption and extortion on the part of the chiefs of Ifeja have been continuously exposed by every Officer stationed there. Promises of amendment made and invariably broken.

The minds of the present generation of chiefs revert to the campaigns and successful raids of Ogedemgbe. They forget to appear to resent being reminded of the fact that practices for which they are now, His Excellency Sir Gilbert Carter marked this change of epoch very decisively when he authorized Captain Bower to depose Ogedemgbe (a member of the Ifeja Council at present) and to depose his people. The present generation of chiefs however never seem to be retrospective, and they are encouraged in this attitude by the people in Lagos, who alarm them by depicting the Government as insidiously attacking their independence with a view to the expropriation and exploitation of their territories. Among such people are reckoned those apologists who condone any iniquity provided it is glossed over so as to apparently bear the sanction of native custom, however, before it can be given legal effect by any native tribunal (and it is to be hoped that the Ifeja council may count on this much), must be "reasonable," *i.e.* must come within the scope of policy of the law.

It is absurd to argue (as has been done) that the practice of paying the relatives of a person who is a party to a suit or charged with a crime is merely a "customary benevolence." Such money is under no legal tribunal, and such a practice cannot be tolerated.

The custom of human sacrifice was once very general and special treaties were made with a view to its abolition. The custom of a ruling chief taking to wife the wives of deceased suicides, criminals or women about whom there has been a matrimonial dispute independently of the woman's own wishes has nothing to recommend it.

The custom of holding public trials of the actual fact of impotency or the reverse, the custom of ordeal by poison, the killing of twins or alleged witches, all of which are or were in existence in the North Eastern District recently are native customs which are repugnant to humanity, which the native courts cannot be allowed to recognize or even condone.

7. The ideal future of the North Eastern District so far as can be seen at present would appear to be an agricultural one, but it is difficult to get the men who acquired property easily by other means in troublous times to realize this. Their children owing to various causes prefer to work for wages in cash on Government works or commercial enterprizes or to hawk European goods, and once having received payment in cash are averse to the continuous labour and profit in kind which is all that native agriculture can offer them at present. Consequently there is a population containing an unduly large preponderance of elderly men, women and children in the chief native centre of the district, so that farming is necessarily neglected owing to the scarcity of able bodied labour. The young men who have once worked for hire rarely go to farm again but prefer to spend their money and then go and work for more when it is finished. Various chiefs attributed the recent famine to the scarcity of able bodied agricultural labour, and I think quite rightly.

Yams were so scarce that in some places they were sold at 6d. each instead of five for 3d., the usual price.

In addition to reasons given above there is little doubt that the very high dowry recoverable in Heshia in matrimonial suits (twelve pounds ten shillings) ten pounds of which goes to the injured husband or parent as the case may be, and the very liberal proportion of two pounds ten shillings to the chiefs by way of hearing fee) drives the young men out of the Heshia territories. They either run away with the young woman of their choice altogether in order to avoid payment of this very high dowry or legal proceedings in connection therewith, in which case it may be years before they come back—or they seek wives in some other locality where the prices do not run so high in the marriage market, and then they often become domiciled in the country of which their wife is a native.

The Chiefs of Heshia are directly responsible for the shortness of young men caused in this way. They asked Mr. T. Sidney, Acting Travelling Commissioner, to draft a resolution of council dealing with matrimonial offences the penalty for which was fixed at £20. So long as chiefs were getting £20 when one of their wives was taken they highly approved of this resolution, but when it was found (and it excited no little surprise and comment) that a chief had to pay £20 when he took another man's wife, the Council came to the conclusion that the penalty might with advantage be reduced to £12. 10s. (50 bags). Personally I should be glad to see the penalty still further reduced, and I am inclined to think that £2. 10s. out of £12. 10s. *i.e.*, 20 per cent., is a rather large proportion to go to the chiefs by way of hearing fee; but I never raised this point in council, as although the fee seems somewhat excessive it was at any rate a fee paid in open court; and I thought that if the chiefs found that they were treated liberally in the matter of hearing fees in Council that they would begin to see that if the Council's judicial business were fairly run without illicit competition there would be a handsome revenue to be divided as the result. But unfortunately they preferred to adhere to the time-honoured system of fortuitous exactions, which seriously affects the local revenue and also drives a

number of able bodied young men out of the country. This fact not escaped the notice of people of Ilesha living elsewhere and correspondence to this effect has been laid before the Council. Two points the amount of dowry recoverable throughout the Ekiti country and sun seems to have given universal satisfaction.

1905.

8. The famine which commenced to be severely felt about May 1905 was a very serious matter for the whole of the North Eastern District. Yams are not dried and manufactured into flour ("Eliho") done in the pure Yoruba country where they can be kept if necessary for two years when so treated, consequently there were no reserve food at all.

The staple food crops of the North Eastern District are maize yams; in the North Eastern part of the district millet and guinea are also grown as subsidiary crops.

Neither are cassava or rice generally used; nor are ground nuts the various beans grown to the extent to which they might be as crops. In fact a shortage of the yam crop alone causes very serious distress. The pure Yoruba people so far as I could learn did not seem to have been so deeply affected and the late Mr. Parsons was most kind offered me assistance and even arranged for the purchase of yams and cassava to be sold in this district.

Cassava cuttings were bought out of local funds and distributed to various centres and the people shown how to plant it; it was also pointed out to them that cassava is an excellent stand by, needs little cultivation, improves as it grows and need not be cropped till wanted. It was also informed that it could be eaten plain roasted or made into farfa or garri. I ascertained that the cuttings were planted and fenced in, but I very much doubt if the people will propagate it to any extent; although there have been a few among them, generally British immigrants who have always grown a little. It was also pointed out to them that they need not use it as an article of food in times of plenty but that it was intended for lean years, also that there would always be a sale for small quantities of it, especially if made into "garri". Lagos traders and others who use it as a daily article of food.

—cassava crops grown  
—

The British Cotton Growing Association sent a very fine seed sown of American Cow peas, which are very similar in appearance to native bean Ewe, but are much more prolific and earlier.

A very fine crop was grown at Oke Imaw and bags of seed saved from this crop have been distributed in the District.

The British Cotton Growing Association sent the sample in the instance to be planted as a soiling crop for cotton for which purpose it has long been used in America. Crops of this kind (more particularly when they yield an excellent article of food) are particularly valuable here where no natural or artificial manures are used in the cultivation. The judicious use of these if turned in to the soil means prolongation of the fertility of the plot cropped with Cotton, consequent diminution in the labour required to make fresh clear which the farmer must resort as soon as he has exhausted the reserves of the soil for the time being. The leaves of the cow pea when dried or siloed proved excellent fodder in America; but eaten while cutting them to such an extent at Oke Imaw that it was not by affected. It remains to be seen how the saved seed will fare in season. Freshly imported seed will be sown for the purpose of comparison.

experimental).

The British Cotton Growing Association also sent a sample of seed (sown in America). The sample sown at Oke Imaw came on very matured, (sown in September).

The Bale of Oke Abo who grows a great deal of native millet, (the dark) and Meyitwa (the light kind), had about ten acres v

British Cotton Growing Association seed which came up but never matured, although it did better than that sown at Oke Imaw. Being more than satisfied with its germinating properties he has asked for a further sample which he intends to plant earlier with the guinea corn. The Evile and Ipawo people also planted this seed, but without success. It is curious that the seed planted at Oke Ake should have done better than that planted at Oke Imaw. So far as could be seen in a general way the soil in a bottom at Oke Imaw previously cleared entirely of trees was much superior to the sandy soil of the uplands at Oke Ake previously under grass. Both were equally well drained, but the Oke Ake soil was much the more stony.

9. I regret to state that I can find no material increase in the cultivation of cotton, although Messrs. Witt & Busch have re-collected that at Hlesha and were growing cotton there. It must be recollected that the famine affected the cotton as well as other crops, and also caused a scare on the score of food crops. As has been mentioned above farm labour is scarce and the nearest gins are those of Messrs. Witt & Busch at Hlesha, some four or five days march from the greatest cotton producing centre of the district. No doubt as facilities of transport increase both cotton and maize will be grown for export, but at present little more is grown in the District than is required for domestic use. Imported seed was distributed, but the natives seem to prefer native seed; its product suits their purpose just as well - perhaps better, and they allege that plants grown from native seed are hardier. Seeing this they make no attempt to save from crops grown from imported seed, not wishing to risk a second partial failure for the sake of acclimatizing it, so that any material improvement in quality is not probable.

10. Maize as stated above is only grown for domestic use. In the absence of better means of transport I see no possibility of this District putting any on the export market.

11. The Rules and Regulations governing the tapping of rubber made under the Forest Ordinance of 1902 were submitted to the Hlesha Council. They were informed that if they chose to acquiesce in these the Rubber industry would be re-opened in the Hlesha territories. The Hlesha Council however declined to accept these Rules and Regulations, so that the rubber industry could not be re-opened in Hlesha.

The Ekiti Chiefs however unanimously agreed to accept these Rules and Regulations, and so far have abided by them very loyally. Mr. Charles Turton, a native of Hlesha (one of the late Owa's clerks) was sent to Addo to issue the licences, explain the Rules and Regulations to licencees, collect the fees for the issue of licences and generally supervise the carrying on of the industry.

Addo was selected as the centre from which licences were to be issued, because it occupied the most central position.

The licences are printed in counterfoil on paper of two colours and bound up in books. The numbers of the licences follow consecutively.

Red paper being used for "native" licences, *i.e.* licences issued to natives of the Ekiti country, a fee of ten shillings is paid for each native licence.

Buff coloured paper was used for "stranger" licences, *i.e.* persons natives of countries other than Ekiti; for these a fee of £1 was charged.

The distinctive colours were adopted with a view to preventing the rubber collectors showing any scrap of white paper with writing or print on it, purporting to be a licence, to the hunters who act as forest guards and would easily be deceived by some such device.

In order to prevent a sudden rush and consequent shortage of agricultural labour it was arranged that no person should receive a licence, unless accompanied by a messenger of the paramount chief of his own if a native of Ekiti, or the paramount chief of the town of his domicile if a stranger.

Prospects of Cotton Growing in the District.

Rubber.

Half the fees so paid were handed at once to the messenger chief who is entitled under the Rules and Regulations to this post. Thus the chiefs had the control of the industry in their own hands. The clerk had a smaller sum to keep in his possession and also on account to keep, viz., that with the Commissioner.

The Industry was at first opened for six months only, but chiefs representing that the six months in question had been about wet, so much so that the collectors had been unable to stay in the. His Excellency the Acting Governor was pleased to direct that the industry might remain open for a further period of three months, to March 31st, 1906.

Convictions for offences under the Rubber Rules have been very few. It is probable however that many cases of people working without licences and transfers of licences were undetected, as also were a number of cases of improper tapping, e.g., as too far from the ground, particularly in the neighbourhood of Agbadu.

A considerable portion of the rubber tapped passed into Southern Nigeria via Owo.

The total number of "Stranger" licences issued was ... 70.

The total number of "Native" licences issued was ... 862.

11. The political aspect in Ekiti has been very satisfactory in pleasing contrast to that of Ilesha, which latter only comprises one fifth of the area of the district, and even there the trouble is confined to the chiefs of Ilesha, but so much has been heard of trouble at Ilesha that many people imagine the North Eastern District begins and ends there.

The Ekiti chiefs are less inclined to give ear to the Lagos agents and generally confine their attention to the business in hand which concerns them. The fact that there has been no political friction between the Ekiti chiefs and the Commissioner and (with the exception of the Arigidil and Oye quarrel) none between themselves reflects greatest credit on both the leading Ekiti chiefs and their subordinate more particularly when it is borne in mind that they had a serious famine to contend with, and also that the Ore of Awtun (whose town has been included in Northern Nigeria) one of the premier Ekiti chiefs and a signatory to a treaty of friendship with the Lagos Government has been deported by the Northern Nigeria Government to Yola, to Ekiti chiefs have also been included in Northern Nigeria contrary to the wishes of their overlords.

A boundary commission to delimit the Lagos and Northern Nigeria boundary has long been promised, but has hung fire for some years. The present boundaries so far as the North Eastern District is concerned can only be regarded as provisional. The native cannot understand an imaginary line drawn arbitrarily from Aede to Owo nor in the absence of a geodetic survey and actual delimitation can the officials concerned be sure of any such line.

Owo has been transferred from Northern Nigeria to Southern Nigeria since the publication of the Order in Council of 1897, which directs that the Lagos and Northern Nigeria boundary should follow this. This affords an urgent additional reason for the speedy appointment of a boundary commission. This transfer of Owo and certain adjacent territory from Northern Nigeria to Southern Nigeria renders impracticable to regard Owo as the southern terminus of a line dividing Lagos and Northern Nigeria.

There are no strongly marked physical features in the vicinity such an imaginary line so far as it can be appreciated in the absence of survey and delimitation, hence both natives and Officials are often

political aspect in Ekiti satisfactory in spite of some and certain distracting influences.

incorporation of the Ore Awtun and of the other Ekiti Chiefs, to be by the Northern Nigeria Government.

In the absence of strongly marked physical features approximately in alignment with the various tribal and municipal boundaries the shortest and most satisfactory way in the end is to adopt the existing native boundaries *en bloc*.

To this however the Northern Nigeria Officials will not agree. they reiterate that the Order in Council of 1897 directs that the line must be drawn from Aiede to Owo; not recognizing that since Owo has been transferred to Southern Nigeria such a boundary line is no longer applicable, at any rate towards its southern extremity.

Assuming that such a line were applicable throughout its length, from what part of Aiede should it be drawn? It is obvious that the Order in Council must be liberally interpreted and that Aiede therein can mean no less than Aiede and its dependencies or appurtenances so to speak—i.e., the tributary villages and farms which are part and parcel of Aiede, without which Aiede cannot exist. Too strict a construction of the words of such an Order in Council would reduce its provisions to the impossible or absurd, as *e.g.*: Are the Aiede people to be shut within the circuit of the North and East walls of their town and so precluded from going to their farms some of which undoubtedly lie and always have lain without these limits? Are the Ata of Aiede, the Ewi of Addo, and the Elikawle of Ikawle to be deprived of their tributary villages because they lie a few miles to the East of an imaginary line drawn between two arbitrarily fixed points, neither of which had been geographically ascertained when the Order in Council was drawn up?

As things are there is either friction between the Lagos and Northern Nigeria officials, or else a fairly large strip of debatable territory lying unadministered by either party for fear of giving offence. Such debatable land is the happy hunting ground of the sham soldier and *soldat* clerk—these people extort money and commit all sorts of iniquity—aping the uniform or acting in the name of either Lagos or Northern Nigeria Officials impartially.

12. The road from Ijebu-Ere to Aiede, about 55 miles, was straightened and relaid, but no attempt was made to construct a formed road. Roads. Many of these embankment roads called by the natives Petese (Pettesse) waste a great deal of labour and on clay soils are very slippery in wet weather. They are especially dangerous for horses as they often give way especially after rain. The natives who from long habit still adhere to the Indian file formation for their caravans use but a small portion of available surface so that the road speedily becomes as narrow as the previously existing native track which it was designed to replace.

The road from Ise to Lashigidi and thence to Ikawle, about 35 miles, was also straightened out and relaid, as was also the road from Aiede to Addo and thence to both Ikere and Ise, and from Ise as far as the Southern Nigeria boundary; in all about 70 miles, giving a total of about 160 miles of road relaid free of charge to the Government. As the Ekiti chiefs transported something like 1,000 loads of telegraph materials from Ibadan to Hessa they could not be expected to provide much labour for road making. They also provided free transport for considerable quantities of materials required for the construction of the Residency and Offices at Oke Imaw, and I take this opportunity of expressing my gratitude and appreciation of their loyalty and kindness.

13. The bridge over the Awraw river near Ijesha Aieyo stood well, but a similar bridge over the Oghessi river was destroyed by a falling tree. A bridge is very necessary at the ford on the Oghessi where the telegraph line crosses the river, as caravans going from Akure to Owo are often kept waiting several days when the river is in flood, as is the case also at the Ikere-Ise road ford on the same river.

A new native trestle bridge has been constructed across the Ose river near Lashigidi, but it is hardly likely to stand the strain of full flood, although neat in appearance. It will doubtless prove a convenience for some time after the river is unfordable.

The bridge constructed by the Oke Messi people over the Osh river between their town and Koro gave way early in the rains. It was also a trestle bridge of rather ambitious design—the river banks could have been spanned by a single well selected tree approached raised causeways, at either end.

As soon as the roads and the remaining work which is still necessary at Oke Inaw are completed, I hope to be able to construct some better and more permanent bridges than those in use at present, by building stone piers on either bank and in some instances a central stone pier when the rocks in the river bed offer facilities for doing so.

The best bridges so far have been those consisting of a single straight tree with the upper surface trimmed flat, raised well above the high flood mark at each end, such as the bridge over the Awraw river. Such bridges however when of any great length have a very uncomfortable spring unless some kind of central support is afforded, they suffer from the disadvantage of usually being rather narrow at one end. Where a river is more than 30 yards wide they are impracticable, but if a stone central pier could be provided, two such trees laid end to end would make an excellent foot bridge.

Small-Pox.

11. Small-pox was very prevalent throughout the District during 1905. There are no data available from which I can form even an approximate estimate of the consequent mortality. There were between two to three hundred deaths at the small town of Ikeji (under Ikole). I visited Ikeji in March, and found that a great portion of the town had been destroyed by fire after the disease broke out. Consequently a large number of people affected were lying sick in the farms. The disease broke out here a second time and caused such a panic that people believed their town was bewitched. This led to accusations of recrimination which ended in a number of persons submitting themselves to the "Obbaw" poison ordeal, to which twelve of them succumbed. The "Obbaw" tree from which the poisonous bark was obtained was cut down, and the Bale had some of the children vaccinated, but the bulk of the people ran away to avoid being vaccinated.

It is most difficult to do anything to combat Small-pox in the District. Small-pox (Sopona) (Shoppunna) is worshipped as a deity and priests, who wear a distinctive dress, pretend to effect cures, and take fees. When they fail they frequently charge the next door neighbour to the deceased patient with witchcraft and extort money all round. As they inherit the goods of the victims they really have little interest in trying to effect cures; there is not the slightest doubt that they spread the disease purposely, by carrying about mats and clothing in prisons who have been attacked by it. Since stamping out the disease involves running counter to religious prejudices it is quite easy to understand the unwillingness of the people to submit to vaccination.

Vaccination.

12. A vaccinator was stationed in the North Eastern District throughout 1905. For a short time there was also a second vaccinator in the District. The vaccinators report directly to the Principal Medical Officer, so that returns of their work can be included in this report.

A Medical Officer was stationed in the North Eastern District for the first time in March.

I must record my appreciation of the services of Captain Best, R.A.M.C. and of Dr. Finlay his successor both in their medical capacity, and personally I had not to trouble them professionally) and for the assistance in my own work which both of them always found time to give me. It is to their efforts that the exceptionally clean bill of health of the detachment, staff and their families, and prisoners was both really performed the duties of Medical Officer and Inspector combined.

I must also thank Captain Werry for the very able and loyal assistance which he carried on my work during my absence on leave under

trying circumstances and also for the assistance he gave me short time he was with me this tour.

16. An Officer of the Lagos Battalion, West African was stationed at Hlesha for the greater part of the year. I thank Lieutenants Passy and Oliver for their courtesy and they so frequently gave me in the performance of my own duties. Morris tube range was constructed at Oke Inaw superintendence of Lieutenant Oliver, utilizing prison details of this are more in the province of the Officer in Battalion West African Frontier Force than mine.

17. I must also record my appreciation of the services of the Staff of the District. Mr. J. S. Williams never grudgingly and at times sat up working all night. He had to begin work after a hard day's march. His Excellency the Acting Inspector sanctioned the employment of a second clerk and interpreter, stationed at Oke Inaw to assist the Medical Officer and Commanding Detachment there, as they had no interpreter was away travelling. Mr. Becroft, who has been appointed and interpreter at Oke Inaw, has been active, willing and obliging.

Mr. D. J. Williams, the clerk of the Hlesha Native Office at Adigun, has also given great satisfaction to the Ekiti chiefs and myself. The conduct of the permanent messengers has been good and they have shown themselves willing and trustworthy.

18. The average number of Hlesha prisoners confined for 1905 was 38, and the average number of Ekiti prisoners confined was 93. The prisoners were employed in the ordinary routine work necessary for the upkeep of the prison and station, and also as labourers quarrying and sorting the stone used in the construction of Officers' Morris tube range, and other works in progress during the year.

The health of the prisoners was good throughout 1905. Only one death occurred.

Four prisoners were discharged on various medical grounds as unfit for manual labour.

19. The attached returns show the number and nature of the Ekiti cases dealt with. As will be seen there is a separate Return for the Ekiti cases tried at Hlesha, and those tried in Ekiti. It is a convenience to both chiefs and suitors to be able to try Ekiti cases anywhere and at any time. Sometimes the chiefs came to Hlesha in person, at others they content themselves with sending a representative. This practice was approved by His Excellency Sir William MacGregor. Now as there is an Officer always stationed at Hlesha, parties who go there can always have their cases disposed of without delay or the necessity of following the Officer who is travelling from town to town. The Officer who is travelling can settle disputes as they arise together with the chiefs of various places through which he passes. The Total number of cases dealt with, viz., 212, shows that the chiefs and people approve of the above arrangements. Owing to the large area of the Ekiti country and the number of independent chieftaincies that it contains it would be impossible to arrange for the officer to be present at council sittings in each town at sufficiently frequent intervals to deal with the legal business in an expeditious manner.

As usual matrimonial cases, together with claims to children, form the bulk of the civil work, viz., 83 out of 163 cases. The majority of matrimonial cases do not come before the District Commissioner but are settled by the chiefs, but when one or other of the parties or both prefer it they can have their cause heard before the District Commissioner, a representative of their

Judicial  
Ekiti.

M.P. Cont

chief being present in the first instance, or if dissatisfied with previous award of their chiefs can have it reviewed in the presence of the District Commissioner and the chiefs' representative. This prevents a number of women being given to husbands without their consent which is unfortunately rather a common practice. The chiefs also invariably wish cases in which "Strangers" are parties to be tried in the presence of the District Commissioner. These form the bulk of debt cases so heard.

The criminal returns show but little serious crime. Kidnapping and slave dealing seem to be decreasing. Personating Government messengers, soldiers and constables is from an administrative point of view one of the most serious offences that has to be dealt with. Unfortunately only about 20 per cent. of offenders of this class are apprehended. Most of them are very careful to give the District Commissioner or messengers a wide berth, and they generally have a fine working knowledge of Colonial and provincial frontiers that renders their apprehension most difficult. As will be seen from attached return 9 offenders of this class were dealt with, and also 3 more were convicted of extortion. These people generally get themselves up in some sort of travesty of a uniform, or by wearing boots and trousers of European pattern lead country people to believe that they are Government clerks. They frequently trade on some little peccadillo (real or supposed) of a chief or his subjects, and bleed him or them as long as they can. It is to their astuteness in this respect that they owe their comparative immunity from detection.

Ilesha Judicial Returns.

#### ILESHA NATIVE COUNCIL JUDICIAL RETURNS.

20. Attached returns furnished by the clerk of the Ilesha native council show total number and nature of cases dealt with by Ilesha native council during 1905.

As is the case in Ekiti, matrimonial cases are very numerous, and there is a larger proportion of debt cases at Ilesha.

Of serious crime the return shows but little; but there is one remarkable feature in the return, viz., the number of deaths caused by persons submitting themselves to the "OBBAW" poison ordeal, to which persons succumbed at one time at Ikeji, under circumstances already described, *vide par. 14*.

It will be noticed that all the shooting accidents proved fatal. There is some ground for believing that a number of these which did not prove fatal were not reported to the council. The fatal case which occurred at Ere was not reported to the council by the Ilesha native council, for which omission the council fined him ten pounds. Several burglaries were reported to the council in which no arrests were made.

21. Attached also is a return giving a statement of the fees, fines, &c. received in council paid to the Owa and chiefs of Ilesha; also amount of authorized tribute collected by the Owa, together with amounts paid to parties in suits by way of dowry or damages received in council.

W. GERALD AMBROSE, *Capt.*  
*District Commissioner*

### Analysis of the EKITI Criminal Cases tried during 1905 in EKITI.

Conspiracy	4	=	4c	1d
Slave trading and seizure	3	=	3c	1d
Looting	1	=	1c	1d
Assault and Battery...	1	=	1c	1d
Extortion	5	=	5c	1d
Attempt to commit suicide	1	=	1c	1d
Attempt to commit murder	1	=	1c	1d
Working with intent	2	=	2c	1d
Sociology (breaking down a church)	1c	=	1c	8d
Larceny	12	=	12c	
Legal Rubber collection	8	=	8c	
Illegal Rubber Seizure	1	=	1c	3d
Passing	3	=	3c	3d
Muchous prosecution	1	=	1c	2d
Insult (murder)	2	=	2c	1d
Impersonating Government messenger	3	=	3c	
Personating Constable	1	=	1c	
Attempting to communicate with prisoner	1	=	1c	
Escaping from prison	1	=	1c	1d
Aiding prisoner to escape	2	=	2c	2d
House Breaking and Burglary	2	=	2c	
Molesting	2	=	2c	
Kidnapping	1	=	1c	1d
Manslaughter	1	=	1c	1d
Accidental shooting (Fatal)	2	=	2c	1d
Attempt to pervert the course of justice	1	=	1c	
Total number	71			

### EKITI Civil Cases tried during 1905 in EKITI.

Matrimonial	18
Debt	7
Re-emption (referred to chiefs)	2
Land	3
Total number	30

### EKITI Civil Cases tried at ILESHA.

Matrimonial	28
Debt	3
Land	nil
Re-emption	nil
Slander Label	1
Claims to children	7
For M.P. to return of OWO people	4
Total number	43 dealt with

### EKITI Criminal Cases tried at ILESHA.

Larceny	1c	2d	=	3
Homicide	nil		=	1
Rape	1c		=	1
Assault and Battery	6c	2d	=	8
Assault and Stealing		1d	=	1
Attempting to murder	1c		=	1
Murder		1d	=	1
Receiving	1		=	1
Manslaughter	1c	1d	=	2
Personating Government Messenger	2c		=	2
Working with intent	1		=	1
Extortion	3c	1d	=	4
Offence against Rubber Laws	2c		=	2
Slave dealing	1		=	1
Harbouring escaped prisoner	1d		=	1
Aiding prisoner to escape	1c		=	1
Escaping custody	1c		=	1
Looting		1c	=	1
Breaking into prison	1c		=	1
Breaking away from escort and looting	1c		=	1
Resisting District Commissioner's messenger	1c		=	1
Falsely representing that a letter produced was sent O.H.M.S.	1d		=	1
Total number	36		=	36 dealt with.

## Total number of Civil and Criminal Cases called on and heard.—Classification, &amp;c., 1905.

	No. of Civil Summons.	No. of Criminal Summons.	Matrimonial.	Debt.	HOMICIDE.				Oblaw poisoning.	Oblaw Total.	Larceny.	Quasi-criminal Cases.	Assault.	Suicide.	Extortion.
					Shooting.	Poisoning.	Wounding with intent.	Ribbery with intent.							
January	13	3	8	3	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
February	16	6	7	7	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
March	17	5	5	12	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
April	26	6	19	8	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..
May	28	7	22	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	17	6	13	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July	35	11	25	10	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
August	27	2	20	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
September	23	6	16	7	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
October	26	3	22	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
November	34	3	10	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
December	20	4	9	10	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total	261	62	176	85	4	1	3	5	1	2	10	2	4	2	2

\* 12 persons succumbed to Oblaw poison at HKEH on the 25th April. An enquiry was held in Council as to this; but as the magistrates who investigated the accidents had absconded no summons was issued.

## Statement of Fees and Fines paid to OWA and Chiefs, 1905.

	£	s.	d.
January ... ..	8	10	0
February ... ..	8	12	6
March ... ..	30	11	3
April ... ..	4	8	9
May ... ..	18	3	9
June ... ..	13	13	9
July ... ..	14	15	0
August ... ..	4	19	7½
September ... ..	6	10	9
October ... ..	2	17	4½
November ... ..	13	18	10½
December ... ..	12	14	0
	130	15	7½

Amount of authorised tribute collected in 1905, £19. 5s.

Amount paid to OWA and Chiefs, £36. 10s.

Balance remaining, £12. 15s.

## Amount of Damages and Dowries paid to parties.

	£	s.	d.
January ... ..	20	0	0
February ... ..	25	0	0
March ... ..	13	15	0
April ... ..	30	0	0
May ... ..	60	0	0
June ... ..	70	0	0
July ... ..	32	10	0
August ... ..	20	0	0
September ... ..	40	0	0
October ... ..	10	0	0
November ... ..	40	0	0
December ... ..	30	0	0

£391 0 0

## Number of Accidental Shootings in 1905.

	Name of Shooter.	Party shot.	Date of Report.	Whether fatal.
1.	Omosaya of Ere ...	Oligbe ...	13th March, 1905.	Yes.
2.	Folaye of Hoyigbo ...	Aghomedo ...	13th March, 1905.	Yes.
3.	Oolu of Hashe ...	Egbemi ...	21st July, 1905.	Yes.
4.	Lange of Ujehla ...	Odo ...	4th Sept., 1905.	Yes.

SAKI.

27th January, 1906

Sir,

I have the honour to submit Report on the Saki District. I took over the Station from Major Reeve-Tucker on the 26th June, 1905.

The District comprises the northern portion of the Oyo Province and is subject to the Alafin of Oyo whose suzerainty is acknowledged by all the Chiefs.

The Okere of Saki, a stipendiary chief, is the head chief in the District. He was elected by the late Alafin in 1902. He has proved himself an efficient ruler in every way and has helped in promoting the welfare of the District.

The only other chief of importance is the Mohammedan Eba of Kishi, also stipendiary.

The town of Kishi is the most northerly in the Lagos Hinterland. There are thirteen towns in the District, the most important being Kishi, Ighoho, Igbeti, Akaka, Ago-Are, and Ofiki. In each of these towns a Government messenger is stationed who acts as a sort of policeman.

All the towns in the District have been visited and a great improvement in their cleanliness is noted.

**Roads.**—The only constructed road is the main caravan route, starting from Saki and joining the Oyo-Iseyin road at Iseyin.

The condition of this road is not good and will require re-construction in places and all the bridges repaired.

**Agriculture.**—The crops grown are yams, guinea corn, tobacco, maize, beans and cotton. An attempt to grow imported and native cotton for export proved a failure as a higher price could be obtained in the Local Markets than that offered by the Merchants in Lagos. The manufacture of shea butter is only carried out by a few of the people round Kishi.

**Imports and Exports.**—Cotton goods, salt, kola nuts, gunpowder, and shea butter, are the chief imports. Jigida, beads, and native cloth are the exports.

**Trade.**—Saki being on the main caravan route from the Bariba country a large trade passes through:—cattle, horses, sheep, native dye and cloth, Niger leather, potash, and shea butter. There is no trade peculiar to the District.

**Religion.**—The inhabitants of the District are pagans. The Mohammedan following is steadily increasing.

The American Baptist Mission started about four years ago has about thirty converts.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

A. H. BLAIR, *Capt.*

*District Commissioner.*

To The Hon. Colonial Secretary,  
Lagos.

# ANNUAL REPORT ON THE LAGOS POLICE FORCE FOR THE YEAR 1905.

Police Head Quarters,  
Lagos, 31st January, 1906.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the following Report on the progress of this Department for the Year 1905, together with the usual Criminal Returns.

## ESTABLISHMENT.

2. The authorized establishment of the Force on 31st December, 1905, was 492, the same number as on 31st December, 1904.

## DISTRIBUTION.

3. The Force was distributed as follows:—Lagos District 330, BADAGRY 58, EPE 35, IKORODU 26, ODE ONDO 1, RAILWAY Line including men stationed at ARO and IBADAN 25, and Vacancies 14—14 extra men were sent to BADAGRY, 4 to EPE and 3 to IKORODU Districts during the year. This was necessary owing to 9 new Police Stations having been established in BADAGRY, 1 in EPE, 1 in IKORODU and 1 in ARO District.

## VACANCIES.

4. The actual strength of the Force on 31st December, 1905, was 478, thus shewing 14 vacancies, which is unavoidable, as very often it is not possible to fill vacancies at once, and in a Police Force there are always a number of vacancies, caused by Dismissals, Retirements, and Resignations.

## RECRUITS.

5. 101 Recruits were enlisted during the year, and were fairly good as regards physique, intelligence, etc. They receive six hours instruction each day in Police Duties, Drill, etc., for five or six months at Head Quarters, and are then placed on duty for some time under charge of senior men until they are made acquainted with beat and station duty. They often assist the other Constables during busy times such as Assizes, Races, etc., when extra men are required to keep order.

## DISTRICT INSPECTORS OF POLICE.

6. It is intended to place Inspectors in charge of the Police in the Districts, who, if they carry out their duties conscientiously, will, I am sure, prove very beneficial, and obtain good results from the careful supervision of their men.

I hope that the Inspectors may be appointed early, so as to give them an opportunity of receiving a few months instruction at Head Quarters, previous to being sent to the Districts.

## DISCHARGES.

7. During the year 42 men were dismissed on account of bad conduct, 32 men (principally Recruits) were discharged as being useless, and not likely to make efficient policemen and 20 men were discharged on termination of engagement. Three deaths occurred during the year.

## CONDUCT.

8. Comparing the number of men punished for misconduct with the Year 1904, I am glad to say that there is an improvement. 22 cases of drunkenness are recorded, as against 34; 9 reductions as compared with 14; 30 men were sentenced to cells, as compared with 55; and the total amount of fines inflicted amounted to £66. 6s. 6d. as compared with £71. 1s. for previous year.

## DRILLS.

9. Drill was carried out regularly on Mondays and Thursdays for one hour, at the Central Police Station. The men possess a fair knowledge of drill, but owing to being changed so often from Head Quarters to the Districts, and the numerous duties which they are called upon to perform, it is very hard to keep them up to a high standard, as regards drill. 420 men were exercised through a course of musketry by Assistant Commissioner W. H. Male, which occupied 74 days, the course consisting of 28 rounds per man at ranges of 50, 100, 200 and 300 yards. The average score was 49.7 points, which is very fair, as the carbines are not reliable even at short ranges, and a great number are quite useless.

## LECTURES.

10. Lectures were held for one hour each on Tuesdays and Fridays at the Central Police Station, when all the men off duty, as well as the recruits, attended to receive instruction in Police Duties, under the supervision of an Officer. The need of a simple text book on Police Duties is felt just at present, but I hope soon to be able to have one for distribution amongst the Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Force who can read English. The manuscript is now in the printers' hands. 89 Recruits passed to the ranks during the year, they having received two hours instruction daily in Police Duties, English, etc., and also four hours daily in Drill, etc., from the instructors specially detailed to look after their training.

## RELIEFS.

11. The District reliefs were carried out in January, February, March, and in October, November and December, all men having had to come into Lagos for the annual course of musketry.

## BUILDINGS.

12. The various Police Stations are in good repair with the exception of Idunagbo Guard House, which is a very old building. New Police Barracks are in course of construction at Badagry, and I hope that the Barracks at EPE will be put in hand soon, as they are sadly needed there. It is also proposed to build a new Police Station at Ibadan, some distance from the present one (which is to be handed over to the Railway Department).

## DETECTIVE DEPARTMENT.

13. The Detective Department is a separate body and is not included in the Police Department.

It consists of 1 Superintendent, 4 Sergeants and 10 Detectives, who are all plain clothes officers.

It was responsible for having made 66 arrests during the year. In 47 cases, 37 persons were convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment aggregating 62½ years; 22 persons were fined sums amounting to £13 2s., and 7 persons were discharged. The principal offences were Larceny and Receiving and Counterfeit Coining.

22 cases were reported in which no arrests were made.

The estimated value of property stolen was £301 3s. 6d., of which £171 10s. was cash.

## CRIME.

14. There has been a decrease in the total number of offences committed, as compared with the previous year. The total number of persons apprehended for all offences was 2209, a decrease of 261 on

the number for previous year. The total number of cases brought before the Courts were 1,510 as compared with 1,731 in 1904. In the District Courts, 1,159 summary Convictions were obtained against 1,396 for 1904, and 39 in the High Courts against 23 for same period. The total cases committed for trial were 53. Larceny and Receiving heads the list of offences with a total of 410 cases, as compared with 315 in 1904. Of Burglary there were 9 cases against 3, and of Robbery 2, an increase of 1 on previous year. Regarding the crime of Murder, I am sorry to report that this crime is on the increase; 13 cases were reported as against 5 for previous year.

Arrests were made in all cases. 5 were dismissed for want of evidence at District Commissioners' courts. 1 (a lunatic) was ordered to be detained during His Majesty's pleasure. 2 were convicted; of Manslaughter, 2 were discharged at the Assizes, 1 was imprisoned for life, and 2 were sentenced to be hanged.

The total value of property stolen during the year was £1,055 2s. 4d. (of which £510. 10s. 4d. was cash), as against £581 13s. 11d. (of which £364 12s. 7d. was cash), for year 1904. £110 was recovered of which about £110 was cash.

#### FINGER-PRINT SYSTEM OF IDENTIFICATION.

15 On October 17th, 1905, the Finger-print system of Identification of Criminals was brought into use. 152 finger-prints and photographs being taken at the end of the year. The services of a professional photographer were obtained when the work was first begun, and he took 123 photographs, after which the whole of the photographing and finger-printing has been done by the Department. It will be some time before the value of the Finger-print system of Identification is observed here, but eventually it will prove as valuable in the identification of criminals,—more especially if it is adopted in the other West African Colonies—as it is in the United Kingdom.

#### FIRE BRIGADE.

16 The authorized strength of the Fire Brigade on 31st December, 1905, was 22, *i.e.* 1 Superintendent, 1 Engineer and 20 Firemen. 7 calls were received during the year to fires in Lagos town, on the following dates: 7th February, 8th August, 4th September, 8th November, 30th November, 20th December and 31st December.

The total value of property burned is estimated at about £213, and consisted of houses constructed of thatch and bamboo.

There was no loss of life at any of the fires.

The fire appliances are all in good order, with the exception of the engine boiler, which is rather old. A new boiler has been ordered and will be fitted to the engine in February, 1906.

The Fire Brigade with engine flush some of the main sewers, pointed out by the Medical Officers, twice weekly.

I have the honour to be.

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

JAMES OWENS,

*Acting Commissioner of Police.*

**Distribution of Offences committed in the Colony of Lagos during  
the Year 1905.**

District.	Committed to the Asst. Mag.	How disposed of		District	Dealt with summarily by District Commis- sioner.	How disposed of		
		Con- victed.	Dis- charged.			Con- victed.	Dis- charged.	
Lagos	23	15	8	Lagos	829	636	223	2,861 persons were ap- prehended as follows
Badagry	16	10	6	Badagry	274	260	14	
Epe	5	5	..	Epe	110	81	29	
Ikorodu	8	8	..	Ikorodu	148	129	19	
Aro	1	1	..	Aro	61	53	13	
	53	39	14		1,477	1,159	278	Total .. 2,861

JAMES OWENS,

*Acting Commissioner of Police.*

Lagos, 31st January, 1906.

**Comparative Table showing the number of persons apprehended,  
Convictions and Acquittals for Years 1903-1904 and 1905.**

	1903.	1904.	In 1905.	1903.	1904.	1905.	Remarks.
Number of persons apprehended by the Police or summoned before the Magistrates	2,922	2,473	..	449	2,473	2,369	.. 261
Total number of Offences	2,194	1,731	..	350	1,534	1,539	.. 224
Number of Convictions in In- ferior Courts	1,757	1,296	..	361	1,176	1,194	.. 298
Number of Convictions in the High Courts	..	..	..	8	24	39	.. 16
Number of persons Acquitted.							
(1). In the Inferior Courts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2). In the Supreme Court	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Principal Offences.							
Number of cases of Burglary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Receiving " " Larceny &c	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of cases of Robbery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Murder	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Other Offences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1,743	1,377	..	368	1,377	1,672	.. 195

JAMES OWENS,

*Acting Commissioner of Police.*

Lagos, 31st January, 1906.

CRIMINAL RETURN FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1906

NATURE OF OFFENCES.

Cases dealt with summary trial.

Cases dealt with at

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	Number of Cases	Cases dealt with summary trial.							Cases dealt with at					
		Fines.	Imprisonment.	Discharged.	Brought over to keep the peace.	To receive stroke with the lash.	To be kept in Prison during His Majesty's pleasure.	Committed to the Asylum.	Fines.	Imprisonment.	Penal Servitude.	Discharged.	Wrote prospectus.	Imprisonment for life.
Adulteration of produce	1													
Arson	12													
Attempted Larceny	106	53	22	25										
Attempted Suicide	3													
Assault and Battery	39	21	4	4										
Assault	68	32	14	10										
Assault and Resisting the Police	3	1	1											
Assault and wounding	5													
Aggravated assault on Females	2													
Aggravated assault on boys below 11 years	2													
Allowing cattle to stray	13	11												
Allowing cattle to stray	1	1												
Attacking to shoot	1													
Birth and Death Ordinance Contravention of	1													
Blotchy	2													
Blotchy Violent in street	1													
Boasting dead body in a house	1													
Breach of the peace	1	1												
Compounding Felony	3	3												
Contravention of Illicit Ordinance	2													
Crucifix to Animals	21													
Contravention of Railway Ordinance	2													
Causes—Plowing without License	25													
Contravention of Forest Regulation	2													
Contravention of Harbour Regulations	1													
Contravention of Powder Ordinance	5													
Causing obstruction in Street	5		4	1										
Contravention of Prison Ordinance	3		3											
Contravention of Health Ordinance	3		2	1										
Contempt of Court	4		2	1	1									
Contempt of Court	1													
Contravention of Police Ordinance No. 11 of 1897, in refusing to aid Constables	17	11	4	6										
Doing—Keeping without License	1	1												
Description as common	24	193		26										
Disturbing the peace by quarrelling in Street	4	3		1										
Disrupting a sunset without Light	1			1										
Disorderly in public Street	19	16		1										
Drunk and disorderly in Street	1			1										
Drift from Large Battalion W.A.F.F.	1			1										
Disobedience	1													
Enticement to provoke person to commit	5	1		1										
Breach of the peace	7													
Enticement (meeting house by night for an unlawful	1													
purpose	15	5	4	4										
Public entertainers—Obtaining money &c.	4													
Forgery	3													
False personation	4	4												
Flagging in public to the terror of people	1	1												
False Imprisonment	2													
False Detention	2													
Having in possession accessories W.A.F.F.	4													
Indecent Assault on Females	2													
Keeping Common Gambling or disorderly house	13	4	29	5										
Larceny	5													
Murder	5													
Man-slaughter	1													
Man-slaughter	22		11											
Man-slaughter	5													
Malesons Wounding	163	142	1	29										
Malesons injury to Property	41	34		7										
Nuisances	11													
Notwithstanding Larceny without Light	29	29												
Notwithstanding Larceny without visible Light	26	29		7										
Offences against Towns Police & Health Ordinance	1	1												
Offences against Officer of Sheriff in performance of	1													
his duties	3	1	2											
Offences against Constables	7	7												
Offences	16													
Offences or driving furiously	2													
Offences	4		3	1										
Offences with Violence	1													
Offences stolen property	5													
Offences dead body unlawfully	3													
Offences selling Spirits without License	1													
Offences selling Meat out of Market	1													
Offences singing Scurrilous Songs	10		6	3										
Offences speaking with intent	5	1		3										
Offences speaking from the person	2													
Offences smuggling	21													
Offences throwing stones in the public street	3													
Offences throwing to kill	8													
Offences Unlawful Drunkenness	3													
Offences Unlawful Assembly	8													
Offences vagrancy	1													
Total	1510	713	322	311	251	4	5	53	19	17	9	5	1	

## Recapitulation.

	Prisoners Total	Acute Cases	Total
Freed	775	..	775
Imprisoned	292	19	411
Discharged	311	9	320
Bound over to keep the peace	25	..	25
Bailed	8	..	8
Kept in Prison during H.M. pleasure	5	..	5
Penal Servitude	..	17	17
Imprisoned for life	..	1	1
Executed	..	2	2
Nolle prosequi	..	5	5
Total	1,417	53	1,470

JAMES OWENS,

*Acting Commissioner of Prisons.*

Lagos, 31st January, 1906.

## POST OFFICE

Lagos, 8th February, 1900.

Sir,

In compliance with the request contained in Circular No. 86/185, 1906 of the 12th ultimo, I have the honour to submit the following report on the Postal Department of this Colony for the year 1905. There has been a steady increase in nearly every branch of the Department as compared with the previous year.

### PERSONNEL.

2. Mr. A. L. C. Larbordo, Colonial Postmaster, proceeded on the usual leave of absence on the 18th March, when I was appointed to act as Colonial Postmaster.

Mr. C. S. Cole, 3rd Class Clerk, was granted a month's leave from the 1st July, after the expiration of which he resumed duty.

Mr. R. A. Sidre, 4th Class Clerk, was also granted a month's leave from the 13th November, and resumed duty after the expiration of his leave.

There was only one transfer of a Clerk to the West African Frontier Force; also the different promotions and appointments consequent on the changes in the Department.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

3. The estimated total number of letters and post-cards received from the United Kingdom during 1905 was 91,188 and 10,161 respectively as compared with 74,604 and 7,401 respectively in the preceding year. The number of Newspapers, book-packets, &c., was 130,020 as compared with 105,396. The total number of letters and post-cards despatched to the United Kingdom was 55,200 and 12,045 respectively, as compared with 67,776 and 12,018; the number of newspapers, book-packets, &c., was 11,064. The total number of letters, post-cards, newspapers, book-packets, &c., despatched to other places were 43,596, 780 and 9,336 respectively, whilst those received were 55,836 letters, 1,356 post-cards and 4,692 newspapers, book-packets, &c., as compared with 119,244 despatched and received in 1904. The total number of Inland letters, post-cards, newspapers and book-packets were 110,892 as compared with 67,704 in 1904.

### REGISTRATION.

4. The actual number of registered articles dealt with during the year were 28,044 as compared with 26,413 in 1904, showing an increase of 1,631. I have to report that no registered article was lost.

### INSURANCE.

5. The total number of insured letters despatched to the United Kingdom during the year were 22, value £669, as compared with 21, value £507, 11s. in 1904. Five letters were received from the United Kingdom value £81. Four insured letters were received from other places value £51. I have also to report that no insured article was lost.

### PARCEL POST.

6. The number of parcels dealt with all the countries of the Union were 11,763, as compared with 11,431 in 1904, showing an increase of 332. There were 179 Inland parcels despatched and received.

### MONEY ORDERS.

7. The Money Order business continues to increase. The total amount for the year is £29,035, 0. 8d. as compared with £25,302 1s. 8d. being an increase of £3,732, 19s. than the previous year.

## REVENUE.

8. The Revenue during the year was £3,853. 1s. 1d. as compared with £3,758. 9s. 2d. being an increase of £94 11s. 11d. which is detailed as under:—

Sale of Stamps, Lagos ... ..	£ 2,598	11	1
.. Branch Office ... ..	190	11	7
.. Ebute Metta ... ..	75	13	9
.. Abeokuta ... ..	97	4	6½
.. Ibadan ... ..	155	1	2
.. Badagry ... ..	31	7	4
.. Ikerele ... ..	2	17	1
.. Epe ... ..	9	17	11
.. Sagamu ... ..	5	13	8
.. Licensed Stamp Dealer ... ..	81	1	0
Surcharged Postage ... ..	25	7	1
Share of Parcel Mails ... ..	196	11	2
Money Order Commissions ... ..	269	19	9
Void Money Orders ... ..	1	7	0
Rent Private Letter Boxes ... ..	17	0	0
Special Mail Bags ... ..	2	5	0
Sub. to Post Office Mail Notices ... ..	12	9	0
	<u>£ 3,853</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

There is a decrease in sale of Stamps at this Office, but that could be explained as there was a large sale of the King's Head Stamps in 1901. The Branch Post Office should be congratulated for its increase of £76 4s. 0d. which is mainly due to the appointment of a Clerk referred to in the Report for 1901, whose services are devoted entirely to Postal work.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

9. Arrangements were completed with the Postmaster-General from the 1st March to issue and pay Postal Orders. The system was subsequently extended to four districts, namely: Badagry, Ebute Metta, Epe and Ibadan on the 1st August. The total Postal Orders sold stood at £1,061. 15s. 6d. whilst those paid were £382. 18s. 4d. I have to report that this system of remitting small sums is appreciated by the public in general.

Under instructions from the Honourable the Colonial Secretary I proceeded to Ibadan on the 28th March to complete all arrangements with Captain Elgee, the Resident, for the removal of the Post Office from the Residency to the Railway Station. I returned on the 31st March.

Arrangements having been submitted and approved, Mr. T. A. Johnson, 4th Class Clerk in this Department was appointed 3rd Class Clerk and District Postmaster, with Mr. E. N. Oku-cinde, Messenger, as 6th Class Clerk. They left for Ibadan on the 26th April. The Office was opened on the premises of Mr. N. T. B. Shepherd, near Iddo Gate, rented by the Government. After some time it was finally removed to the new Post Office built for that purpose near the Station.

I have pleasure to report that the mercantile community fully appreciates this change, and I am happy to state that there has been no complaint.

The distance between the Residency and the Post Office being too great, a special mail bag is being made for the Resident.

The scheme for which approval was given to for the opening of Post Offices on all the Railway Stations came into effect in July. Another appreciable feature is that Letter Boxes have been affixed to each Train in order to enable the Public to post their correspondence to the latest moment: this is serving its purpose well.

The sailing of the Homeward S having been altered to Sunday in and the usual Supplementary ma

Compensation was granted to which were tampered with in tra

As the treatment of the mails sidered satisfactory, a Travelling accompany the mails, this new and the mails are being properly

Mr. A. I. C. Laborde, Colonel absence on the 28th August, and as an Assistant Colonial Secretar

I cannot conclude this report v Officers for the efficient manue increasing and arduous duties w entire satisfaction of the Govern

I have th

The Honourable

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY

Lagos



# Annual Report, Ijebu-Ode.

CALABAR,

1st July, 1906.

To The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,

Lagos.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following report of the period of my command at IJEBU-ODE. I took over the station on the 27th of November, 1905.

2. The Territory or native kingdom of IJEBU, as it exists to-day, is bounded on the North by the IBADAN province, on the East by the ONDO province, on the South from REMO to the OSUN river, by the North-Eastern and North-Western districts of the Colony of Lagos, and from the mouth of the OSUN river to ATIJERE island, by the Lagoon, and on the West by the IBADAN province and the North Western district.

3. Its greatest length from North to South (from MAMU to the mouth of IFO-OSUN) is about 50 miles, and its greatest breadth from East to West (from the IFERE bush to the OKUN bush) about 75 miles.

4. These figures are approximate as the Territory has never been surveyed. From the mouth of the OSUN river a few miles East of EPE, the Territory has a frontage on the north bank of the Lagoon as far as ATIJERE island.

5. The capital of the native kingdom is IJEBU-ODE, about 19 miles North of EPE, and 16 North of EJINRIN.

Including its suburbs IJEBU-ODE, may have a total population of some 55,000 or 60,000 souls.

6. After the military occupation of 1892, the internal administration of the Territory was restored by the British Government to the Awujale (King), subject to certain conditions, the chief of which were that a British Officer was to be stationed at IJEBU-ODE to advise the Awujale, and to watch over British interests, that slave-dealing and human sacrifice were to be abolished, and that the trade routes through the Territory were to be open to all comers.

7. The city of IJEBU-ODE became then, and is now, the seat of a British military post, at present garrisoned by a small detachment of the Lagos (now the 2nd) Battalion, of the Southern Nigeria Regiment of the West African Frontier Force; but the internal government remains in the hands of the native authorities, subject as before stated, and to the advice of the Resident Officer, and to an arrangement whereby all sentences of death are submitted to the Governor at Lagos for confirmation, or otherwise.

8. The British Officer stationed at IJEBU-ODE is, for all practical purposes, though not nominally, in the position of a Resident.

9. It is difficult, without a census (to carry out which would be very expensive) to estimate the number of inhabitants in the territory, but I should imagine that they cannot fall far short of 300,000.

10. Serious crime is remarkably rare, and the people, as a whole, are sober, thrifty, and industrious.

11. The bulk of the Territory may be regarded as consisting of kernel-palm country and forest, in fairly even proportions.

12. There are only five rivers of any navigable use, viz., IFO-ABIGI, ITO-OLOGBUN, erroneously styled the ONI river, ITO-OSUN, the OWA and the YEMOJI creeks, which unite some few miles south of IJEBU-ODE, and the OKOMAYAN river, which in conjunction with the river IJU from REMO, becomes, a few miles north of the lagoon, the ITO-IKIN river, all available for nine months of the year for small caoucs.

13. The YEMOJI (otherwise the sacred MAGBON, near whose banks the skirmish of 14 years ago occurred), has recently been cleared and opened for light canoe traffic, from the IJEBU-ODE—EPE road to its union with the OWA, and promises to be of considerable help to traders frequenting MUSIN market.

14. There are two roads constructed by the Government of Lagos, one from E-JINRIN to MAMU, and the other from EPE to IJEBU-ODE. Both are in good repair.

There are numerous native roads and footpaths, most of which are in excellent order.

15. The general trade of the Territory has no special features, and is fairly good.

16. In this connection, I found, on arriving at IJEBU-ODE, a practice obtaining of the members of caravans passing to and from E-JINRIN and MUSIN markets being detained to weed, clean and scavenge the city. The effect on the markets was not good, and I stopped the practice, with excellent results.

Members of caravans are now required to clean up only the places in which they lodge overnight.

17. On my suggestion, the Awujale's government appointed an Inspector of Markets at IJEBU-ODE, and the general improvement of the market conditions has justified the step.

18. The HARMAITAN was an almost complete failure, and the palm-kernel crop has been very adversely affected.

Other crops, notably corn, are expected to produce an average yield.

19. Cotton cultivation may be regarded as an unqualified failure, as non-existent in fact, the low price for unginned Cotton of Id. per lb., stated in the Report on the Lagos Blue Book for 1904 to be likely to be reduced, being totally inadequate to recompense the farmer for the care and attention required to tend the plants, water them, clean them, and protect them against insect pests. Water, in the vast majority of cases, has to be fetched for distances varying from half a mile to two miles or more.

20. Were white, or coolie, labour available, the case would be altered; but the former is impossible, and the latter was found by the late Sir William Maxwell to be unable to stand the West Coast climate.

21. Corn (maize), on the other hand, flourishes, is easily grown, and is becoming more and more a substantial article of export. But, good bags, for transport, light durable weather-proof warehouses, for storage, and convenient buying centres are desiderata.

22. There are various European Missions at work in the Territory, but the wave of Mohammedanism continues irresistibly to sweep over the country, so much so that what is usually (but erroneously) known as "paganism" will not, in my opinion, survive the first half of this century.

23. In connection with the Christian Missions various schools have been established, and they have a fair attendance.

24. The language of the dominant race is English and it would lead to the avoidance of many misunderstandings between the British Officials and the native peoples were the official interpreters equipped with a sounder knowledge of the Anglo-Saxon tongue. As educational matters are at present, this appears to be difficult of attainment.

25. When I arrived at IJEBU-ODE, I found that a split had recently occurred in the Mahomedan ranks, and there was an impression that the movement was political or semi-political, in its character.

It had been suggested that the leaders of the seceders should be temporarily banished.

After exhaustive enquiry I experienced no difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that the schism was purely a religious one, such as, in fact, has frequently occurred in England.

There has been no breach of the peace, nor anything approaching to it, caused by this division.

In any event, "Temporary" banishment is a very unwise step to urge, as amongst the YORUBAS it should never be recommended save in grave emergencies, and should be final.

26. The only Government buildings are at IJEBU-ODE and comprise the Residency (with kitchen, servants' quarters and closet), the senior clerk's quarters, the Barracks, the goal, and the guard room.

27. The Residency is a one-storey building of three rooms, with mud walls of great thickness, and the usual corrugated iron roof. It was erected after the 1892 affair.

28. The barracks I have had strongly fenced in, and the construction of a parade ground has been commenced on the south, or front.

29. Very extensive weeding and cleaning of the Government premises has been accomplished, and things are now vastly different from what they were when I assumed the command.

30. I have commenced (on the 6th of June) borings for a well. The thousands of inhabitants of the city depend for their water supply, for all purposes, on two small streams both of which are nearly two miles away, and both of which, in the dry season, very greatly diminish in volume. A good well in the centre of the city would be an immense boon.

But, in my view, the water question in this country can be successfully solved only by the construction of Artesian wells.

31. In the early part of this year, an epidemic of attempted robberies broke out in IJEBU-ODE. On the re-institution of the night-watchers (coupled with other measures which I privately took) it soon died out.

32. Three detachments of the Lagos Battalion of the West African Frontier Force have served under me at IJEBU-ODE. The 1st and 3rd, in charge of Sergeant YAKUBU and Corporal SULE respectively, were composed of men who performed their duties efficiently and well.

Of the 2nd detachment I am unable to write favourably.

33. When I took over the command, I found a Morris Tube Rifle Range just begun on the Government premises, and I was informed that it had been "just begun" for a considerable time. It has been completed and in use for some time.

34. The AWUJALE ADELEKE died on the 3rd of February, 1906, after a lingering illness, and was succeeded, according to the Native rule of succession, by Prince ADEONO, the eldest son of AWUJALE FIDIPOTE born during his father's kingship.

35. The new AWUJALE entered IJEBU-ODE on the 1st of May, 1906, and was crowned on the 3rd of May, 1906.

His installation was accompanied by many of the ancient ceremonies and usages appertaining to such an occasion.

36. On the death of AWUJALE ADELEKE, the Governor permitted the play of "ORO."

37. An execution, for murder, took place at IJEBU ODE on the 20th of February, 1906, being, I believe, the first to take place there, strictly according to the present English practice.

38. A fire of some extent occurred on the 18th of January, 1906, but, fortunately, without loss of life.

39. The Court of Justice of the Awujale, under the supervision and with the assistance of the Resident Officer, deals equitably with matters coming before it. I doubt, however, the probability of native YORUBA Judges executing strict justice in any cases but those absolutely free from all influence of family or property.

40. A significant circumstance transpired just prior to the coronation of the present Awujale.

The Court fees, fines, royalties, &c., are divided monthly by the members of the Court, one half being paid to the Resident Officer for the credit of the Prison Fund and the District Fund in equal proportions.

41. The Prison Fund is a Government Fund; the District Fund is the legal property of the Native Government, but, for obvious reasons, is disbursed by the Resident Officer.

42. On two occasions the cash produced at the end of the month by the Chiefs was some pounds less than the amount shown in the books.

I reverted, the Chiefs admitting from their stand-point the advisability of the step, to the practice of retaining the money in my hands, a practice departed from by one of my predecessors.

The deficits referred to were borne by the Chiefs.

43. I have written nothing on the finances of the station. There is very little to record. The revenue is infinitesimal. The monthly expenditure averages from £75 to £95, and the remittances from the Lagos Treasury average about £1,160 per annum.

44. It must, however, be remembered that the recompense to the Government for its maintenance of the IJEBU ODE station is to be found indirectly in the improved political, and greater security of the commercial, conditions of the Territory. And when the present state of the Territory is contrasted with that of only 15 years ago, with its "forty-executions-a-day" episodes, it must be conceded that the station expenditure is amply justified.

45. I have asked for the extension of the Telegraph and Money Order systems to IJEBU-ODE.

46. I have not dealt with the question of the OSUN Forest Reserve, as it will shortly be taken over by the Forestry Department.

47. Concessions, and applications for concessions, for timber and minerals demand careful scrutiny and surveillance.

48. On the 13th of June I handed over the station to Lieut. Heru, of the 2nd Battalion, Southern Nigeria Regiment.

I have, &c.,

C. HORNBY-PORTER.

# COLONY OF LAGOS.

## SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL COMPETITIVE EXHIBITION OF SCHOOL WORK, 1908.

### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

To His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND THE  
MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION:—

The Committee appointed at the Meeting of the Board of Education held on 11th September, 1905, to conduct the 17th Annual Competitive Exhibition of School Work, 1905, has the honour to report as follows:—

1. A meeting of the Committee was held on 20th October, at which the arrangements for the Exhibition and the Regulations referring to the various competitions were considered and passed.

2. The General Regulations for the conduct of the competitions were amended as follows:—

- (a) " Pupils on the foundation and those from Primary Schools of the Hassey Charity Institute shall compete as pupils from the Primary Schools, but pupils of that Institute who have been admitted from Secondary Schools shall compete as pupils from Secondary Schools and all Private Schools shall compete as Secondary Schools unless the Committee otherwise decide."
- (b) " In the case of Secondary Schools, pupils in Standards VI, VII, and above of their schools shall compete in the First Division; those below these Standards shall compete in the Second Division. In the case of Primary Schools pupils in Standards IV, V and above of their schools shall compete in the First Division; those below these Standards shall compete in the Second Division."
- (c) " In the Secondary Schools competition in Sanitation there are offered in the First Division a first prize of thirty shillings, a second prize of twenty shillings, a third prize of fifteen shillings, and a fourth prize of ten shillings; and in the Second Division, a first prize of twenty shillings, a second prize of fifteen shillings, a third prize of ten shillings, and a fourth prize of five shillings."
- (d) " In the Primary Schools competition in Sanitation there are offered in the First Division a first prize of twenty shillings, a second prize of fifteen shillings, a third prize of ten shillings, and a fourth prize of seven shillings and sixpence; and in the Second Division, a first prize of seventeen shillings and sixpence, a second prize of ten shillings, a third prize of seven shillings and six pence and a fourth prize of five shillings."

3. The Committee further resolved :—

- (a) "That it be a recommendation to the Board of Education to consider the advisability of attaching the Report of the Committee to the printed Annual Report on the Schools of the Colony."
- (b) "That the question of the disqualification at future Exhibitions of previous prize-winners be referred to the Board of Education."

4. The Exhibition was held in the Glover Memorial Hall on Saturday the 16th day of December, 1905. In the absence of His Excellency the Acting Governor, the Exhibition was opened by the Honourable E. A. Speed, the Acting Colonial Secretary.

5. The number of Schools taking part in the competition was 10, a decrease of one on that for the preceding year. The number of exhibits however showed an increase of 477.

6. The subjoined table gives a comparative statement of the number of schools and exhibits for the year 1904 and 1905.

Division.	Schools		Exhibits		Schools.		Exhibits	
	1904	1905	1904	1905	Incr.	Decr.	Incr	Decr.
SECONDARY	2	9	489	619	—	—	130	—
PRIMARY	32	31	802	1149	—	1	347	—
	44	40	1291	1768	—	1	477	—

7. The Reports of the Judges show that although the Exhibition is undoubtedly serving the purpose for which it was intended and is encouraging healthy competition between the different schools, yet that the standard of excellence, in the majority of the more essentially school-subjects, reached by the competitors, who are presumably the pick of the schools, is still unduly low.

The Judges report favourably on the results in Handwriting, Map Drawing, Pottery, Net and Basket Making, Book-keeping (Div. I) Shorthand, Sanitation and Smith's Work and adversely on Reading, Letter Writing, Spelling, Drawing, Plain and Fancy Needlework, Book-keeping (Div. II), Joinery and Carving.

Comment is also made on the small proportion of girls entered for the competitions in the Literary Subjects.

The Judges report :—

- (1) *Reading*. "We regret we cannot report any great degree of perfection in this subject. We find serious general defect in the pronunciation and accentuation of words, and that only a very few of the children understand the use of stops."
- (2) *Letter Writing (Primary)*. "We do not feel justified to recommend a lust for any of the letters submitted; as none are of sufficient merit to warrant our doing so."

"Under the same consideration that prizes are for real merit and not simply to be given away we find it difficult to recommend an award for any of the letters submitted by the Second Division of this grade,—*Handwriting, Spelling, &c.*, coming under a separate award. We have noticed in so many of the letters of the children the antiquated form of letter writing of 50 and even 100 years ago such as "I trust this letter will meet you in a good state of health as it leaves me present" that we cannot

but conclude that there is much defect in the teaching of this important branch of education and we therefore beg to call the attention of your Committee to the fact."

"We beg also to bring the following facts to the notice of your Committee. First, the smallness of the number of girls presented at the Exhibition, not one-tenth that of the boys. Which shows either a great defect in the abilities of the girls which prevents their being presented or a disinclination on the part of their parents to send them to school, which it is we do not know. But this is serious when it is considered that these girls are the future mothers of the community of this Colony."

"Another point not to be overlooked is the comparative pooriness of the papers presented to us. When it is considered that they show the aggregate standard of Primary Education in the Colony they are any thing but satisfactory. Not one-fourth of the children presented to us may be truly said to have passed in any of the subjects in which they have been presented to us. There is therefore fault some where which we respectfully leave with your Committee to consider and discover."

- (3) Handwriting was very difficult to award upon there being so many excellent examples more especially in the open Civil Service style of writing."
- (4) *Freehand Drawing*. "There is a decided improvement in the Secondary Schools this year but it is yet far from what it should be.  
"Method and system are required in the training. We as Judges strongly recommend that simple Geometry be introduced with the Freehand as being an absolute necessity in the technical training for boys."
- (5) "Map Drawing was much in advance of what it was last year and there is a possibility of this subject becoming a popular one re Secondary Schools. The Primary Schools should endeavour to take up this subject more heartily."
- (6) *Pottery, Net-making, and Basket-making*. "We state with much pleasure that the quality of the exhibits are satisfactory."
- (7) *Plain and Fancy Needlework and Hat Trimming*. "It is to be regretted that the exhibits in general have fallen off considerably. The competitors for the "Lady Denton Memorial Prizes" have not done as well as we would wish; in fact the quality of this year's work is very much behind that of the preceding years. We have therefore had great difficulty in awarding the prizes.

"We are very pleased to see that there is a great variety in the Plain and Fancy Needlework department. Ribbon-work, frocks, blouses and aprons having been added.

"There is a marked improvement in Hat-trimming this year. We hope this improvement will steadily continue."

- (8) *Book-keeping*. "We were struck with the general excellence of work done in the first Division, as contrasted with the work of the second Division, of which more than 42 per cent. failed entirely.

We would recommend, generally, greater attention to the essential difference between Day Book and Ledger Entries. The one Book requires details which would be unnecessary or redundant in the other book."

- (9) *Shorthand*. "The results of the Shorthand Competition this year were more encouraging than last year."

"We beg to urge that more time and attention should be bestowed on this useful art in our Schools."

- (10) *Joinery.* "The work was of a very indifferent character. The mortices very badly set out and cut."

*Carving.* "In only one case was any attempt made at carving, the other frames in the different Divisions being mitred and made from worked up moulding. Work very poor."

*Smith's work.* "There were two very good specimens in this class. Others were only fair. A few specimens of Tinsmith's work were shown, this we suggest should come under the head of Tinsmith's work and not Blacksmith's work."

*General.* "We feel it our duty to suggest that in order to test the merit of future exhibits *all technical work* for the exhibition should be done at a given place within a given time."

- (11) *Sanitation (Secondary).* "We cannot understand why more candidates did not present themselves. The results on the whole are very good and the candidates shewed excellent knowledge of the local conditions. The candidates have a very good idea of the subject, but cannot express themselves very well on paper."

"As these examinations are conducted solely by paper questions, we think it would be well if the teachers in the various schools were advised that they should teach their scholars the proper way to answer written questions. If this were done we are sure that they would get far better results. On the whole we think that the answers show a very good local knowledge of Sanitation."

8. The Committee in giving the above extracts from the Judges' Reports does not intend it to be inferred that it concurs in all the recommendations therein given, but would strongly support that contained in the last paragraph of 10 and would go further and urge that all work done for the Exhibition be performed in the presence of the Judges or, in their absence, in the presence of some responsible person, appointed by the Committee.

The sum of £100, placed at the disposal of the Committee for the general purposes of the Competitions and Exhibition, has been expended as follows:—

Prizes...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£68	11	0
Stationery	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	0
Materials	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	14	½
Preparing and decorating the Exhibition Hall	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	10	0
Honorarium to the Secretary, Mr. E. O. Meadows	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	0
Balance	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	10	7½
							£100	0	0

9. Of the sum of £20 available for the special competitions in Sanitation, £10 17 6 has been expended in prizes, leaving a balance of £9 2 6.

10. The Committee recommends that the attention of the Judges of future competitions be emphatically directed to Regulation 32.

H. Appended hereto are the Reports of the Judges in the various competitions, together with a tabular statement of the schools and exhibits.

HENRY STRACHAN,  
HENRY CARR,  
H. I. A. WIMBERLEY,  
J. OLCWOLE, Bishop,  
O. JOHNSON,  
G. BREDIGER,  
W. B. EUBA.

## GENERAL REGULATIONS

FOR THE  
SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL  
COMPETITIVE EXHIBITION OF SCHOOL WORK  
1905.

I. The subjects for competition will be—

1. Reading;
2. Spelling and Dictation;
3. English Grammar;
4. Plain Sewing;
5. Darning;
6. Fancy Needlework;
7. Hat Trimming;
8. Hand Writing;
9. Map Drawing;
10. Shorthand;
11. Freehand Drawing from Design;
12. Book Keeping by Double Entry;
13. Letter Writing;
14. Pottery;
15. Smith's Work;
16. Joinery;
17. Wood Carving;
18. Net-making;
19. Basket Making;
20. Sanitation.

2. The pupils of all Schools in the Colony and Protectorate shall be eligible to compete.

3. The Secondary Schools shall compete in each subject separately and apart from the Primary Schools. Pupils on the foundation and those from Primary Schools of the Hussey Charity Institute shall compete as pupils from the primary schools, but pupils of that Institute who have been admitted from Secondary Schools shall compete as pupils from Secondary Schools, and all private Schools shall compete as Secondary Schools unless the Committee otherwise decide.

4. The competition in Subject 12 (book-keeping by double entry), shall be restricted to Secondary Schools.

5. In each subject, the competitors shall be divided into two divisions, both in the case of Secondary and of Primary Schools. In the case of Secondary Schools, pupils in Standard VI, VII, and above of their schools shall compete in the First Division; those below these Standards shall compete in the Second Division. In the case of Primary Schools, pupils in Standards IV, V and above of their Schools shall compete in the First Division; those below these Standards shall compete in the Second Division.

6. In Subject 1 (reading), the competitors will be required to read aloud in the presence of the Judges an extract from a book or paper at a time and place of which due notice will be given.

7. In Subject 2 (spelling and dictation), the competitors will be required to write from dictation such words and sentences as shall be dictated to them at a time and place of which due notice will be given.

8. In Subject 3 (English Grammar), the competitors will be required to correct in writing short ungrammatical sentences, and to give their reasons, at a time and place of which due notice will be given.

9. In Subject 1, plain sewing includes blouses, children's pinafores, frocks, etc., and is not limited to under-clothing alone.

10. In Subject 6, fancy needle work includes crewel-work, ribbon embroidery-work, and other new fancy-work.

11. In Subject 7 (hat trimming), it is required that this subject be done in the presence of the Judges, at a time and place of which due notice will be given.

12. In Subject 8 (hand writing), a sentence will be selected by the Judges, and must be written on half a sheet of foolscap paper, at a time and place of which due notice will be given.

13. In Subject 9 (map drawing), the competitors will be required to draw from memory a Map of Africa, on specially prepared sheets and in the presence of the Judges, at a time and place of which due notice will be given.

14. In Subject 10 (shorthand), the competitors will be required to write from dictation, at a time and place of which due notice will be given.

15. In Subject 11 (freehand drawing from design), the competitors will be required to draw from designs provided by the Judges, at a time and place of which due notice will be given. No instrument must be used.

\* 16. In Subject 12 (book keeping by double entry), the competitors will be required to make cash-book and ledger entries from day-book entries furnished by the Judges, at a time and place of which due notice will be given. The competitors will be supplied, for the purposes of the examinations, with two sheets of plain blue lined foolscap paper. These sheets must be ruled at the competition by the competitors, one as a ledger, and the other as a cash-book. In case of the ledger, a quarter of a page is to be allowed for each of four accounts.

17. In Subject 13 (letter writing), the competitors will be required to write a short letter on one of four subjects, at a time and place of which due notice will be given.

18. In Subject 17 (wood carving).—The subject in wood carving will be a picture frame to take a photograph of cabinet size, i. e.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  ins. by 4 ins. internal measurement, the wood of which the frame is made to be from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ins. to 3 ins. in width.

19. In Subject 18 (net-making), the competitors will be allowed two hours to make a net, or as much of one as they have time for, in the presence of the Judges. They must bring their own materials.

20. In Subject 19 (basket-making), the competitors will be allowed two hours to make a basket, or as much of one as they have time for, in the presence of the Judges. They must bring their own materials.

21. In Subject 20 (sanitation), the competitors in the Primary Schools competition will be examined  *viva voce*  and those in the Secondary Schools will be required to answer in writing. The questions will be based on the sections of the Official Syllabus. In Primary Schools, First Division,—the questions will refer to either Stage I or Stage II of the Syllabus. In the Second Division,—general knowledge of the capital facts of both Stages will be required. In the case of Secondary Schools the requirements will be the same respectively as for Primary Schools, but the questions will be of a more difficult nature.

22. In Subjects 4 (Plain Sewing), 5 (Darning), 6 (Fancy Needle-work), 14 (Pottery), 15 (Smith's Work), 16 (Joinery), 17 (Wood Carving), the Managers or Head Teachers of the School to which the Competitors belong are required to certify that the exhibits are wholly the work of the Competitors without the assistance of any other person.

23. In each of the subjects 1 (reading), 2 (spelling), 3 (English grammar), 8 (hand writing), 10 (shorthand), 11 (freehand drawing), 12 (book keeping by double entry), 13 (letter writing), 18 (net-making), 19 (basket-making), and 20 (sanitation), not more than four pupils may be sent in, for examination in any one division, from any one school. The paper required by the competitors will be supplied by the committee at the time of the examination.

24. In each of the other subjects not more than eight exhibits in either division will be received from any school, and not more than one exhibit in any subject may be sent in by the same competitor. Any selection necessary is to be made before the exhibits are sent in. All exhibits sent in, in violation of this rule, will be liable to rejection by the committee.

25. The Managers of Schools will be required to give ten days' notice to the Secretary of the Committee of the number of pupils they intend to send in for examination, and of the number of exhibits they intend to send in for competition, in each subject.

26. Tickets for attaching to the exhibits will in due course be printed in the following form:—

Subject	_____
Division	_____
School	_____
Standard	_____
Name	_____
Age	_____

and will be issued to the Managers of Schools to the extent of their requisition, subject to the provision of Regulations, 17, 18 and 19. No exhibit will be received unless it has such a ticket attached to it duly filled up in the hand-writing of the competitor, and no pupil will be admitted to examination unless furnished with a ticket so filled up.

27. On receipt of the exhibits the tickets will be temporarily detached from them by a representative of the Committee, and numbers substituted. The tickets will not be replaced until after the Judges shall have made their awards.

28. The exhibits may be marked with the prices for which the exhibitors are willing to dispose of them. Should any person pay the price denoted on an exhibit to the Secretary of the Committee, the exhibit will be marked "sold." At the close of the Exhibition, and on application being made, the exhibit will be handed to the purchaser and the price will be transmitted to the competitor through the Manager of his or her school.

29. In the Secondary Schools competition there are offered in each subject other than sanitation, in the First Division a first prize of twenty shillings and a second prize of twelve shillings; and in the Second Division, a first prize of fifteen shillings and a second prize of eight shillings. In the Secondary Schools competition in sanitation there are offered in the First Division a first prize of thirty shillings, a second prize of twenty shillings, a third prize of fifteen shillings and a fourth prize of ten shillings; and in the Second Division, a first prize of twenty shillings, a second prize of fifteen shillings, a third prize of ten shillings and a fourth prize of five shillings.

30. In the Primary Schools competition there are offered in each subject other than sanitation, in the First Division, a first prize of fifteen shillings and a second prize of eight shillings; and in the Second Division, a first prize of ten shillings and a second prize of six shillings. In the Primary Schools competition in sanitation, there are offered in the First Division, a first prize of twenty shillings, a second prize of fifteen shillings, a third prize of ten shillings and a fourth prize of seven shillings and six pence; and in the Second Division, a first prize of seventeen shillings and six pence, a second prize of ten shillings, a third prize of seven shillings and six pence and a fourth prize of five shillings.

31. No prize is to be awarded in respect of any exhibit which is not wholly the work of the competitor, or which, being an exhibit in subjects 4, 5, 6 or 7, has been washed.

32. The Judges will award prizes only in respect of such exhibits as they may consider worthy of them; and they are empowered to withhold any prize, or such portion of any prize, as they may deem expedient, if the work be not sufficiently meritorious.

33. Should the Judges consider two exhibits to be precisely equal in point of merit, they may award to each of the two competitors a moiety of the combined first and second prizes which would have been awarded in respect of such exhibits.

34. The prizes will be delivered to the successful competitors, as soon as may be, after the Exhibition, through the Managers of their respective schools.

35. The Committee will be glad to exhibit articles other than those which come within the above regulations, which in their opinion are of sufficient interest, provided there is room in the Exhibition Hall.

N.B. —The Exhibition will be held on Saturday the 16th day of December, 1905.

Passed at a meeting of the Committee held on the twentieth day of October, 1905.

E. O. MEADOWS,

*Secretary to the Committee.*

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## COLONY OF LAGOS.

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SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL

COMPETITIVE EXHIBITION OF SCHOOL WORK,

1905.

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The Exhibition will, by the kind permission of the trustees, be held in the Glover Memorial Hall on Saturday, the 16th of December, 1905.

The Exhibition will be formally opened by His Excellency the Governor on that day at 9 a.m. The doors will be opened from 8 to 8.15 a.m.; they will then be closed to the Public, and so remain until after His Excellency has left the building.

Admission to the opening ceremony will be by tickets only. Applications for them should be addressed to the Secretary of the Exhibition Committee at the Education Office.

The Exhibits which are drawn or written in the presence of a judge will be taken charge of by the Secretary of the Exhibition Committee at the close of the examination, and will be handed to the representative of the school at the Exhibition Hall at the time for sending in the exhibits.

All other exhibits must be sent in to the Glover Memorial Hall on Thursday, the 11th of December, between the hours of 8 and 11 a.m., and 2 and 4.30 p.m.

The Judges in Subjects 1 (Reading), 2 (Spelling and Dictation), 3 (English Grammar), and 13 (Letter Writing) will be Mr. Dunlop, Mr. W. T. G. Lawson, Mr. Herbert Macaulay, and Mr. Carrena.

The Judges in Subjects 4 (Plain Sewing), 5 (Darning), 6 (Fancy Needle Work) and 7 (Hat Trimming) will be Mrs. Bellamy, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Carr, and Miss George.

The Judges in Subjects 8 (Hand Writing), 9 (Map Drawing), and 11 (Freehand Drawing from Design) will be Mr. Hawkins and Mr. Olphert.

The Judges in Subject 10 (Shorthand), will be Mr. C. S. Cole and Mr. Francis Wey.

The Judges in Subject 12 (Book Keeping by Double Entry), will be Mr. G. A. Williams and Mr. A. J. Nicol.

The Judges in Subjects 14 (Pottery), 18 (Net-making), and 19 (Basket-making), will be Mr. K. Ajasa, Mr. Otonba Payne and Mr. E. H. Oke.

The Judges in Subjects 15 (Smith's Work), 16 (Joinery) and 17 (Wood-Carving), will be Mr. Hawkins and Mr. Browne.

The Judges in Subject 20 (Sanitation), will be Dr. Read, Dr. Sapara and Dr. Lumpkin.

The judging will take place on Thursday, the 14th of December, between the hours of 8 and 11 a.m., and 2 and 4 p.m. The Judges will then award the prizes and sign certificates as to their awards.

The exhibits will be classified and arranged in order of subjects; but those of Primary Schools will be kept apart from those of the Secondary Schools, and as far as possible those in the first division from those in the second division.

A portion of the space devoted to each subject will be allotted to each school whose pupils compete in such subject.

The arrangement of the exhibits in the several spaces allotted to each school will be left to such school; such arrangement must be carried out between the hours of 8 and 11 a.m., or between 2 and 4 p.m., on Friday the 15th of December. *No responsibility as to the arrangement of exhibits can be accepted by the Committee.*

Prize certificates, signed by the Judges in the particular subject and by the Chairman of the Exhibition Committee, will be presented to the successful competitors by His Excellency the Governor at the opening of the Exhibition.

The exhibits of successful competitors will be ticketed so as to denote what prizes they have respectively taken, and the Exhibition will remain open for public inspection until 5 p.m.

Entrance to the Exhibition will be free.

In Subjects 2 (Spelling), 3 (English Grammar), 8 (Hand Writing), 10 (Shorthand), 11 (Freehand Drawing from Design), 13 (Letter Writing), 18 (Net-making), and 19 (Basket-making), arrangements

will be made for competitors to do their works at Badagry, Abeokuta, Jebu Ode and Ibadan, if sufficient candidates give notice through the Managers of their schools to the Secretary before the 7th December.

By Order.

E. O. MEADOWS,

*Secretary to Exhibition Committee.*

Lagos, 1st November, 1905.

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SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL

COMPETITIVE EXHIBITION OF SCHOOL WORK,

1905.

The following arrangements have been made by the Committee with reference to the School Exhibition and the competitions in connection therewith, which are to be held at the Glover Memorial Hall.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6TH.

1.30 to 2.30 p.m. Competition in Subject 9 (Map Drawing).  
2.10 to 4.10 p.m. Competition in Subject 20 (Sanitation).

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7TH.

8.30 to 10.30 a.m. The Lady Denton Memorial Needlework Competition.

2 to 5 p.m. Competition in Subject 1 (Reading).

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7TH.

8.30 to 9 a.m. Competition in Subject 2 (Spelling and Dictation).

9 to 10.30 a.m. Competition in Subject 3 (English Grammar).

2 to 3 p.m. Competition in Subject 8 (Handwriting).

3 to 4 p.m. Competition in Subject 12 (Book-keeping by Double Entry).

3 to 4 p.m. Competition in Subject 7 (Hat Trimming).

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8TH.

8.30 to 10.30 a.m. Competition in Subject 18 (Net-making).

2 to 4 p.m. Competition in Subject 19 (Basket-making).

MONDAY, DECEMBER 11TH.

9 to 10 a.m. Competition in Subject 11 (Freehand Drawing from Design).

2 to 3 p.m. Competition in Subject 10 (Shorthand).

3 to 4 p.m. Competition in Subject 13 (Letter Writing).

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15TH.

8 to 11 a.m., and 2 to 4 p.m. Arrangement of Exhibits by Schools.

The Managers of Schools must make application to the undersigned for Tickets to be attached to Exhibits, specifying the number required for the different subjects.

Competitors are requested to be in attendance 15 minutes before the time for the commencement of the examinations.

By Order.

E. O. MEADOWS,  
Secretary to the Exhibition Committee.

Lagos, 27th October, 1905.

## REGULATIONS

FOR

### THE LADY DENTON MEMORIAL NEEDLEWORK COMPETITION, 1905.

The competitors will be divided into two Classes.

Those in Class II will be required to stitch, hem, put in a patch, gather into a band, and make a button hole.

Those in Class I will be required to over-sew, fell and darn a three-cornered tear.

In Class II there are offered, and will be awarded if sufficient merit be displayed, a first prize of Forty Shillings, a second prize of Thirty Shillings and a third prize of Twenty-five Shillings.

In Class I there are offered, and will be awarded if sufficient merit be displayed, a first prize of Twenty Shillings, a second prize of Fifteen Shillings and a third prize of Ten Shillings.

No one will be permitted to compete in Class I unless in the opinion of the Manager of her School, she is not qualified to compete in Class II.

Four competitors in each Class may be sent in from each School the pupils of which are eligible to compete in the general competitions. Subject to this provision, tickets in the subjoined form will be issued to the Managers of Schools to the extent of their requirements. Every candidate must produce a ticket signed by the Manager of her school, and such signature will be taken as a guarantee that the Class in which the candidate should compete has been correctly filled in.

THE LADY DENTON MEMORIAL NEEDLEWORK COMPETITION.	
School	_____
Name	_____
Age	_____
To compete in Class	_____
Manager of School.	

Candidates will be required to attend at the Glover Memorial Hall on Wednesday, the 6th day of December, 1905, at 8 o'clock a.m. and must come provided with needles, scissors and thimble. They must each bring with them a ticket in the form above, signed by the Manager of the school. No one can be permitted to accompany the competitors into the examination room.

The doors will be opened to the competitors at 8 o'clock a.m. At 8.30 precisely they will each be supplied with the necessary material and pattern. At 10.30 a.m., the exhibits, completed or not, must be delivered up to the Secretary of the Exhibition Committee. The tickets brought by the candidates will not be attached until after the private view of the judges.

In awarding the prizes, regard will be had to both the quality and quantity of the work done. It is suggested that, in case of there not being time to finish the whole of the work proposed, each competitor should begin by doing a portion of each kind of sewing, so as to show her proficiency in each. Should time allow, she can finish all.

The competition will be judged by Mrs. Bellamy, Mrs. Carr, Mrs. Lewis and Miss George.

By Order,

E. O. MEADOWS,

*Secretary to the Exhibition Committee.*

Lagos, 27th October, 1905.

Colony of Lagos,

December 15th, 1905.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL COMPETITIVE EXHIBITION  
OF SCHOOL WORK, 1905.

The Secretary to the Exhibition Committee, Lagos.

Sir.

In compliance with the request of your committee we have the honour to submit our awards on the 4 subjects—1, Reading; 2, Spelling and Dictation; 3, English Grammar; and 4, Letter Writing—committed to us for judgment as follows.

1. READING.

There were presented for this subject 180 children, 50 in the Secondary and 130 in the Primary Grade. As in all the other subjects each grade is divided into two divisions.

The 1st division of the secondary grade consisted of 23 children. We beg to recommend that the 1st prize be awarded to Nos. 30 and 193 in equal shares and the 2nd prize to Nos. 26 and 30 also in equal shares.

In division 2 of this grade, consisting of 27 children, we likewise award the 1st prize to Nos. 70 and 71 in equal shares and the 2nd prize to No. 2.

In the Primary Grade, 118 children, 65 (*sic*) in each division.

In the 1st division of this grade we award the 1st prize to Nos. 79 and 80 and the 2nd to Nos. 150 and 81.

In the 2nd division of this grade we award the 1st prize to No. 281 and recommend that the 2nd prize be equally divided between Nos. 19 and 225.

We regret we cannot report any great degree of perfection in this subject. We find serious general defect in the pronunciation and accentuation of words, and that only a very few of the children understand the use of stops.

## 2. SPELLING AND DICTATION.

For this subject a total number of 205 children were presented, 53 in the secondary and 152 in the primary grade.

In the 1st division of the secondary grade we award the 1st prize to No. 112 and the 2nd prize we recommend to be awarded to Nos. 492 and 493 in equal shares.

In the second division we award the 1st prize to No. 511 and the 2nd prize to No. 522.

In the Primary grade we award in the 1st division the 1st prize to No. 538 and the 2nd prize to No. 172. In the second division of this grade we award the 1st prize to No. 391 and recommend that the 2nd prize be awarded to Nos. 143 and 511.

## 3. ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

For this subject 92 children were presented, 40 in the secondary and 52 in the primary grade. We award in the 1st division of the secondary grade the 1st Prize to No. 438 and the 2nd prize to No. 506. In the 2nd division we award the 1st prize to No. 323 and the 2nd prize to number 322.

In the primary we award the 1st Prize to (sic).

## 4. LETTER WRITING.

For this subject 116 children were presented, 48 in the secondary and 68 in the Primary. In the 1st division of the secondary grade we award the 1st prize to No. 172 and recommend that the 2nd prize be equally divided between Nos. 160 and 171.

In the second division we award the 1st prize to No. 49 and also recommend that the 2nd prize be divided between Nos. 75 and 107.

In the primary we regret we do not feel justified to recommend a first for any of the letters submitted; as none are of sufficient merit to warrant our doing so. We recommend that the 2nd prize be divided in equal shares between Nos. 77 and 82.

Under the same consideration that prizes are for real merit and not simply to be given away we find it difficult to recommend an award for any of the letters submitted by the 2nd division of this grade, hand-writing, spelling, &c., coming under a separate award. We have noticed in so many of the letters of the children the antiquated form of letter writing of 50 and over 100 years ago such as "I trust this letter will meet you in a good state of health as it leaves me at present" that we cannot but conclude that there is much defect in the teaching of this important branch of education and we therefore beg to call the attention of your committee to the fact.

In concluding this report we beg also to bring the following facts to the notice of your committee. 1st, the smallness of the number of girls presented at the Exhibition,—not one-tenth that of the boys, which shews either a great defect in the abilities of the girls which prevents their being presented or a disinclination on the part of their parents to send them to school. Which it is we do not know. But this is serious when it is considered that these girls are the future mothers of the community of this Colony.

Another point not to be overlooked is the comparative poorness of the papers presented to us. When it is considered that they shew the aggregate standard of primary education in the colony they are anything but satisfactory. Not one-fourth of the children presented to us may be truly said to have *passed* in any of the subjects in which they have been presented to us. There is therefore fault somewhere which we respectfully leave with your committee to consider and discover.

## ABEOKUTA.

We received from Abeokuta papers on the following subjects.

1. Spelling and Dictation. Division 1. Standard 5, and Division 2. Standard 2.
2. Letter-writing. Division 1. Standard 5, Division 2, Standard 3.

In the first Subject only 7 boys out of 24 may be said to have passed, they having correctly spelt 50 /, and upwards out of the dozen words given them to spell. Out of these we award an equal share of the 1st prize to OLOKOEI PETERS, of the Wesleyan Itesi Day School. And the 2nd prize to FRANDIER JONER and JOSIAH LEPEDE of Ake Day School, both of these pairs having tied in 4 and 5 mistakes respectively out of the dozen words.

In the second subject we award the 1st prize to SAMUEL LAGENJA of Ogbe Day School and the 2nd prize to EMANUEL AKANDE of the Wesleyan Itesi School, they having passed with 4 and 5 mistakes out of the 12 words.

We account for the great drawback in spelling submitted to us from Abeokuta to the difficulty the children have in contending between the English system of spelling and the Continental (*t*) system used in the Yoruba Language. Indeed not only in spelling but in almost all the other subjects we consider it would be any thing but fair to require the children of especially the primary schools of the Hinterland to compete with those of the Town of Lagos.

We have the honour to be.

Sir,

Your obedient Servants,

W. T. G. LAWSON  
J. M. M. DUNLOP  
ALBERT CARRENA  
H. MACAULAY.

#### FREEHAND.

There is a decided improvement in the secondary schools this year but it is yet far from what it should be.

Method and system are required in the training.

We as Judges strongly recommend that simple Geometry be introduced with the Freehand as being an absolute necessity in the technical training for boys.

*Handwriting* was very difficult to award upon, there being so many excellent examples, more especially in the open Civil Service style of writing.

*Map Drawing* was much in advance of what it was last year and there is a possibility of this subject becoming a popular one in secondary schools.

The primary Schools endeavour to take up this subject more heartily.

I. T. HAWKINS  
M. OLPHERT.

Glover Memorial Hall,

Lagos, 14th December, 1905.

Sir,

We have the honour to submit our report on the subjects of Pottery, Net-making and Basket-making.

#### POTTERY.

The exhibits are not many but the work is well done, and we have

much pleasure in recommending the following prizes to be awarded:

SECONDARY SCHOOL.

Division	I.—one	1st Prize.
Do.	nil	2nd Prize.
Division	II.—one	1st Prize.
Do.	nil	2nd Prize.

PRIMARY SCHOOL.

Division	I.—three	1st Prizes.
Do.	one	2nd Prize.
Division	II.—two	1st Prizes.
Do.	two	2nd Prizes.

NET-MAKING.

The work in this division is well done; The exhibits are small in number but we are glad to recommend the following prizes:—

PRIMARY SCHOOL.

Division	I.—one	1st Prize.
Do.	one	2nd Prize.
Division	II.—two	1st Prizes.
Do.	two	2nd Prizes.

SECONDARY SCHOOL.

Division	I.—nil	1st Prize.
Do.	nil	2nd Prize.
Division	II.—nil	1st Prize.
Do.	one	2nd Prize.

BASKET-MAKING.

In this division the exhibits are good but they are few in number and we beg to recommend the following prizes:—

SECONDARY SCHOOL.

Division	I.—nil	1st Prize.
Do.	one	2nd Prize.
Division	II.—nil	1st Prize.
Do.	one	2nd Prize.

PRIMARY SCHOOL.

Division	I.—one	1st Prize.
Do.	one	2nd Prize.
Division	II.—two	1st Prizes.
Do.	three	2nd Prizes.

In conclusion we note with much pleasure that the quality of the exhibits is satisfactory.

We have the honour to be.

Your Obedient Servants,

J. A. OTONBA PAYNE

E. H. OKE

KITOYI AJASA.

Judges.

To the Chairman of the Competitive  
Exhibition of School Work, Lagos.

PLAIN AND FANCY NEEDLE-WORK REPORT.

It is to be regretted that the exhibits in general have fallen off considerably.

The competitors for the "Lady Denton Memorial Prizes" have not done as well as we would wish; in fact the quality of this year's work is very much behind that of the preceding years. We have therefore had great difficulty in awarding the prizes.

We are very pleased to see that there is a greater variety in the Plain and Fancy Needlework department,—Ribbon work, Frocks, Blouses and Aprons having been added.

There is a marked improvement in Hat-trimming this year.

We hope this improvement will steadily continue.

F. R. LEWIS,  
HENRIETTA CARR,  
MABEL GEORGE.

Lagos, 11th December, 1905.

Sir,

We, the undersigned, having been appointed examiners in Book-keeping for the Seventeenth Annual Competitive School Exhibition, 1905, have the honour to report as follows:—

There were eighteen presentees, all told, in this class of whom eleven were under Division I, and seven under Division II.

Of those under the 1st Division, No. 753 did remarkably well, and we have much pleasure in awarding to him the 1st prize. No. 714 and 752 did good work, and as in point of merit we consider them bracketed, we have awarded to them the second prize in equal parts.

In Division II, where there were seven presentees, Nos. 738 and 717 scored the highest marks, but as in our opinion they did not come up to the standard entitling them to a first prize, we have awarded them the second place of merit, with equal shares in the second prize. No first prize being awarded in this division.

We were struck with the general excellence of work done in the first Division, as contrasted with the work of the second Division, of which more than 12% failed entirely.

We would recommend generally, greater attention to the essential difference between Day Book and Ledger Entries. The one book requires details, which would be unnecessary or redundant in the other book.

We have the honour to be

Sir,

Your obedient Servants,

A. J. NICOL,  
G. A. WILLIAMS.

The Chairman,  
School Exhibition Committee.

#### REPORT OF JUDGES.

**JOINERY.**—The work was of a very indifferent character. The mortices very badly set out and cut.

**CARVING.**—In only one case was any attempt made at carving, the other frames in the different Divisions being mitred and made from worked up moulding. Work very poor.

**SMITH'S WORK.**—There were two very good specimens in this class. Others were only fair.

A few specimens of Tinsmith's work were shown, this we suggest should come under the head of Tinsmith's work and not Blacksmith's work.

GENERAL.—We feel it our duty to suggest that in order to test the merit of future exhibits *all technical work* for the exhibition should be done at a given place within a given time.

I. T. HAWKINS,  
C. W. BROWNE.

LAGOS, 11th December, 1905.

Sir,

We have the honour to report that the results of the Shorthand Competition this year were more encouraging than last year.

Eleven Candidates presented themselves for Competition:—

6 in Division 1, and 5 in Division II.

2. Dictation Exercises in the "Learner's Style" at the rate of 40 and 30 words per minute were given in the 1st and 2nd Divisions respectively.

Transcription from Shorthand characters to Longhand was good; but in some cases Candidates relied more on their memory and imagination than on their shorthand notes.

3. We are glad to be able to award both prizes in the 2nd Division. Only the 2nd prize was awarded in the 1st Division.

We beg to urge that more time and attention should be bestowed on this useful art in our schools.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servants,

FRANCIS WEY,

C. S. COLE.

The Chairman,

School Exhibition Committee, LAGOS.

LAGOS, 13th December, 1905.

Sirs,

We, the undersigned Medical Officers, having duly examined the papers for the first and second divisions of the secondary schools on sanitation, beg to submit the following report. Thirteen candidates presented themselves for the first division and seven for the second division. We cannot understand why more candidates did not present themselves. The results on the whole are very good and the candidates shewed excellent knowledge of the local conditions. The candidates have a very good idea of the subject, but cannot express themselves very well on paper. As these examinations are conducted solely by paper questions, we think it would be well if the teachers in the various schools were advised that they should teach their scholars the proper way to answer written questions. If

this were done we are sure that they would get far better results. On the whole we think that the answers show a very good local knowledge of Sanitation.

We remain,

Sirs,

Yours Obediently,

E. H. READ,

OGUNTOLA SAPARA.

The Education Committee, Lagos.

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## REPORT.

### SANITATION EXAMINATION.

#### PRIMARY SCHOOLS (Divisions 1 and 2).

It is gratifying to report that the Competition in Divisions 1 and 2 was very keen, and that some of the candidates acquitted themselves to our satisfaction in Divisions 1 and 2.

The following were adjudged deserving of the prizes.

Division 1. 1st prize, 2; 2nd prize, 2; 3rd prize, 2; 4th prize, 2.

Division 2. 1st prize, 2; 2nd prize, 2; 3rd prize, 2; 4th prize, 2.

C. JENKINS LUMPKIN. M.D.

O. SAPARA.

Lagos, 15th December, 1905.

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SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL COMPETITIVE EXHIBITION OF SCHOOL WORK, 1905.  
Table showing the Schools Competing and the number of Competitions and Articles exhibited.

PRIMARY SCHOOL COMPETITORS.

School	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Total	
	Reading	Spelling and Dictation	Eng. Grammar	Pen Sewing	Painting	Formy Needlework	Map Drawing	Hand Writing	Map Drawing	Short-hand	Tablet Designing from Pattern	Book-binding by Double Entry	Letter Writing	Pottery	Smith's Work	Joinery	Wood Carving	Net-making	Basket-making	Saustration	Early Boston Memo-rial Needle-work Competition	
St. John's, Andover	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Christ Church	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
St. Peter's	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Old Pope	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
St. Francis, New York	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
St. Mary's, Concord	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
St. Therese's	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
St. Joseph's	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
St. Mary's	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
St. Joseph's	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
St. Joseph's	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
St. Joseph's	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
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St. Joseph's	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
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St. Joseph's	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
St. Joseph's	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
St. Joseph's	8	8	8	8																		

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL COMPETITIVE EXHIBITION OF SCHOOL WORK, 1905.

Table Showing the Schools Competing and the number of Competitions and Articles Exhibited.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS COMPETITIONS.

SCHOOL.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Total	
	Reading	Spelling and Dictation.	Eng. Grammar.	Plain Sewing	Darning.	Fancy Needle-work	Map Tracing	Hand Writing.	Map Drawing.	Short-hand.	Pre-hand Tracing from design	Book-keeping by double entry	Letter Writing	Poetry.	Smith's Work.	Joinery.	Wool Carving.	Net-Making.	Basket Making	Knitting.	Embroidery and Sewing.	Total
C. M. S. Girls Seminary	8	8	1	16	8	16	1	8	—	—	8	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	107
.. Grand mar School	8	8	7	—	—	—	—	8	16	6	5	8	8	7	—	—	—	—	5	8	—	100
Wesleyan Boy's High School	8	8	8	—	—	—	—	8	12	8	8	8	8	9	—	—	10	8	8	8	—	112
St. Gregory's Grammar School	8	8	8	—	—	—	—	6	8	—	4	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62
St. Mary's Convent	—	—	—	16	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
St. Thelma's	—	—	—	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Hussey Charity	9	6	1	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	2	2	1	1	3	—	3	1	4	—	—	86
Princess Honetta Davies Memorial	8	8	3	6	—	16	2	8	—	—	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69
Mr. Somefan's	8	8	8	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	8	8	9	—	—	2	2	4	6	—	—	69
	50	53	40	41	22	16	9	52	36	14	39	26	48	29	3	—	16	20	23	32	26	619

LISTS SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PRIZES OBTAINED  
BY EACH SCHOOL.

Secondary Schools.

SCHOOLS.	Number of Prizes obtained.
C. M. S. Grammar School	22
Wesleyan Boys' High School	18
St. Gregory's Grammar School	6
Hussey Charity	3
C. M. S. Girls' Seminary	11
St. Mary's Convent	4
St. Theodore's	4
Bonetta Davies Memorial	7
Hope Institute	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>76</b>

Primary Schools.

Hussey Charity	13
St. Francis Xavier's	5
C. M. S. Grammar School	3
Wesleyan Tombu	2
St. Mary's Convent	6
St. Theodore's (Girls')	6
Christ Church	5
St. Peter's	8
St. Paul's, Breadfruit	7
Holy Trinity Ebute Ero	2
Ebu Owa	6
Wesleyan Ago Ijaye	2
St. John's Aroloya	1
Ihola Anglican	2
Jehovah's Shallum	4
American Baptist	4
Wesleyan Obun Eko	2
do Ereko	2
Wesleyan Itesa School (Abeokuta)	5
do Ogbé do ( do )	3
Ake School ( do )	2
Ikereku School ( do )	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>91</b>

E. O. MEADOWS,

Secretary, Exhibition Committee.



# Report on the Preventive Service, 1905-1906.

MEKO, 1st March, 1906.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the following Report on the Preventive Service, for the Year 1905-06.

2. From September, 1904 to May, 1905, there were practically only three Detectives employed on Preventive Service, and although an Imprest of £50 was granted in December, but little money was used; for it was found impossible to get reliable local men.

3. The new detectives Alli Alao in May and Johnson in June were allowed to employ detectives. The former working between Igboro and Saki; the latter from Igboro to the sea.

4. They both report that a good deal of gunpowder is run across the Frontier, but the captures since June have been disappointing in so far that they do not corroborate information received. This however, is in some measure due to the fact that the detectives required a month or two to become acquainted with the roads, creeks, customs, people, &c., further—that trade in September and October was much interrupted by the levy of a corn tax at Porto Novo. The unsettled state of the country near Takiti owing to the vicinity of an expeditionary force, quarantine regulations, and last and most important it being the rainy season.

5. During the rains the grass in the forests and bush is very dense, the hunters go out but little, rivers are full and cannot be crossed, while bush paths are over-grown and impassable, swamps occur, and the rain spoils the powder.

Effect of local conditions on smuggling.

6. I do not think that gin was smuggled in any appreciable quantity, but there is more alcohol smuggled, as it is more conveniently transported (mainly in red kerosene tins) and the breakage and weight of bottles is avoided. The duty on gin is slightly less in Porto Novo and 1s. per gallon could be made by smuggling alcohol.

Alcohol.

7. From information received it would appear that a large amount of alcohol was passing through to Abeokuta in May last and this was doubtless owing to the new duties imposed by Lagos in March (?) 1905, and which were not put into force in Dahomey until June, 1905. A tin of alcohol is 3 gallons, but demujohns vary from 1½ gallons upwards.

The duty on Powder in Dahomey is 0.50 francs per kilog. A comparison of prices between Lagos and Dahomey will show that there is a considerable profit to be made by running gunpowder, but the chief reason is the preference for French powder owing to its better quality.

Powder.

## 8. PRICES OF GUNPOWDER AT LAGOS (APPROXIMATE).

4¼	lb. keg sold @	4s.
4½	" " " "	4s. 3d.
5	" " " "	4s. 6d.

The Honourable Colonial Secretary,

LAGOS.

PRICES OF GUNPOWDER AT LAGOS APPROXIMATE—*continued*

	8½	lb. keg	sold @	7s. 9d.
	9	" "	" "	8s.
	10	" "	" "	8s. 6d.
Do. at Badagry.	6½	" "	" "	5s.

## PRICES OF GUNPOWDER AT PORTO NOVO.

From	1 keg, gross weight	22 lbs.	@	10s.
J. Holt	" "	" "	10½	" "
Witt & Busch	" "	" "	6	" "
Aluandu	" "	" "	3	" "

## Guns.

9. Guns are smuggled in small quantities for use of hunters and it is likely that attempts will be made to run more since the duty has been raised to 5s. The duty on a Dane Gun in Dahomey is 3 francs.

## Tobacco.

10. Tobacco is smuggled in small quantities. 3 to 4 heads gained by smuggling each shilling's worth.

## Other dutiable articles.

11. Cotton goods, beads, coins, &c. There seems but little contraband trade done in these goods, occasionally a roll of cloth and a few beads are found with a convoy of powder or alcohol but these are most probably for home use and not for sale.

## Routes.

12. There seems but little doubt that most of the gunpowder and spirits used in the towns from Hashe to Saki including Igbogila, Shada, Jaka, Igbogila, Afon, Iwere, &c., comes from Dales duty free.

Powder convoys have been held up *en route* for Abeokuta, Oyo, Iseyin, Hadan, Shagamu, Hoero, Meko, Shala; I say nothing of towns in the vicinity of Jolin and the Hulk.

The principal routes are the Ajaria and other creeks. From Igolo (*Fr.*) past Idiroko, from Itoyin (*Fr.*) Takiti (*Fr.*) to Hashe thence to Abeokuta *via* Hamto, Dogo, Haro and Hoero.

From Ikotun and Southern French towns to Government near Ito.

From Basu (*Fr.*) *via* Obumbe, Ikotun, Lili, the Government to Igboira and Yewanna thence to Igbogila, Imashi or Hoero, etc. else *via* Agion, Egoa, Shagion or Igbogila to Abeokuta, Shagamu, &c. From French towns by caravan road *via* Olu Dayun, Ilmon, Isada, Mokoh, Ketu, Shabe, from this road a viduals branch off at Ilmon to Egoa, but at Mokoh or Te through to Ijohun or Ujale. From Hoyaun on to Jaka, Shada, Meko and Idofa is a favorite path.

They also use a path *via* Magbe from Ketu or from Ililimo Ilanyin through the Meko or Oyoje farms.

The convoys intended for Abeokuta (occasionally), Hadan, or Iseyin, go through Federami, passing Moshunshu and crossing Oyan River.

## Mode of smuggling.

13. French lanterns are often used as escort and scouts, and as guides through the wilderness of bush and forest which separates the villages. Our detectives gradually get known to the inhabitants of frontier towns and are then watched. If changed, it takes some little time to know the new locality. News of captures is fast and convoys will often take flight and even re-sell in Dahomey rather than run the risks.

Powder is sometimes carried in Demijohns smeared on out with palm oil. It is nearly always taken from the kegs and repotted in the linen bags concealed in loads of calabashes, sugarcane, grass, palm leaves and other produce.

14. Prisoners are tried before the District Commissioner and Oai and Council, or rather were last year, and half the fine was given to the Oai, half going to the Prison Fund. Why this was done I do not know as he gives no assistance whatever and I have discontinued the practice.

Prisoners.

The contraband seized is sold and goes to the Prison Fund.

Disposal.

15. Merchants at Badagry and Lagos think that a lot of alcohol and gunpowder is run across, but little of the former is caught. It is not possible to estimate the quantity as I cannot put much faith in the vigilance and honesty of Johnson. It is said that smugglers even sell large casks of alcohol across the frontier and it is quite possible that they are taken down at night to the various creeks.

Johnson has lived for years near Jofin and Ajara, and states his father had a store at Metijano which is now in the hands of Witi & Busch.

Contraband has passed along the strip of land near Quemi and sometimes is put on canoes at Akoko Creek thus avoiding the hulk.

16. Yombas go to the stores of J. K. Victor, Jango, J. Gros, Ajanaka (native), Almandanu (native), for powder and spirits.

Stores

17. Powder 3 lbs. (1½ kils) @ 3s., profit 25%.

Prices.

Anisado retailed @ 1d. per bottle. Gin 6d. per bottle.

Demijohn of alcohol, 4s. 2½ of Spirits.

Alcohol in tins, 90% of Spirits.

Anisado (1 barrel = 1000 bottles) 117% of Spirits.

18. There is no doubt the Preventive Measures have been until recently quite inadequate, but until June, 1905, no attempt had been made by Head Quarters to provide a suitable Head detective, without whom nothing reliable can be known or done. I do not consider Johnson suitable or reliable and Ali Akao must answer the purpose till a proper man is found.

Preventive Measures.

At a time when forty or fifty soldiers patrolled the frontier and there were Customs Officers at Idiroko and Meko, few if any smugglers were caught, and at Meko no duties were collected.

To make the present system more efficient a good and responsible and honest native headman must yet be found to supervise the work of the detectives and glean information.

The Police Force should be greatly increased from the sea, and I would suggest that a Superintendent of Police who I understand is greatly needed in every district, should be placed in charge of them and under the O.C.P.S., in so far that he should take instructions from him in preventive work. He should also have control of a certain number of detectives and would be able to look after the Ilaro, Agilete and district Police.

There should be two Customs Officers at Jofin so that one should be able to go towards Hasha on market or any other days and collect duties and patrol generally.

19. There should be more Police on the strip of land between Badagry creek or lagoon and the sea.

There should be three or four Police on the Hulk and stricter European supervision over the officials and police there.

There should also be a strong light to shine across the lagoon (*vide* last report).

The frontier road is shortly to be put in good repair which will enable the bicycle orderlies to carry instructions and information from Jofin to Meko, and *vice versa*.

The Chief Detective would be more especially in charge of the District north of Igboira.

There is but little doubt that smuggling has greatly diminished since the employment of more detectives. The news of capture of

smugglers has spread far and wide and the heavy penalties have been a strong deterrent.

The uncertainty as to who are in Government pay has produced a feeling of distrust and a fear that any movement may bring them into trouble.

In order to be thoroughly acquainted with the movements of smugglers it is necessary to have people trading and watching across the frontier, but great caution is required.

The detectives working within the Colony should be enrolled as special constables to avoid any bother, and should not be called upon to give evidence in Court if possible, and that evidence might be sworn before the Inspector of Police (*black*).

In conclusion, although it is not to be supposed that anything but a very small percentage of contraband falls into our hands I feel certain that a small and Active Preventive Service will check a serious contraband and that the total at present is not large and no means sufficient to warrant the great expenditure that would be entailed by a thoroughly organized Preventive Service.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

H. STANLEY HERX.

Officer in Charge Preventive Service

MEKO.

RETURN OF CONTRABAND POWDER SEIZED NEAR JOFFIN AND MEKO FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1905.

MEKO.					JOFFIN.						
Month.	No. of Bags.	Value.			Remarks.	Month.	No. of Bags.	Value.			Remarks.
		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.		
Jan...	—	—	—	—	Nil.	Jan.	—	—	—	Nil.	
Feb.	14	3	10	0	—	Feb.	—	—	—	Nil.	
Mar.	—	—	—	—	Nil.	Mar.	1	—	3	0	
April.	—	—	—	—	Nil.	April.	3	—	9	9	
May.	—	—	—	—	Nil.	May.	—	—	—	Nil.	
June.	4	3	0	0	—	June.	4	—	14	0	
July.	—	—	—	—	Nil.	July.	20	3	5	8	
Aug.	1	—	10	0	—	July.	3	—	10	0	
	8	3	4	0		Aug.	2	—	10	0	
Sept.	5	3	10	0		Aug.	2	—	5	0	
	4	1	8	0		Aug.	1	—	2	6	
	5	2	2	6		Aug.	10	2	10	0	
Oct.	4	3	0	0		Sept.	3	—	4	0	
	4	3	0	0		Sept.	2	—	10	0	
	2	1	10	0		Sept.	1	—	3	6	
Nov.	4	—	16	0		Oct.	2	—	5	0	
Dec.	2½	—	10	0		Oct.	15	3	15	0	
						Nov.	—	—	—	No r	
						Dec.	—	—	—	tur	
		£	26	0	6		£	13	7	5	
					Weight					Weight	
					520lbs.					280lb.	
					(about)					(about)	

RETURN SHOWING AMOUNT AND VALUE OF GOODS OTHER THAN POWDER  
SEIZED AS CONTRABAND FOR YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1905.

## JOFFIN.

1905. Month.	Alcohol.	Tobacco.	Guns.	Various Goods.	Value.			
					£	s.	d.	
Jan ...	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Feb ...	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Mar ...	—	—	—	—	—	—		
April ...	2 bottles gin	138 heads.	—	—	1	0		
May ...	3 " gin	27 "	—	—	1	10		
June ...	2 " rum	—	—	24 packets matches	0	6		
July ...	—	—	—	2 packets cartridge cases.	0	6		
Aug ...	9 " gin	—	—	250 French coins.	5	7		
"	—	—	1	—	0	14		
"	—	36 heads.	—	—	0	6		
"	1 demijohn rum, 1 bot. gin.	—	—	—	0	7		
Sept.	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Oct ...	12 large demijohns	—	—	—	8	0		
Nov ...	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Dec ...	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Total					£	21	3	9

## MEKO.

May ...	2 tins of alcohol.	—	—	—	2	5	0	
Aug ...	—	—	1	—	0	14	0	
Oct ...	—	—	—	102 French coins.	2	0	0	
					£	4	19	0

RETURN OF REVENUE COLLECTED AT JOFFIN STATION FOR YEAR 1905  
TO 1906, TOGETHER WITH SALE OF ENTRIES FOR SAME PERIOD.

For Month of	Revenue Collected.			Sale of Entries.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
January °	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	2	0	9	0	2	6	2	3	3
March	3	16	3	0	5	0	4	1	3
April	1	12	5	0	2	6	1	14	11
May	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	6
June	3	7	11	0	3	9	3	11	8
July	2	2	6	0	3	3	2	5	9
August	2	2	1	0	3	0	2	5	1
September	1	10	2	0	3	6	1	13	8
October	5	0	2	0	5	3	5	5	5
November °	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December °	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	23	12	3	1	11	3	25	3	0

° No returns.



# ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1905-06

ON THE SCHOOLS IN THE WESTERN PROVINCE

OF THE

COLONY OF SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

The annual inspection of schools commenced on the 1st of October, 1906, and all the assisted schools of Lagos and Ebute Metta were inspected and examined before the end of the year. The schools in the districts were not visited until the beginning of the new year.

2. The total number of schools and departments inspected is 67. Of these 33 are Infant, 30 primary and 4 secondary. Attached to the Roman Catholic Schools are 6 Industrial Departments. The extinction of the Hussey Charity Institute has removed one school from the list of assisted schools. The Anglican Ikoyi Road School and the Government School at Aiyetoro have been inspected for the first time, and the C. M. S. Girls' Seminary, Lagos, has been placed again on the list after an interval of 13 years.

3. The Government Moslem School at Epe has not yet been inspected, as it has not yet been possible for the Marine Department to make the necessary arrangement for transport.

4. The numbers on the registers of the schools are :—

SOCIETY.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Anglican	1,812	608	2,410
Wesleyan	836	197	1,033
Roman Catholic	753	470	1,203
United Native African	110	70	210
	3,510	1,345	4,855
Government Schools	200	2	200
Grand Total	3,700	1,338	5,134

5. The corresponding enrolment for the preceding year was 4,383; there is thus an increase of not less than 751 children on the books of the schools. It would appear that this large increase is partly a consequence of the amalgamation of the late Colony of Lagos with the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria, partly the result of immigration into Lagos from the interior towns and partly the effect of the general spread of enlightenment among the Moslem and Pagan sections of the Lagos community.

6. Many of the school buildings are full to overflowing, and the large accession of pupils has reacted adversely on the organization and discipline. The numerical strength of the teaching staff is too poor for the number of children. In not a few schools the desk accommodation has proved altogether inadequate, and to this deficiency the unsatisfactory results in writing and spelling must in some measure be attributed.

7. Increased accommodation is urgently required in the C. M. S. Grammar School, Wesleyan High School, St. Mary's Convent School, St. Joseph's Convent School, St. Peter's School (Primary Department), Holy Trinity School (Infant Department), Enu Owa School-Chapel, Massey Square Infant School, St. Paul's School Ebute Metta. Suitable and commodious school buildings are also required for St. Theodore's School (Girls), Itofo, and Sacred Heart School, Badagry. A school house is in course of erection for the Wesleyan Ereko School where also there is need of suitable building.

8. In my former annual reports I drew attention to the fact that the important Moslem section of the community had not supplied scholars to the schools in anything like the proportion which might be expected from it. The reason assigned for this unsatisfactory condition of school education among the Moslems was the great distance of the Government Moslem School from the homes of their children. It is very gratifying therefore to report that in the month of November last His Excellency the Governor opened a new large school house at Isalegangan, a populous Moslem quarter of the town. At the end of the year the average attendance of the school was about 350, although it was only 30 when the old school at Lalaji was transferred to the new building.

9. The numbers present on an average in daily attendance are :—

SOCIETY	Boys	Girls.	Total.
Anglican	1,422	416	1,838
Wesleyan	612	144	756
Roman Catholic	555	320	875
United Native African	168	51	219
	2,097	910	3,007
Government Schools	101	2	103
Grand Total	2,858	912	3,600

10. The proportion of the average daily attendance is 73·8 per cent. for all schools. In the assisted schools this proportion is as high as 7·15 per cent., but owing to the irregular and unpunctual attendance at the Moslem schools the proportion of the average attendance is reduced to as low a percentage as 60·7. Roughly speaking, it would thus appear that in the assisted schools 15 children out of every 20 on the registers attend school daily, whereas in the Government schools only 12 children attend out of every 20.

11. The following table contains a comparative statement of the numbers on the registers, the average attendance and the numbers present during the inspection of the schools :—

SOCIETY.	Numbers on Registers.	Average Attendance.	Numbers present during inspection.
Anglican	2,110	1,828	1,800
Wesleyan	1,053	756	726
Roman Catholic	1,203	881	955
United Native African	219	150	158
	4,805	3,607	3,642
Government Schools	269	103	—
Grand Total	5,104	3,800	3,642

12. It is interesting to note that the number present during school inspection is in excess of the average attendance, in spite of the limitation that only those who have made 80 attendances during the year may be presented for examination in the Standards. The children are so eager to be present at school on inspection day that even sickness could not prevent them from coming.

13. In the sub-joined table is shown the total income and expenditure of the different Societies :—

SOCIETY.	Income.			Expenditure.			Income over Expenditure.			Expenditure over Income.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Anglican	3,475	0	0	3,011	14	11	464	5	1	—	—	—
Wesleyan	1,060	10	4	682	10	5	378	5	11	—	—	—
Roman Catholic	1,019	15	11	1,700	5	10	—	—	—	681	0	11
United Native African	232	12	10	218	17	3	14	15	7	—	—	—
Total	5,817	5	1	6,015	8	—	—	—	—	108	3	4

## 14. The various sources of income are :—

	£	s.	d.
Balance from last year	441	12	0
School Fees	1,573	7	0
Government Grant on annual inspection	2,726	2	0
Government Grant for building and gear	49	5	7
Government Fee Grant	280	8	1
Grants from Societies	421	11	0
Collections, donations, etc.	159	17	3
Sale of property			
Other sources	79		

## 15. The expenditure is divided into the following heads :—

	£	s.	d.
Deficit	407	15	4
Buildings	0	5	0
Repairs	178	7	4
School materials	08	17	4
Salaries	3,517	2	0
Teachers' portion of Government Grant	1,505	7	1
Wages	77	2	4
Other expenses	221	10	10

16. The amounts returned by school managers as Government Grants include sums paid in 1905 in respect of the preceding year. It will be seen below that the total amount paid in respect of the year 1905 was £2,280 8s. exclusively of the grants-in-aid of school building and gear.

17. The income derived from school fees—including boarding fees in the secondary schools—is £1,573, a little more than one-fourth of the total income derived from all sources. The Anglican Society collect £1,000 in fees, that is to say, one-third of their expenditure; the Wesleyan £373, that is to say, about three-eighths of their expenditure; the Roman Catholic £179, that is to say, one-tenth of their expenditure and the United Native African £21, which is also one-tenth of the expenditure of this Society.

18. It is not unimportant to remark here that the rates of these fees are extremely low. In the primary schools they are, according to standards, from one penny to three pence a week, and in the secondary from 10s. 6d. to 31s. 6d. a quarter. So long as school fees are kept at these low rates it will not be possible, unless mainly from extraneous sources, for the schools to obtain and retain the services of good teachers. At present instead of making parents understand that it is to the advantage of a child to be educated, and that in laying out money for that purpose they are consulting the child's best interest and giving him what he has a right to look for at their hands, we take nearly the whole burden of their shoulders, and practically tell them that education is something which would not be worth their while to pay for. They on their part take us at our word, and while they are loth to pay the penny or three pence a week or 10s. 6d. or 31s. 6d. a quarter which we now ask for their children's education, they readily spend large sums of money on fine dresses, trinkets and worthless pleasures for these same children.

19. The total expenditure incurred by the different Societies is £6,015 8s. 5d. distributed among them in nearly the same proportion as their income. The expenditure incurred by the Anglican Society is three times that of the Wesleyan, and that of the Roman Catholic Society a little less than three-fifths of the expenditure of the Anglican Society. The principal head of expenditure is the salaries of teachers. Under this head the Anglican Society expend £1,497 7s. 4d., the Wesleyan £617 6s. 8d., the Roman Catholic £1,301, and the United Native African £28 8s., making a total of £3,517 2s. The amount includes the salary grant made by the Government, but is exclusive of the half share of school grant paid to teachers. This latter grant appears to be £800 7s. 5d., for the Anglican schools; £221 16s. 3d., for the Wesleyan; £403 16s. 6d., for the Roman Catholic; and £76 6s. 11d., for the United Native African. The total amount from all sources paid to the teachers is therefore £5,021 9s. 1d. out of a total expenditure of £6,015 8s. 5d., that is, 835 per cent.

20. The keeping of school records and the preparation of school returns appear on the whole to be satisfactory; but there have been a few delinquencies—some of rather a grave character—which are referred to in the detailed reports on the schools. In a few cases the number present at all during the year has been returned for the number on the register at the end of the year, and the total of the quarterly averages has been given for the average attendance during the year. The Cash Book of some schools is only a summary of the financial transactions for the year or for each quarter instead of a record of receipts and payments at the time when they were made. Such important particulars as the dates in which a child has been passed in successive standards or the highest standard in which a child has been passed before his admission into a school have not been supplied in some of the Admission Books. The information given in the Log Books is also rather meagre. It ought to be possible for a complete and interesting history of each school to be constructed from the entries in this book which should be confined to a record of facts and not of reflections or opinions of a general character. These delinquencies have been taken into account in recommending the grants for organization and discipline; but the irregularity in the book-keeping of the schools will continue until it is possible to retain a competent head master in every school for a reasonable length of time. The frequent changes in the teaching staff of some of the schools, which have been occasioned by the inadequate salaries paid to teachers, have resulted in new teachers being charged for the first time from year to year with the keeping of the records and the preparation of the returns.

21. Two cases of falsification of returns have been discovered during this inspection. They have formed the subject of a special report to the Director of Education.

22. The number of infant schools and departments examined for grants-in-aid is 30, that is to say, 13 Anglican, 7 Wesleyan, 8 Roman Catholic and 2 United Native African. Of these 5, that is to say, 2 Wesleyan and 3 Roman Catholic, are classed as "excellent"; 18, that is to say, 8 Anglican, 1 Wesleyan, 5 Roman Catholic and 1 United Native African, are classed as "good"; and 7, that is to say, 3 Anglican, 1 Wesleyan and 1 United Native African, are classed as "fair." The examination was collective throughout and the grants have been assessed on the average attendance. The result is on the whole satisfactory; and a good standard of attainment is noticeable in reading and reckoning. In the majority of cases

writing requires increased attention as regards the proper formation of the letters. The slates of the children should be properly ruled by the teachers who should never forget that success in this subject can be attained only by constant practice under careful supervision and instruction. Copies should be employed in connexion with easy concrete sums in the initial stages of arithmetic; and in notation the knowledge of the children should be tested by means of Yoruba numerals.

23. The alphabet class in many of these infant schools or departments is too large in comparison with the number of children in the other classes, and it appears that an unmanageable length of time is taken up with the teaching of the letters. With an adequate supply of skilful teachers and with improved methods of teaching a child of five or six years of age would be able to distinguish the letters after two or three days, or at any rate within a week. Such a result would be a great saving of time and of life. The preparatory work of the infant school could then be accomplished within a year, and the child would set upon the work of the primary standards at an early age to allow him sufficient time for instructional education in the upper standards.

24. The summary of the results of the examination in the standards of primary and secondary schools is shown in the table below:—

SOCIETY	Number presented and passed and percentage obtained.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standard VI.	Standard VII.	Total
Anglican	Presented	221	237	162	100	138	10	11	99
	Passed	171	191	112	113	114	13	11	79
	P. C. Passed	77.4	81.0	69.1	70.0	82.0	68.1	100	79.9
Wesleyan	Presented	07	07	83	08	38	8	7	159
	Passed	00	00	53	51	25	0	4	29
	P. C. Passed	00.0	00.0	63.8	75.0	65.8	75.0	57.1	29.5
Roman Catholic	Presented	86	70	73	91	54	10	12	407
	Passed	81	75	52	72	45	11	10	50
	P. C. Passed	94.1	92.4	71.2	79.0	83.3	73.7	83.3	80.7
United Native African	Presented	20	11	11	10	10			77
	Passed	28	11	0	4	8			0
	P. C. Passed	90.5	100	0.0	10	80			0.0
Total	Presented	333	307	331	332	240	10	31	1817
	Passed	376	311	290	240	192	23	25	1447
	P. C. Passed	81.8	85.0	68.0	72.3	80.0	71.7	83.3	79.3

25. It will be observed that the highest proportion of presentees who have been passed in the examination is obtained by the schools of the Roman Catholic Society and the lowest by the schools of the Anglican Society. Speaking generally, the work performed in Standards I and II is somewhat weaker than in former years. This weakness appears to be due to the large number of older boys from the interior towns who are now attending the Lagos schools and who are as a rule to be found in these lower standards. In many of the schools, more especially the Anglican schools, I had to examine Standards I and II lads of from 19 to 22 years of age standing side by side with little boys of 8 and 9 years of age. These older boys whose school education began too late are, as might be expected, less apt pupils than the little boys; their reading is generally inaccurate; it is almost impossible to teach them to write well, and their work is generally very clumsy. They have watered down the results of the lower standards.

26. I ought to point out here that the action of the presence of these older boys in the classes of little boys is morally bad for the latter, apart from being retarding to their intellectual progress. It would be a bad plan to arrange for the older boys to be collected together and taught in a school specially provided for them, where in addition to reading, writing and arithmetic, they could daily devote a portion of their time to manual labour, that is to say, to some handicraft, manufacturing process or agricultural work. They should be effectually debarred from the other schools if a rule were passed to the effect that a child who is over, say, nine years of age shall not be admitted for the first time into any assisted school. I believe that such a rule will meet with the general support of managers of schools.

27. The third or middle standard which is generally the weakest in the elementary school has this year given very poor results. The percentage of proficient in this standard is 68.0 as compared with 80.0 per cent. in Standard I, 85.9 per cent. in Standard II, 72.3 per cent. in Standard IV, and 80 per cent. in Standard V. The cause of the large number of failures is that in Standard III reading with intelligence is for the first time required by the Education Rules. The test I have generally applied for this purpose in this standard is to ask the pupils to give me in the vernacular the meaning or the substance of sentences and passages read in English. The intervention of 2 years of the application of this test has

resulted in many of the teachers neglecting systematically to teach their pupils the meaning of the passages read and in many of the pupils failing to give the required meaning at the examination.

28. The elementary school in which the most thorough work is done is the Wesleyan Timbu School. This school presented 81 pupils for examination out of 90 instructees, that is to say, 90 per cent., and 77 out of the 81 pupils presented, that is to say, 95 per cent., were passed in their respective standards. The pupils were presented for examination in Standards I-V and every subject in each standard was intelligently and successfully taught. The teaching staff of the school is inadequate, but this excellent result has been achieved by the energy of the Head Master and his skill in distributing with wise economy the available teaching power. Another elementary school which is worthy of special mention is the Roman Catholic St. Paul's Boys' School. Standard IV is the highest standard in this school, and the number presented for examination in the standards is 20, all of whom were passed in their respective standards. But apart from the smallness of the number presented for examination, the work done here is not so thorough as that in the Wesleyan Timbu School. I therefore recommend that the special grant of £20 to the premier school of the year be made to the Wesleyan Timbu School at which the most thorough and practical though not industrial work is done.

29. From different quarters attention has been recently concentrated on the fact that the Education Code requires far too low a standard of proficiency in that passes have been given in all standards to pupils who passed in reading and either writing or arithmetic. The present Code was mainly the work of the school managers on the Board of Education. As far back as 1892, the desirability of making certain well considered changes in the Education Rules was expressed in the Schools' Report for that year. In 1894, a Committee of the Board of Education was appointed to consider the proposed amendments. After much discussion and delay, the Board decided that new Education Rules should be prepared. The new Rules were prepared by the Inspector of Schools and were presented to and passed by the Board of Education on the 5th of June, 1896, when in view of the fact that increased expenditure was involved, the Acting Governor assented to the Rules formally pending the approval of the Secretary of State. Owing to different causes, amongst which might be mentioned the frequent changes in the administration of the Government of the Colony and certain objections raised by the Committee of the Church Missionary Society to Sir Henry McCallum's educational scheme, the New Rules had not come into operation before the arrival in the Colony of Sir William Macgregor. (It should be mentioned that these New Rules provide that no pupil shall earn a grant unless he has passed a satisfactory examination in the three obligatory subjects of Reading, Writing and Arithmetic.) In Sir William Macgregor's programme of engagements during his administration there was neither place nor time found for reform in the public scheme of education, although the important questions of the training of teachers and the introduction of the New Rules were constantly kept in view in the annual reports on the schools and in the discussions at the Board of Education. The solution of these questions means increased expenditure, and with regard to additional expenditure on education, His Excellency distinctly stated in his message to the Legislative Council on the 22nd March, 1900, that "the total of £1,513 set down for the Educational Department represents quite as much as the finances of the Colony can at present afford, and it would not be advisable to hold out any hope of the vote being increased on these items for some little time to come." However, Sir William Macgregor subsequently increased the vote for education by £500, a sum of money provided in relief of a proposed augmentation of school fees in elementary schools and in payment of money-grants for the teaching of sanitation in the schools.

30. Since Sir William's departure from the Colony the question of educational legislation has been presented in new terms in consequence of the amalgamation of Lagos with the old Protectorate of Southern Nigeria, and the nullification of the Education Codes of Lagos and Southern Nigeria is now under consideration.

31. Before quitting this subject I may be allowed to put forward one or two remarks which are very present to my mind and which I have mentioned in my previous reports in some such words as the following: Questions of legislation or of the revision of an Education Code are subordinate to that of the supply of suitable teachers to the schools. Laws do not carry in them the executive principle. If there are not competent agencies provided to carry out its provisions, the most perfectly conceived code is only the representation of excellent ideas on paper by an accomplished draftsman. Competent agencies are needed to give it moving force, and the chief agencies for the administration of an Education Code are suitable and properly trained teachers. For, to quote the words of the Royal Commission on Secondary Education (1895), "it is, after all, not so much in the remodelling of curricula as in the improvement of methods, and above all, in the supply of more highly educated and skilful teachers that educational progress must in future consist." It is earnestly to be hoped that a special department for the training of teachers will be created in connexion with the proposed Government College at Lagos, and that suitable arrangements will be made to train in this department teachers for the schools of the different religious denominations. It will also be necessary to consider the best means of securing for such trained teachers an income which should in comparison with what men of similar qualifications may obtain outside the teaching profession.

32. A summary of the Passes obtained in Primary Standards (I-VII) is shown in the table below:—

SECURITY.	Number of Passes		
	Obtainable.	Obtained.	Proportion (per cent.)
Anglican	3,615	2,500	71.96
Wesleyan	1,363	1,010	74.1
Roman Catholic	1,698	1,281	75.5
United Native African	281	211	75.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,957</b>	<b>5,071</b>	<b>72.9</b>

33. The results of the examination of the Primary Standards in the Secondary Schools are given below:—

SCHOOL.	Standards.	Number presented.	Number proficient.	Percentage proficient.	Passes obtainable.	Passes obtained.	Percentage of passes obtained.
Church Missionary Society's Grammar School	I-IV.	31	26	83.8	113	99	79.6
	V-VII.	66	53	80.3	306	215	61.9
	Ex-VII.	5	—	—	—	—	—
Wesleyan Boys' High School	I-IV.	67	56	83.5	265	180	79.1
	V-VII.	37	25	67.6	208	129	62.0
	Ex-VII.	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Gregory's Grammar School, (Roman Catholic)	I-IV.	—	—	—	—	—	—
	V-VII.	28	26	92.8	168	111	83.9
	Ex-VII.	3	—	—	—	—	—
Church Missionary Society's Girls' Seminary	I-IV.	33	32	96.9	125	103	82.4
	V-VII.	7	6	87.1	42	33	78.5
Total	I-IV.	151	111	87.3	593	379	75.3
	V-VII.	138	119	79.7	814	548	67.0
	Ex-VII.	8	—	—	—	—	—

34. The subjects of Standards V-VII are exceptionally well taught in St. Gregory's Grammar School, and, on the whole, the pupils have acquitted themselves very successfully at the recent examination. The work of Standards I-IV in the C.M.S. Grammar School is not so good as the corresponding results in the best elementary schools. The reason of this is that the teaching of these lower standards, which contain only a small proportion of the pupils and constitute the preparatory department of the school, is often left to the younger and less experienced teachers, while the principal members of the staff devote their attention to Standards V-VII. In the Wesleyan Boys' High School, however, the bulk of the pupils are in Standards I-IV, and Standard IV has the benefit of the attention of the more experienced teachers of the school. But it is no less true of the work of Standards I-III of this school than it is of that of Standards I-IV of the C.M.S. Grammar School that the results compare unfavourably with the corresponding results of the best elementary schools. The work performed by the C.M.S. Girls' Seminary is very satisfactory as far as it goes.

35. The Director of Education took part in the examination in some of the specific subjects offered in the secondary schools. The subjects include English Literature, Essay Writing, Latin, Greek, French, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Animal Physiology, Shorthand, Book-keeping and Fancy Needlework. The results are given in the detailed reports on the respective schools in Appendix I, but a summary of the passes obtained is subjoined:

SCHOOL.	Number of Passes		Proportion (per cent)	
	Obtainable.	Obtained.	1906.	1905.
Church Missionary Society's Grammar School	223	137	61.1	75
Wesleyan High School	116	59	51.2	61
St. Gregory's Grammar School (Roman Catholic)	96	67	69.8	80
Church Missionary Society's Girls' Seminary	21	18	85.7	—
Total	486	272	56.0	67

36. The grants earned in the different departments of the assisted schools, upon the results of the annual inspection, are as hereunder:

SOCIETY.	Sub-standards Departments.	Primary Standards Departments.			Secondary Subjects.			Total.				
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
Anglican	294	15	0	101	12	0	56	8	0	752	15	0
Wesleyan	101	10	0	108	4	6	11	4	0	319	18	6
Roman Catholic	136	5	0	255	17	0	15	14	0	692	16	0
United Native African	19	2	0	45	11	6	—	—	—	64	12	6
Total	461	12	0	991	6	0	83	6	0	1,891	3	0

37. The primary standards department of the Anglican St. Jude's School (Ebuta Metta) has failed to satisfy one of the conditions necessary for earning a grant. The number presented for examination in this department is 22 and the number proficient is 12, that is to say, 54.5 per cent. instead of the statutory percentage of 60. The grant which would otherwise have been earned by this department is £5 18s.

38. A comparative statement for the years 1906 and 1905 of total payments in respect of money grants is shown below :

SOCIETY.	Grants on results, 1906.	Fee Grant, 1906.	Sanitation Grant, 1906.	Teacher's Salaries Augmentation, 1906	Total for 1906.	Total for 1905.	Increase on 1905.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Anglican ...	752 15 0	131 1 3	21 11 0	155 6 8	1,061 18 11	1,051 0 0	£ 10 5
Wesleyan ...	310 18 0	52 12 0	6 2 0	85 8 4	455 1 7	302 13 8	£ 7 11
Roman Catholic	602 10 0	50 11 0	3 19 0	72 0 0	819 0 0	81 4 10	£ 1 2
United Native African.	61 13 6	12 12 0	4 12 0	18 16 8	100 14 2	82 0 10	£ 4 4
Total	1,816 3 0	250 0 0	36 3 0	331 11 8	2,118 18 8	2,286 8 10	£ 9 10

39. The comparatively large increase of money grants in the case of the Wesleyan Society is due to the exceptionally good work of the Tumbu School. The total amount of grants in respect of this school is £157 9s. 10d. as compared with £91 2s. 6d. in the preceding year.

40. The amount of grants recommended for the elementary schools is £1,663 5s. 10d. that is, 10s. 0½d. per head on an average. The fees collected from these schools for the year is £129 5s. 4d., that is to say, 2s. 8½d. per head on an average. The total cost of maintaining the elementary schools, apart from the cost of public administration, is £1,311 18s., that is, £1 1s. 9d. per head on an average. The sum of 8s. 6d. required to make up this amount, in addition to school fees and Government grant, is derived from church or mission funds. The parents' direct contribution towards the education of their children in elementary schools is thus seen to be less than one-eighth of the cost. If the expenditure on the public administration of education should be included, the parents' contribution would be about one-tenth.

41. The grant to secondary schools is £259 11s. being 19s. 2d. per head on an average. The cost of maintaining these schools is £94s. 1d., and the parents' contribution in school fees is £1 2s. 2d. per head. The additional amount of £1 2s. 9d. required to make up the maintenance is obtained from the religious societies with which the schools are connected.

42. The cost of maintaining the Roman Catholic industrial schools is £902 1s. 8½d. that is to say, £1 7s. 7½d. per head on an average. The amount of Government grant recommended for these schools is £399 13s., that is to say, £1 17s. 10d. per head on an average. In only two of the schools are any fees paid, and the amount collected is very small indeed, it being only £29 18s., that is to say, 2s. 10d. per head on an average.

43. The results of the examination in the different subjects of instruction in the Primary Standards may be summarised as hereunder :

- (I) **Reading:** In the lower standards the subject was tested by means of unseen readers of approximately equal difficulty with those in use at the schools. The result is on the whole very satisfactory, save in the case of the older boys in these standards. Beyond Standard II, the mechanical part of the reading is well done in many schools; it is correct and fluent; but it is not generally intelligent. The children are unacquainted—in some cases entirely unacquainted—with the meaning of too many of the words read. In not a few schools it is plain that instruction in the meaning of the words used has never been attempted; the whole subject has been overlooked. To learn the meaning of words, to understand what he reads, must ever be considered a very important part of a child's school work. A very little reflection shows that anything short of this, is quite unworthy the name of education. In the recent examination, I have not hesitated to fail a child in reading wherever want of fluency and mechanical intelligence was combined with ignorance of meanings.
- (II) **Writing** is becoming a neglected subject, teachers appear to exploit reading and arithmetic for the purpose of securing proficiency. Reading is essential under the code, and it is easier to teach the routine rules of arithmetic than to teach writing. Even where the writing in the copy books is satisfactory, the exercises in dictation are often very negligently written. Every child in Standard II and upward should be supplied with a copy book throughout the school year, and in each school there should be an uniform style of writing adopted, the copy books being graduated according to the different standards.
- (III) **Spelling** is a lost art in the schools. In the dictation exercises sent up by the pupils, many of the errors occurred in the smaller words. Such an experience clearly shows that dictation did not receive due attention throughout the year. Pupils in the higher standards were required to write letters or essays on familiar subjects, but these were sometimes almost valueless on account of the number of words incorrectly spelled. Also papers in geography, history, &c., were frequently marred by the same fault. In the correction of the dictation exercises of pupils, severe accuracy and quickness of detection of error are indispensable on the part of the teacher. A wrong impression once formed and passed over without correction is rendered much more difficult to remove. As the eye rather than the ear is the means by which new words are acquired and incorrect spelling detected, the importance of frequent practice in writing words is evident. The intimate connection between good reading and good spelling and dictation should also be noted.

- (IV) Composition in the standards consists in Standard VI of reproduction from memory of the substance of a short story read to the pupils, and in Standard VII the writing of a theme of letter on an easy subject is required. Many children altogether missed the points of the stories read, and grammar and spelling were barely fair. The Director of Education reports as follows on composition as a specific subject in secondary schools: C.M.S. Grammar School: "Fair but not as good as one might expect. Spelling is generally weak." St. Gregory's Grammar School (Roman Catholic): "Matter interesting, writing and spelling fairly good, composition mediocre." Wesleyan High School: "The ideas of the essays are good and the meaning of the writers is always clear, but the English composition is eccentric and the spelling is shaky. The boys want to be told every day 'Never use a long word when a short word will express your meaning equally well.' The older advanced pupils should learn another golden rule 'Always make use of Saxon words in place of words of like meaning which are of foreign (usually Greek or Latin) sources.' I should like to placard these bits of advice in every English-teaching school in the Colony."
- (V) Arithmetic continues to give the best result of the three elementary matters of school instruction. At the recent examination, the total number of passes obtained in Reading is 1,168, in Writing 1,208 and in Arithmetic 1,503. But, comparatively speaking, there is a slight falling off in the arithmetic result of this year. In Standard V, owing to the adoption of old and cumbersome methods, some weakness is shown in fractions (vulgar and decimal); and in the higher standards problems in interest and percentages are solved mechanically by means of formulae and not on first principles. In the lower standards mechanical exercises requiring the application of the established rules are generally accurately performed, but the simplest problems involving a little thinking are too much for the majority of the pupils. Numeration is also weak in the lowest standards of some of the schools; in copying exercises from the text board some children could not place their figures correctly for working sums in addition or subtraction. The subject is not taught as a logical instrument, and mental arithmetic does not receive sufficient attention.
- (VI) English Grammar.—Definitions are carefully learned by heart, and there is distinct evidence of hard work, but in consequence of lack of method, the results are not commensurate. The old notion is still prevalent that each word in the language belongs to a particular part of speech, and the idea of classifying a word according to its function in a sentence is not yet generally grasped. The want of intelligent reading has exercised a baneful effect on parsing and analysis and the importance of the practical side of grammar, the inculcation of the habit of speaking correctly, is altogether overlooked.
- (VII) Geography and History are poorly taught. The lessons are often an aimless endeavour to drive lists of barren names and facts into unwilling heads. Mr. Douglas, who examined Standard of the secondary schools in geography, writes: "We ought to have the elements of geography well taught in Standards III and IV. I am a great believer in the utility of geography well taught, it enlarges the scope of a boy's mind."
- (VIII) The sewing and needlework in the secondary schools appear to me to be excellent, and I am glad to say that in this opinion I am supported by competent judges. The exercises in sewing performed in the elementary schools are also very satisfactory. But the parents of the girls do not place a high value on the needlework teaching in the schools, and many of the girls in the elementary schools are absent from the afternoon meetings of the schools when provision is made for the teaching of this subject. Both the girls and their parents seem to attach greater importance to eticotelet and ornamental needlework, which are comparatively useless and are properly omitted from the curriculum of the elementary school.

44. Physical education cannot be said to occupy a prominent place in our schools, and there is indeed a world lack of play grounds. The boys in the secondary schools engage in cricket and the girls of the C.M.S. Seminary have drilling exercises. But no systematic attention is given to this important branch of education in the elementary schools.

45. It is not easy to report on the nature or quality of the moral training that is given in the schools. But at whatever value it may be estimated, it should be remembered that it must for the most part be indirect. All depends upon the personal qualities of the teachers and the influence exercised by them on their pupils. The true test of the school product in this respect is not only the behaviour of the children at school or within the school premises; it is also their habitual conduct, the influence of the school on their homes, its repute in the neighbourhood, and, above all, the type of character which they develop when they have passed out of the world of the school into the school of the world.

46. The examination of school children in Sanitation was held in the month of March, 1907. Eight elementary schools sent up 378 children and of these 280, that is, 74 per cent, were passed. The number of children examined in General Knowledge is 303, the number in Stage I, 71 and the number in Stage II, 2. With the exception of the examinees in Stage II, the children were examined orally and through the medium of the vernacular. In their answers they displayed a sound theoretical knowledge of the subject in which they evidently took great interest. The grant earned is £30 18s. as compared with £22 12s. in the preceding year.

47. The sanitary condition of the offices of some of the schools fails to give the children a practical illustration of what they have been taught. I have pointed such schools by taking this defect into consideration in awarding the grant for organization and discipline. The lattices sewers are generally made of cheap soft pine which wears out easily and needs to be frequently renewed. It would be found cheaper in the end to use good hard wood for this purpose. An adequate number of seats is seldom provided and the latrine buckets are not large enough. The teacher should consider it an important part of his duty to daily inspect these offices in order to ensure their being kept in proper sanitary condition.

48. An examination for Teachers' Certificates was held on the 18th and 19th of December and was conducted by the Director of Education and the Inspector of Schools. Ninety candidates presented

themselves to be examined. Of these 14 entered for the Second Class Certificate, 30 for the Third Class Certificate and 16 for the Certificate of the Fourth Class. The number of candidates recommended for Certificates is 18, that is to say, 8 for the Second Class Certificate, 11 for the Third Class Certificate and 29 for the Fourth Class Certificate.

19. The number present at this examination is the largest on record, the number present at the examination held in the previous year being only 38. It is to be regretted that a considerable number of the candidates presented themselves without sufficient preparation, on the chance of obtaining certificates with a view to securing employment as teachers. The papers sent up in History were rather weak, and those in Geography were very poor indeed. But, speaking generally, the results of the examination for the Second Class and the Third Class Certificates are far more satisfactory than those obtained in recent years. This is no doubt due partly to the assistance given in the evening classes for teachers, which were held during the course of last year, and partly to the stimulus of the grant in augmentation of teachers' salaries which was also paid for the first time last year. The Certificate List containing the names of the teachers and the respective Teachers' Certificates which they have obtained is appended to this Report.

HENRY CARR,  
*Inspector of Schools,*  
*Western Province.*

Education Office,  
Lagos, 21st April, 1907.

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## APPENDIX I.

## ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL, AROLOYA (ANGLICAN).

Number on register: Primary Standards, 156. Sub-standards, 51. Total 207.

Average attendance: Primary Standards, 152. Sub-standards, 10. Total, 192.

Number present during the inspection: Primary Standards, 138. Sub-standards, 35. Total, 173.

The statistics show a slight falling off in enrolment, but average attendance and the number of presentees are respectively nearly the same as the corresponding figures of the preceding year.

**SUB-STANDARD I.**—16 presented. Reading and counting are pretty good and writing is fair.

**SUB-STANDARD II.**—All subjects are barely fair.

**STANDARD I.**—39 presented, 29 proficient. Reading is very shaky and writing is open to improvement.

**STANDARD II.**—36 presented, 26 proficient. Results are on the whole the same as in Standard I.

**STANDARD III.**—25 presented, 21 proficient. Children are well drilled in translation but are lacking in general intelligence.

**STANDARD IV.**—23 presented, 16 proficient. Reading is not so good as in Standard III. Spelling is very weak.

**STANDARD V.**—15 presented, 11 proficient. Reading and Arithmetic are fairly good, but writing and spelling are poor.

Mechanical reading in Standards I and II is open to considerable improvement. Writing is on the whole carefully taught, but copy-books should be of a higher standard for the respective Standards. Arithmetic gives very good mechanical results. In geography Standard IV gives a few good results, but Standard V was withdrawn from the examination in this subject. Standard IV is satisfactory in grammar, but Standard V is a failure. Seven fair passes are obtained out of 15 possible in history.

Some necessary repairs have been made to the schoolroom, but the building is very hot. Supply of school-apparatus is satisfactory. Returns are slightly inaccurate and date of presentation of pupils in successive standards has not been entered in admission book. The numerical strength of the teaching staff scarcely comes up to the accepted minimum requirement, and the enforced absence of the Head Master for a portion of the school-year has further weakened it. If these adverse circumstances had not been present, the work of the school would doubtless have shown marked progress. It is not easy to see what object is gained by maintaining the Sub-standards classes in addition to the Infant School. These two sub-departments should properly be worked together by a good staff in the Infant School.

## ST. JOHN'S INFANT SCHOOL, AROLOYA (ANGLICAN).

Number on Register 101. Average attendance, 93. Number present during inspection, 71.

The enrolment and average attendance show slight improvement in comparison with the corresponding figures of the preceding year.

**SUB-STANDARD I.**—Reading is very good; writing is open to improvement, the characters are not well formed; counting is very satisfactory.

**SUB-STANDARD II.**—Reading, writing and calculation are very well rendered. The children show much mental alertness.

The work of this Infant School is on the whole of better quality than that performed by the Sub-standards Classes of the Primary School.

## ST. THOMAS'S SCHOOL, BADAGRY (ANGLICAN).

Number on register: Primary Standards, 35. Sub-standards, 16. Total, 81.

Average attendance: Primary Standards, 20. Sub-standards, 25. Total, 15.

Number present during the inspection: Primary Standards, 29. Sub-standards, 21. Total, 53.

The figures show an advance on those of the previous year, but the average attendance is too low in comparison with the enrolment.

**SUB-STANDARD I.**—Reading is barely fair; in writing characters are not well formed, but counting is good.

**SUB-STANDARD II.**—Reading is very good, and writing and calculation are also good.

**STANDARD I.**—9 presented, 4 proficient. Reading is poor; writing is very good, and arithmetic is fair.

**STANDARD II.**—Reading, writing and arithmetic are all well rendered.

**STANDARD III.**—7 presented, 6 proficient. Arithmetic is very good, reading is very fair, and writing and spelling are barely fair.

**STANDARD IV.**—2 presented, 2 proficient. Writing is fair, spelling poor, and the passes in reading and arithmetic are weak.

**STANDARD V.**—3 presented, 2 proficient. Reading is weak, arithmetic is very fair, and writing is a failure.

Increased attention is required in the lowest and in the higher standards of reading; both mechanical accuracy and real intelligence are lacking. Copy books are carefully supervised and writing is on the whole, very fair. The results in spelling are very poor; the subject should be systematically taught. Arithmetic is, on the whole, very satisfactory, but it is rather weak in Standard V. In geography the results are very poor—only an effort of memory, without any understanding of the subject. Grammar is not successfully taught—only one pass obtained in Standard IV and none in Standard V. In history one pass obtained out of three possible; some knowledge of principal events is shown.

Cash book should be opened at the beginning and closed with the end of the school year. Admission Book should be completed as regards dates of presentation of pupils in successive Standards. The teacher appears to be hard-working and conscientious. The results are uneven, but the classes are too many for a single teacher, and there is every temptation to sacrifice the work in the lower standards to the more interesting work in the higher.

#### HOLY TRINITY, EBUTE ERO (ANGLICAN).

Number on register: Primary Standards, 71. Sub-standards, 113. Total, 184.

Average attendance: Primary Standards, 49. Sub-standards, 71. Total, 120.

Number presented for examination: Primary Standards, 65. Sub-standards, 61. Total, 126.

The average attendance and number of presentees show a considerable falling-off in comparison with the corresponding figures of the preceding year.

**SUB-STANDARD I.**—Alphabet class rather weak. Reading and calculation are very good, but the formation of the characters in writing is open to improvement.

**SUB-STANDARD II.**—Numeration should be more intelligently taught. Other subjects are well rendered.

**STANDARD I.**—12 presented. 11 proficient. Numeration is weak and sums are not correctly copied from the blackboard.

**STANDARD II.**—16 presented. 15 proficient. Arithmetic is very good; writing and spelling are rather weak.

**STANDARD III.**—10 presented. 5 proficient. Reading is lacking in intelligence, writing is very fair and spelling is rather weak.

**STANDARD IV.**—14 presented. 13 proficient. Reading shows some intelligence, but in writing there are only three very weak passes.

**STANDARD V.**—13 presented. 13 proficient. The best taught Standard in the school, every subject is well rendered.

Reading receives careful attention in all Standards with the exception of Standard III. Writing and spelling are not successfully taught; the slates of children in the infant department should be properly and uniformly ruled, and in the primary standards the copy books should be regularly graduated. The elementary parts of grammar and history appear to be intelligently taught.

Increased accommodation is required for the infant department of this school. The school's returns are not satisfactory; the different items of Revenue are not shown distinctly. Grants for sanitation and salaries augmentation grants are lumped together with salaries. Admission Register should be properly completed. Summary shows average attendance to be 151 as against 123 in Returns. Every financial transaction should be entered and distinctly shown in Cash Book. The infant department is inconveniently crowded. The building should be enlarged or the number of scholars should be limited.

#### CHRIST CHURCH, FAJI (ANGLICAN).

Number on Register: Primary Standards, 183. Sub-standards, 131. Total, 314.

Average attendance: Primary Standards, 120. Sub-standards, 59. Total, 179.

Number presented for examination: Primary Standards, 120. Sub-standards, 46. Total, 166.

In comparison with the statistics of the preceding year it would appear that the school numbers have increased in all respects; but there is no improvement as regards the small proportion of scholars on an average in attendance.

**SUB-STANDARD I.**—39 presented. Reading and writing are fairly good, and calculation is fair.

**SUB-STANDARD II.**—8 presented. Results are good in all respects—more especially in mental calculation.

**STANDARD I.**—16 presented. 12 proficient. Very good in writing and arithmetic, and slightly weak in reading.

**STANDARD II.**—30 presented. 21 proficient. On the whole satisfactory.

**STANDARD III.**—25 presented. 20 proficient. Spelling is a complete failure, and writing is very poor.

**STANDARD IV.**—35 presented. 19 proficient. Spelling is very moderate; results in writing are very uneven, and arithmetic is fair.

**STANDARD V.**—11 presented. 13 proficient. Arithmetic is satisfactory; reading is rather weak; writing and spelling are moderate.

Reading is satisfactory in the lower Standards and fairly intelligent in the higher. Spelling appears to be a neglected subject and writing is open to considerable improvement. The results in arithmetic are, on the whole, good. In geography the results are very poor indeed; improved methods of teaching the subject are required. The teaching of history is in the same case as that of geography. The results in grammar are very fair in Standard IV and pretty good in Standard V. Sewing is very satisfactory both in the Standards and the Sub-standards.

The desk accommodation is inadequate, in other respects the supply of apparatus is satisfactory. The school is understaffed. For an average attendance of 180 the minimum staff should be one Head Master and four assistants. But the present average attendance of the school is much higher than 180. At least two assistants should be added to the teaching staff.

#### EXU OWA (ANGLICAN).

Number on register: Primary Standards, 112. Sub-standards, 111. Total, 253.

Average attendance: Primary Standards, 93. Sub-standards, 103. Total 196.

Number presented for examination: Primary Standards, 99. Sub-standards, 132. Total, 231.

In comparison with the preceding year there is an increase in enrolment, average attendance and number of presentees; but there is a falling-off in percentage of passes and of proficiency.

**ALPHABET CLASS.**—60 presented. Very good on the whole. Letters are all well known and counting is fair.

**SUB-STANDARD I.**—23 presented. Knowledge of figures is poor, but counting is fairly good.

**SUB-STANDARD II.**—19 presented. All read very well; writing is pretty good, but mental arithmetic is not prompt.

**STANDARD I.**—30 presented. 27 proficient. Reading and writing are fair, arithmetic is weak.

**STANDARD II.**—21 presented. 18 proficient. Reading is barely fair, spelling gives poor result, arithmetic is fair.

**STANDARD III.**—16 presented. 11 proficient. Reading is lacking in intelligence, writing and spelling are fair.

**STANDARD IV.**—9 presented. 8 proficient. Writing and spelling are very weak; reading and arithmetic are very fair.

**STANDARD V.**—11 presented. 9 proficient. Reading and arithmetic are good on the whole, and writing and spelling are fair.

Geography and grammar in Standards IV and V are not intelligently taught; the answers sent up being merely the results of efforts of memory on the part of the scholars.

The school accommodation is altogether inadequate; the number of pupils must be considerably reduced or the building should be further enlarged. The organization and discipline have been much impaired in consequence of the inadequate accommodation.

#### C.M.S. GIRLS' SEMINARY (ANGLICAN).

Number on register: Primary Standards, 10. Sub-standards, 2. Total, 42.

Average attendance: Primary Standards, 37.

Number presented for examination: Primary Standards, 10.

**STANDARD I.**—1 presented. 1 proficient. Reading and arithmetic are fair, and writing is very good.

**STANDARD II.**—7 presented. 7 proficient. A satisfactory Standard in all respects.

**STANDARD III.**—9 presented. 9 proficient. Reading is barely fair—it is somewhat lacking in intelligence; spelling is rather weak.

**STANDARD IV.**—13 presented. 12 proficient. Some intelligence is shown in reading; writing, spelling and arithmetic are very good.

**STANDARD V.**—6 presented. 5 proficient. A little more intelligence required in reading; writing and arithmetic are satisfactory.

**STANDARD VI.**—1 presented. 1 proficient. Very good results in reading and writing; arithmetic not up to requirements, but satisfactory as far as it goes.

Special attention should be given to distinct articulation and accurate pronunciation in reading in the lower Standards and to general intelligence in the higher. Writing is very successfully taught, and the results in spelling are very good in all Standards with the exception of Standard III. Exercises in concrete arithmetic should be seldom be given in Standards I and II. Standard IV should show some acquaintance with the map and with geographical diagrams. The result of the examination in the geography and illustrated by sentences. In English history a fairly good knowledge of principal events is shown. Some good exercises are executed in drawing.

**ENGLISH LITERATURE.**—that is recitation of poetry. Passages presented are carefully committed to memory; allusions and meanings are fairly well known.

**ESSAY.**—The papers sent up are not altogether lacking in ideas; spelling is good and grammar and expression are fair.

**SEWING AND FANCY NEEDLEWORK.**—The work in all Standards is performed in excellent style.

School buildings and class-rooms are excellent and in very good repair. The supply of school apparatus is adequate. After an interval of 13 years this school has been placed again on the list of assisted schools. The work performed in the present staff is very satisfactory indeed as far as it goes; but the change in the personnel of the staff was effected only about two months before the close of the last school year. If all goes well it may be confidently expected that the result of the current year's work will be very gratifying.

## C.M.S. GRAMMAR SCHOOL (ANGLICAN).

## PRIMARY.

Number on register, 12. Average attendance, 27. Number presented for examination, 31.

The figures are in every respect an advance on those of the preceding year.

STANDARD I.—6 presented. 5 proficient. Reading is very fair; arithmetic is good; but writing is open to improvement.

STANDARD II.—9 presented. 7 proficient. The two non-proficients failed in reading.

STANDARD III.—6 presented. 5 proficient. A rather good Standard on the whole.

STANDARD IV.—10 presented. 9 proficient. Arithmetic, writing and spelling are very good, but reading is slightly weak.

In Standards I—III reading is on the whole very good, but in Standard IV it is lacking in intelligence. Writing is slightly weak in Standard I; the results are very good in the other Standards. Spelling is satisfactory and arithmetic is good in all Standards. In geography the definitions are known and some acquaintance with the map is shown. The results in grammar are not very satisfactory—the parts of speech should be taught functionally and pupils should be exercised in the framing of sentences to illustrate their use.

## C.M.S. GRAMMAR SCHOOL (ANGLICAN).

## SECONDARY.

Number on register, 87. Attendance, 81. Number present during the inspection, 71.

In comparison with the figures of the preceding year, there appear to be a falling-off in the enrolment and average attendance, and an increase in the number of presentees.

STANDARD V.—37 presented. 30 proficient. Reading and writing are on the whole very good; spelling and arithmetic are weak.

STANDARD VI.—18 presented. 12 proficient. Arithmetic is very good; reading and composition are very fair.

STANDARD VII.—11 presented. 11 proficient. A pretty good Standard on the whole.

Reading is very good; as a rule the boys understand what they read. Spelling needs to be systematically taught; oral composition should be frequently practised, and grammatical accuracy both in speech and writing should be insisted on. In arithmetic the boys are rather weak in decimal fractions; the solution of problems in interest should be based on first principles and not on formulae. Geography is a complete failure in all Standards; in grammar the knowledge of assistance shown is inadequate, and analysis of sentences is rather weak in Standard VI. English history is fair in Standards V and VI, and rather poor in Standard VII. English Literature: Stage I, 2E + 1G + 1F, 2F lost to non-proficients and 7 failures. No knowledge is shown of the methods of forming verbs and adjectives from each other. Stage II, 0E + 7G + 4F, 1G + 2F lost to non-proficients and 3 failures. A good knowledge of allusions and context is shown, but it appears that Latin prefixes have not been taught. Stage III, 0E + 7G + 4F — recitation is perfect, meanings of words and allusions explained, but prefixes and terminations are not mastered. Essay Writing: Stage I, 2E + 2G + 2F, 2G lost to non-proficients and 10 failures. Stage III, 0E + 1G + 3F and 1 failure. Mr. Douglas reports results to be "fair but not so good as one might expect. Spelling is generally weak." Latin: Stage I, 0E + 2G + 3F. Greek: Stage I, 0E + 1G + 3F and 1 failure. Arithmetic: Stage I, 2E + 1G + 2F. Algebra: Stage I, 6E + 12G + 10F, 3E + 0G + 1F lost to non-proficients and 19 failures. Stage II, 0E + 2G + 6F and 3 failures. Stage III, 0E + 1G + 1F and 3 failures. The syllabus of Stage I of this subject is too heavy for one year's work. In Stage III, the pupils' knowledge of Indices and Surds is inaccurate and the methods used in solving equations are rather clumsy. Geometry: Stage I, 1E + 0G + 1F and 7 failures. Stage II, 1E + 3G and 1 failure. Shorthand: Stage I, 0E + 3G + 3F and 5 failures. Book-keeping: Stage I, 2E + 4G + 8F, 2F lost to non-proficients and 13 failures.

The supply of school apparatus is satisfactory. Increased accommodation is desirable for a more effective organization. The preparation of returns is not quite satisfactory. The same thing must also be said with regard to the keeping of registers. The percentage of the number of scholars who have become proficient shows a falling-off in comparison with the corresponding figure of the preceding year; but not less than 20 of the scholars who have now become proficient in Standard V had already passed an examination in that Standard.

## IKOYI ROAD, INFANT SCHOOL (ANGLICAN).

Number on register, 30. Average attendance, 31. Number of children present during the inspection, 26.

Alphabet Class.—The children show very poor knowledge of the alphabet; calculation is a little fair, but the attempts in writing are unsuccessful.

Sub-standards I and II. Reading is good and accurate, in writing the characters are not properly formed; calculation very fair, but knowledge of figures is open to improvement.

This school has been inspected and examined for the first time. A complete set of school records should be kept. The female teacher in charge is inexperienced. The managers should pay frequent visits to the school and advise and instruct her as to methods of teaching the different subjects.

## ITOLO (ANGLICAN).

Number on register: Primary Standards, 18. Sub-standards, 08. Total, 146.

Average attendance: Primary Standards, 37. Sub-standards, 63. Total, 100.

Number presented for examination: Primary Standards, 38. Sub-standards, 75. Total, 113.

The statistics show an increase in all respects in comparison with the figures of the preceding year.

SUB-STANDARD I.—56 presented. Reading and calculation are good, and writing is fair.

SUB-STANDARD II.—10 presented. Reading and arithmetic are excellent, writing is good.

STANDARD I.—11 presented and all proficient. Reading is slightly weak, but the results in writing and arithmetic are evenly good.

STANDARD II.—12 presented. 10 proficient. Reading and arithmetic are satisfactory; spelling a very poor.

STANDARD III.—5 presented. 2 proficient. A very poor Standard, arithmetic alone gives satisfactory result.

STANDARD IV.—3 presented. 1 proficient. The proficient pupil has worked well; the others failed in all subjects.

STANDARD V.—The three R's are fairly well rendered; the class subjects give no result.

Reading is neither distinct nor accurate in the lower Standards and it is lacking in intelligence in the higher. Writing is a neglected subject—only 5 out of 38 scholars had copy books to show during the inspection. Except in Standard V, the spelling of the school is disgraceful. Arithmetic gives very fair results—except in Standard IV; the knowledge of tables in lower Standards is poor. Geography, grammar and history have not been successfully taught.

Organization and discipline are not up to the mark. The work of the school is much impaired as a consequence of the uneven distribution of teaching power.

## ST. JUDE'S, EBUTE METTA (ANGLICAN).

Number on register: Primary Standards, 23. Sub-standards, 61. Total, 84.

Average attendance: Primary Standards, 19. Sub-standards, 31. Total, 53.

Number present during the inspection: Primary Standards, 22. Sub-standards, 31. Total, 53.

These figures are slightly higher than the corresponding figures of the previous year.

SUB-STANDARD I.—21 presented. Reading and calculation are good; but writing is open to improvement.

SUB-STANDARD II.—10 presented. With the exception of writing, the subjects are all well rendered.

STANDARD I.—6 presented. 3 proficient. Very poor results in writing.

STANDARD II.—10 presented. 7 proficient. A satisfactory Standard on the whole.

STANDARD III.—1 presented. A complete failure.

STANDARD IV.—5 presented. 2 proficient. Arithmetic gives scarcely any result; reading and writing are very weak. Geography and grammar are fairly well taught in Standard IV.

The supply of school apparatus is satisfactory, but the keeping of school registers requires greater care and attention. The distribution of the available teaching power appears to be defective and the discipline of the school needs bristling up.

## MASSEY SQUARE, INFANT SCHOOL (ANGLICAN).

Number on register, 98. Average attendance, 74. Number present during the inspection, 70. The figures show considerable increase in every respect.

SUB-STANDARD I.—59 presented. The class is much too large for a single teacher and the teaching has been ineffective in consequence.

SUB-STANDARD II.—20 presented. Reading is very good; writing and calculation also give similar results. The characters of letters and figures are fairly well formed.

School building is satisfactory, but the number of children in attendance has increased considerably and the organization suffers in consequence. The building should be extended and two monitors should be supplied to assist the teachers.

**OKE POPO, INFANT SCHOOL (ANGLICAN).**

Number on register, 52. Average attendance, 46. Number present during the inspection, 41.

The numbers are much the same as in the preceding year.

**ALPHABET CLASS**—The letters are known and easily distinguished by the children. They exhibit a knowledge of figures up to 10 and of numeration up to 30.

**SUB-STANDARD I**—Reading is good, writing is evidently taught, but the result of the teaching is hardly satisfactory. Calculation is good on the whole.

**SUB-STANDARD II**—Reading is good, writing is barely fair, the letters are rather irregularly formed; knowledge of figures is poor.

There is every evidence of diligent and faithful teaching, but results will improve only with improved methods. The discipline of the school is very good.

**St PAUL'S INFANT SCHOOL, BREADFRUIT (ANGLICAN).**

Number on register, 211. Average attendance, 154. Number present during the inspection, 158. These figures are about the same as the corresponding figures of the preceding year.

**SUB-STANDARD I**—Reading is very good and is in advance of the requirements of the Code; calculation and knowledge of figures are also very good, but writing is not satisfactorily taught—the characters are formed very irregularly.

**SUB-STANDARD II**—Reading—an unclean piece—is very good; writing is an improvement in style on Sub-standard I, but it is open to still further improvement. Arithmetic is good all round; an accurate knowledge of numeration is exhibited and exercises in calculation are promptly performed.

There is a sufficient supply of school apparatus and returns are satisfactorily rendered.

**St. PAUL'S SCHOOL, BREADFRUIT (ANGLICAN).****PRIMARY.**

Number on register, 260. Average attendance, 166. Number present during the inspection, 163. The figures are in every respect an improvement on those of the preceding year.

**STANDARD I**—41 presented. 36 proficient. One half of the class are good in all the subjects of examination, the other half are slightly weak.

**STANDARD II**—43 presented. 35 proficient. Reading is not so good as might be expected and writing is weak.

**STANDARD III**—26 presented. 13 proficient. The work is very poor in reading and writing—there are too many older scholars in this Standard.

**STANDARD IV**—31 presented. 19 proficient. Writing and spelling are a complete failure and reading is lacking in intelligence.

**STANDARD V**—22 presented. 14 proficient. Arithmetic is successfully taught, but very little intelligence is displayed in reading.

Speaking generally the articulation is indistinct in reading in the lower Standards and there is no intelligence shown in the higher. Writing and spelling appear to have been altogether neglected, there is very little copy book writing in the Standards, and during the inspection no copy books were shown in Standard II. There is evidence of much mechanical drilling in arithmetic, and in Standard V there is some show of intelligence. Definitions in geography are fairly well known, but the subject is not successfully taught. In grammar, Standard V fail in accuracy and parsing; Standard IV show good ability in distinguishing the parts of speech, in history a fair knowledge of facts is displayed by the scholars in Standard V.

The present desk accommodation provides for only 30 scholars, and there are in the school Standards containing more than 40 scholars. Maps also need to be renewed. Preparation of returns is not at all satisfactory; the keeping of the registers is also unsatisfactory. The discipline appears to be barely good. The teaching staff is inadequate and the organization is in consequence impaired.

**St PETER'S (ANGLICAN).**

Number on register: Primary Standards, 189. Sub-standards, 83. Total, 272.

Average Attendance: Primary Standards, 169. Sub-standards, 73. Total, 241.

Number present during the inspection: Primary Standards, 157. Sub-standards, 68. Total, 205.

The enrolment and average attendance show an increase on the corresponding figures of the preceding year.

**SUB-STANDARD I** } The work in the infant department is very good in all respects except writing which  
AND } requires to be more carefully taught.

**STANDARD I**—38 presented. 29 proficient. Reading and arithmetic are pretty good. The proper use of capitals and stops should be observed in writing.

**STANDARD II**—42 presented. 25 proficient. The work in arithmetic is slightly weak, and the principles of numeration and notation are not understood.

**STANDARD III**—32 presented. 20 proficient. Only one weak pass obtained in writing and spelling out of 32 possible.

**STANDARD IV.**—15 presented. 12 proficient. Writing is again very poor; reading and arithmetic are pretty good.

**STANDARD V.**—10 presented. 10 proficient. A very good Standard in reading and arithmetic, but writing is weak.

In reading some intelligence is shown in higher Standards, but mispronunciations and non-pronunciation of final consonants are reflected in spelling. Writing and spelling appear to be neglected. The children are well drilled in arithmetic and the results are on the whole very creditable. In geography very fair knowledge is displayed—there is evidence of acquaintance with the map. In grammar the papers sent up are weak in incidents, but fair exercises are performed in parsing. The English history papers show some knowledge of principal events.

Increased accommodation is required in the primary department of the school. There is a falling off in the proficiency percentage and the results are rather uneven. The aim of the teachers is to secure grant earnings passes rather than to educate the children. This is a very unworthy aim and is disastrous to solid and satisfactory progress.

#### AGO IJAYE, EBUTE METTA (WESLEYAN).

Number on register: Primary Standards, 24. Sub-standards, 50. Total, 74.

Average attendance: Primary Standards, 13. Sub-standards, 34. Total, 47.

Number present during the inspection: Primary Standards, 18. Sub-standards, 33. Total, 51.

These figures show considerable improvement in comparison with the corresponding figures of the preceding year; but the marking of the Attendance Registers is irregular and unreliable, and the Manager's attention has been drawn to this fact.

**SUB-STANDARD I.**—17 presented. Letters are known and counting is satisfactory in the alphabet class. Among the other children reading is fair, counting good, and writing satisfactory.

**SUB-STANDARD II.**—10 presented. Reading, writing and calculation are all well rendered.

**STANDARD I.**—7 presented. 7 proficient. Reading and writing are fairly good, but arithmetic is a failure.

**STANDARD II.**—2 presented. 2 proficient. Arithmetic is weak.

**STANDARD III.**—8 presented. 5 proficient. Writing gives rather uneven results, and spelling is a failure.

**STANDARD V.**—1 presented and proficient. Reading, arithmetic and grammar are satisfactory. Writing and spelling are very poor.

The schoolroom stands in need of minor repairs. The supply of school apparatus is satisfactory, except with regard to desk accommodation. During the inspection some of the children had to kneel on the floor and have their copy books placed on the benches for writing. The school has made a marked numerical advance, but methods of teaching and organization require special attention. A distinct teacher should be engaged for school work—who is not at the same time doing the work of a catchist.

#### EREKO (WESLEYAN).

Number on register: Primary Standards, 119. Sub-standards, 181. Total, 300.

Average attendance: Primary Standards, 82. Sub-standards, 137. Total, 219.

Number present during the inspection: Primary Standards, 90. Sub-standards, 105. Total, 195.

In comparison with the previous year there is a marked improvement in average attendance and enrolment.

**SUB-STANDARD I.** ) The subjects of examination are all well rendered, with the exception of writing which the formation of the characters is open to improvement.  
AND  
**SUB-STANDARD II** )

**STANDARD I.**—34 presented. 30 proficient. The results are very satisfactory—but articulation in reading is a little indistinct.

**STANDARD II.**—22 presented. 19 proficient. Reading and writing are slightly weak; arithmetic is very good.

**STANDARD III.**—18 presented. 8 proficient. Writing and spelling are rather poor; reading is slightly weak.

**STANDARD IV.**—12 presented. 0 proficient. Reading is lacking in intelligence; writing and spelling are a complete failure.

**STANDARD V.**—4 presented. 2 proficient. The two proficient scholars perform their work in a very satisfactory manner, the other two scholars fail in all subjects. Suitable copy books are supplied throughout the Standards, but the teaching of writing appears to be neglected. Spelling requires systematic instruction. On the whole the results in arithmetic are very good. In grammar a few boys distinguish the different parts of speech and parse sentences pretty fully. History and geography are not offered.

The building is not suited to school purposes. A proper school building should be provided as soon as possible. Increased desk accommodation is required.

#### HIGH SCHOOL, PRIMARY DEPARTMENT (WESLEYAN).

Number on register: Primary Standards, 78. Sub-standards, 2. Total, 80.

Average attendance. Primary Standards, 53. Sub-standards, 1. Total, 54.

Number present during the inspection: Primary Standards, 67. Sub-standards, 2. Total, 69.

The enrolment and number of presentees have increased in comparison with the corresponding figures of the preceding year; but average attendance is rather low in comparison with enrolment.

- SUB-STANDARD I.—Reading, writing and arithmetic are all well rendered.
- STANDARD I.—4 presented. 4 proficient. Writing is fair, reading good, and arithmetic very good.
- STANDARD II.—8 presented. 7 proficient. Reading and spelling are fair, writing is open to improvement and arithmetic is poor.
- STANDARD III.—23 presented. 19 proficient. Reading is very fair, arithmetic is very good, and spelling is a failure.
- STANDARD IV.—32 presented. 26 proficient. Reading is very fair, arithmetic is excellent, writing very fair and spelling is not up to the mark.

The reading is in general distinct in articulation and accurate in pronunciation, but in Standards III and IV it is a little lacking in intelligence. Writing is successfully taught and is of uniform style, in spelling systematic instruction is required. Arithmetic is very good in Standard III and IV, but it is weak in lower standards. Mental arithmetic is rather weak. In geography definitions are well known. Parts of speech in grammar should be taught functionally—pupils being required to frame sentences to illustrate their use. The percentages of passes and proficiency show a slight diminution in comparison with those for the preceding year, and it would appear that not less than 50 out of the 56 scholars who have become proficient had already passed an examination in the respective standards—or even in higher standards than those in which they have now become proficient.

Increased accommodation is urgently required in this school.

### HIGH SCHOOL, SECONDARY DEPARTMENT (WESLEYAN).

- Number on register, 41. Average attendance, 37. Number present during the inspection, 37. Average attendance and number of presentees respectively show great increase on the figures for the preceding year.
- STANDARD V.—22 presented. 15 proficient. Reading is slightly weak, writing good, but spelling poor; arithmetic is weak.
- STANDARD VI.—8 presented. 6 proficient. Reading is fair, spelling and arithmetic are weak.
- STANDARD VII.—7 presented. 4 proficient. Arithmetic is very good, reading and composition are poor.

Reading is, generally speaking, lacking in intelligence. Systematic instruction is required in the teaching of spelling in Standard V, and the subject should not be neglected in Standards VI and VII. In these two last mentioned Standards one-half of the number of presentees fail in composition. The appendices to Arnold's Readers will be found very useful in the teaching of this subject. Standard V is weak in decimal fraction and Standard VI is a complete failure in interest. There is only one weak pass in geography of Standard VI, in Standard V the results are rather good and in Standard VII the subject is not offered. Knowledge of principal events of English Standard VI and functional parsing needs to be taught in all Standards. The results in Standard VI are a complete failure. The subject is not offered in Standard VII. English literature—Stage I, 1E + 5G + 7F, 2G + 4F failed. The subject is not offered in Standard VII. English literature are very easy, and the pieces are well read to non-proficients and 3 failures. The rhyme and rhythm of the poem are generally misapprehended on the whole. But capitals and stops are ignored in writing, and proper names are generally misspelt. Pupils show no knowledge of the method of forming adjectives and verbs from each other. Stage II, 4G + 1F, 1F lost to a non-proficient and 2 failures. There is too much arbitrary work and too little understanding. No knowledge of Latin prefixes is shown. Stage III, 2G + 2F, 1F lost to a non-proficient and 1 failure. The pieces are slovenly and unmodelledly written, and scholars show no knowledge of derivations and terminations. Essay writing—Stage I, 8F, 1F lost to a non-proficient, and 12 failures. Stage II, 1G + 1F and 6 failures. Stage III, 2G + 2F and 2 failures. Mr. Douglas reports "The ideas of the essays are good and the meaning of the writers is always clear, but the English composition is eccentric and the spelling shaky." French—Stage I, 1G and 1G lost to a non-proficient. Algebra—Stage I, 1G + 1F, 1F lost to a non-proficient and 9 failures. The ground to be covered is too wide for a year's work and the subject has not been successfully taught. Geometry—Stage I, 2G and one failure. Results are good so far as book-work is concerned. Shorthand—Stage I—not a single pass out of 25 presentees. Stage II, 1 presentee who obtains 'fair'. Book-Keeping—Stage II, 1E + 2G + 5F, 1E + 1G + 4F lost to non-proficients and 18 failures.

In the Returns the number present at all has been given for the number on register on 30th September, 1906. The total number present at all is 156, the total number on register 115 and the total average attendance 92. But the Summary Register shows the average attendance to be 2,193 6, and number on register to be 517. Log Book should be re-bound. It should contain only statement of facts. Cash Book was not kept during the year; it only contains a summary of cash receipts and payments for the year. This is irregular. There is a falling off in the percentage of proficiency, but that of passes has shown some improvement. It would appear that three of the scholars who have become proficient in Standard V had already passed an examination in that standard.

Additional accommodation is urgently required in this school. The organization is impaired in consequence of inadequate accommodation. The teaching staff needs to be strengthened. Discipline is satisfactory. The mark 'good' obtained last year for organization and discipline is again awarded, but the managers are earnestly requested to take immediate steps for the improvement of the mechanism of the school.

### TINUBU (WESLEYAN).

- Number on register: Primary Standards, 100. Sub-standards, 130. Total, 230.
- Average attendance: Primary Standards, 99. Sub-standards, 96. Total, 194.
- Number present during the inspection. Primary Standards, 81. Sub-standards, 100. Total, 181.
- The figures are in every respect an advance on the corresponding figures of the previous year.

SUB-STANDARD I.—84 presented. In the alphabet class letters and figures are readily distinguished, and simple calculations are accurately worked. In the advanced sections reading and calculations are very good, but writing is open to improvement.

SUB-STANDARD II.—16 presented. Every subject is admirably rendered.

STANDARD I.—32 presented. 32 proficient. A well taught Standard.

STANDARD II.—17 presented. 17 proficient. Results are as good as in Standard I.

STANDARD III.—17 presented. 13 proficient. Writing and spelling give only moderate results.

STANDARD IV.—10 presented. 10 proficient. A very good Standard. Writing is excellent and spelling very fair.

STANDARD V.—5 presented. 5 proficient. Another good Standard,—every subject is well rendered.

Reading is distinct and accurate in the lower Standards, and intelligent in the higher. Writing and spelling are rather weak in Standard III, but both subjects give good results in the higher Standards. The other subjects of instruction are intelligently and successfully taught in all the Standards.

Mr. Lawrence, the Head Master of this school, is to be congratulated upon the remarkable success he has achieved with a very small teaching staff. If the present numbers are maintained two assistants should be added to the staff of this school.

#### OBUN EKO (WESLEYAN)

Number on register: Primary Standards 45. Sub-standards, 71. Total, 109.

Average attendance: Primary Standards, 26. Sub-standards, 16. Total, 72.

Number present during the inspection: Primary Standards, 27. Sub-standards, 12. Total, 69.

There is an increase in every direction.

SUB-STANDARD I.—34 presented. The alphabet class is rather poor in knowledge of the letters, but figures are fairly well taught. In the more advanced section reading is very fair and calculation is good, but characters of letters and figures are not properly formed in writing.

SUB-STANDARD II.—8 presented. Reading, writing and calculation are well rendered.

STANDARD I.—Reading is very weak, but writing is successfully taught.

STANDARD II.—Writing is again well taught, but reading and arithmetic are slightly weak.

STANDARD III.—Reading is very weak—it is lacking in intelligence, both real and mechanical.

STANDARD IV.—5 presented. 3 proficient. The work of proficient scholars in the 3 R's is very good; that of the non-proficients is rather poor.

STANDARD V.—The only presentee obtains a good pass in all subjects.

The instruction of the children in the alphabet class requires special attention. Reading should be more carefully taught in all Standards. This subject has not given very good results. The returns of the school are not satisfactory. Cash Book should be kept in a better style; it is altogether unintelligible and appears to have been written up *ad hoc*. The tutorial work is satisfactory, all things considering.

#### OLAWOGHWO (WESLEYAN)

Number on register: Primary Standards 59. Sub-standards, 91. Total, 153.

Average attendance: Primary Standards, 49. Sub-standards, 64. Total, 113.

Number present during the inspection: Primary Standards, 18. Sub-standards, 52. Total, 100.

In comparison with the corresponding figures for the previous year the statistics show an improvement in every respect.

SUB-STANDARD I.—28 presented. The alphabet class is very well taught. In the other section of the group reading is very good indeed, and writing is pretty good.

SUB-STANDARD II.—21 presented. Every subject including calculation is very well rendered. Writing is open to improvement.

STANDARD I.—11 presented. 11 proficient. A rather good Standard all around.

STANDARD II.—11 presented. 8 proficient. The results in all subjects are even.

STANDARD III.—12 presented. 6 proficient. The passes are weak,—more especially in writing and spelling.

STANDARD IV.—9 presented. 6 proficient. Writing and spelling are a complete failure and reading is lacking in intelligence.

STANDARD V.—5 presented. 1 proficient. No pass obtained in arithmetic and only one weak pass in writing. A very poor Standard.

Reading is mechanically correct in the lower Standards, but no intelligence is shown in Standards III—V. The teaching of writing is not systematic, there is a want of uniformity of style in the copy books in use. Spelling and knowledge of fractions is shown. Definitions in geography are carefully learned and there is evidence of use of the words in sentences; the parsing is not full enough. Some knowledge of the principal events of English history is shown by two of the scholars presented in Standard V.

The preparation of returns is satisfactory. The cash book has not been properly kept as a record of daily cash transactions; it appears to have been written up for the inspection. There is a falling off in the Standards.

but the work in the Infant Department is excellent. The sanitary arrangements of the school want looking after, the little children should be taught to make proper use of the W.C.

#### YABA INFANT SCHOOL (WESLEYAN).

Number on register: 40. Average attendance, 20. Number present during the inspection, 24. There is a numerical falling off in every respect, and the average attendance is very low in comparison with the enrolment.

**SUB-STANDARD I**—17 presented. The children are, generally speaking, only fit for the alphabet class. The work of the girls is a failure, and that of the boys is very poor indeed, although some of these scholars have been attending school for about four years. Only the boys attempt to write, and the result is on the whole very fair. Counting and calculation are unsatisfactory.

**SUB-STANDARD II**—7 presented. Reading is very good and is up to the requirement of the Code; writing is good on the whole and arithmetic is fair.

The condition of the building is satisfactory, although it was in disrepair for some portion of the school year. A full complement of school records should be kept. The school suffers considerably from fluctuations in the number of children attending it.

#### St. FRANCIS XAVIER'S (ROMAN CATHOLIC)

Number on register: 181. Average attendance, 134. Number present during the inspection, 144. In comparison with the statistics of the previous year, there is a falling-off in the number of presentees.

**STANDARD I**—27 presented. 26 proficient. Reading is slightly weak, otherwise the work is excellent.

**STANDARD II**—29 presented. 27 proficient. The older boys are rather weak in reading.

**STANDARD III**—28 presented. 21 proficient. Translation in reading is open to improvement; writing is fair, but spelling is a complete failure.

**STANDARD IV**—41 presented. 28 proficient. This is too big a Standard to be worked in conjunction with another.

**STANDARD V**—13 presented. 12 proficient. Weak in reading and arithmetic, but writing and spelling are good on the whole.

The scholars should be taught to express in writing what they know. In many of the papers the answers were very poor and there was clear evidence that scholars were not practised in the art of writing their answers. The organization and discipline of the school are very good, but they would be better if a teacher could be assigned to each Standard.

#### St. GREGORY'S, SECONDARY SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

Number on register, 36. Average Attendance, 35. Number present during the inspection, 28. There is a slight increase of enrolment and of average attendance in comparison with the figures of the previous year.

**STANDARD V**—15 presented. 15 proficient. Not a single failure in 3 R's, each subject is admirably performed.

**STANDARD VI**—9 presented. 7 proficient. Reading is very good; arithmetic is slightly weak in interest.

**STANDARD VII**—4 presented. 4 proficient. Arithmetic is very good, but composition is open to improvement.

Reading is very carefully taught, but the Readers in use are not quite suitable. \* In composition and reproduction the ideas are fairly well expressed, writing, spelling, and grammar are satisfactory. Arithmetic is on the whole good, but a little more drilling is required in decimal fraction and interest. Geography gives very good results in Standards VI and VII; but Standard V is rather weak in this subject. Grammar is on the whole satisfactory. In English history the required portions are memorised, but there is distinct evidence that the subject has been taught.

English Literature: Stage I, 2E + 8G + 1F and one failure. Stage II, 5G + 2F and 2F lost to non-proficient; scarcely any knowledge shown of the meaning and use of prefixes. Stage III, 2G + 2F—no knowledge shown of prefixes and terminations. Essay Writing: Stage I, 4G + 1F and 4 failures. The story read was carefully reproduced. Stage II, 4F. Stage III, 1G + 2F. Geometry: Stage I, 5G, 1F lost to a non-proficient and 3 failures. French: Stage I, 3G + 3F and 2 failures. Stage II, 1F and 3 failures. Stage III, 2F and 1 failure. Book-keeping: Stage I, 1E + 6G + 2F, 1G lost to a non-proficient and 5 failures. Algebra: Stage I, 3P, 1F lost to a non-proficient and 5 failures. Stage II, 4E. Latin: Stage I, 1G + 2F. Physiology: Stage I, 1E + 1G + 1P.

School buildings and class rooms are satisfactory. There is a sufficient supply of school apparatus, and organization and discipline are excellent. The standard of the preceding year is well maintained.

#### St. JOHN THE EVANGELIST'S INFANT SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

Number on register, 362. Average attendance, 190. Number present during the inspection, 217.

There is great increase of enrolment and of average attendance; but the latter is too low in comparison with the former.

Alphabet Class. The letters are well known. Simple calculations are accurately and promptly performed, and writing and knowledge of figures are good as far as they go. The proportion of children in this class is too large in comparison with the total number under instruction in the school.

**SUB-STANDARD I**—Reading is very good in every respect. Writing gives exceptionally good results—the characters are properly formed. Knowledge of figures and counting are also very good.

**SUB-STANDARD II**—The work is very well performed and is in some respects beyond the requirements of the Code.

Building and organization and discipline are excellent. The supply of school apparatus is satisfactory. The children are very carefully taught and are cheerful and happy.

#### ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT INFANT SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC)

Number on register, 228. Average attendance, 136. Number present during the inspection, 133. In comparison with the preceding year there is an increased enrolment but a considerable falling off in number of presences.

Alphabet Class. Children know their letters and the numbers, and perform easy calculations.

**SUB-STANDARD I**—Reading is very good; writing, calculation and knowledge of figures are excellent.

**SUB-STANDARD II**—Reading is very good, writing is carefully and successfully taught, the exercises in arithmetic are neatly and accurately performed.

The usual standard of excellence—both in respect of instruction and of organization and discipline—has been maintained. The children are getting too numerous in the alphabet class room. A separate building for this infant school or an adequate enlargement of the present building would be a great boon.

#### ST. MARY'S CONVENT SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

Number on register, 157. Average attendance, 131. Number present during the inspection, 133. The figures show an increase in all respects.

**STANDARD I**—27 presented. 25 proficient. Writing is excellent, reading is fairly good, and arithmetic is rather poor.

**STANDARD II**—16 presented. 16 proficient. Arithmetic is excellent; reading and writing are very fair.

**STANDARD III**—22 presented. 17 proficient. Reading is lacking in intelligence, but other subjects are well rendered.

**STANDARD IV**—33 presented. 25 proficient. Reading is again weak as regards intelligence, and spelling is very poor.

**STANDARD V**—18 presented. 16 proficient. A very good Standard,—reading is much improved in style, writing and arithmetic are excellent.

**STANDARD VI**—10 presented. 7 proficient. Arithmetic is excellent, reading is barely fair, reproduction is unsuccessful.

**STANDARD VII**—7 presented. 5 proficient. Very weak passages in reading, other subjects are excellent.

The Readers in use are unsuitable, both the style and diction are too much Latinised. Writing is very carefully taught in all Standards, the breaking up of a word so as to write one half of it at the end of a line and the other half at the beginning of the next line should be discouraged. Spelling is only moderate in lower Standards, but it is rather good in Standards V—VII. Arithmetic is successfully taught, except in the lower Standards where the children should be taught how to think. The work in geography and history is merely learning by heart. Grammar gives very good results in Standards V—VII—more especially in Standard VI. Parsing and analysis are well understood.

The industrial subjects comprising plain sewing, fancy needlework, cutting out, patching, dress-making and laundry work are all carefully taught, the girls performing exercises in them at the inspection.

Building and class rooms are in good repair, but the accommodation is rather inadequate. If a separate infant school were built for the children attending St. Joseph's School, there would be ample accommodation available for St. Mary's School and there would be favourable conditions present for a more effective organization.

The teachers of this school are very conscientious and hard working.

#### ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, TOPO (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

Number on register. Primary Standards, 21. Sub-standards, 14. Total, 35.

Average attendance. Primary Standards, 23. Sub-standards, 12. Total, 35.

Number present during the inspection: Primary Standards, 20. Sub-standards, 14. Total, 34.

**SUB-STANDARD I**—9 boys presented who know their letters but are weak in counting and knowledge of figures.

**SUB-STANDARD II**—5 presented. Reading and writing are excellent, calculation is very good.

**STANDARD I**—10 presented. 10 proficient. Reading and writing are very good, arithmetic is fair.

**STANDARD II**—5 presented. 5 proficient. Arithmetic is excellent, reading and writing are good.

**STANDARD III**—3 presented. 2 proficient. Reading is very fair, arithmetic is weak, writing is fair, and spelling is a failure.

**STANDARD IV**—2 presented. 2 proficient. Arithmetic is excellent and the other subjects give very fair results.

The boys in Standard I should be taught the meaning of the signs + and -, and should be exercised in copying correctly on their slates sums written on the black board.

The industrial work of the school consists of farming and gardening. Cocoa nut, cassava, banana and pine apple are under cultivation.

The discipline of the school is excellent but the organization is impaired in consequence of unsuitable accommodation.

**St. CLARA'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL. TOPO (ROMAN CATHOLIC).**

Number on register : Primary Standards, 7 Sub-standards, 4 Total, 11.  
Average attendance Primary Standards, 7 Sub-standards, 3 Total, 10.

Number present during the inspection : Primary Standards, 7 Sub-standards, 4. Total, 11.  
The numbers are about the same as in the previous year

**SUB-STANDARD I**—One girl presented, her results are rather poor all around.  
**SUB-STANDARD II**—3 girls presented Very good results in all the subjects. Writing is successfully taught

**STANDARD II**—1 presented and proficient Results are even and very good in all subjects.  
**STANDARD III**—3 presented 3 proficient Arithmetic is very fair. In reading the articulation is indistinct, writing is fair and spelling is a failure.

**STANDARD IV**—2 presented 1 proficient. The proficient pupil obtains a fair pass in each subject; the other girl is very poor in spelling and arithmetic.

In reading, children slur over difficult words and the Readers are not by any means suitable. Writing is carefully taught in all Standards, but spelling gives rather poor result. Arithmetic is satisfactory; in geography the girls know their definitions and show some acquaintance with the map. Debations in grammar are also carefully learned and the different parts of speech are readily pointed out.

The industrial work of the school consists of plain needlework, laundry and the manufacture of "casava meal" (gari).

The organization and discipline of the school are excellent. The progress is satisfactory on the whole. The girls are very clean, are tidily dressed, and appear to be both industrious and happy

**St. PAUL'S SCHOOL, EBUTE METTA (ROMAN CATHOLIC).**

Number on register : Primary Standards, 31 Sub-standards, 46. Total, 77.

Average attendance Primary Standards, 27 Sub-standards, 40. Total, 67.

Number present during the inspection : Primary Standards, 27 Sub-standards, 60. Total, 87.

The enrolment is the same as in the previous year, but the number of presentees is in excess of enrolment it would appear that some of the infants attending the school had not been enrolled as it was uncertain whether or not they would continue to attend regularly.

**SUB-STANDARDS I and II**.—The writing is very good, but the results in the other subjects are not of the high standard attained in former years.

**STANDARD I**—8 presented 7 proficient Arithmetic and reading are slightly weak; writing is very good.

**STANDARD II**—10 presented, 10 proficient Results are very satisfactory on the whole, spelling is open to improvement.

**STANDARD III**.—6 presented, 3 proficient. Arithmetic is very good, reading is weak, and spelling is a failure.

**STANDARD IV**—3 presented, 3 proficient. Reading is lacking in intelligence, but the other subjects are very satisfactorily rendered; in geography the results are very poor, but a fair knowledge of accident is shown in grammar.

Increased accommodation is urgently required. The work of the school has grown and is now too much for a single teacher. An assistant should be supplied to Mr. Maribo.

**St. THEODORE'S BOYS' SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).**

Number on Register : Primary Standards, 23 Sub-standards, 51. Total, 74

Average attendance Primary Standards, 23 Sub-standards, 41. Total, 64.

Number present during the inspection : Primary Standards, 20 Sub-standards, 50. Total, 70.

In comparison with the statistics of the previous year, the above figures show a slight falling off in enrolment and average attendance.

**SUB-STANDARDS I and II**.—50 presented. Excellent results are obtained in all the subjects.

**STANDARD I**.—5 presented. 5 proficient Excellent in reading and writing, and good in arithmetic.

**STANDARD II**.—3 presented, 3 proficient Arithmetic is fair; reading and writing are very good.

**STANDARD III**.—7 presented, 7 proficient. Only one pass obtained in writing and spelling. Geography and grammar gave fair results.

All the children presented for examination have become proficient, but special attention needs to be given to the teaching of writing and spelling. The organization and discipline of the school are good.

**St. THEODORE'S GIRL'S SCHOOL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).**

Number on register : Primary Standards, 25 Sub-standards, 27. Total, 52.

Average attendance Primary Standards, 19 Sub-standards, 16. Total, 35.

Number present during the inspection : Primary Standards, 22 Sub-standards, 22. Total, 44.

There is a falling-off in average attendance in comparison with last year's return.

**SUB-STANDARD I.**—8 presented in the alphabet class;—they require a little more drilling in learning the letters, &c. 8 other children presented are weak in reading, good in writing, and fair in calculations.

**SUB-STANDARD II.**—6 presented. Very good results in all the subjects.

**STANDARD I.**—2 presented 2 proficient. The work is satisfactory all around.

**STANDARD II**—10 presented. 7 proficient. Arithmetic is rather weak.

**STANDARD III**—3 presented. A poor Standard, all fail in reading, writing and spelling.

**STANDARD IV.**—4 presented 3 proficient. No results in writing and spelling; rather weak passes in other subjects.

**STANDARD V**—2 presented. 2 proficient. No pass secured in arithmetic and only fair passes in reading.

**STANDARD VI**—1 presented and proficient. Only weak passes obtained in the 3 R's and in grammar.

The higher Standards give no result in geography, and the teaching of history seems to consist of learning by heart the answers of a catechism.

The course of instruction in industrial subjects comprises plain needlework, canvas-marking, darning, washing, ironing and cutting-out.

The accommodation of the infant department is unsatisfactory. An adequate school house should be provided. It is impossible to properly organize the school under present conditions. No marked progress will be made in the instruction given until a good organization is ensured.

**SACRED HEART SCHOOL, BADAGRY (ROMAN CATHOLIC).**

Number on register Primary Standards, 16. Sub-standards, 34. Total, 50.

Average attendance Primary Standards, 18. Sub-standards, 24. Total, 39.

Number present during the inspection Primary Standards, 16. Sub-standards, 33. Total, 49.

The figures show considerable increase as compared with those of the preceding year.

**SUB-STANDARD I.**—25 presented in the alphabet class. They know their letters fairly, can count up to 40, and know the figures up to 9. The results of the 8 others presented in this sub-standard are: Reading is very good and is beyond the requirement of the Code. Writing is pretty good and calculation is satisfactory.

**STANDARD I**—6 presented. 5 proficient. Reading is barely fair and writing is in the same case. arithmetic is a complete failure.

**STANDARD II**—2 presented. 2 proficient. Reading is fair, but writing and arithmetic are weak.

**STANDARD III.**—4 presented. 3 proficient. Reading is very fair, arithmetic is good, but spelling is very poor.

**STANDARD IV.**—4 presented. 4 proficient. Reading is fair, writing and arithmetic are good, spelling is weak.

Writing is carefully taught in the higher Standards of this school; it is of uniform style throughout. The slates of the children in the lower Standards should be ruled with double lines, and the children should be taught to write properly within the lines. The children in Standards I and II should be taught the meaning of the signs + and - and how to arrange properly on their slates addition and subtraction sums written in horizontal lines on the black board. Geography and grammar require to be taught scientifically.

On the whole it would appear that an advance has been made on the results of the preceding year. The discipline of the school is very good, but it will be better still with good organization and a proper school building.

**IJERO, EBUTE METTA (UNITED NATIVE AFRICAN).**

Number on register Primary Standards, 39. Sub-standards, 51. Total, 90.

Average attendance Primary Standards, 35. Sub-standards, 33. Total, 68.

Number present during the inspection Primary Standards, 31. Sub-standards, 34. Total, 65.

The figures show considerable increase in every respect.

**SUB-STANDARD I.**—13 presented in the alphabet class, 9 of whom know their letters; they are all fair in calculation. 10 presented in the Sub-standard: Reading is good, in writing the characters are not properly formed; calculation is weak.

**SUB-STANDARD II**—11 presented. Reading is very good, writing and calculation are very fair.

**STANDARD I.**—13 presented 13 proficient. The 3 R's are very well rendered.

**STANDARD II.**—6 presented. 6 proficient. Slightly weak in reading.

**STANDARD III.**—5 presented. 3 proficient. Arithmetic is fair, reading weak, writing and spelling are very poor.

**STANDARD IV.**—4 presented. 1 proficient. A very poor Standard.

**STANDARD V.**—3 presented. 2 proficient. The two proficient scholars obtained very high marks in all subjects.

Reading is pretty good in all Standards with the exception of Standard IV. Some attention has been given to the teaching of writing. In geography the results are very good.

The condition of the building and the supply of school apparatus are satisfactory. Organization and discipline are very good. The head master appears to be very hard working and conscientious, but having regard to the numerous classes in the primary department, the work he has had to perform is too much for a single person. He should have an assistant for the work in Standards I. and II.

#### JEMOVAN SHALOM (UNITED NATIVE AFRICAN).

Number on register: Primary Standards, 18. Sub-standards, 81. Total, 129

Average attendance: Primary Standards, 41. Sub-standards, 50. Total, 91.

Number present during the inspection: Primary Standards, 46. Sub-standards, 47. Total, 93.

There is an increase in the number of presentees and in the enrolment as compared with the figures for the preceding year.

SUB-STANDARD I.—11 presented. Reading is good on the whole, but writing is not properly taught.

SUB-STANDARD II.—Special attention should be given to the teaching of writing.

STANDARD I.—16 presented. 15 proficient. Reading and writing are satisfactory. Arithmetic and numeration are weak.

STANDARD II.—8 presented. 8 proficient. A pretty good Standard all around, although arithmetic is slightly weak.

STANDARD III.—9 presented. 6 proficient. Reading is lacking in intelligence; writing and spelling are fair.

STANDARD IV.—6 presented. 3 proficient. Very poor results in reading and writing.

STANDARD V.—7 presented. 6 proficient. A very fair Standard, writing is pretty good, but spelling is poor. Geography is not successfully taught, the definitions are not known, and there is no evidence of the use of the map. Grammar gives no result, the teaching is not practical, it is merely memory work. In English history the children have fair knowledge of the facts.

The chapel is used as school and is satisfactory as far as it goes. There is an adequate supply of school apparatus. The head master is doing his best, but the work in the primary department is too much for a single teacher who has also to supervise his assistants. The weakness of the teaching staff is reflected in the results of the upper Standards of the school.

#### MOSLEM SCHOOL, BADAGRY (GOVERNMENT).

Number on register: Primary Standards, 14. Sub-standards, 55. Total, 69.

Average attendance: Primary Standards, 10. Sub-standards, 33. Total, 43.

Number present during the inspection: Primary Standards, 13. Sub-standards, 56. Total, 69.

There is a falling off in enrolment, but the average attendance has greatly improved.

SUB-STANDARD I.—26 children presented in the alphabet class; about half the number know their letters, counting and calculation. In the other subjects the number presented is 21; reading is very good, children know the meaning of what they read; writing requires attention, calculation and counting are good.

SUB-STANDARD II.—9 presented. Reading is very good; writing is good, but open to improvement as regards the proper formation of the characters; arithmetic is very fair.

STANDARD I.—4 presented. 4 proficient. Reading and writing are very good, but arithmetic is a failure.

STANDARD II.—4 presented. 4 proficient. Reading and writing are good and arithmetic is very fair.

STANDARD III.—1 presented. Good result in reading, fair in arithmetic, good in writing but a failure in spelling.

STANDARD IV.—4 presented. 4 proficient. Arithmetic is very good; reading, writing and spelling are very fair.

Reading is carefully taught in both Standards and Sub-standards, and children know the meaning of what they read. The writing is of uniform style and gives good result. Spelling is not very successful. Arithmetic is weak in lower standards, but it is very fair in higher. The parts of speech are fairly well known, but the children are weak in functional parsing. Geography and history are not offered.

The condition of the building and the supply of apparatus are satisfactory. Organization and discipline are good.

#### AIYETORO SCHOOL (GOVERNMENT).

Number on register, 31. Average attendance, 24. Number present during the inspection, 35.

This school was opened on the 28th of May, 1906, and the instruction is in the vernacular language.

SUB-STANDARDS.—14 boys are learning their letters, their knowledge is very fair. 6 boys read satisfactorily combinations of two letters. Writing in these two classes consists of the copying of letters from the blackboard. The characters are not properly formed and do not as a rule touch the top and bottom lines of their ruled slates. Counting and knowledge of figures do not go beyond 20.

**IWE EKINI**—(First Reader). 7 boys presented. Reading is very fair, but writing should receive greater attention—only 2 boys can write well. The slates are properly ruled, but the children do not properly write within the ruled lines. Their knowledge of numerals and their counting are rather weak.

**IWE EKEJI**—(Second Reader). 4 boys presented. Reading is with intelligence; in writing the extreme one of the boys is really excellent, those of the others are pretty good,—the children kept to the guiding lines. In arithmetic they can work mechanically simple sums in addition but are not taught how to think.

**IWE EKETA**—(Third Reader). The reading is with intelligence and with some expression. In writing capitals are ignored. Arithmetic is very weak. Children perform simple mechanical operations in addition but cannot attempt easy problems; mental arithmetic appears to have been neglected.

Discipline should brisk up, it is at present somewhat slack. The children should be taught by kindness and sympathy to promptly and cheerfully obey orders. The number attending the school is too small in comparison with the surrounding population. The schoolmaster should endeavour to win the confidence of the people and induce them to send their children to the school. There should be 100 children at least in regular attendance and if things go well, it would not be an extravagant hope to expect to see 200 children in this school.

### GOVERNMENT MOSLEM SCHOOL (LAGOS)

Number on register, 60. Average attendance, 37.6. Number present during the inspection, 34. The enrolment and average attendance are in respect of the school-year ended 31st October, 1906. In the month of November, 1906, the school was transferred to the new school house at Isalegangau. With the change of locality there has been an immense numerical progress, which has been well maintained. In consequence of the large number of new scholars the examination of the school was postponed till the beginning of the second quarter of the year.

**ALPHABET CLASS**—113 presented. About one-half barely know their letters and attempt the copying of the alphabet on their slates. They are also acquainted with numeration in English and Yoruba as far as 50. The remaining half are only beginning to learn their letters and can count as far as 30. These do not attempt writing.

**SUB-STANDARD I.**—29 presented. Reading from an unseen book gives good results; there are only two or three absolute failures. In writing the letters are readily distinguished but the characters are not properly formed. Calculation is very good—the girls do even better than the boys.

**SUB-STANDARD II.**—37 boys presented. Reading is correct and distinct, although a little laboured. In writing capitals are better formed than small letters. The form of the writing of figures is open to improvement. Mental arithmetic is both accurate and prompt.

**STANDARD I.**—16 presented. 11 proficient. Reading is on the whole very good. Writing is not of uniform style—some of the slates are ruled with single and others with double lines. Arithmetic is very good as regards the working of mechanical exercises,—children have not been taught to think, and make no attempt to solve easy problems.

**STANDARD II.**—15 presented. 11 proficient. Reading is pretty good—pronunciation of initial 'th' and final consonants needs to be attended to; the children understand the meaning of what they read. Writing and spelling are pretty good, but a little more attention is required in the teaching of this subject.

**STANDARD III.**—14 presented. 11 proficient. Reading is weak as regards both mechanical and real intelligence, but allowance should be made for the short period of time some of the scholars have been in the school—not less than six of them having been admitted at or after the close of the school-year. Writing is a complete failure, many of the children have no copy books.

**STANDARD IV.**—10 presented. 8 proficient. Reading is very fair, arithmetic is pretty good; but writing and spelling give no result and grammar is very weak. History and geography are not offered. Five of the presentees were admitted after the opening of the school at Isalegangau.

The school is fairly well staffed, that is, numerically speaking. Better qualified teachers are required, but competent Mohammedan young men cannot be found in Lagos. In course of time it will be necessary to engage the services of trained Mohammedan teachers from abroad or else to staff the school with competent Christian teachers.

STATISTICAL APPENDICES.



APPENDIX II.—A  
INSPECTION REPORT.

SCHOOL	Date and Duration of Inspection and Examination	Whether conditions of Sections 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 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(whether properly kept)	School accounts (whether properly maintained)	Appreciation by Managers of grant society.	Organization and Discipline.
<b>Anglican.</b>							
St. John's (mixed) ...	29th Oct., 1906.	Yes	Satisfactory	With the exception of admission Book Satisfactory.	Slightly inaccurate	Satisfactory.	Good on the whole
St. Thomas, Badagry (mixed) ...	21st March, 1907	"	"	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	"	Good.
Three Church (mixed) ...	26th Oct., 1906	"	"	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory.	"	"
Edo (mixed) ...	1st Nov., 1906.	"	Infant Department unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory.	"	"
En Owa (mixed) ...	7th Nov., 1906.	"	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	"	Not up to the mark
Girls' Summary (Girls)	11th Oct., 1906	"	Satisfactory	Increased and slightly inaccurate	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory.	Excellent.
Grammar School (Boys)	26th and 29th Oct., 1906.	"	Increased accommodation required.	Incomplete.	Satisfactory	Nil.	Barely good.
High Road (Infant) ...	1st Nov., 1906.	"	Chapel	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Nothing to report.
Holy Anglican (mixed) ...	12th Oct., 1906	"	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory.	"	Not up to the mark
St. Jude's, Edo (mixed)	13th Nov., 1906	"	"	Cash Book should be better kept. Satisfactory.	"	"	"
Masey Square (Infant)	5th Oct., 1906	"	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	"	Nothing to report.
Our Pope (Infant)	5th Oct., 1906	"	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	"	"
St. Paul's, Breadfruit (mixed)	1st and 2nd Oct., 1906.	"	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory.	"	Barely good.
St. Paul's, Breadfruit (Infant)	1st Oct., 1906	"	Chapel	Satisfactory	Satisfactory.	"	Good.
St. Peter's, Fuji (mixed)	31st Oct., 1906	"	Increased accommodation required in Primary Dept	Satisfactory on the whole	"	"	Good.
<b>Wesleyan.</b>							
Age Hope, Edo (mixed)	17th Nov., 1906.	"	In need of repairs.	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory.
Edo (mixed)	8th Nov., 1906.	"	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Fair.
High School (Boys) ...	18th and 19th Oct., 1906.	"	Increased accommodation required.	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.	"	Barely good.
Our Flo (mixed)	6th Nov., 1906.	"	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory.	"	Fair.
Okonjo (mixed)	3rd Oct., 1906	"	"	Satisfactory	"	"	Good.
Tobin (mixed)	2nd Nov., 1906	"	"	Incomplete	"	"	Nothing to report.
Yale (mixed)	12th Nov., 1906.	"	Chapel	"	"	"	"
<b>Roman Catholic.</b>							
St. Francis Xavier's (Boys)	15th and 16th Oct., 1906.	"	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Very good.
St. John the Evangelist's (Infant)	15th Oct., 1906.	"	"	"	"	"	Excellent.
St. Gregory's (Boys) ...	16th and 17th Oct., 1906.	"	"	"	"	"	"
St. Mary's Convent (Girls)	22nd and 23rd Oct., 1906.	"	Increased accommodation required	"	"	"	Very good.
St. Joseph's Convent (Infant)	22nd Oct., 1906	"	"	"	"	"	Excellent.
St. Joseph's, Topo (mixed)	21st Feb., 1907.	"	Unsatisfactory.	"	"	"	Discipline excellent
St. Charles, Topo (Girls)	21st Feb., 1907.	"	Satisfactory	"	"	"	Excellent.
St. Paul's, Edo (mixed)	12th Nov., 1906.	"	Increased accommodation required.	"	"	"	Good.
St. Theodore's (Boys) ...	21th Oct., 1906	"	Satisfactory.	"	"	"	"
St. Theodore's (Girls) ...	24th Oct., 1906.	"	Infant Department unsatisfactory	"	"	"	Fair
Sacred Heart (mixed) ...	22nd Feb., 1907.	"	Unsatisfactory	"	"	"	Discipline is very good.
<b>U.N.A. Church.</b>							
John Edo (mixed)	12th Dec., 1906	"	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Very good.
John Sandon	4th Oct., 1906.	"	"	"	"	"	Good.
<b>Government.</b>							
Large Muslim (mixed) ...							
Badagry (mixed) ...	22nd Feb., 1907.	"	Satisfactory	Satisfactory on the whole	Satisfactory	"	Good.
Epe (mixed) ...							
Agetero (mixed) ...	7th March, 1907	"	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.	"	Discipline a little slack.



**Roman Catholic.**

St Francis Xavier's

St John de la Vergé's

St Mary's

St Mary's Convent

St Michael's

St Peter's

St Peter's, Pope

St Paul's Little Metta

St Theobald's (Boys)

St Theobald's (Girls)

St Theobald's

St Vincent's

St Vincent's

St Vincent's

St Vincent's

St Vincent's

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St Vincent's

**U. N. A. Church.**

Episc. F. de la Metta

Episc. A. S. de la Metta

Episc. A. S. de la Metta

Episc. A. S. de la Metta

Episc. A. S. de la Metta

Episc. A. S. de la Metta

Episc. A. S. de la Metta

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Episc. A. S. de la Metta

Episc. A. S. de la Metta

Episc. A. S. de la Metta

**Government.**

Lagos Mission

Bombay Mission

Bombay Mission

Bombay Mission

Bombay Mission

Bombay Mission

Bombay Mission

Bombay Mission

Bombay Mission

Bombay Mission

Bombay Mission

Bombay Mission

Bombay Mission

Bombay Mission

Bombay Mission

Bombay Mission

Grand Total





APPENDIX II.—C2.  
FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

## EXPENDITURE

SCHOOLS.	EXPENDITURE										Excess of Expenditure over Income	
	Deficit	Building	Repairs.	School Materials.	Salaries.	Teachers' position of Government Grant	Wages.	Office Expenses.	Total.	Excess of Income over Expenditure	Excess of Expenditure over Income	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
<b>Anglican.</b>												
Andover Infant ...	35 13 11		74 2 0	2 3 2	112 17 6	115 0 10		0 0 2	245 17 73		28 16 6	
St. Thomas Babergy	11 2 7		56 16 4	0 15 2	17 5 0	21 1 6		0 0 0	65 5 0		0 0 0	
Claret Church			3 5 6	3 11 2	15 19 0	10 11 3		0 0 0	24 4 10		0 0 0	
Elmte Elm				1 2 1	52 11 1	72 11 11		16 11 2	249 8 22		25 1 11	
East Owa				0 0 0	74 11 6	49 19 8		0 12 6	122 5 4		3 1 4	
Girls' Seminary	61 18 8		29 7 2	1 0 0	319 10 0	60 10 1		51 6 5	197 12 5		6 9 11	
Granby School				23 8 5	311 0 0	134 2 1		123 0 6	424 11 74		169 16 0	
King Road				0 2 0	100 0 0				665 2 6		256 4 4	
Holywell				2 0 0	45 12 6	11 1 0			7 12 6		28 0 7	
Holywell, Eltone Meun	13 8 0		11 5 0	0 18 3	33 5 6	10 3 9			62 14 8		59 11 7	
St. John's, Eltone Meun	16 12 5		3 4 0	0 2 5	16 15 0	21 0 3			39 2 6		11 5 7	
Shelby Square	12 5 1		1 11 6		31 19 9	6 2 8			41 3 5		5 5 4	
Oke Popo	62 1 1		0 4 9	0 11 6	1 3 1	9 12 0		2 5 3	282 11 6		2 1 0	
St. Paul's Broadfront	56 5 10		0 12 0	2 10 0	112 6 10	64 18 3		2 6 10	277 17 11		57 8 7	
St. Peter's Broadfront			0 12 0	2 10 0	112 6 10	64 18 3		2 6 10	277 17 11		57 8 7	
St. Peter's East	392 7 9		138 0 5	40 15 8	1,057 7 4	200 7 5		267 10 11	3,084 14 11		430 6 1	
<b>Wesleyan.</b>												
Age Hays, Eltone Meun			0 12 6	3 12 1	12 0 0	11 5 4		0 10 0	27 10 11		0 0 0	
High School Boys	47 18 8		0 1 0	2 6 4	25 15 0	43 9 10		18 0 11	95 12 7		136 18 10	
High School Girls	14 15 1		21 19 5	1 9 8	50 5 10	33 5 10			140 10 5		0 0 0	
Oliver's Tower				3 15 5	103 7 0	72 5 10			129 12 0		0 0 0	
7 result			22 12 1	10 17 1	41 5 0	24 5 10			141 15 0		27 12 10	
8 result					41 5 0	24 5 10			141 15 0		1 12 2	



APPENDIX II.—D.  
PERCENTAGE AND PROFICIENCY RETURN.

SCHOOL.	Number of Presentees in the Standards	Proportion (per cent.) of such Presentees under Instruction in the Standards.	Number of Passes in Primary Subjects obtained by Presentees.							Total number of Passes obtainable.	Proportion (per cent.) of Passes obtained	Number of Proficients	Proportion (per cent.) of Proficients	
			Reading	Writing	Arithmetic	Grammar	History	Geography	Total					
<b>Anglican.</b>														
Aroloys ...	138	78.4	103	87	134	19	7	10	200	150	73.4	103	75	
St. Thomas, Badagry ...	29	98.6	21	24	27	1	1	5	77	100	77	21	72	
Christ Church ...	120	97.5	95	73	100	24	4	19	315	472	66.7	88	75	
Elite Prep. ...	65	93.8	57	57	69	16	8	—	178	235	75.7	57	65	
Elite Ova ...	99	97	75	69	80	7	—	3	231	337	69.4	73	77	
Girls' Seminary, Secondary ...														
Girls' Seminary, Primary ...	40	100	40	31	34	15	6	13	139	167	83.2	38	55	
Grammar School, Secondary ...	66	81.6	55	49	51	37	42	11	245	306	61.9	53	80	
Grammar School, Primary ...	31	73.8	27	24	31	3	—	—	90	113	79.6	26	62	
Ileho (Anglican) ...	34	88.4	31	27	35	2	—	4	109	141	76.9	31	64	
St. Jude's, Elite Metta ...	22	100	14	14	16	3	—	—	41	56	67.1	13	34	
St. Paul's, Ike-Alfreet ...	164	93.6	117	111	155	25	3	9	417	617	69.8	117	71	
St. Peter's, Epe ...	137	73.6	112	84	115	17	6	15	349	471	74.1	149	79	
	948	94.5	747	628	838	166	85	109	2,682	3,615	71.06	728	75	
<b>Wesleyan.</b>														
Ago Ijaye, Elite Metta ...	18	75	15	11	19	1	—	—	37	55	67.2	15	63	
Ereko ...	90	81	65	58	88	8	—	—	229	286	76.9	65	72	
High School Boys (Secondary) ...	31	90.2	29	29	25	22	18	15	129	208	62	26	65	
High School Boys (Primary) ...	67	93	56	39	63	16	3	18	186	265	70.1	46	63	
Obun Eko ...	27	96.4	17	24	26	4	1	1	73	94	77.6	19	34	
Oloogbomo ...	48	89.5	39	24	32	7	2	7	111	137	62.7	32	66	
Tanbu ...	81	90	77	68	79	13	4	13	254	278	91.5	77	77	
Yala ...														
	418	87.3	299	235	324	71	29	51	1,610	1,963	74.1	289	76	
<b>Roman Catholic.</b>														
St. Francis Xavier's ...	144	82.7	117	103	134	31	9	25	419	571	73.3	114	79	
St. Gregory's ...	28	77.2	27	27	27	24	24	17	141	168	83.9	26	79	
St. Mary's Convent ...	153	81.7	112	89	114	49	27	36	418	570	73.3	111	70	
St. Joseph's Topo ...	20	95.2	20	16	16	1	—	2	55	64	85.9	19	74	
St. Clara's, Topo ...	7	100	6	3	6	2	1	1	19	25	76	5	63	
St. Paul's, Elite Metta ...	25	87	24	29	23	5	—	1	70	87	89.4	23	61	
St. Theodore's Boys ...	29	86.2	29	11	29	5	—	5	61	74	82.4	20	61	
St. Theodore's Girls ...	22	100	17	14	16	6	2	2	57	83	68.6	15	61	
Sacred Heart, Badagry ...	16	100	14	12	9	3	—	3	41	56	73.2	14	65	
	417	87.5	357	290	365	114	61	92	1,281	1,638	75.4	347	83	
<b>U.N.A. Church.</b>														
Ijebu, Elite Metta ...	31	81.5	26	22	28	4	3	6	89	110	80.9	25	64	
Jehovah Shalom ...	16	97.9	39	33	39	4	4	3	122	171	71.3	38	64	
	47	89.5	65	55	67	8	7	9	211	281	76.0	63	64	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,810</b>	<b>94.3</b>	<b>1,468</b>	<b>1,288</b>	<b>1,598</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>5,071</b>	<b>6,957</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>1,427</b>	<b>78</b>	

APPENDIX II.—E.  
EXAMINATION RESULTS SHEET.

SCHOOL	Description	Denomination	Average Attendance	Number under Industrial Instruction			Sub-standards	Passes in General Subjects						Sewing	Drawing	Organization and Discipline	60 per cent.	70 per cent.	80 per cent.	90 per cent.	
				Domestic Economy	Cobb's Objects	Total		Reading	Writing	Arithmetic	Grammar	History	Geography								Total
Boys	M A	152	40	103	75	102	13	7	10	310	13	152	310								
St. Thomas, Biology		20	25	28	15	30	1	1	4	62		20	62								
First Church		120	59	57	36	52	16	8		165	12	120	274								
First Eo		19	71	73	59	64	7		3	206		49	160								
St. Osa		93	100																		
Girls Seminary (Secondary)	G	37	58	31	34	14	5	11	136	40	12	37	136								
Grammar School (Secondary)	H	81	53	53	46	45	35	29	11	229		81	229								
(Primary)	M	57	25	22	26	3		5	82			27	82								
St. Paul School (American)		37	31	31	27	20	2	2	34	34			34								
St. John's, Eboto Metta		19	63	12	10	11	1		1	35			35								
Young Square			34																		
St. Peter's, Breadfruit		166	71	46	117	97	112	18	9	13	166	16	166								
St. Peter's, Faji		168	151	100	75	97	15	6	12	314	12	168	314								
			73																		
		269	868	728	558	675	112	81	92	2270	87	12	820	1,256	487	1336					
St. John's, Eboto Metta	M W	13	31	15	11	8	1			35			35								
St. Luke		82	137	66	32	66	6			190	3		190								
St. John's School (Secondary)	H	37	25	18	21	15	13	10	102	171		37	102								
(Primary)		53	26	26	29	53	15			53		53	171								
St. Peter's, Eboto Metta	M	26	1	17	19	19	3	1	1	60	1		60								
St. Elizabeth		19	46	32	21	27	6	1	5	96	8		96								
St. Paul's		99	64	77	68	70	13	4	13	250	10		250								
St. Peter's			95																		
St. Paul's			20																		
		329	297	268	221	269	50	19	47	901	22		169	102							
St. Francis Xavier's	H R C	131	199	111	94	110	27	8	22	375		134	375								
St. John the Evangelist's		35	26	22	26	24	23	16	136			35	136								
St. Mary's	G	131	111	82	95	35	22	31	376			131	376								
St. Mary's Convent		23	15	19	16	16	1		2	54		23	54								
St. Joseph's, Topo	H	7	12	5	3	6	1		1	15		7	15								
St. Charles Topo	G		3																		
St. Paul's, Eboto Metta	M	27	49	21	19	20	2		1	63		27	63								
St. Theodore's Boys	H	23	41	20	11	20	5		5	61		23	61								
St. Theodore's Girls	G	19	16	13	12	11	5	2	2	47		19	47								
St. Paul's, Badagry	M	15	21	14	11	8	3		3	39		15	39								
			411	162	16	228	470	317	250	111	102	55	83	1,268							
St. Elizabeth Metta	M U S A	35	33	25	22	24	3	2	2	78		35	78								
St. Paul's, Shilou		41	50	39	33	34	4	4	3	115		41	115								
		76	80	63	55	57	7	6	5	193	4	76	193								
Grand Total		1818	1819	1426	1104	1312	310	161	227	1540	123	12	1480	102	1770	1321	682				





## APPENDIX II.—G. EXAMINATION RESULTS.

## SUB STANDARDS.

SCHOOL	Mark.	Average Attendance.	Amount Earned
<b>ANGLICAN.</b>			£ s. d.
Aroloya	Fair	40	8 0 0
Infant	Good	23	23 5 0
St. Thomas, Badagry	Good	29	6 5 0
Christ Church	Fair	54	11 16 0
Ebute Ero	Good	71	18 10 0
Fun Owa	Good	103	25 15 0
Ikoji Road	Fair	31	5 4 0
Itole	Good	63	15 15 0
St. Jude's, Ebute Metta	Good	31	8 10 0
Massey Square	Fair	71	14 16 0
Ok. Pope	Fair	46	9 4 0
St. Paul's, Breadfruit	Very Good	151	38 10 0
St. Peter's, Ijai	Good	73	18 5 0
		879	201 15 0
<b>WESLEYAN</b>			
Ago Ijaye, Ebute Metta	Good	31	8 10 0
Ereko	Good	137	31 5 0
High School	Excellent	1	0 8 0
Obun Eko	Good	46	11 10 0
Olowogbowo	Excellent	61	19 4 0
Tambun	Good	29	23 15 0
Yaba	Fair	29	4 0 0
		397	101 10 0
<b>ROMAN CATHOLIC.</b>			
St. John the Evangelist's	Excellent	199	59 14 0
St. Joseph's Convent	Excellent	135	30 10 0
St. Joseph's, Topo	Good	12	3 0 0
St. Clara's, Topo	Good	5	0 15 0
St. Paul's, Ebute Metta	Good	49	10 0 0
St. Theodor's Boys	Excellent	41	12 6 0
St. Theodor's Girls	Good	16	4 0 0
Sacred Heart, Badagry	Good	24	6 0 0
		479	136 5 0
<b>U.N.A. CHURCH</b>			
Ijero, Ebute Metta	Fair	33	6 12 0
Jehovah Shalom	Good	59	12 10 0
		81	19 2 0
<b>Grand Total</b>		1,809	461 12 0

## APPENDIX II.—II. FEE GRANT SHEET.

SCHOOL	Average Attendance.	Grant.	
<b>ANGLICAN.</b>			
Aroloya	192	16 9 8	
Infant	93	7 2 4	
St. Thomas, Badagry	45	3 11 3	
Christ Church	179	14 3 8	
Ebute Ero	123	9 14 11	
Fun Owa	196	15 9 0	
Ikoji Road	31	2 9 1	
Itole	100	7 18 9	
St. Jude's, Ebute Metta	63	4 8 9	
Massey Square	74	5 17 3	
Ok. Pope	46	3 12 19	
St. Paul's, Breadfruit	166	13 3 1	
St. Peter's, Ijai	154	12 4 1	
St. Peter's, Ijai	211	19 1 10	
		1,663	131 4 3
<b>WESLEYAN</b>			
Ago Ijaye, Ebute Metta	47	3 14 5	
Ereko	219	17 7 0	
Obun Eko	72	5 14 1	
Olowogbowo	113	8 18 1	
Tambun	194	15 7 6	
Yaba	29	1 11 8	
		665	52 12 9
<b>ROMAN CATHOLIC</b>			
St. Francis Xavier's	134	10 12 4	
St. John the Evangelist's	199	15 15 5	
St. Joseph's Convent	135	10 13 11	
St. Paul's, Ebute Metta	47	5 6 2	
St. Theodor's Boys	64	5 1 5	
Sacred Heart, Badagry	29	3 1 9	
		638	50 11 0
<b>U.N.A. CHURCH.</b>			
Ijero, Ebute Metta	68	5 7 9	
Jehovah Shalom	29	7 4 3	
		159	12 12 0
<b>Grand Total</b>		3,155	250 0 0

APPENDIX II.—I.  
Secondary Subjects, Pass Sheet.

SCHOOL.	Description.	English Literature.		Essay Writing.	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Shorthand.	Book-keeping.	French.	Latin.	Greek.	Physiology.	Fancy Needlework.	Total.				
		E	G																
Girls' Seminary ...	Girls.	2	1	1	2										16	61			
Grammar School ...	Boys.	22	10	2	3	2	2	1	17	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	30	29	
St. Gregory's ...		2	8	2	7		3	3	5								2	28	
Hub ...		1	1	0	3		1	1	2										
<b>Total</b>		27	21	5	25	2	21	16	21	2	16	1	3	1	1	4	23	118	124

## Financial Results (Secondary Schools).

SCHOOL.	English Literature.		Essay writing.		Arithmetic.		Algebra.		Geometry.		Shorthand.		Book-keeping.		French.		Latin.		Greek.		Physiology.		Fancy Needlework.		Total.	Grants from Primary Subjects.	Grand total.					
	E	G	E	G	E	G	E	G	E	G	E	G	E	G	E	G	E	G	E	G	E	G	E	G								
Seminary ...	1	6	1	8																												
Grammar Sch ...	11	8	0	7	1	5	8	19	1	11	0	1	7	3	1	0	0	13	0	17	0	0	0	13	0	0	32	0	18			
St. Gregory's ...	5	19	0	13			1	16	1	5	0	0	10	1	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	4	0	27	0		
Hub ...	5	1	0	19			0	9	0	10	0	0	10	1	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	4	0	27	0		
<b>Total</b>	23	14	0	9	7	0	1	5	0	11	0	1	10	3	16	0	0	13	0	17	0	0	0	13	0	11	0	63	0	197	1	0

## APPENDIX II.—K.

## Tabular Statement of the Results of Examination in Sanitation.

SCHOOL.	Denomination.	General.		Stage I.		Stage II.		Total.			
		Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.		Presented.	Passed.			
					Good.	Fair.		Good.	Fair.		
Christ Church...	Anglican.	45	45	50	15	48	42	45	35		
Ebute Ero ...	do.	14	14	...	...	...	...	21	15		
Emu Owa ...	do.	40	40	...	...	...	...	40	53		
St. Paul's, Breadfruit	do.	64	44	58	19	5	...	64	44		
St. Peter's, Fuji	do.	43	33	24	19	5	...	69	57		
Tinidun ...	Wesleyan.	31	25	21	10	3	...	45	41		
St. Francis Xavier's	United N. African	31	18	9	10	6	...	42	24		
Jehovah Shalom	Roman Catholic.	32	29	19	2	6	...	42	37		
<b>Total</b>		303	217	71	36	53	4	2	2	374	259

## APPENDIX II.—L.

## Grants Earned in Sanitation.

SCHOOL.	Denomination.	General.		Stage I.		Stage II.		Total.
		E	G	E	G	E	G	
Christ Church ...	Anglican.	3	10	0	0	0	0	3
Ebute Ero ...	do.	0	18	0	18	0	10	26
Emu Owa ...	do.	2	6	...	...	...	...	2
St. Paul's, Breadfruit	do.	4	8	...	...	...	...	4
St. Peter's, Fuji ...	do.	3	2	5	15	...	...	18
Tinidun ...	do.	2	12	3	10	...	...	2
St. Francis Xavier's	Roman Catholic.	1	16	1	15	0	8	3
Jehovah Shalom	United N. African.	2	18	1	14	...	...	4
<b>Total</b>		21	14	13	12	0	18	36

## APPENDIX III.

GRANT IN AUGMENTATION OF THE SALARIES OF TEACHERS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

SCHOOL.	Name of Teachers.	Class of Certificate.	Grant.		
			£	s.	d.
<b>ANGLICAN.</b>					
Aroloya ..	S. M. Davies	II.	7	10	0
"	M. A. Adediyi	II.	8	10	0
"	M. M. Daniel	IV.	6	0	0
"	Ebenezer Adegun	IV.	1	0	0
St. Thomas, Badagry	O. K. Ajoseh	IV.	6	0	0
Christ Church	J. G. Kuye	II.	10	0	0
"	E. J. Joseph	IV.	6	0	0
"	S. H. Baptist	III.	6	0	0
"	Grace Phillips	IV.	1	6	8
Ebute Ero	U. F. Vincent	III.	1	10	0
"	E. A. Coker	II.	7	10	0
"	D. J. Thomas	IV.	1	10	0
"	V. R. Labanni	IV.	4	10	0
Eau Owa	J. B. Ogunsalu	III.	8	0	0
"	D. J. Thomas	IV.	4	10	0
"	E. A. Coker	II.	1	0	0
Itolu (Anglican)	J. J. Pratt	IV.	6	0	0
Massey Square	Mary Williams	IV.	2	0	0
"	Grace Amos	IV.	3	0	0
St. Paul's, Breadfruit	J. S. George	II.	10	0	0
"	G. A. Thomas	III.	6	0	0
"	T. I. O. Weeks	IV.	6	0	0
"	E. A. Daniel	IV.	4	0	0
St. Paul's, Breadfruit (Infant)	Mary Akifemiwa	IV.	6	0	0
"	Adelaide Johnson	IV.	1	10	0
"	Letitia Elliott	IV.	1	10	0
St. Peter's	J. A. Bangboye	II.	10	0	0
"	Francis Akiale	II.	8	0	0
"	J. Ajesa	IV.	6	0	0
			155	6	8
<b>WESLEYAN.</b>					
Ago Ijaye, Ebute Metta	J. F. Kofeji	III.	6	0	0
Erako	E. B. Dada	III.	8	0	0
"	D. Babalumi	IV.	6	0	0
"	Comfort Williams	IV.	3	0	0
Obun Eko	D. A. Fasoro	IV.	6	0	0
"	J. B. Alaba	IV.	6	0	0
Olowogbowo	Z. K. Randeotun	IV.	6	0	0
"	M. N. Sagoe	III.	6	0	0
"	Bernice Payne	IV.	6	0	0
Timuba	J. Victor Lawrence	I.	13	15	0
"	S. O. Timothy	III.	6	13	4
"	S. Thomas	III.	6	0	0
Yaba	T. O. George	III.	6	0	0
			85	8	4
<b>ROMAN CATHOLIC.</b>					
St. Francis Xavier's	William Beecroft	II.	10	0	0
"	C. Alajini	III.	8	0	0
"	Francisco Pereira	IV.	6	0	0
"	Thomas Cardozo	IV.	6	0	0
St. John the Evangelist's	John Loshy	IV.	6	0	0
"	Francisco Martins	IV.	6	0	0
St. Joseph's Convent	J. Celsio	IV.	6	0	0
"	I. Souza	IV.	6	0	0
St. Paul's, Ebute Metta	A. J. Marinho	IV.	6	0	0
St. Theodore's Boys	Josiah Martins	IV.	6	0	0
Sacred Heart, Badagry	J. Antonio	IV.	6	0	0
			72	0	0
<b>U. N. A. CHURCH.</b>					
Ijero, Ebute Metta	J. T. Newton	IV.	6	0	0
"	S. Molake	IV.	6	0	0
Jehovah Shalom	G. A. Oke	III.	6	16	8
			18	16	8
Grand Total			331	11	8

APPENDIX IV.  
CERTIFICATE LIST.

No.	NAME.	POSITION	Class of Certificate.	Certificate for which recommended.	Remarks.
	Baptist, Samuel H. ...	Assistant Teacher, Christ Church School.	III.	II.	
	Daoud, Emmanuel A. ...	" " St. Paul's, Breadfruit.	IV.	II.	
	Euba, Gilbert H. ...	" " Wesleyan High School.	III.	II.	
	Fadipe, Jacob ...	Headmaster, C.M.S. Ake Day School, Abeokuta.	—	II.	
5.	Joseph, E. J. A. ...	Assistant Teacher, Christ Church School.	IV.	II.	
	Ok., Gabriel A. ...	Headmaster, Jehovah Shalom School ...	III.	II.	
	Roberts, Obadiath O. ...	Assistant Teacher, Wesleyan High School	IV.	II.	
	Thomas, Samuel A. ...	" " C.M.S. Grammar School.	III.	III.	
	Ajose, Cutlibert ...	" " —	—	—	
10.	Alaba, Josiah B. ...	Assistant Teacher, Wesleyan Ohun Eko School.	IV.	III.	
	Amfoso, George Thomas ...	—	—	III.	
	Belo, Antonio L. ...	Assistant Teacher, Wesleyan Ereko School.	—	III.	
	Frazier, Samuel B. ...	" " Ebute Ero School ...	IV.	III.	
	George, Alice ...	" " St. Paul's, Breadfruit.	IV.	III.	
15.	Johnson, Adelaide ...	Headmaster, Lagos Moslem School ...	IV.	III.	
	Mahomed, Salihu ...	" " —	IV.	III.	
	Olunide, Elizabeth ...	Assistant Teacher, St. Francis Xavier's Christ Church School.	IV.	III.	
	Pereira, Francisco ...	" " —	IV.	III.	
	Phillips, Grace ...	" " Wesleyan Clowoghwo.	—	IV.	
20.	Abraham, Jacob A. ...	" " Christ Church School.	—	IV.	
	Adejokun, Jonathan ...	" " Aroloya School ...	—	IV.	
	Adejokun, Josiah A. ...	" " —	—	IV.	
	Bailey, Victor ...	Assistant Teacher, Massey Square School.	—	IV.	
	Bangboye, Alice ...	" " St. Theodore's Boys.	—	IV.	
25.	Bankole, Julius ...	" " St. John the Evangelist's	—	IV.	
	Campbell, George ...	" " Christ Church School.	—	IV.	
	Coker, Zenobia ...	" " St. Paul's Breadfruit.	—	IV.	
	Cole, Joseph ...	" " Lagos Moslem School.	—	IV.	
	Disu, Abudu Ramonn ...	" " St. Peter's School ...	—	IV.	
30.	Funayo, Elizabeth ...	" " do.	—	IV.	
	Gomes, Flora ...	" " Miss Ladoo's School ...	—	IV.	
	Green, Sarah Ellen ...	" " Lagos Moslem School ...	—	IV.	
	Jimodu, Isaka ...	" " Wesleyan Ereko School.	—	IV.	
	Johnson, Emmaline ...	" " Bonetta Davies Memorial Ladies School.	—	IV.	
35.	Johnson, Henrietta O. ...	" " —	—	—	
	Johnson, Jacob Nat. ...	" " St. Paul's, Breadfruit.	—	IV.	
	Jonathan, William B. ...	" " Christ Church School.	—	IV.	
	Jones, Daniel F. ...	" " Ebute Ero School ...	—	IV.	
	Lalunjoh, Eva ...	" " —	—	IV.	
40.	Martins, Francisco ...	" " St. John the Evangelist's.	—	IV.	
	Martins, Josiah ...	" " St. Theodore's Boys ...	—	IV.	
	Murray, Janet ...	" " Itole (Anglican) ...	—	IV.	
	Oyekun, Kasumu A. ...	" " Wesleyan Tanubu School.	—	IV.	
	Payne, Victoria ...	" " Aroloya School ...	—	IV.	
45.	Sacramento, Senhorinha ...	" " St. Mary's Convent ...	—	IV.	
	Salu, Emmanuel Ayu ...	" " Ebute Ero School ...	—	IV.	
	Taylor, Isaac John Oluwolu ...	" " C.M.S. Grammar School.	—	IV.	
	Wolber, Angelica ...	" " St. Mary's Convent. ...	—	IV.	

Sat for Class III.



# Annual Report for the Year 1905, Marine Department.

Sir,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Marine Department for the Year 1905.

Attached will be found a separate Report from the Engineering Branch of the Marine, which deals with the Engines, Boilers, and other machinery belonging to the Department, including the Ice Factory.

The general work of the Marine Department during the year has progressed satisfactorily, considering the difficulties under which we work, owing to the want of suitable machinery, and space; under existing conditions everything is very cramped, and tends to do away with efficient work, this will be obviated by the end of the year when we move to the new site on the APAPA Side of the Harbour, as we shall then have a good workshop and all modern appliances in the way of machinery, which will I am sure result in the general work of the Department, both Engineering and Construction, being turned out in quicker time, and at a much cheaper rate; this will of course tend to make the running of the launches also, more efficient, as we will be in a better position to cope with all repair work.

## FLOATING CRAFT.

Each vessel will be dealt with separately, with the exception of the small Craft and Boats of the Department, which will be dealt with as a whole.

## YACHT "MAUD."

This vessel is now permanently out of commission, owing to the unreliable state of her hull which renders it unsafe for this vessel to be used under steam, her bottom has never been sighted since the date of her launching in Lagos, hence the present condition of the vessel's hull. Provision has been made in this year's Estimates for thoroughly overhauling this craft, but as the Slipway will not be completed this year, it will be impossible to take this work in hand at present; it will however be the first to be undertaken on the completion of the Slipway at APAPA. At the present time the "Maud" is being used as Quarters for 4 Officers of the Marine Department, so, although out of commission, use is being made of the vessel. When this craft undergoes her overhaul, it is hoped that by certain alterations being made to the after end of the ship, and by altering her rudders, her notorious bad steering qualities will be greatly improved, as in addition to these alterations here mentioned, the ship will be fitted with steam steering gear, which is already on order.

## LAUNCH "MARGARET."

This launch has run very satisfactorily throughout the year, with one exception when some of the boiler tubes gave out; these have been made good, and are giving no further trouble. The launch has been kept in good order and overhauled from time to time. The hull is in a very good state of preservation.

## LAUNCH "ETTIE."

This launch is in a fair state and has had the same amount of supervision and overhauling as the other launches, and has run well throughout the year. The hull which was partly renewed in 1904, is still in a fair state of preservation on the whole, and should be fit for another 3 years of service.

## LAUNCH "EVELYN."

This launch has been slipped and painted as required, I regret to state that the hull of this craft is in a very bad state, and to such an extent that she will not be fit to cope with more than the present year's service. I do not consider that the spending of any large sum on the hull in the way of repairs is justifiable, I have therefore made provision in the Estimates for the building of a new hull, instead of the present one. The machinery will be transferred to the new hull, when it is built, and by doing this we will only lose the services of the launch for a period of 6 weeks, while the machinery is being fitted into the new hull. I may add while dealing with this launch that the boiler is a very old one, and will be replaced by a new one which is already on order.

## LAUNCH "LILY."

This launch has been run during the whole of the year with a certain amount of risk, owing to the very weak state of her hull which has deteriorated to such an extent that the old material would not stand the strain of replating. The hull which has since been condemned has been sunk off Magazine point to assist the S. S "Eko" in preventing the washing away of the foreshore at that point which has been taking place very rapidly of late years. The boiler is being fitted into the new launch "May" (this launch will be dealt with later under construction).

## LAUNCH "OTHO."

This craft was taken up on the wharf for a complete overhaul in July last. On examination it was found that the hull although bad in some places, was well worth replating. Sanction was received for this work to be taken in hand, and a special vote was provided for same. This vessel will when completed be almost a new boat; the fore deck has been raised and the frames renewed and strengthened, new decks laid and the vessel thoroughly scraped and painted throughout. This craft will be running and in commission about the end of March, when I trust that it will be proved that she has been well worth the money voted, being expended on her. The "Otho" is more suitable for towing than any other launch in our possession, and is also extremely useful for Buoyage work, the alterations that have been made to this craft, have been done with a view to the vessel's requirements.

## LAUNCH "ILO."

The "Ilo" has done exceptional work, and has been invaluable in many ways. For the greater portion of 3 months she was attached to the Sudd Cutting Party and was used for keeping the lines of communication open, as these lines were 70 miles in length she had a great deal of steaming to perform while on this particular duty. In addition to this, she has several times being used for despatch work, and has also done a good deal of work, in the Harbour itself. This vessel is now over 7 years old, and I don't think that I am wrong when I state that throughout this period she has worked in a most satisfactory manner, in fact the results of this boat have given more satisfaction than any other boat in the Marine Department. The hull of this craft which is a wooden one, is now beginning to show signs of wear, and will

have to be renewed next year, or be practically rebuilt which will cost almost as much as a new hull, still I think that the old hull will be able to last sufficiently long to allow of a new one being built, so there will be no need for this craft to be out of commission for any great length of time.

### LAUNCH "CONSTANCE."

This is the oldest craft in the Department, and no reliance can be placed on her. The hull is in a very bad state indeed, and will very shortly have to be condemned. The machinery and boiler are also a constant source of trouble, and many parts are so much worn that they are not worth any new parts being ordered out. A craft of this description which can easily be built locally is very much used about the Harbour, and for surveying work, etc. This craft should be replaced at an early date with a new hull, machinery and boiler.

### STEAM LIFE BOAT "MOSELEY."

This Boat arrived in Lagos on October 15th, 1905, and was taken over by this Department. The Boat was brought out complete from England with the boiler and principal portion of her machinery in place. The whole of October was spent in preparing this Boat for service, she was running in November. We were not in a position to sight this Boat's bottom owing to the Slipway at the mouth of the Harbour not having sufficient water on it, to float this craft. Steps have been taken for moving the Slipway up the Harbour, and it has been erected in the vicinity of the present dockyard (this Slipway will be dealt with later in the report). This boat has more than demonstrated the usefulness of such a craft. The mails are now generally brought in by this boat, which often means a saving of 6 hours, in fact there have been instances where the mails have been landed in Lagos over 18 hours sooner than they would have been in the ordinary course of events. All the changes that take place on the Bar can be closely watched with this craft, and Pilots have been out with no several times, which has given them an opportunity of finding out details connected with the different parts of the Harbour in the vicinity of the Bar, which they otherwise would have had no opportunity of studying. This boat will be taken up on the Slipway shortly, when she will be thoroughly overhauled and painted. The particulars sent out with this vessel from England state that she did 10.25 knots on the measured mile when going through her trials, as soon the boat comes off the Slipway this will be checked here, as we now have a measured mile laid down on the Marine side of the Harbour.

### BOATS, CANOES, Etc.

The Mooring Boat was lifted out of the water in May, and skidded on to the wharf, when extensive repairs to timbers, gunwales, platform, thwarts, and benches were carried out. The boat was caulked all over and sheathed with zinc, work being completed in September. All the Departmental rowing boats, as well as those of the District Commissioners at Ikorodu, Badagry and Epe, were overhauled, repaired, sheathed and generally kept in order.

### BARGES.

The Public Works Department Barges Nos. 1, 2 and 4 were lifted out of water and placed on blocks. Extensive repairs were executed to the planking and fittings of Nos. 1 and 2, which were also caulked all over and re-sheathed. No. 4 Barge was hauled out of water to repair damage occasioned through the Barge having sunk.

**HULK "MARGARET."**

The interior of this craft was extensively repaired in order to keep her afloat. The decks were also caulked and repaired.

**S. S. "EKO."**

This vessel was bought from Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co., and brought alongside the Marine Dockyard, where she was thoroughly dismantled, masts, davits, boilers, etc., taken out, brass stripped off machinery, all copper piping taken down and landed. After stripping, the vessel was taken down the Harbour and sunk off the extreme end of Magazine point, to assist in keeping up that portion of the foreshore of Lagos Harbour.

**SAILING "LIFE BOAT."**

Extensive repairs were executed to the internal arrangements and boxes and the boat was generally overhauled, work being completed in April. Other minor repairs were executed from time to time as necessary.

**GENERAL WORK.**

A new wharf office was erected in April and May. A new Signal Mast was erected on Palaver Island in April. A large number of new blocks were made for the various branches of the Department, for davits and lifting and hauling purposes. The outer end of the Public Works Wharf, was closed up and caulked. Tide gauges were made and fixed as required, and surface and sub-surface floats made for tidal observations. Beacons were made and fitted for speed trials of launches, etc. Barricades were made and fitted for launch landing on the wharf, to prevent the Public from crowding on the launches on the days of sailing. Stores were fitted with a large number of stock boards, shelves and particulars. The Office was fitted with pigeon holes, shelves, racks, etc., and a new chart and plan cupboard made.

**NEW TEMPORARY SLIPWAY.**

The old slipway was dismantled in October, and the fittings brought to the dockyard, where arrangements were made for the laying them down temporarily on the present dockyard site. This was started about the middle of October, and was completed by the end of the year. The length of this Slipway is about 130 feet, and is much more suitable for the hauling up of launches than when it was on the old site down at the mouth of the Harbour, in addition to this, the work now being carried out on this Slipway is under efficient supervision. The Slipway works very well, we have already had two launches on.

**ANGLE IRON FURNACE.**

This Furnace was designed and built locally for the purpose of heating the angles used in building the frames of launches, and for general boiler making purposes.

**NEW CONSTRUCTION WORK.**

The new Public Works Barge No. 4 was completed and delivered in August. A new Dingly 15 feet was designed and built for the Marine. A new 35 foot canoe was designed and built and handed over to the District Commissioner, Ikorodu, for his station. It has been the custom in the past to buy a native canoe, and to build her up, so as to make her as comfortable as possible for travelling; it was found that these canoes were always a source of considerable expense, as they always wanted repairs, at intervals of a few months owing to the canoes in the first instance being only second hand, in

addition to which owing to the bottom all being one piece, if any defect was found the cost of repairing it was considerably more than it would be if the canoes were planked and properly built; for these reasons, it was decided to build a new canoe which I feel sure will prove much more economical in the long run. A canoe such as the one built is much more comfortable in every way, it also draws very much less water even with twice the carrying capacity of the old style. The small draft of water is a great consideration, as the District Commissioner will now be able to navigate rivers which he was unable to navigate before on account of the deeper draft of the other style of canoe. I may add that the draft of this canoe when light is not more than 4 inches.

#### CUTTER.

A new 18 feet Cutter was laid down for the Marine Department, this boat is now well on towards completion.

#### DINGHY.

A new 15 feet Dinghy was also designed and laid down for Light-House work, this boat is well on and should be completed in the course of a month.

#### ACCRA CANOE.

A 20 foot Accra Canoe is being built for Southern Nigeria, this canoe was designed to meet the requirements of the Marine Superintendent of Southern Nigeria; she is practically finished and ought to be delivered in Southern Nigeria about the end of February, 1906.

#### LAUNCH "MAY."

The launch was built to replace the hull of the old launch "Lily." The design was prepared at the beginning of the year and material ordered out from England; the templates were made in June and actual work commenced in July. The boat will be ready for launching about the end of January. The building of such a craft as this in the Colony is most certainly a feat that has not been attempted anywhere else in West Africa, and from the progress made, considering the limited space to work in, and owing to the lack of suitable machinery, I am of opinion that the future will show that the Marine will be able to cope with the building of any vessels that are likely to be required for the inland navigation of the waters of either Lagos or Southern Nigeria. The building of this craft has proved that we can turn out the work as cheap, if not cheaper than it can be done in England, in addition to which a considerable saving in freight is another item not to be lost sight of. I estimate that when the new dockyard is a running concern, we shall be able to turn out a new launch ready for running in 9 months from the date of her being laid down, I even hope that this estimate of mine will be considerably decreased when the men have become accustomed to this class of work.

#### LAUNCH "OLIVE."

This boat was designed in August, and commenced in November, templates made and the framing started in December. This craft will be launched and in commission in August next. This launch is entirely a new type when compared with the other launches now in commission in the Lagos Marine. The principal features of this launch are:—That she will be a much faster and more powerful launch than any other now in the Marine; it is estimated that she will have a speed of at least 10 knots; the general arrangements are much improved there will be a cabin below with a baggage

room leading out of it and although this cabin will be below deck, it is thought owing to the arrangements made for ventilating purposes in the way of large skylights, etc., and plenty of head room, that it will be equally as cool as the cabins partly laid below decks on other launches which greatly interferes with the deck room for passengers. This will be remedied in the "Olive," which for her size will have very commodious deck space, in fact sufficient for 4 camp beds to be laid on deck if desired. There will also be a deck of more than 2 feet in width all round the vessel which will admit of passengers taking exercise. Another feature is that of the privacy of the 1st class passengers, who will have the entire forward part of the vessel to themselves, as the Quartermaster when steering will be out of sight, instead of as before steering in the forward portion of the vessel right in front of the passengers. I estimate that the cost of this launch will work out at about £2,300, this I think compares very favourably with the cost of a similar size of launch delivered in Southern Nigeria which works out at about £2,900, in addition to which the cost of preparing such a launch for service must be taken into consideration.

#### OUTSIDE WORK.

Several small jobs have been taken in hand for some of the commercial firms in Lagos, the biggest of which was the overhauling of the launch "Colonel" for Messrs. Miller Brothers; this launch was sent down from Siloko. As placed at present we are not in a position to cope with outside work of any magnitude.

#### LIGHTHOUSE.

This important part of the Marine which has been kept in a thorough and efficient state of repair has been visited periodically, and has, I am glad to say, worked throughout the year without one cause of complaint. The Sanatorium which is attached to the Lighthouse has been used more this year than in the former years. Certain necessary repairs have been made, and taking it on the whole, the house is now in a fair state of repair. The only complaint that one hears with respect to the Sanatorium is as regards the approach; from the landing to the Sanatorium is a distance of about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile which has to be traversed through very soft sand, and it would, I am sure, considerably add to the comfort of those using the Sanatorium if a proper path was made.

#### BEACH SIGNAL STATION.

This Station has worked most satisfactorily during the year, and I am pleased to be able to report that no complaints have been received with respect to the working of the station. The Flagstaff has been kept in a thorough state of repair, and was painted down before the rainy season came on. A new signal house is to be built in place of the present house, which is in a very bad state of repair; this new house should be completed towards the middle of the year. The Signal Gun has been mounted on a new carriage and the platform repaired.

#### TOWN SIGNAL STATION.

This Station has also run satisfactorily and the Flagstaff has been kept in good repair and painted.

## HARBOUR.

This branch of the Marine has received every attention. All channels have been duly noted, and all the buoys connected with the Harbour itself have been lifted and relaid by spare ones when necessary. Sanction has been given for the erection of 2 new Iron Piers in that part of the Harbour known as Olowogbowo, these piers have been built by Messrs. Miller, Brothers and Dr. Randall, as soon as the former one is completed, the present wooden wharf belonging to the firm, which was erected for the use of Lighters, will have to be taken down.

## BAR.

A constant watch has been kept on all changes that have taken place. The inside channel known as the Commodore Channel has been gradually working over to the Westward, this is the only change as far as this channel is concerned, the same depth of water being maintained in it. The Bar itself has worked further down to the Eastward, where it has maintained its present position since June last, although working more in towards the Beach which has necessitated vessels coming more to the northward than they did formerly; in fact vessels have now to come to the northward of the Ado Wreck, which used to be passed on the south side. The Bar has maintained a fairly constant depth of water, running out at an average of about 13 feet at high water, unfortunately, this is marred by a spit which runs in a north and south direction from the weather breakers in towards the Signal Station, this is in the vicinity of the Eloby Wreck buoy; every endeavour has been made to find a deeper channel in this vicinity but without avail, this inside spit on which the greatest depth at High Water is only 10 feet 6 inches, keeps the draft of vessels down and is the cause of the small draft that is now official, viz:—9 feet 9 inches.

There are signs of a new weather channel opening up with Catholic Towers in line with Bruce Point. Several surveys have been made of this channel with the Steam Life Boat, but unfortunately the Bar in this portion is of some considerable length in the form of a long flat of about 500 feet in width, which in some parts has only a depth of 10 feet on it at High Water, as this channel is exposed to the full force of the sea, it has not been considered advisable to open it as yet; although only 6 more inches are found in the vicinity of the Eloby Wreck, this portion of the channel is protected by the weather breakers, which nullifies any bad effect that grounding might have on any vessel, as would be the case if the water was more disturbed, as in the weather channel.

I have hopes that the weather channel will further deepen before long, more especially when the rains come down and a bigger scour takes place.

Two new buoys were laid about September to assist in the piloting of ships in and out of the Harbour. One was laid as close as possible to the Ado Wreck on the north side of same, and the other a green buoy, about 800 feet to the Eastward of the Ado Wreck Buoy. This Buoy is of very great use as it answers for a Turning Buoy for vessels going either in, or out, and so acts as a mark in assisting to keep them off a very nasty bank which exists on the Lee and Eastern side of the present weather breakers, which adjoin the Bar.

A further report of the Bar itself will be sent in at a later date which will contain all details of changes, direction and velocity of currents, etc., that have taken place during my present 12 months of tour of Service.

## MAIL SERVICES.

These services have run satisfactorily through the year, the Western Mail Service runs as before, every Wednesday from Lagos, which as a rule enables the European Mails to be sent up by this Launch Service, unless the Main Liner happens to be very late, which has happened, on more than one occasion.

The Eastern Mail Service has undergone several changes. Formerly the mails to the East, used to be run every 8 days, to Agbaje and Siloko alternately, which meant that each place was only visited every 16 days. In August, this was remedied and the launches were run every 8 days *via* Agbaje and Siloko, and back to Lagos, and *via* Siloko and Agbaje and back to Lagos, this had one very great disadvantage, as it necessitated people who were coming down from Agbaje every alternate 8 days, going *via* Siloko, which considerably lengthened their journey down, in addition to which they spent an extra 2 days on the launch; of course the same held good when people were returning from Siloko. This has now been altered and the Service further accelerated, as the Eastern Launches now leave Lagos every Wednesday morning proceeding to Siloko, and calling at Agbaje, both in going up and coming down, this enables a weekly service to be maintained with Siloko and Agbaje.

The opening up of this new service means a lot of heavy running for our old launches, which owing to the acceleration in time means that they have a much longer run for each day steaming, and I may add that they now have just as much as they can manage to do in the time. I hope however when we have our new launches running that the journey will be accomplished with ease and more to the satisfaction of those travelling in the launches.

The total mileage travelled by all the different craft of the Marine works out at 28,940 miles. The total numbers of passengers carried was 3,328, of this number 736 were Free Tickets, issued to the different Government Departments. The total amount of money collected for fares, works out at £557 12s. 6d. While dealing with this subject I may add that a new system is being introduced from the beginning of January, 1906; this system will deal as far as possible with all the cargo as well as passengers carried, in addition to which at the end of the year, it will be possible to show what departments have used launches for transport, together with the sums so earned. These returns will be embodied in the Annual Report.

## CANOE LICENSES.

The following is a return of Canoe Licenses issued during the year 1905.

		£	s.	d.
Lagos ... ..	764 Canoes	420	4	0
<i>Outstations:—</i>				
Badagry ... ..	124 Canoes	68	4	0
Epe ... ..	505 Canoes	277	15	0
Total	1,393 Canoes	£766	3	0

I may add that more attention is being paid at outstations, to the Licensing of Canoes than formerly, and I hope that I shall be able to show an increase in this respect in the next Annual Report. If such is the case, it will point to the fact that our waterways are being more utilized, which ought to mean a corresponding increase in trade.

## INLAND WATERS.

More attention has been paid during the year to this important branch of Marine work, than before.

Operations have been confined to the Eastern portion of Lagos waters and those adjoining Southern Nigeria. This work has been carried out entirely under the supervision of a European Officer. In 1904 a certain amount of clearing was done in the Siloko River, and in that portion between Aboto and Siloko River, this work had to be discontinued at the end of the dry season owing to the current giving out, on which one is dependent for the floating away of the Sudd. This clearing was again taken in hand this year when the rains set in. Lieut. Hughes of the Southern Nigeria Marine was in charge of this clearing and continued the operations that had been given up the previous year. Very good work was performed under the supervision of this Officer up to the 28th of September, 1905, when he was relieved by Lieut. Edwards of the Lagos Marine.

The following is a brief summary of the clearing done by Lieutenant Hughes:—

Clearing of the Siloko River from Arogbo Junction up to the town of Siloko, and further clearing between Arogbo junction and the Southern end of the Igbekabo Creek. On the completion of this the clearing of Igbekabo Creek, which at that time was closed to launch traffic and was simply used by canoes, was taken in hand. The clearing in this Creek necessitated a great deal of very hard work, as it was full of snags, involving the use of explosives. The southern end of the Creek for a distance of 2 miles was very narrow and full of screw pines and it has been found from experience that screw pines are most difficult to negotiate, the work on them being very slow and laborious. For fuller details of the work done by Lieutenant Hughes his final report on the clearing operations should be consulted.

When Lieutenant Edwards took over from Lieutenant Hughes, he commenced operations at the north end of Igbekabo Creek in the Oluwa River itself, and worked right up to the new Creek which he opened. By the opening of this Creek which has been named Edwards Creek, a distance of over four miles has been saved on the Agbaje Route and the route made a very much straighter one, which is naturally of more advantage than a narrow and tortuous channel which is so very liable to become blocked by sudd. This new channel was cut, practically speaking, through three miles of solid sudd; it formerly consisted of a very narrow canoe channel and could only be used by the smallest of canoes. When this was completed, Lieutenant Edwards continued his operations in a northerly direction, and was able before the water stopped altogether to get up as far as Okitipupa.

While working up in the north part of the Oluwa River Lieutenant Edwards also had a party of men clearing the Oluwa Creek, between the north end of Igbekabo Creek, and Aboto Junction. This was not altogether completed owing to the water giving out, but it was made sufficiently wide to admit of traffic being carried on for this season without the probability of any large blocks taking place. Further clearing will have to be done at the end of the next rainy season.

Full details of these operations will be found in the different reports that have been sent in from time to time, more especially the final report of Lieutenant Edwards who returned to Lagos on the 31st of December.

In conclusion I wish to draw attention to the very able manner in which the European Officers of the Department have worked during the year, and I would especially draw attention to the Construction Branch, under the supervision of Mr. Houston, which has been so ably managed. The Superintendent Engineer and his department have

also most ably assisted. They have had several difficulties to overcome owing to the age of the machinery and boilers; this will I hope be obviated in the near future, as new boilers and spare parts are on order, which will be added to the machinery as required. I hope that I am not too sanguine when I state that within the next 12 months changes will have been made, which will I think make the running of the Launches of the Marine a cause for less anxiety than they have been in the past.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

J. PERCIVAL-JONES,

*Marine Superintendent & Portmaster.*

THE HONOURABLE,

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,

LAGOS.

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ENGINEERING BRANCH.

LAGOS MARINE,

8th February, 1906.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit this my Annual Report of Machinery in connection with this Department.

S. W. "MAUD."

The Machinery of this Vessel is in a fairly good state of preservation and is in my opinion fit for a few years more running, but owing to the want of necessary appliances at present available to repair her hull, she is likely to be out of commission for some considerable time, so I consider it advisable to strip her Engine to avoid as far as possible the pitting of the working parts such as Cylinder walls, Valves, Faces, etc.

S. L. "LILY."

This Launch has been kept running throughout the year with the ordinary repairs and re-adjustments as required. Having arrived in the Colony in 1894, she is now in her twelfth year and has done excellent work during that time.

The Hull having been condemned during the latter part of the year, her Engine and Boiler were unshipped and are at present undergoing a thorough renovation; all the working parts, such as Piston Rods, and Springs, Crank pin, Crosshead and Main Bearing Brasses also the Valve Gear (at the same time altering the Reversing Gear from screw to hand lever arrangements which will prove advantageous), and all Cylinder Mountings such as Drain, etc., and Propeller, Tailend Shaft Thrust and Stern Tube are being renewed.

The Boiler of this Vessel having been renewed recently is quite good enough for say four to five years working, so after being fitted with a complete new set of Mountings will serve to supply Steam to these Engines.

S. L. "EVELYN."

Both the Engine and Boiler of this Launch are almost worn out owing to fair wear and tear (they are ten years old.) and taking into consideration the work they have done, they show an excellent return. As the Engine, Framing, Bedplate and Cylinders are in fairly good order and condition, I propose to renovate this Machine in a similar manner to that of the "Lily's" when it will be quite capable of driving a new Hull.

The Boiler of this Vessel, is most certainly too old to place in a newly built Hull, but I have no doubt it will last the Boat out.

S. L. "ETTIE "

My remarks regarding the "Evelyn" apply equally to this Vessel, both to Engine and Boiler, as they are both in the same state of wear and tear, especially the Boiler.

S. L. "MARGARET."

This Launch is now in her eighth year, considering which she is in an excellent state of preservation: she has been kept running throughout the year being subjected to minor repairs and re-adjustments as required. Both Engine and Boiler are at present in good working order and condition.

S. L. "OTHO."

In the early part of the coming year, this Launch will be re-commissioned after undergoing very extensive renewals and repairs and I fully expect her to prove a most reliable and useful Craft after the completion of the work.

S. L. "ILO."

This Launch is almost seven years old but is the newest Vessel of our Fleet. She has run very satisfactorily throughout the year, being subjected to the usual re-adjustment of both Boiler and Engine and is at present in fairly good working order and condition, with the exception of the furnace section of her Boiler which was temporarily patched round the bottom circumferential bevel flange, some eighteen months ago; as the fracture is showing signs of extending running horizontal with the Furnace mouth so as to make it almost impossible to make a satisfactory repair. I intend renewing the bottom half of the Boiler, the top section not requiring renewal.

The Machinery of this Launch has undoubtedly done most excellent work since its arrival in the Colony and is the most reliable and economical machinery in any of the Craft of our fleet costing a minimum amount for upkeep and repairs.

S. L. "CONSTANCE."

On referring to my previous Annual Reports, it will be seen I mention that the life of the Machinery of this Launch is drawing to a close, she is now in her sixteenth year a most abnormal age for this class of Vessel, she is completely worn out, especially her Engine which is most unreliable and continually breaking down: the Machinery has now arrived at that stage of wear and tear as to justly warrant my considering it of no further use to the Colony and I have no hesitation in recommending that she be condemned as useless.

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### " ICE MACHINE."

The erection of this Plant was completed and the manufacture of Ice was started in March when a detailed report dated April 11th was submitted shewing actual results.

It continues to work satisfactorily in every particular, keeping a large and constant quantity of Ice on hand.

Owing to the price of Ice being reduced from one penny to a half penny per pound for small quantities and less for large, and the Ice being of a much superior quality to that of the old Plant, the quantity sold to the Public has during the last few months considerably increased showing a very satisfactory return.

The internal Fittings necessary for the completion of the Cold Storage Room having but recently arrived in the Colony, the Room will not be in working order until about March when I shall be pleased to submit a detailed report with my suggestions.

### WORKSHOPS.

As the building forming the new Workshop is in course of erection and all the Machines with Driving Plant and Shafting are now on order and expected to arrive in the Colony during the early part of the year, I anticipate having the Shop with working Tools and Shaft placed into position and well in hand towards completion by the end of the year when we will be able to proceed with the work with much greater rapidity and at a cheaper rate.

### STAFF.

I take this opportunity to mention that the amount of work performed by the members of the Engineering Staff is rapidly increasing year by year. At times I find it impossible to keep pace with the work of general overhauling and more particularly new work, part of which is totally beyond the abilities of our native workmen to execute. I see no alternative but to increase the European staff during the coming year which will enable me to carry out the necessary erection and overhauling of Machinery with a much greater rapidity, greater accuracy and at a reduced expenditure.

G. L. WALTON,  
*Superintendent Engineer.*

THE MARINE SUPERINTENDENT & PORTMASTER.

L A G O S .

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PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

LAGOS, 3rd May, 1906.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit herewith my report on the operations of the Public Works Department during the period ending 31st December, 1905.

The alteration in the close of the financial year thus curtailing the period under review to 9 months involved a corresponding reduction in expenditure. The amount spent was however £80,229 1s. 1d. summarized under the following headings, namely:—

SCHEDULE XXV.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(a) Personal Emoluments .. .. .	8,170	7	2			
(b) Other Charges .. .. .	4,385	17	7			
Sanitary .. .. .	32	16	10	12,589	1	7.

SCHEDULE XXVI.

Public Works Annual Recurrent ... 20,621 19 1

SCHEDULE XXVII.

Public Works Extraordinary ...	47,015	0	5	67,639	19	6.
	<hr/>			<hr/>		
				£80,229	1	1.

The following is a Summary confined within as small a limit as possible of the work done, all details being as far as possible avoided.

I.—WORKS & BUILDINGS.

The attention of the Department was given chiefly to the construction or repairs of buildings of which the following are the principal items:—

Lagos.

NEW COURTS OF JUSTICE.

This building was commenced in the beginning of 1904 and was carried to completion by July last when it was opened by His Excellency the Governor with becoming ceremony. It occupied over 18 months from start to finish. The work of construction suffered serious delay through the time taken in the delivery of materials from England. When these materials were received it was found that many parts of the Ironwork did not fit and further delays arose in adjusting mis-fits, etc.

NEW QUARTERS FOR OFFICERS, W.A.F.F.

Provision is made for the accommodation of 12 Officers with a Mess Room, Ante-Room and Billiard Room besides Stabling and Out-houses. The building has been erected in a salubrious position facing the Race Course at the South End. The premises were commenced during the previous financial year and were ready for occupation by the middle of December.

## NEW OFFICES &amp; STORES, W.A.F.F.

These were commenced on a piece of land immediately behind the New Officers' Quarters and were well advanced at the close of the year.

## PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER'S QUARTERS.

These were also commenced during the previous financial year and were carried to completion by the month of August. They have been built facing the Race Course on land adjoining the New Barracks.

## DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS' QUARTERS.

This was in like manner brought forward from the previous financial year and was completed by June.

## NEW QUARTERS, P.W.D.

A block of Quarters between those of the Deputy Director and the old D. P. W.'s Quarters, commenced during the previous year, was completed in May. Additional Offices for the Public Works Department are provided on the Ground Floor.

## NEW ICE FACTORY.

This was completed in like manner. It is an entirely new and fairly commodious building, adjoining the old Factory, to accommodate a complete set of new Plant.

## ELECTRIC LIGHT STATION EXTENSIONS.

A much needed enlargement of the Dynamo Room was carried to completion in order to provide floor space for the new 60 K. W. Alternator. A re-arrangement of the Machinery and Switch-board, etc., followed.

## NEW QUARTERS KOKOMAIKO.

These were commenced on a portion of the reclaimed Swamp and face the Marina adjoining the New Quarters for the Director of Public Works of which they are an exact reproduction. They were well advanced towards the end of the year but the ground has hardly become sufficiently settled to do much in the way of building on this reclaimed Swamp yet.

## PRINTING OFFICE.

A large addition was made to the Printing Office by the conversion of an old shed formerly one of Fabre's Stores.

## LANDS OFFICE.

Two new Drawing Offices, Stores and Record Room were added and various minor alterations.

## CUSTOMS OFFICE.

General repairs and renovations to Offices and Stores, re-construction of Kroo Boys' Quarters, construction of a temporary Barbed-Wire Fence around the King's Warehouse and extensive repairs to Customs Wharf.

**GLOVER MEMORIAL HALL.**

A new floor was put into the Hall, and Ante-Rooms, the old one having become rotten; a general renovation and re-decoration within and without followed. The Trustees of the Hall contributed a share of the cost.

**COLONIAL TREASURY.**

An Office for the Treasurer was built on the ground floor with a Kiosk above, constituting useful additions to the Offices and Quarters.

**COLONIAL HOSPITAL.**

Underwent complete renovation and re-decoration.

**SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.**

Was repaired, painted, etc., throughout.

**OFFICERS' BARRACKS, W.A.F.F.**

The old premises were repaired and re-decorated inside and out.

**TRANSIT SHED, CUSTOMS.**

The necessary materials were ordered but not having arrived in the Colony until late in the year, little or nothing was done except arranging Ironwork, collecting Plant, etc.

**UNCLIMBABLE FENCE, CUSTOMS.**

The materials for a permanent Iron Structure were ordered but not received before the end of the year.

**FENCE, LEPER ASYLUM, YABA.**

Materials ordered but not received.

**MARKET SHEDS.**

The materials for 4 new Iron Sheds were received during the previous financial year intended to be erected on the Marina for the Porto Novo Market.

They were put up, however, in the following situations:—

- One at Elegbata,
- One at Ereko,
- Two at Ebute Metta.

The erection of that at Ereko involved the concreting of the surrounding roadways with proper drains, etc., to admit of thorough cleansing and following the erection of the two Sheds at Ebute Metta, the whole Market Square was considerably improved by setting back the Railway Fence, filling up depressions and levelling the surface and re-building the old palm sheds.

**SEWAGE DISPOSAL SCHEME.**

The formation of the Earthwork for the line was carried out from the present terminus of the Steam Tramway and Earthwork finished for the greater part of the way to the village of Iru on the Beach Road. Materials for Permanent Way, Rolling Stock, etc., were ordered.

**NEW SLIPWAY AT APAPA.**

Materials for the new Slipway at Apapa ordered during the previous financial year did not arrive in time to permit of any work of a serious nature being undertaken.

Among the smaller works done were the renovation of the Chief Justice and Attorney-General's Quarters, repairs and renovation to the Audit Office and Quarters, extensions of Marine Department Boat Building Shed, construction of Markers' Butts Rifle Range, etc. All the Quarters and Offices received some attention.

The Kerosene Wharf was cleaned and painted and repairs carried out to other Jetties.

**OUTSTATIONS.**

**Ibadan.**

**W.A.F.P. BARRACKS.**

A number of slight alterations and repairs were made and new Tanks supplied.

**RESIDENCY.**

Painting and repairs, etc., to fabric, fitting up of new Baths, etc.

**DISPENSARY.**

The Dispensary in the Town underwent repairs and renovation.

**GOVERNOR'S REST HOUSE.**

A commencement was made with the erection of this building on the summit of the Hill behind the Residency; the masonry was stopped in November but the collection of materials, making of joinery, etc., was continued and all got ready by the close of the year.

**QUARTERS FOR DIVISIONAL ENGINEER.**

These were started by the construction of the Ground Floor rooms intended to provide an Office for the Divisional Engineer and a Telegraph and Post Office, with Quarters on the Upper Floor.

**WELLS FOR IBADAN COUNCIL.**

Two were undertaken at the cost of the Ibadan Council, of which one was completed and the second, that in the Otun Bale's Compound, nearly so.

**WELLS, IBADAN-OYO ROAD.**

Two were sunk on this important caravan route, one at Iroko and the other just inside the Town of Oyo. The former has not given very satisfactory results but much is explained by the unusually long series of years of deficient rainfall as an instance of which it may be recorded that the Well in the Baptist Mission Compound at Oyo has for the first time in thirteen years given out. The new well in the Town of Oyo contained over 5 feet of water when completed at the end of the year.

**TELEGRAPH HUTS.**

A new one was built at Isseyin and that at Oyo repaired, painted, etc. On the Ibadan-Akure-Extension, a new masonry Telegraph Hut was built on EMO Hill at Ilesha.

OLOKEMEJI.

New Outhouses were added to the Quarters of the Conservator of Forests and certain alterations and improvements were effected to the Main Building.

ABEOKUTA.

The Commissioner's Quarters were renovated and re-decorated throughout, and the well in the paddock supplied with a Water Elevator.

ARO.

New Quarters were built for the Police, the old building being converted, by means of certain internal changes and the addition of Verandah outside, into a Magisterial Court, Office, etc., for the Commissioner.

The *Medical Officer's Quarters* at Aro and the *Dispensary* were repaired and painted.

MEKO.

The repairs and additions to the Quarters of the O.C.P.S. which had been carried on in a desultory fashion for about 2 years, and amounted in the end to a practical re-construction of the building, were completed. The example set by the Officer-in-Charge by building a thatched roof over the whole of the original Corrugated Iron Building might well be followed in other localities. The premises were also painted throughout.

RAILWAY POLICE STATIONS.

A set of new Quarters was built for the Police at Otta and materials prepared for putting up similar buildings at other Stations but failing a decision as to sites, they were not proceeded with.

ONDO.

The Residency underwent considerable repairs comprising new floors and general repairs, painting and colouring. A new masonry Tank was built and a Water Supply established by damming a small stream in the neighbourhood to form a Reservoir.

IJEBU ODE.

The addition of an Upper Story to the Residency was commenced providing for Quarters on the Upper Floor, the lower part to be converted into Offices. The work was much delayed by the want of Bricks, difficulties in Transport, etc.

The Barracks were provided with new roofs and the buildings overhauled and repaired including Tanks and Fittings.

A new Fence was constructed around the Prison.

EPE.

A new *Iron Jetty* was built with screw piles and Timber decking, and provided with a properly formed masonry approach.

*Commissioner's Quarters.*—The Tanks were repaired and mosquito-proofed. The floors of the Quarters repaired and the accommodation much improved by the addition of a Kiosk to the Front Verandah. A Bath and Bathroom were added and the premises re-painted throughout. A Flagstaff was also provided.

*Hospital.* Additions were commenced to provide for Quarters for the Medical Officer.

## SHAGAMU.

A Dispensary was built and new Quarters for the Medical Officer commenced. These works were much delayed by the want of Materials, especially Bricks. A commencement was made on the construction of an Underground Tank.

## IKORODU.

A new Powder Magazine was built.

## PALAVER ISLAND.

A new Hut was built and a Flagstaff erected.

## BADAGRY.

Various repairs were carried out to the Commissioner's Quarters, including new Stairs, Ceilings to Verandah as well as repairs to the Hospital.

A commencement was made on the construction of one of the 2 blocks of Police Barracks at Badagry. The building was well advanced at the close of the year.

A considerable number of Works were not carried out partly through the curtailment of the Financial Year but chiefly for want of European Assistants and Foremen.

## II.—RECLAMATION, SWAMP &amp; FORESHORE. LAGOS.

The Reclamation of Swamps, Protection of Foreshores, etc., were continued on the same or similar lines as in former years.

The chief items of work done in reclamation were:—

*Kokomaiko.*—Levelling up and surfacing where depressions due to settlement of soil had occurred. Two Surface Drains were opened on either side of the Northern Approach to Five Cowrie Creek Bridge to release Storm Water, and Bridges were built over them in reinforced concrete.

*Elegbata.*—The filling in of the Creek was carried out during the previous financial year but depressions occurred due to settlement which required filling up. The reclamation of the neighbourhood was completed by the construction of a commodious Canoe Dock 110 yards long and 20 feet broad, building a wide Storm Water Drain and Tributaries for the relief of the area formerly draining into the Creek, all tending to improve the condition of what was but 2 years ago one of the most unhealthy parts of the Town. The task was not an easy one as the majority of allotments have not been filled up to the level required by the terms of their grants, and as a consequence the roads are frequently on a higher level than the adjoining house-lots.

A portion of the reclaimed area has been sold at a handsome profit to Government.

*Atakoro Lagoon.*—This was commenced towards the end of August but difficulties of access and distance from the Lagoon have rendered the filling a slow and comparatively costly process. The expenditure is entirely justified however as the neighbourhood is most insanitary and, like many other similar parts of Lagos, employed as a place for depositing all the offensive matter of the vicinity.

*Isategangan.*—A commencement was made on the reclamation of this Swamp and improvement of the neighbourhood by the formation of a Road across a portion of it.

The following is a statement of the quantities of soil used in filling and the areas reclaimed:—

	Cubic yards	Yards super.
Kokomaiko ... ..	13,811	75,007
Ajasa ... ..	9,850	26,062
Magazine Point ... ..	9,969	10,910
Elegbata ... ..	9,514	—
Alakoro ... ..	5,000	3,100
Isalegangan ... ..	1,800	7,000
Beach Road ... ..	1,323	—
	51,297	129,009

Foreshore protective works included the construction of 200 yards of Sea wall at Itolo thus completing the work in this neighbourhood by closing a gap left over from work done in former years.

*Five Cowrie Creek.*—The existing Walls to the East of the Bridge were underpinned and repaired.

*Beach Road.*—A length of about 100 yards of Walling was built to the Southward of Five Cowrie Creek Bridge to protect the Road and 1,323 cubic yards of filling deposited behind it considerably improving the neighbourhood.

The Sea Walling against the Lagoon at Kokomaiko underwent repairs and was raised between the Kerosene Jetty and the Magazine from 12 to 18 inches thus bringing the coping well above High Water Mark and preventing the accumulation drift and flotsam which formerly created a nuisance and was extremely unsightly.

Protective Groins were built along the Lagoon Shore at Magazine Point and one at the extreme end for the purpose of preserving the Foreshore and diverting scour. These Groins were strengthened on either side by heavy stone ballast brought down by the Railway from the neighbourhood of Aro and Oloke Meji.

### III.—MUNICIPAL AND SANITARY.

#### LAGOS.

The usual duties of the Town Warden's Department, Lagos, were carried on in the direction of Street Repairs, Conservancy, etc. The chief items of work comprised the following:—

*Roads and Streets.*—Repairs, filling and surfacing over an area aggregating 9,996 square yards in various parts of the Town.

*Causeways, etc.*—A total superficial area of 2,777 square yards including repairs to Swamp and Drain Crossings, Approaches to Dejection Jetties and Water Latrines.

*Surface Drainage* for the removal of stagnant water involved a total length of 1,310 yards lineal.

*Conservancy.*—All Cemeteries and open spaces as well as a number of Compounds were periodically cleaned and weeded.

*Trees.*—124 old and dangerous trees were removed and 130 young ones planted; 149 trees were trimmed.

*Meat Market.*—These were periodically cleansed and white-washed and new Chopping Blocks were supplied to Ereko Market.

*Washing Grounds.*—A new Washing Ground was provided at Omididun having a platform 100 feet long by 78 feet wide. A Shed was also supplied here.

At Araromi, 2 sheds which had been blown down by a Tornado were re-built.

*Latrines.*—The positions of two were altered by removal and re-construction elsewhere. 4 new ones were added in Lagos and one at Iddo. Other Latrines underwent repairs and whitewashing. A new Dejection Jetty was provided at Epetedo.

*Dust-Bins.*—Seven new ones were added in various parts of the Town; others were repaired and placed on concrete platforms.

*Wells.*—Three new Public Wells were sunk, nine repaired and all others cleaned out periodically. Work in this direction was considerably hampered during the fact that a consignment of Pumps ordered but not delivered during the previous year had to be paid for during the year under review. They should have been charged in the first instance to "Materials and Stores," but the rules in force did not admit of this course. It is a deplorable fact that a great deal of damage is done to Pumps fixed over Public Wells, the injuries in nearly every case being such as could only be inflicted wilfully. Under the circumstances it may become necessary to secure all Pumps and only allow them to be used at stated hours of the day in the presence of a Caretaker.

*Dangerous Buildings.*—13 were demolished.

*Encroachments.*—191 Encroachments were removed in various parts of the Town yielding an area of 2,967 square yards recovered for the Public.

Besides the foregoing, a large amount of useful work was carried out in the direction of Surface Drainage, Culverts, etc., comprising:—

2,184 yards lineal of open surface Drains, 160 yards of 12" Concrete Pipe Drains and Culverts, and 258 yards of Culvert work varying in size from 1' 0" to 6' 0" in width.

The Surface Drains were laid principally among the narrow, ill-ventilated and frequently insanitary alleys where they were very much needed.

The Culvert work was done chiefly along the Marina in connection with the graveling of this Roadway. The improvement is most marked and the elimination of the old transverse open drains or "Irish Bridges" has greatly improved the comfort as well as the safety of passengers either on foot or in vehicles. This work has involved the making up of the roadways in other localities with corresponding improvement.

*Road Making.*—There were in all over 2 miles of Roads re-made including the Marina now coated from the Five Cowrie Creek Bridge to the Customs with Laterite Gravel brought down by Rail. This material makes an excellent Road Surface when consolidated by Steam Roller but unfortunately the supply is somewhat limited and the cost excessive.

These two classes of improvements, viz.: Surface Drainage and Road making constitute important factors in Sanitation owing to the absorptive character of the soil. Lagos Island is nothing more or less than a glorified sandbank; in no part is it much higher than 20 feet above sea level. Stops and other liquids discharged on the surface are either absorbed by the soil, or collect and stagnate in pools thus seriously effecting the health of the Town. On the other hand and in times of heavy rain, large volumes of water rush down the streets carrying away the surface soil, undermining buildings and choking drains and culverts.

The narrowness and irregularity of the Streets—arising out of the process of evolution through which Lagos has passed from a fishing village to a large and populous Town during which there has been a total disregard for any system in the building of houses or the maintenance of thoroughfares—is equally an obstacle to the proper ventilation and sanitation of dwellings and compounds and so long as this state of things is permitted to continue so long will it be impossible to render the place salubrious. All this was pointed out and a remedy proposed more than a year ago.

Efforts are being made to improve the method of disposing of night soil and removing the present objectionable practice of depositing it into the Lagoon along the Marina in front of private residences to the great annoyance of occupants. This is no doubt a move in the right direction but in the meantime no efforts are being made to deal with the congested areas of the Town or the housing of the poorer class of population who continue to live in squalor in crowded compounds and ill-ventilated and narrow streets.

#### EBUTE METTA.

Under the supervision of the Town Warden, Ebute Metta, a good deal of useful work was done of which the following are the chief items:—

*Roads and Streets*—Road making was carried out over a length of about one mile, in addition to which most of the existing thoroughfares were cleared, levelled off, drained and otherwise improved. The standard width adopted for Roads is 50 feet. In the Market Square a great improvement was effected by a re-alignment of the Railway Fence extending as far as the Northern Approach to Denton Bridge. The area was levelled off and properly surfaced preparatory to the construction of new Iron Market Sheds.

*Reclamation of Swamps* was carried out at the upper end of Denton Street covering an area of 2,800 square yards. In Griffith Street a further area was reclaimed but as the adjoining land which requires to be filled in is private property, our operations are restricted to that portion of land required for Road purposes. Legal steps may be necessary to induce land-owners to fill up their property to a suitable level but in the meantime a Drain for the relief of Storm water has been cut through the intervening land to discharge into the Lagoon.

*Drainage*.—In connection with the improvements to the Market Square, suitable provision was made for the interception and release of Storm water by the construction of a concrete Drain of 167 feet in length.

*Conservancy*—The usual work of Conservancy was carried out, Streets weeded periodically and the Cemetery which had become overgrown with bush was properly cleared and laid out. There is need for the opening of a new Cemetery and land should be acquired for the purpose.

*Trees*.—There were over 300 Trees of various descriptions, but chiefly *Samau* planted along the Streets during the year. It is disappointing to find that the young Trees over which so much care has been expended suffer much rough handling by the towns-people whom they are designed to benefit.

*Markets*—Besides the new Iron Markets, there were also a number of thatched sheds of a neat and substantial order built in substitution of the old, dilapidated ones and the Market Square and Sheds underwent therefore a complete re-construction. There are no proper arrangements made for the collection of Market Dues or Rent for the use of the Sheds,

*Latrines.*—Three new Latrines were supplied and existing ones repaired and cleansed regularly.

*Wells*—All Wells were repaired and cleaned out periodically. There was no dearth of Water

*Dangerous Buildings.*—A heavy tornado occurred in June, doing considerable damage to property and those which had suffered most were, under the supervision of the Town Warden, either demolished or repaired.

*Encroachments.*—The re-alignment of existing Streets involved the removal of two Encroachments in Griffith Street. In other parts the well defined frontages and symmetrical arrangement of building lots—the whole Town Site being planned in rectangular allotments—affords many opportunities to an observant Warden to prevent encroachments.

A good deal of useful work was done under the Vote for "Town Site, Ebute Metta." This was placed on the Estimates to allow of the laying out of the new part of the Town, the opening up and clearing of new Streets and defining new frontages. It is unfortunate that this work cannot be proceeded with during the present year, the Vote for the purpose having been omitted from the Estimates.

There is a growing need for the establishment of a proper Municipality, under qualified supervision and official control, for Lagos and Ebute Metta including the intervening area at Iddo Island. There are many cases connected with land settlement, Sanitation, Conservancy, etc., etc., which could be better controlled by a Department established for the purpose under which all such matters should be centralized and separated from the Public Works Department.

#### IV.—ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Work done under this heading in Lagos has already been described in the foregoing pages.

In the Interior, the most important works were the Ibadan-Oyo Road and the Aro-Meko Road.

*Ibadan-Oyo Road.*—A bridle Road has existed for some years past between Ibadan and Oyo, having been opened in 1897 or 1898; the gradients and location were however not suited to vehicular traffic and the operations during the year under review amounted to the construction of an entirely new Road. The width is 12 feet clear, but as this may not be found sufficiently wide for Motor Traffic, the construction work was carried out in such a manner as to allow of the widening should the necessity arise. The limiting gradient is 1 in 20 but this is not frequently touched albeit the country is throughout the length of the Road intersected by ridges and valleys running transversely to its general direction. All Bridges and Culverts are of a permanent character; of the former there are two, one at Odo Oni Kekere and the other crossing the Itosi Stream, of which the Span is 25 feet clear. These are to be bridged with Steel Troughs carried on Concrete Abutments, the latter were complete and ready some time ago but the superstructure had not arrived in the Colony at the close of the year.

The smaller streams have been spanned by Culverts built of concrete in mass, and in a few cases by Concrete Pipes made locally, the manufacture of which was introduced into Lagos by the present writer a year or so ago. The earthwork formation of the Road was completed by the end of the year in a little over 6 months working, the distance

from Ibadan to Oyo is about 35 miles. Such is the improvement that whereas the journey used to occupy almost invariably a day and a half, many travellers now accomplish it in a day. It has been reported that a Hammock Party has recently done it in 11 hours, and Bicycles can complete it in 3 to 3½ hours. When the Bridges named have been completed, the Road should become, with the aid of Mechanical Transport, an important feeder to the Railway and a material factor in the development of Oyo and neighbourhood which has been seriously retarded through the absence of cheap transport. European Traders are ready to open Agencies at Oyo and one enterprising Firm has already acquired a considerable piece of land in a commanding position to the South of the Town for this purpose.

*Aro-Meko Road*—A serious commencement was made upon the construction of this Road from the Meko End. The route has been surveyed and the road located from the boundary of the Egba Government near Iwan to Meko and the greater part of this section completed. Between Aro and Meko the new Road will run through the Egba Territory, the authorities of which have undertaken to make this portion themselves. As the fulfilment of this undertaking depends upon the disposition of the Villagers who will be required to work at it under the Native System of Corvée without payment, the completion of the Road appears to be somewhat remote.

The European Staff for Road Construction consists only of a Superintendent and an Assistant Superintendent of Roads who were both absent from the Colony until the month of June. During the 6 months available to them they were fully engaged upon the two above named works; no other Road work of any importance could therefore be undertaken although there is ample scope for enterprise in this direction throughout the Lagos Territory.

## V. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND TELEPHONES.

The Electric Light and Telephone Services were efficiently maintained under circumstances which are not always entirely favourable.

The Generating Station is equipped with 2 belt-driven Dynamos of 30 K.W. together, one 30 and one 60 K.W. Units, driven by a Belliss and Morecomb Engine in each case. The Boilers and Engines for the belt-driven Dynamos are all suffering from old age and the boiler pressure has, to avoid accident, to be reduced to 100 lbs. thus seriously reducing in turn the efficiency of this plant.

The 60 K.W. Unit is new and was erected during the year under review. It has relieved in some measure the strain which was at times excessive but the load on the Station is still more than the Generating Plant can cope with and there is serious risk of a complete breakdown. The plant is most heavily taxed on Sunday Evenings when Churches, Clubs and Private Residences are all consuming current. At such times the Station Staff is heavily taxed to keep the Plant running at full power. In addition to this there are several premises which have been wired throughout but which cannot be connected to the Mains until the Generating Plant is increased.

Two New Boilers are on order and when fixed will remove any doubt as to the production of Steam sufficient for a much larger plant than at present while the addition of a Steel Chimney Shaft, also ordered during the year, will result it is hoped in an economy of fuel.

In order to cope with the load, the Generating Plant should be increased to the extent of at least 120 K.W.

There is every reason to treat the Electric Light Service as a financial success, though this object was never aimed at nor indeed need it enter into one's calculations at all in view of the great convenience, not to be measured in Pounds, Shillings and Pence, attending the use of this form of illumination. The book profit on the working of the system varies between 6 and 7½ per cent. on Capital Expenditure whereas a much lower rate of interest should suffice to justify the existence and extension of the service. This is the more satisfactory when it is remembered that the rate per B.T.U. is eight pence, a figure considerably below that of many Towns in other Colonies, while the price of Coal, the only fuel employed, has varied between 45 and 32 shillings a ton in the last two years.

To provide additional floor space for the new 60 K.W. Alternator, the Dynamo Room was considerably extended and improved by a re-arrangement of the Machinery and the erection of a Gallery at one end to accommodate the Switchboard as well as to afford the Shift Engineer on duty a commanding view of the Machinery.

An overhead Traveller was ordered to facilitate the handling of Machinery in the Dynamo Room.

In regard to Mains and Distributors for the Electric Light Service as well as the Wires and Cables on the Telephone Exchange, much inconvenience, frequent damage and once loss of life have resulted from the effects of lightning upon the Overhead System and the conversion to Underground Cables and Conduits has been commenced. This change is the more necessary as at certain seasons, during tornados and heavy storms, there is an excessive amount of Atmospheric Electricity present.

The interruptions from this and in fact from any other cause have been comparatively few recently and their duration never long through the promptitude and energy of the Electrical Engineer and his Staff in localizing and repairing faults.

The working of the Department is more fully dealt with in the course of a Report by the Electrical Engineer to be found in the Appendix.

## VI. TELEGRAPHS.

Telegraphic Communication with the Interior and Northern Nigeria was generally speaking well maintained with the exception of a rather serious breakdown at an inconvenient time between Ibadan and Oyo. This section of 35 miles was subsequently reconstructed with Copper Air Line and Iron Poles in substitution of the old 3-strand Wire military pattern on "bush" posts erected some years ago for expeditionary and more or less temporary purposes. The Oyo-Ogbomosho and the Oyo-Shaki Circuits continue to be of the same temporary character already described and need renewing as pointed out in the Report of the Director of Government Telegraphs for the year ending 31st December, 1904.

The Forcados Line suffered repeated interruptions during the last rainy season and continued to be a source of expense in maintenance.

The construction of the new line from Ibadan by way of Oshogbo, Ilesha, Akure to Warri in Southern Nigeria was completed and Offices opened at the 3 first-named places. This undertaking absorbed the whole attention of the European Staff consisting of the Superintendent and one Linesman for the greater part of the year so that the working of all circuits as well as the reconstruction of the Ibadan-Oyo Line devolved upon the Native Staff; the need for more European assistance was therefore so seriously felt that the services of 2 Linesmen were specially engaged and they arrived in the Colony towards the end of the year.

The difficulties attending the working of the Lagos-Ibadan Section through the arrangement whereby the Railway has the use of the Government Line were in no way diminished but steps were taken towards the erection of an independent wire by the ordering of the necessary materials.

#### VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

*Public Works Yard, Lagos.* There was continued activity in the Workshops throughout the year, the Carpenters' Shop being fully employed in the manufacture of Joinery, Furniture, etc. A good specimen of the former is to be seen in the New Court House, the whole of the fixtures of which were made locally.

A number of Articles of Furniture were supplied for use in Southern Nigeria

The Blacksmiths' and Plumbers' Shops were also fully employed but the want of Machinery seriously hampers all departments in the Yard. There is great need and ample scope for a properly equipped Factory but the space is too restricted in the present premises to justify the erection of valuable Machinery and the establishment is far too small to meet the growing needs of the Colony.

A commodious Carpenters' Shop was built only 2 years ago, but although it can accommodate over a hundred workmen, it is not now large enough to keep pace with the number of orders received, so great has been the increase in the volume of work.

The Smiths' and Plumbers' Shop are, besides doing far too small, hardly fit for men to work in and in the Yard generally there is no erecting space. With proper and efficient Machinery a large amount of work could be done locally which has now to be ordered from England at a considerable expenditure of time and money

The Store Buildings are also full to overflowing and large quantities of Materials arriving from England have frequently to be stacked in the Public Roadway on the Marina for want of Storage Room.

There appears to be no remedy but to transplant the present Shops to some more suitable position and convert the present buildings into Stores.

*Materials & Stores.* The method of keeping Stores has been a fruitful source of discussion for some time past. Our purchasing powers have been restricted to such an extent as to prevent the accumulation of a sufficient Stock to meet current requirements with the result that frequently works are seriously delayed and sometimes entirely suspended for want of articles essential to the work. Timber is one of these and although there should be abundance to be had from the local forests, without proper means to saw it up and work it, it is more economical to obtain supplies of Pitch Pine and Deal from Europe or America. The Stocks held of this commodity are limited by the want of Storage Space and the restrictions above alluded to, so that nearly every consignment is used up as soon as it arrives.

The Public Works Department occupies a position corresponding with that of a large Contracting Firm engaged in various branches of the Engineering and Building Trades. Take for instance the construction of a set of Quarters: it is not only the fabric itself which has to be built but the interior is supplied with the necessary furniture most of it made locally; Water Supply, Sanitary arrangements and even the installation of Electric Light, all devolve upon this Department.

Local resources are of course very limited and in consequence a well-equipped Store and commodious Workshops are essential to expeditious and economic work.

*Brickworks.*—The Brickworks at Ebute Metta underwent considerable changes in consequence of the erection of a new Brickmaking Machine and Gas Engine. The old Machinery besides being worn out was not altogether suited to the Clay obtainable locally and in consequence the quality of bricks turned out was very indifferent.

A new Clay Pit was opened at, unfortunately, some distance from the Works but this obstacle has been overcome by the use of a light Railway between the Pit and the Works by means of which the Clay is conveyed with the aid of a Locomotive to the Machine.

Owing to the erection of the new Machinery not being completed until the month of October the number of Bricks made was only 200,000. They cost to make between 23 and 26 shillings per thousand including the salaries of the European Superintendent and Staff; the pressing of Bricks costs another 3s. 6d. per thousand so that the present rates, namely:—

for Wire-cuts 38s. 6d. and

Pressed Bricks 49s. 6d. yield therefore a substantial profit.

#### VIII.—DEPARTMENTAL.

The following were the movements of the Staff vacancies and new appointments among the European Staff during the year under review.

Name	Rank.	Absent on leave during 1905.	New appointments.	Resignation.	Death.
C. V. Bellamy ...	Director, Pub. Works	23 Jan. to 25 June			
I. T. Hawkins ...	Deputy do.	1 Jan. to 19 Mar.			
C. de Livera ...	Exec. Engr.	9 Jan. to 3 July			
H. Claxton ...	do.	10 July Resigned		before expiration of leave. Office not informed of actual date.	
C. W. Hull ...	do.	...	25 Nov. 05	Vice Mr. Claxton resigned.	
C. W. Browne ...	Supt. of Pub. Works.	1 Jan. to 30 April			
A. J. Cunningham	Accountant.	5 Nov. to 31 Dec.			
J. E. Stone ...	Road Supt.	1 Jan. to 21 May			
J. E. Bly ...	Insp. of Works	21 Dec. to 31 Dec.			
D. D. Ince ...	Mech. Assistant.	1 May to 14 Oct.			
J. M. Mason ...	Master Carpenter.	1 Jan. to 6 Feb.			
W. J. Carley ...	Master Blacksmith.	1 Jan. to 7 Jan.			
H. Harris ...	On duty during period.				
D. C. Campbell ...	Asst. Accountant.	20 May to 28 Oct.			
E. C. Phillippo ...	...	...	15 May, 05		
A. Lapscombe ...	Master Plumber.	5 June to 8 Nov.			
H. F. Harlin ...	...	...	...	...	5 June, 05.
ELECTRIC LIGHT DEPARTMENT.					
C. Holden ...	Elec. Engineer.	1 Jan. to 8 May			
H. S. Halliwell ...	1st Asst. Engineer.	5 Nov. to 31 Dec.			
W. Mackenzie ...	2nd do.	22 May to 29 Oct.			
C. K. Stretch ...	3rd do.	...	29 July, 05		
TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.					
J. G. Ryan ...	Supt. of Telegraphs.	31 July to 21 Dec.			
J. E. Hilsdon ...	Lanesman.	6 Feb. to 16 July			
W. T. Vale ...	do.	...	2 Dec., 05		
A. E. Blatchford	do.	...	18 Nov., 05		

The difficulties opposed by climatic conditions against securing a continuity of policy and work are not so acutely felt by any Department as the Public Works.

The short service and frequent leave necessary to secure the health of the European Officials seriously interferes with the steady progress of work and has been complicated by a dearth of qualified Assistants as relays.

The only way to secure efficiency, consistency of purpose or continuity of policy is to increase the Staff until there are at least 30% above actual numerical requirements. The personnel of the Public Works Department has fallen considerably below this figure and in consequence undue pressure has been imposed upon the Staff.

When one Officer is required to perform work which should be shared by two others, it is not surprising that the Officer himself falls sick, is unable to supervise his work, which as a natural consequence is delayed or scamped and the Estimate exceeded, while the burden of responsibility which falls upon the Controlling Officer is more than one person should be called upon to bear in a country like West Africa.

It is hoped that it will not be necessary to repeat these observations in subsequent reports.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

C. V. BELLAMY,

*Director of Public Works.*

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#### APPENDIX.

##### ELECTRIC LIGHT STATION.

LAGOS, 20th December, 1905.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS,

LAGOS.

Sir,

In accordance with your Circular Letter of Instructions of the 8th instant calling for a Report of the Works engaged upon, during the past financial year, I beg to hand you the attached resume of the Works under my supervision.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

(Sgd.) C. HOLDEN,

*Chief Electrical Engineer.*

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#### THE PUBLIC TELEPHONE SERVICE.

The Plant, Lines and Instruments have been maintained in the highest state of efficiency and good working order by periodic and daily tests and inspections and the service has worked well generally with the exceptions of a few serious interruptions caused by tornados and other causes not under control.

The Underground Cables on Government House section of the Exchange have been connected up and put to work in place of the aerial lines and which enables a better service to be given inasmuch as they are not subject to interference from local storms and the work of laying the whole system underground is proceeding, and it is hoped will shortly be completed on the arrival of materials in the Colony.

There have been 5 new Instruments installed and set to work as follows:—

- 1 Customs Out-door Station.
- 1 Lagos Stores, Iddo Island.
- 1 D. P. W. Quarters to Exchange.
- 2 D. P. W. Quarters to Office, private line 2 Instruments

Seven Sub-Instruments have been fixed as follows:—

- 1 Government House.
- 1 Secretariat.
- 1 Harbour Department.
- 3 P. W. Department and a Sub-Exchange.
- 1 Electric Light Department.

There has also been effected the removal and re-erection in a new position or upon a new site of Telephones as under:—

- Medical Department.
- Customs.
- Lagos Stores.
- John Holt.
- H. B. W. Russell.
- Messrs. Elder, Dempster.
- The Bank of British West Africa.

The following Firms have discontinued the use of the Service and the Instruments have been removed:—

- Pickering and Berthoud,
- Blackstock and Co.,
- J. Walkden and Co.,
- J. D. Fairley and Co.

There has been a great deal of complaining caused to Subscribers when requiring to communicate with the Railway owing to interruptions caused by having to disconnect the lines when the Swing Span of Carter Bridge is opened and to cross connection of the lines when re-establishing the Service.

The necessary sanction has been obtained to the erection of 2 Steel Poles, one on either side of the Swing Span and so it is hoped that as soon as the necessary materials have been obtained from Europe and erected that this source of annoyance will be remedied.

#### POLICE LINES.

These lines and instruments have been maintained in a fair state of efficiency but as I have already reported the whole system of Mains will require to be relaid in the near future if this Service is to be continued since the original lines have depreciated to a point where it is nearly impossible to continue using them owing chiefly to cheap and faulty original construction.

The work is in hand and will be completed shortly of connecting Iddo and Ebute Motta Police Stations with the Police Headquarters by means of new lines and instruments.

#### IBADAN TELEPHONES.

This work is in hand and will be completed within the year of connecting up and establishing communication by means of a small Exchange between the following:—

The Residency,  
The New Hausa Barracks,  
The Railway Station,  
The Customs,  
The Advisory Court.

I would take this opportunity of pointing out that the maintenance of Telephonic Communication in this country is rendered very arduous by reason of the climatic conditions in two ways. The rapid growth of trees coming into contact with the aerial lines and their destruction by tornados falling across them and burning up the instruments and by reason of the humidity of the atmosphere at certain seasons rendering inoperative the Carbon Transmitters of the Instruments through causing the particles of Carbon to adhere together and rendering the Transmitters useless.

#### THE PUBLIC ELECTRIC LIGHT SERVICE, STREET LIGHTING.

There are some 200 Street Lamps at present arranged for lighting Streets, Piers and Wharves which are arranged in 10 circuits of 20 lamps each controlled from the Station. This Service on the whole has been well-maintained but the cost is very heavy and the service is liable to interruptions from various causes which are aggravated by the climatic conditions here met with.

The system of Street lighting which has been installed here is in my opinion not the most suitable for this country for the following reasons:—

1. Heavy cost of maintaining overhead construction.
2. Impossibility of running the lights during tornados on account of danger of lightning striking the aerial lines and coming back to the Station and damaging the Generators.
3. Risk to life from contact with the high tension wires (1,000 volts) in many cases the wires are within reach of the first floors of the houses on the side of the Streets along which they pass.
4. Inflexibility of the System Since it is necessary to increase the system by 20 lamps or multiples of 20 when more street lamps are required and the lamps must be in or about the same locality, it is not possible to erect a single new lamp in any street or position as occasion may arise
5. Uncertainty of the service since it only requires one lamp on a circuit of twenty to burn out to extinguish the remaining 19 lamps on that circuit.

The only advantages of the system are that all the lamps can be switched off and on from the Station and low first cost of construction.

In my opinion in any future extension of street lighting it would be advantageous to adopt the underground system and of having each lamp independent from the remainder of the system and further that the existing lamps should be gradually converted to the underground system.

#### THE PUBLIC DOMESTIC SUPPLY SYSTEM.

This service has been well maintained. No serious failures having taken place causing an interruption over any extended period of time (the longest and only failure occurring one night when the supply was interrupted for 2½ hours owing to a failure of both well pumps).

In the Power Station which has been remodelled a new Engine Room having been built a new 60 K.W. Alternator direct coupled to a Belliss quick speed Engine has been erected and the other plant and main Switchboard re-modelled, the whole alterations making a first rate Power Station Engine Room and providing space available for a considerable amount of additional plant. A great improvement in dealing with breakdowns and erection of new plant will be provided by the erection in the Engine Room of a 5 ton Overhead Travelling Crane which has been indented for and delivered and which is now in course of erection.

In conjunction with the building of the new Engine Room a large and efficient water storage system has been completed which will provide against any shortage of water which at times in the past has on several occasions been a matter of considerable anxiety through the supply in the well failing to keep up with the calls made upon it.

I think if I might say so that it is a matter for congratulation that this re-modelling has been carried out so successfully without any mishaps when taking into consideration that the work has been done in the same Engine Room and on the same plant which is in daily use for furnishing the supply of current.

The new Centrifugal Lamp has been erected which was sent out to replace the original one which was too small and has been run but as yet it is not possible to use the Condensing Plant on account of the Boilers being unable to produce enough steam without the aid of the exhaust blast from the Engines.

The Belliss 30 K. W Engine has had a new Crank Shaft fitted to replace the old one which has been damaged beyond repair through being incompetently handled when the Engine was being overhauled some 2½ years ago. This set is now in good working order.

Alternators sets I & II 30 K. W Davey Paxmanns, E.C.C., are not in a condition to be used much longer and will be discarded to make room for the new Boilers when they arrive in the Colony.

In the Boiler House there has been great trouble and anxiety caused through Boilers Nos. 1 & II being in such a seriously deteriorated condition and the consequent necessary reduction of the working pressure making it impossible to furnish a proper supply of steam to the Engines. These two boilers will be discarded and two Lancashire Boilers erected in their place which work it is hoped will be completed about the middle of the year; this work will entail re-modelling the Boiler House and will require very careful handling to avoid any interruptions of supply since it will mean running for a time on a very much reduced plant capacity.

It would appear to be a great mistake in letting the plant become fully loaded and endangering the continuity of the supply whilst installing new plant to take the place of that which it is found necessary to discard through depreciation.

When the new Boilers are installed, the steam raising plant will be in a position to avoid this danger in the future provided that an equivalent amount of additional plant is installed as new Consumers are connected to the Mains.

The Generating Plant (Electric Current) is at present fully loaded and before any further demands can be made upon the Station for Current, *i.e.* by connecting to the Mains new installations further plant capacity will be necessary.

A Steel Chimney Shaft has been ordered and delivered and which in conjunction with the new Boilers will place the question of steam raising plant on an efficient, modern and satisfactory basis.

Outside the Station the H. T. feeders and distributing Mains and apparatus have been well maintained; no serious breakdowns having occurred.

The Mains have been extended in the direction of Five Cowrie Creek Bridge by means of a H. T. feeder joined up to the end of Government House feeder and running past the new D. P. W.'s quarters and on to the Hausa Force Quarters.

There has been no extension of the Supply Mains into any other areas.

An attempt to convert some of the existing overhead L. T. Mains has been made by laying a length of underground Main between Glover Hall and "Paterson, Zochonis Transformer Chamber". This Main has been laid on the "solid system" and has been quite satisfactory and in my opinion it is the only system likely to be satisfactory out here, certainly when these Mains are run overhead on poles they are an endless cause of trouble and dangers and the practice should be discontinued under any consideration.

A short length of underground L. T. Main has also been run out from Glover Hall Transformer Chamber along the Marina to replace the overhead wires to Messrs. Pickering & Berthoud, Messrs. Rylands & Sons installations. This Main has also worked satisfactorily and it will be a great improvement when all such Mains are placed underground and which it is to be hoped will be undertaken in the near future.

The usual repairs to Electric Bells and Electric Light Wiring Installation in Government Buildings and Quarters have been effected and these installations have also been effected on private installations when desired by the consumers.

There have been a few new installations undertaken and completed in Government property and buildings and for private consumers but generally progress has not been rapid on account of no guarantee being forthcoming as to how long a new consumer will be required to wait for a supply of current after having his house wired.

The new installations are as follows:—

The New Law Courts,  
New Officers' Quarters, Marina,  
New D. P. W.,  
New Hausa Quarters.  
Messrs. A Sachse & Co.,  
Mr. Caulerick (Chemist).  
.. Rufus Wright.  
Messrs. Russells (Marina),  
.. .. (Tiuubu Square),  
Customs Pier,  
King's Warehouses,  
The New Bank,  
The New Mail Agency,  
The New Bank Clerks' Quarters,  
The New Mail Agent's Clerks' Quarters.

A new X-ray Coil and interrupter has been erected and set to work and has so far proved to be a great success.

I returned to the Colony from leave of absence on the 9th May, 1905.

I have during the year drawn up a Report and Estimates for 3 alternative schemes for the Power Station and re-modelling the Electric Light undertaking which come under the heading of the Oshun River proposals.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant.

(Sgd) C. HOLDEN.

*Chief Electrical Engineer.*

Lagos, 21st February, 1906.

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# Annual Medical Report for the Year, 1905.

MEDICAL OFFICE,

Lagos, 22nd January, 1906.

Sir,

I have the honor to present my Annual Report on the Medical Department of the Colony for the year, 1905

## MOVEMENTS OF MEDICAL OFFICERS 1905.

Dr. W. A. Cole, Medical Officer, proceeded to Heshu *via* Ibadan, on Vaccination and Sanitary Inspection, 6th January; to Head-quarters, 4th February; attached to General Medical and Sanitary Work Lagos Town, 6th February; Medical Officer, Badagry, 22nd June, 1905.

Dr. J. A. Clough, Medical Officer, Badagry, 10th January to 4th May; on leave to Europe, 8th May to 15th October; Medical Officer, Oshogbo Railway Extension Survey Branch, 19th October to end of year.

Dr. J. A. Pickels, from leave of absence, 17th January. Medical Officer, Ibadan, 22nd January to end of year.

Dr. C. J. Lumpkin, Medical Officer, Massey Street Dispensary, returned from leave of absence and resumed duty on 23rd January.

Dr. W. H. G. H. Best, to Head-quarters from Aro, 12th January, proceeded to Porto Novo on special duty on the 13th; returned to Aro on the 17th; Medical Officer, Heshu, 14th March, to Head-quarters, 27th July, to Europe on leave, 31st July.

Dr. W. J. Bruce, newly appointed Medical Officer, arrived in the Colony and assumed duty on 22nd January, attached to the Lagos Hospital and to the General Medical and Sanitary Work Lagos Town, 23rd January, detailed for duty, Oshogbo Railway Extension, Ibadan, 26th January; to Head-quarters for Medical treatment, 13th October; invalided to Europe, 29th October; appointment terminated 29th December (for health reasons).

Dr. H. R. Ellis, newly appointed Medical Officer, arrived in the Colony and assumed duty, 22nd January; attached for duty to the Lagos Hospital and to the General Medical and Sanitary Work Lagos Town, 23rd January; to Iwo on special duty, 9th March, 1905; to Head-quarters, 1st April, 1905; Medical Officer, Badagry, 4th May, 1905; to Head-quarters, 22nd June, detailed for duty Oshogbo Railway Extension, Ibadan, 24th June.

Dr. J. D. Finlay, Medical Officer, Ibadan, for Shaki on Vaccination and Inspection duty, 24th January; to Head-quarters, 4th March, Medical Officer, East District, 7th March; Medical Officer, West District, Small-pox Hospital, and Visiting Medical Officer of Ships, 18th April; Medical Officer, Heshu, 18th July, to Head-quarters, 25th September; on leave of absence, 1st October.

Dr. C. C. A. Jones, attached to the General Medical and Sanitary Work Lagos Town, having been relieved of Massey Street Dispensary, Medical Officer, Small-pox Hospital and Pauper House, 18th April; Medical Officer, Epe, 20th August.

Dr. P. Phillips, from leave of absence, 14th February; attached to the General Medical and Sanitary Work Lagos Town, 15th February; Medical Officer, Ikorodu-Shagamu District, 25th February.

Dr. E. H. Read, to Europe on leave, 27th February to 15th August; Medical Officer, East District and Prison, 17th August; Medical Officer, West District.

Dr. W. Thomson, from leave of absence, 27th February; Medical Officer, Aro, 5th March.

Honourable Dr. H. Strachan, *c.m.g.*, Principal Medical Officer, to Europe on leave, 6th March to 28th August; to Ibadan on inspection of the Railway Extension Line and Works, 9th to 14th October; to Epe on inspection duty, 15th December, and returned to Head-quarters on the 19th.

Dr. F. G. Hopkins, Senior Medical Officer and Medical Officer, East District, acted as Principal Medical Officer, 6th March to 27th August; left Head-quarters for Ibadan on duty, 15th to 18th March; to Badagry, 7th to 9th April; to Epe and John Ode, 31st May to 6th June; Medical Officer, East District and Prison, 13th July; to Ibadan on duty, 24th to 27th July, Medical Officer, Lagos Battalion, 16th October to end of year.

Dr. J. Currie, Medical Officer, Lagos Battalion, W.A.F.F., appointed Medical Officer, Prison, 7th March; Medical Officer, East District, 3rd April to 14th August, proceeded to Europe on leave, 3rd September.

Dr. J. D. Small, Medical Officer, West District; proceeded to Europe on leave, 3rd April; promoted Senior Medical Officer, Southern Nigeria; proceeded thither after expiration of leave.

Dr. R. H. Brierley, Medical Officer, Ept; returned to Head-quarters, 31st August; proceeded to Europe on leave, 3rd September.

Dr. W. F. Macfarlane, Medical Officer, Ebute-Metta and Railway Medical District, No. 1, proceeded to Europe on leave, 24th September.

Dr. D. Mackinnon, newly appointed Medical Officer, arrived in the Colony and assumed duty on the 12th September, Medical Officer, Ebute-Metta and Railway Medical District, No. 1, 24th September.

Dr. J. S. Smith, newly appointed Medical Officer, arrived in the Colony and assumed duty, 28th August; Medical Officer, W.A.F.F., Dispensary, 30th August; proceeded to Southern Nigeria in Medical charge of troops, 16th October to 12th November; Medical Officer, Oshogbo Railway Extension Ibadan, 20th November.

Dr. Chichester of Southern Nigeria, was temporarily detailed for duty in place of Dr. Smith, arrived on the 22nd October, returning to Southern Nigeria, 21st November. He acted as Medical Officer at Ibadan, in the Oshogbo Railway Extension for the short period of his stay in this Colony.

Dr. R. C. Hiscock, newly appointed Medical Officer, arrived in the Colony and assumed duty on 25th December. Detailed for duty in connection with the Oshogbo Railway Extension Survey Branch, 27 1/2 Miles and proceeded thither, 30th December.

The wave of illness (to which I refer later), that passed over Lagos this year brought very prominently under notice the strain that is thrown on the Medical and European Nursing Staffs by the slightest addition to the ordinary daily routine work. The Medical Staff is of the minimum strength, with no extra Officer who can be brought in when one of the Doctors is absent, ill, or overworked. Hence at one time of the year, with five Medical Officers absent on leave in England, there were but ten Officers to fill fifteen posts, including those of the Oshogbo Railway Extension. It was therefore necessary not only that some Officers should be detained long after their leave was due, but that, on two occasions within my knowledge, Medical Officers should continue to work while themselves ill.

This dangerous condition of affairs was represented by me in special reports during the year, and an increase of the Staff, by one, was sanctioned by the Secretary of State, there will therefore be, next year, fourteen European Medical Officers on the Staff, exclusive of the six promised in order that the Railway Extension may be medically officered by this Department.

#### LAGOS HOSPITAL.

During the year, a Governmental order was issued that in future all soldiers of the W.A.F.F., who are unable to attend to duty for more than a day must be admitted as inpatients to a Hospital. This involves the admission of cases which from the Medical point of view do not need such treatment, and of course required an increase of accommodation in the Lagos Hospital. Consequently an additional Ward was equipped, and was opened in November; and the Nursing Staff was increased to meet its requirements.

The sick men of the W.A.F.F., have the first claim on the beds of this Ward. The report of the Resident Medical Officer for the year is very gratifying. It shows that a much larger number of the public, Natives and Europeans, sought the advantage of Hospital treatment than formerly, and that prior to the opening of the new Ward the daily average of native beds occupied was 37 out of 46, and after it was opened, 52 out of 60. This shows, how few beds were empty for even a short time in each Ward. It is, of course, a rule in Hospitals, that, if possible, a Ward shall never be completely filled, day after day, but three or four beds should be empty for some hours after having been vacated.

The evidence of increase in the popularity of the Hospital is most gratifying and reflects credit on all concerned.

The cleanliness and discipline of the Hospital have been all that I could desire; while a study of the cases recorded shows the good professional work done during the past year.

#### NURSING STAFF

There was one dismissal in the rank of Apprentice Nurses-in-training, as compared with three in 1904. Six had their probationary appointments terminated. Six resigned; one on account of ill health. One 1st Class and two 2nd Class resigned for private, domestic, reasons.

During the time that a wave of illness passed over Lagos the strain on the Nursing Staff, and especially on the two European Nurses was felt severely. I felt it my duty to advise that in future an additional European Nurse should be provided.

#### DISPENSING SCHOOL

The Dispensing School still continues to fulfil the object for which it was established in 1901. There were four admissions during the year.

One pupil left the School after completion of his term of three years, after passing the necessary qualifying examination, and has since been employed in the Medical Department of Southern Nigeria.

#### THE DISPENSARIES.

The marked increase in the number of patients attending at the Ereko and Massey Street Dispensaries shows that our efforts during the past few years to extend the benefits of scientific medicine among the Natives is beginning to bear fruit; and that the latter are now quite aware of the superiority of the methods and results of trained physicians, as compared with native methods of treatment. But of course the class affected is yet small—though growing steadily,—and much time must pass before the bulk of the population will abandon charms and native medicines for any other form of treatment. As the report of the Medical Officer of the Massey Street Dispensary, himself a Native Officer, shows,—carelessness, to say the least, in regard to health questions, is not confined to the uneducated, superstitious, Native, but is to be found even among Native Government Officers, who might be expected to know better, and to act accordingly.

With this increase of faith in, and recourse to, trained qualified Doctors, has arisen the necessity for protecting the people from such persons as hold themselves out to be practitioners of the Art and Science of Medicine without legal status or, even imperfect, training. The Native who, not having the necessary knowledge to discriminate between the real and the spurious, wishes to have the benefit of the "White Doctor's Medicine," consults such imposters, gets no benefit, and then loses faith in the system of medicine he had hoped to benefit by. He is thereby driven back to his charms and superstitious practices,—and in this way harm is done both to the sick, and to the cause of scientific medicine. Moreover, young educated Natives, who go to Europe to become qualified Doctors, find themselves, on their return here, unprotected by the Law, and compelled to compete with such persons as I have mentioned, as well as with the recognized "Native Doctor" (Onishegun), or "the dealer in magic and spells" (Babalawo).

I trust however, that all this will soon be remedied; the public guarded from the quacks who now,—often charging very large fees,—delude the unfortunate sick who apply to them believing them to be "real Doctors," and the duly qualified Practitioner also protected, by a Law giving the desired safeguard; while at the same time the bona fide, recognized, "Native Doctor" (Onishegun), will not be prevented from treating those who prefer his ministrations.

With the object of securing this, I have advised the passing of the necessary Ordinance.

#### MEDICAL OUTSTATIONS.

During the year good work has been done in the Outstations. The returns from them show a gratifying increase in the number of Natives seeking the benefits of European medicine. Ibadan has become an important Medical centre, the work of the Medical Officer has increased markedly, owing to the increase in commercial European population, and the Oshogbo Railway Extension centre.

As I pointed out, some years ago, would be the case, the centre of his work has shifted to the Railway Station and its neighbourhood; for there the W. A. F. F. Detachment has been established in new barracks, a large Railway Colony has sprung up, and the European Traders' Stores are situated. This has necessitated the Medical Officer's residence there; and as no proper Quarters have been provided for him, he has had to be temporarily accommodated in such rooms as the Lagos Government Railway could spare; they are far from being what is necessary, but when the new Quarters are built, the Medical Officer will be satisfactorily housed, in the coming year.

The Native Council at Ibadan, very properly undertook during the year, to start Vaccination on its own account; some men were trained by the Medical Officer, and when qualified, were sent to work. As the Ibadan Government intended to "pay by results," it was imperative that the work of these Vaccinators should be inspected by the Medical Officer, and the Government consented to his discharging this duty on payment by the Ibadan Council of a honorarium of £6 per month.

I had previously pointed out that payment by result is impossible in this country, in the present state of the Vaccination question in the Hinterland, for the men would starve, if they were dependent on such pay. This has been shown to be a correct forecast by the action of the Ibadan Vaccinators. They refused to work unless they had a certain salary in addition to payment by result; hence they get 15/- per month and one penny for each successful case. Though so far, no very great progress has resulted, as to the number vaccinated, in what is said to be the second largest native town in Africa (with 150,000\* inhabitants), still enough has been done to lead the Ibadan Authorities to hope for better results in the future.

The Government Vaccinator still works in Ibadan. But his reports, and that of the Medical Officer, show that the opposition, or indifference, of the Native to Vaccination, will require many years of unceasing work to overcome. This I refer to at greater length under "Vaccination."

During the year a new Medical District has been formed at Hessa, necessitating an addition to the Medical Staff; and I trust that Ondo (a very important centre now, in view of the number of Europeans who have gone there to work in various concessions), may be similarly benefitted soon.

#### LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Though the building which was erected some years ago as a Lunatic Asylum at Yaba, is still used as Quarters for Railway Officials. I am very glad to be able to record that during the year the greater number of the unfortunate insane who had been confined in the Lagos Prison for lack of other accommodation, were sent to the Asylum at Sierra Leone. Still there are some,—the Criminal Lunatics,—yet confined in the Prison; but I trust that in the near future a good and suitable Lunatic Asylum may be built,—and the existing, most improper, condition as to care of Lunatics here, thereby banished.

#### YABA LEPER ASYLUM.

This has done its usual good work.

I should indeed be glad to see a larger Asylum, a Leper Colony, which might benefit a larger number of patients, established in some part of the Colony.

I have also advocated some degree of legal restraint on the movements of Lepers, which will no doubt be considered in due course, at present there is no power, except self-interest, that detains a Leper in the Asylum.

I introduced some of the best Jamaica and Sumatra tobacco seed, for the Lepers, and they have made a small plantation of tobacco, which, with the growing of cassava and other vegetables, affords occupation to such as are able to work in the little plots.

#### MALARIA PROPHYLAXIS.

As usual, our efforts have been strongly directed to encouraging the use of Quinine and of Mosquito-proof rooms; and undoubtedly benefit has resulted, among both European and Native Officers during the year; and there has been evidence that more attention and care have been observed by many of them. Unfortunately this is not the invariable rule. As an example of the carelessness which may be exhibited,—one Officer who had a good Mosquito-proof room and a Mosquito-net, and took five grains of Quinine every other day, was infected with malaria, because he fell asleep at night, on more than one occasion, in the open verandah, where he sat instead of sitting in his Mosquito-proof room.

Under the heading "Building" I touch on the question raised,—in a despatch of the Secretary of State in regard to Mosquito-proof houses,—as to the best form of house for treatment with wire-gauze here.

### THE RAILWAY EXTENSION TO OSHOGBO

This was started at the beginning of the year, and I was instructed that, this time, the Medical Department of the Railway Construction would be under the control and direction of the Medical Department of this Colony, and its Medical Officers form part of our Staff.

In view of the illness and mortality among the Railway Construction Staff during the construction of the present permanent line, a certain degree of anxiety was but natural as to what might be expected with the working on the new line. I drew up a set of regulations for the guidance of the Medical Officers in charge of the Camps, and wrote a "Simple Guide to preservation of Health," in the hope of interesting individuals in the care of their health. The latter was issued to the employees of the Extension, (as well as to other Government Officers), on their arrival, and is now in its second edition. With the co-operation of the Authorities on the Railway Construction and of the Medical Officers, the results have been all that we could possibly desire, and more than we ventured to expect, during the past year: and that in spite of its having been an acknowledged "bad year" on the coast; and we earnestly trust this satisfactory condition will continue. But it can only do so as long as the individual constituents of the Staff on the Construction, and us by careful attendance to the rules laid down for their help and guidance, and credit us with an earnest desire, in all we do, to benefit them, solely.

I regret however to have to record that one of the factors which I had pointed out to be necessary in our scheme for the safeguarding of the health of the Construction employees, viz. a small Base Hospital at Ibadan, has not yet been built. I cannot but think that precious time was lost in discussing different plans of the proposed building. The result has been that cases needing Hospital care have had to undergo not only the hammock journeys from the Construction Camps to Ibadan, but thence by train to Lagos. As the line extends, the necessity for this Hospital at Ibadan will be even greater than it now is, and it is imperative that it be constructed immediately.

I may say in passing that the native labourers on the Extension, have also been greatly benefitted by the Medical care given them. They unfortunately cannot be made to see the benefits that must accrue to themselves by Sanitary measures in their own Camps, and by Vaccination; and since a fear of losing labour precludes the enforcement by the Construction Authorities of any very strict Sanitary regulations among the native labourers, we have to be content with combating as far as is possible the evil effects their close proximity and habits would have on the Hygiene of the European Camps. Suggestions for this I have placed before the Chief Resident Engineer of the Extension, and anticipate that very shortly we shall effect an improvement in the sanitation of the native Camps.

I attach reports on the cases of illness with results, in regard to the European Staff,—and showing the help given also to the native labourers.

I think all concerned are to be congratulated on the excellent record; and I only hope that our efforts will be attended in the future by as satisfactory results as during this past year.

### VACCINATION.

The vaccination Census in Lagos Town is very nearly complete, and the result shows that there can now be very few persons unprotected from Small-pox, who reside permanently in Lagos Town. Unfortunately the constant immigration of people from the rest of the Colony and Protectorate,—unvaccinated, and from centres where Small-pox is endemic,—as well as from other countries along the coast, constantly brings the poison in the town, and demands constant vigilance.

Still, the beneficial consequences of the increasing Vaccination and re-vaccination, have been made apparent in the results recorded in the report of the Medical Officer to the Small-pox Hospital. It will be seen that only twenty cases occurred during the year, and that of these only eight were residents of Lagos Town, the rest being transient visitors from the Hinterland or other countries, (especially the Kroo Coast).

This is very satisfactory; and if only it were possible to regulate the admission into the Town of possibly infected persons and articles from up-country, we might confidently hope that the Small-pox Hospital would soon be without occupants suffering from that special disease.

The taking of this Vaccination Census has been a very arduous task. It has occupied about two years. This is not to be wondered at, when it is considered that in order to see and examine every occupant of a house, as many as six visits, or even more, had often to be made; while many persons have had to be traced and

\* The C. B. E. has since issued an excellent Circular on the subject, which, if not doing, will greatly assist that we desire.

pursued from one residence to another owing to their attempts to evade examination. In spite, however, of this, we are now in a position from the figures supplied, to believe that but a small percentage of the actual residents in this Town are now unvaccinated. The number of inhabitants found by this census in Lagos Town, is 48,467 (natives).

In the other portions of the Colony it is however very different. The difficulties, and dangers even, attending efforts to spread Vaccination, to which I have so often referred, still exist.

In the Ikorodu-Shagamu (Jebu Remo,) District, an attempt to murder the Vaccinator was made. Fortunately he escaped, but another man, who was with him, was murdered. The Priests of the Small-pox god have great influence in that part of the country.

The condition of affairs at Badagry, however, affords ground for hope. When I first instituted Vaccination in that region some four years ago there was much hostility and opposition. Now there is hardly an unvaccinated person in the town; and the people seek Vaccination for themselves and their children, having observed the benefit during the past two years, and having seen that Small-pox, which used to be so prevalent there, has been absent for a considerable time.

This, I say, leads me still to hope that, in the time to come, the same result will follow the work in other places,—though as they are not in the Colony, (and so, undeflected by the Law,) it will certainly take many more years of work and patience on our part, and experience of results on the Native's part, to lead him to voluntarily seek Vaccination, or even to submit to it *honestly*; for nearly half of the number who now submit to the operation immediately wash off the lymph, and apply "native medicine," or never return to show the result. These two actions cause a large percentage of cases to be returned as "unsuccessful." Though it is quite possible that some of those who do not return for inspection may have "taken," it is better that all such cases should be returned as "unsuccessful," in order that a true idea of the amount of real success may be formed.

As an example of the amount of work done in Vaccination, with a very small Staff, and with very moderate expenditure of money, during the past seven years, I give the following figures. In 1897, there were only 23,207 persons vaccinated in Lagos Town, Epe, Badagry and Ebute-Metta altogether. In 1898, Vaccination was started vigorously, and Shagamu was added to the above places where it was performed. 53,781 persons were that year vaccinated, more than double the highest number hitherto recorded.

Year by year the numbers increased, and new places were added; the staff of Vaccinators was also increased, and in 1902 the Hinterland Vaccination Staff was organized on its present basis. In 1903,—111,201 persons were vaccinated. Since 1902, the number has yearly decreased, as a natural result of past work, in Badagry and Lagos Town, where now, only infants and immigrants are available for Vaccination, together with a certain proportion of inhabitants for re-vaccination. (These should keep the annual Vaccination figures fairly high for some years yet.)

As regards the Hinterland, where the Law cannot help and opposition is far more active than in Lagos Town, the number of Vaccinations has not annually increased, but the sending of more Vaccinators to new places will, it is hoped, increase the number in 1906.

The grand total at end of 1905, is 647,146 of cases vaccinated in the seven and half years.

As regards *success* in the cases treated.—Owing to the great opposition to Vaccination on the part of the people and the Small-pox God Priests, and the difficulties I have described in former reports, I confess I did not expect that a very large proportion of the Hinterland Vaccination cases would prove "successful," but I have been most agreeably disappointed in this. Speaking generally 50 per cent of the cases vaccinated prove "successful;" and of those recorded as "unsuccessful," a very large number are cases where the result was unknown, (owing to the fact that the patient could not be seen again,) many had had Small-pox in youth, and a few had been vaccinated before, and so did not "take;" some of these may have been, really, "successful" but, as I have above said, it is fairer to class them as "unsuccessful."

Personally, I feel very thankful that under such extremely adverse circumstances as have persistently been encountered here, so large a proportion as half of those vaccinated are now protected from Small-pox. Of course in some places the percentage has been very much higher; for example in Lagos Town, in the test cases, (200) for examination of Lymphs, the percentage of success was as high as 99; while for all vaccinated in 1905, the percentage is 64.

As to the Vaccination Staff. In 1897, it consisted of *two* members, and in 1905, of *twenty-five*, with the sanction of Secretary of State to increase it annually by four, if necessary.

I have during the year, pointed out the great need for removing the Small-pox Hospital and the Mortuary from their present sites to one more suitable. Formerly these were alone, isolated by swamps,—now they are in the centre of the best part of the town and surrounded by new quarters built for Officials on the reclaimed swamp-land.

#### PARASITOLOGICAL WORK.

Some interesting observations on local parasites, and the diseases caused by them will be found in the report by Dr. Currie.

Dr. Best has also done some work in Parasitology but his report has not come in yet.

I am quite satisfied that any real, useful, work in Parasitology, or Bacteriology, cannot be done by any Medical Officer on the Staff, in connection with the other duties that necessarily devolve on him.

Further, special training, indeed years of training, are necessary for any real value to be attached by the Medical and scientific world to the data of workers in such special subjects. It is not possible for the Medical Officer here, to discharge his ordinary duty, and also do the research work we desire in those subjects.

It has been decided that the sum granted in the Estimates for Bacteriology and Parasitology shall be divided among such of the Medical Officers as may do work in those subjects, on submission of reports to the Principal Medical Officer which satisfy the latter that he can recommend the granting of a honorarium from the sums mentioned.

I have strongly advised the Government, (during the past year) that it will be most advantageous to the Colony if a skilled, specially trained, Biologist, be appointed,—not necessarily a Medical man, but if he be so, one not engaged in the practice of that profession. He should devote his whole time to Biological work, Parasitology and Bacteriology of animals and plants, and should have a small farm whence calf vaccine-lymph can be prepared by him and supplied to the Colony.

Such an Officer will fill a gap in our Scientific Staff which needs filling urgently. It is quite impossible for any member of the Medical Staff, no matter how willing he may be to help, to do the sort of work that is profitable and valuable to science and to the Colony. This is quite clear from our attempts during the past three years. Four at least of our Medical Officers have attended special courses in Bacteriology and Parasitology, and have done some little work here. But it is not possible for any one, however willing and talented, to acquire the knowledge which commands respect for his opinions, in such specialized branches of research, except by devoting, first, years to their study, and afterwards his whole time and energies to his observations and experiments. Hence it is that I have urged the special appointment of a trained Biologist, if such work is to be profitably done in Lagos in the future.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH.

The past year has been one of those called a "bad year" on the Coast. That is, the mortality and sick-rate from climatic diseases, in these Colonies was high.

Lagos, as it would seem from rumour, has not suffered as some of the other Colonies are said to have done, so far as climatic mortality among Europeans is concerned. It is true that the total European death-rate was higher than for some time past, but examination of the causes of death shows that in some instances climatic disease played no part, and that the sad result would have occurred anywhere. I deal with this subject farther on. Study of table II will show that, though during a portion of the year a wave of illness, so to speak, passed over the Colony, the death-rate from Malarial disease was not increased to a degree which should cause us to doubt the beneficial results of our efforts to combat that special cause of death. On the contrary, I think we may fairly infer that had it not been for those efforts we might have seen one of those notorious "bad years,"—when death gathered in so many victims,—which were so well known on the Coast within even recent time. The total number of deaths (European) from malaria was less than in 1904. And in this connection it must be remembered that within the past two years the European population has been increasing steadily. A great increase in the staff of Government European Officials, new firms with their necessary staff of Europeans Clerks, European workers on the timber and pitch concessions, and on the Railway, have all tended to increase the size of the European population, though I am unable to ascertain the *exact* extent.

There are now residing in Lagos and Ebute-Metta, 170 Government Officials alone, whereas when the Census of 1901 was taken, there were only 200 Europeans altogether, (exclusive of those on the ships then in the harbour). I have also been able to ascertain that there are now at least 222 European non-official Residents. We may therefore safely put down the present European population of Lagos Town and Ebute-Metta as at least 400. My own inference from what I have seen, is that in the whole Colony and Hinterland the European population is at the lowest estimate, twice as great now as it was in 1901.

Among the natives, as usual, Malaria, Acute Intestinal Diseases and Acute Pulmonary Diseases, are most marked as the causes of illness and death. But it is very gratifying to note, from the study of the reports from the Public Medical Institutions, how very great is the increase in the number of Natives who sought Medical aid and benefitted by it. Had it not been for this I think there can be little doubt that the native death-rate from these diseases, would have been far higher. I deal with some of the more important in detail.

The Vaccination Census appears to show that the total number of inhabitants in Lagos is now 48,167.

#### MALARIA.

An increase in the number of available records was expected to lead to a very great increase in the number of Malaria cases to be studied in January, 1905, in proportion to population. It is gratifying to see that this is not the case; 1,766 cases are given as the total, compared with 1,444 in 1904.

The effect of giving a weekly dose of Quinine as a prophylactic was tested in the W. A. F. F. Battalion, the Civil Police, and the Prison.

The results recorded in the reports sent in are most satisfactory, and show the value of this method of prophylaxis among those who otherwise cannot guard themselves against infection, owing to the nature of their occupation.

Only one death from Malarial Fever occurred among Government Officials, while five occurred in the Mercantile Community. I last year discussed the possible causes of the difference between official and non-official European Residents in this respect.

The Medical Officers who have had an opportunity of judging, report that there has been evidence of somewhat more prudence and care in the taken of Quinine and use of Mosquito-nets by Europeans, Officials and others, during the past year, than heretofore; I trust this will continue. If only the use of Mosquito-proof houses could be the rule without exception here, we might hope to see the practical banishment of Malaria among the European Residents of Lagos Town. Of course those whose work would take them out of their Mosquito-proof houses into infected areas, (which are here universal), would still be exposed to the risk of contracting the disease,—as is now the case with the few who have and use Mosquito-proof rooms, whenever they spend an evening outside their own houses, and with Officers travelling and stationed up-country.

The total number of cases among Europeans was 63, and among Officials 29.

I am glad to note that the Military morning parade, (mentioned in my last report), now takes place half-an-hour earlier, and that no cases of illness from Heat effects are recorded among the men of the W.A.F.F. this year. Five cases of Malarial Fever occurred among the Officers of the Battalion; and the Medical Officer reports that the taking of Quinine prophylactically, and the use of the Mosquito-net seem to be general among those Officers now. Hence, no doubt, the better results of this year.

I have already mentioned the noteworthy outcome of the experiment I instituted in regard to giving a weekly ration of Quinine to the men of the Battalion, taken by each in the presence of the Medical Officer. In 1901, there were 170 cases of Malarial Fever treated, while in 1905, there were but 53, or 117 fewer than when no Quinine was taken, and this in spite of the Expedition to Southern Nigeria on Active Service. After this Expedition, one Officer suffered from a severe attack of Malarial Fever, but recovered satisfactorily after a short sea-trip; and several Officers suffered severely from Boils.

I am satisfied that the health of Officers and men of the Battalion has been better during the past year as the result of greater attention to the advice given in the past.

#### BLACKWATER FEVER.

There were nine cases with two deaths recorded during the year. Of these, four cases occurred among Railway European Officials, three among other Officials (with one death), and two among non-official Residents, (with one death).



The Analyst states in his minute, dated 9th December, 1905—

"The best Wells can be seen to be situated in the Eastern side of the town; the best Nos. 34, 52 B, 52 C, are in the Race Course." (These are the "new type" Wells I have alluded to,—sunk in 1901-1902).

"All with solids under 40, but over 20, I have classed as "fair" and suitable for drinking. The others are all unsuitable."

In this, the Government Chemist has been liberal;—almost more so than I think we can be from the Medical point of view. An allowance from 20 to 40 could only be accepted "faute de mieux," and in West Africa, and if it were the only fault found in the water examined. The Government Chemist in his own "Local Standard for Purity" for water, only allows from 9 to 20 parts for solids. While in the proper Standard for a pure drinking water 2 to 6 parts only are given, though when all the other factors are quite satisfactory, a larger number is, by some, permitted. Still even with this very liberal allowance, 77.5% of the examined Wells are *bad*; and considering that the 49 included all the best Wells in the town, one cannot feel happy in contemplating the probable condition of the unexamined Wells.

The total number of deaths from Bowel diseases, (Diarrhoea and Dysentery), and of cases treated in the three Public Institutions, was 589. Allowing for possible other causes than water pollution, one is bound to conclude that the larger portion of such cases is due to the ingestion of polluted water, and one can readily understand that in reality a far greater number of people,—who have not died or been treated in the Hospital or Dispensaries,—have suffered from these diseases. Now this is to a very great extent preventable. Some of the minor possible causes we can only deal with by advice and instruction; but with the bad Wells we can deal; we long since undertook to deal with them; and it is our duty to do all that is possible to remove the most important cause of such diseases, by taking care that the Well-water is rendered as pure as is possible under existing circumstances. I would repeat, as I have so often done, that though water in Lagos drawn as it is from surface Wells, cannot ever be ideally pure and good, it can be made, by care of the Wells, much better than it has been in the past. Has this been done? With the exception of the few Wells I have above indicated I am obliged to point out that there has not, during the past two years, been any noteworthy progress manifested in the direction of replacing bad Wells by good ones.

In my Annual Report for 1901-1902, I was able to say that some of the new type of Wells approved for Lagos were being constructed, and some of the old ones repaired and guarded from contamination, as advised by us, pending the gradual extension of the new type.

In my Annual Report for 1902, I reported that some of these new Wells had been completed, and that the result was a supply of far better water than from those of the old type; that the use of those few wells must be now freely extended and the old ones gradually abolished where they could not be repaired and modified to the approved type.

In 1903 however, I could not report any further improvement as to the Wells; and had to direct attention to the death-rate from Dysentery and Diarrhoea, to suspect the Well water-supply of being to a great extent responsible for it, and to urge attention to the subject.

In my Annual Report for 1904, I felt it a duty to emphasize the warning as to probable consequences if more care in regard to the Tank and Well water-supply were not taken during the year. I wrote under the head "Acute Intestinal Diseases," especially in regard to Wells:—

"Most of the Wells are yet without the complete covers and pump-attachment we have so strenuously advocated. I trust that in time all will be so protected from pollution, as we have clear evidence of their great superiority to the common uncovered Wells, polluted by the entry of leaves, dust, dead lizards, locusts and other organic bodies, to say nothing of filthy buckets and ropes. The Water from the few Wells so protected is eagerly sought by many Natives who appreciate the difference in the Water now that they have had time to notice it. But others display apathy in regard to the quality of the water they drink; so long as this is the case, and they are able to draw water from the nearest, unprotected, Wells, and will not trouble themselves to boil it as they have been urged to do, so long will Dysentery and Diarrhoea figure among the chief causes of death among Natives."

The periodical reports of the Medical Officers of Health during 1905, contain frequent complaints in regard to this important subject.

It is said that certain mischievous people frequently damage the pumps.

This should however not be met by abandoning the construction of such Wells,

but by use of a better kind of pump, punishment of the offenders, and immediate repair of any damage, so that the large number of innocent people may not suffer for the fault of the few guilty ones.

It is in view of what I have stated above, that I feel we must conclude that the chief reason why Acute Intestinal Diseases still hold a far too high place in the returns of death and diseases, is to a great extent due to the fact that the Wells are, in the main, still in the condition we condemned in 1900; and to point out, that until a new water-supply for Lagos can be provided, every thing possible must be done to improve the quality of the Well water, on which the great bulk of the native population depends for its supply.

*Tanks.* I am glad to be able to say that I have been informed that during December many of the "dome-shaped, wire-gauze strainers," mentioned in my last year's report, have been made. At the time of writing, these are being distributed to various Quarters. This should prove an additional means of keeping the tank-water from pollution, and preventing the breeding of Mosquitos in the gutters, since the latter must, of necessity, be carefully attended to frequently, instead of being neglected, as hitherto, by occupants of houses.

This leads me to point out here, as I have done elsewhere, that much of the eave-guttering of houses in Lagos is a weak point in the Sanitary apparatus of each house. It is often of weak and yielding material, and ill graded, and needs constant attention which the owners do not give it. It would be more economical in the end, as well as better for health, to replace it everywhere by good strong guttering, of a capacity able to cope with tropical torrential rains, and so carefully fixed and graded that tilting and bending cannot occur, nor small breeding places for Mosquito be formed thereby.

Some of the guttering at Government House, which was found, during the year to be faulty and to afford breeding places for Mosquitos, was removed. The same was the case at the Lagos Hospital; and at time of writing it is being replaced by better material. Such houses as have strong guttering, well graded and of good size, must be better as residences from the health point of view, both as regards purity of water and Malaria.

I have in a special report dealt with the subject of stone or concrete tank-cisterns, under or above ground, and shown the objections to their employment which exist from the Medical point of view.

*Buildings.* During the year, Houses for Quarters for certain Officers have been erected. With the exception of that for the Principal Medical Officer, they are, I regret to say, not of a type that lends itself easily to Mosquito-proofing. The results of the use of Mosquito-proof rooms and houses in Italy, America, and other malarious places, are such as in my opinion render the use of such a protection absolutely incumbent on residents in such a malarious place as West Africa. Apart from the great benefit as a guard against Malaria, in a place where complete abolition of Mosquitos is apparently impossible, the comfort that results from the non-entry of Mosquitos, flies, and the many other insect pests of West Africa, is so great that I cannot understand why gauze is so objected to, as appears to be the case here. This may be, I think, partly due to the unsuitable construction of the old type of house. That with a very wide verandah,—completely mosquito-proof and with wide-slatted jalousies,—is cool, and if it were adopted as it is in the West Indies and Tropical America, would I think abolish the objection, (which is chiefly on the score of increased heat), now entertained by most, to the use of the Mosquito-proofing gauze.

I regret to note that it has been necessary to build Quarters for Officers on some recently reclaimed swamp-lands, (where even in dry season the soil was damp to within two feet of the surface), as I am somewhat anxious as to the possible effect on the health of the future occupants. The impossibility of obtaining other sites for houses in this town, for a rapidly and largely increasing official population, is no doubt the cause for such a site having been selected; but when one remembers how rheumatic affections and tuberculosis, (to say nothing of Malaria at the end of the rains), may be encouraged by living in houses built on recently reclaimed swamp-land which has not yet completely "settled," the anxiety I speak of can be understood though the future may, I hope, prove that it need not have been entertained.

*Swamp-land Reclamation* has continued, slowly but with obviously beneficial results. The reclaimed areas need, of course, attention for some years, as, naturally, subsidence occurs, and in the rainy season the water collects in the areas of subsidence which need to be filled up. This is to be expected in such places, for two or three years after the initial filling in of the swamp.

## DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE AND REFUSE.

I have with the utmost regret and disappointment to record that nothing has been done during the year to bring into existence the scheme which I had understood had been sanctioned at the end of the last financial year, and of which I wrote, in my last Annual Report, at such length that I need not do more here than refer you to that report; we now enter the ninth year since the scheme was put forward by me.

I have not been made acquainted with the reasons why action in this imperatively needed Sanitary measure has again been postponed; but no doubt they are cogent.

## SURFACE DRAINAGE.

I can only refer to what I have written on this subject in previous reports as there is nothing new to record. It is still a Sanitary essential which will no doubt gradually be supplied as new and good roads are made; and some work in this direction had been done during the year.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

The tables supplied by the Registrar are attached. I have already discussed the mortality from Malaria and Acute Intestinal Diseases.

Of Acute Pulmonary Diseases and Infant Mortality, I have only to note the usual sad fact, so often commented on in these reports, that the rate is terribly high. The mode of life, and lack of all prudence on the part of the Natives during the cold, rainy and harmattan, seasons, must result in a heavy death-rate from Acute Pulmonary Diseases.

Native death rate. This is 51.6 per 1,000 with population according to census of 1901, plus average increase annually. But is 48.8 according to population given by the vaccination census of 1905. (48,167)—(48,467).

## EUROPEAN DEATH-RATE.

Fifteen deaths occurred among European residents during the year. That is three more than in 1901. But on examination one finds that climatic diseases do not figure as the cause of death to the extent one had feared might be the case after a year of more than usual illness; five of the deaths, as will be seen from the table given, having been due to causes that would have had the same sad result in any other part of the world. Hence the number of deaths from climatic causes is, really, less by one than in 1901. This is interesting, and certainly satisfactory, as the past year is acknowledged to have been a very "bad year" along the coast.

Indeed one cannot but feel that we have to be very thankful that so few deaths were due to climatic disease, especially as report says that other West Africa Colonies have fared worse than Lagos as regards deaths, and "mvalhdngs,"—though of this I have no proper evidence, and rumour may be incorrect.

It will be seen that of these fifteen deaths among Europeans, five only were among Government Officials, (including Railway Officials), and ten among the rest of the European community; that of the total fifteen, six were from Malaria Fever, two from Blackwater Fever, one from Dysentery, and one from Hepatic Abscess, while five were from causes not resulting from residence in West Africa.

I have above alluded to the rapid growth of the European population. The Census of 1901 gave 200 European Residents, (apart from ships then in harbour), as the total for Lagos and Ebute-Metta. I have been able to ascertain, that at time of writing there are at least 400.

Taking the number of European deaths (14) in 1901, the death rate then was 70 per mille;

Taking the number for 1905 (15), the death-rate is 37.5 per mille. This seems to me to be a most satisfactory, and great, stride in the right direction in five years.

Births. 2,370 as against 2310 in 1904.

The quantity of Quinine distributed for prophylaxis to Government Officials during the year, was 290,258 grams, (at a cost of £170 16 4).

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

H. STRACHAN,

Principal Medical Officer

Census of 1901—Europeans. Total . . . 233-75=308.  
 Natives. Lagos & Ebute-Metta =41,847.

## EUROPEAN RESIDENTS IN FEBRUARY, 1900.

## EUROPEAN OFFICIALS.

Officials, Lagos ...	107.	
Railway Officials. {	Ebute-Metta ...	63.
	Oshogbo Extension ...	27.
Total ...	197.	

## SUMMARY.

European Officials ...	109	
European Non-Officials (by returns furnished).	102	Not including Syrians, and some others.
	301	
Ladies	9	
Total ...	400	

Natives in Lagos Town in 1900, (Vaccination Census), 18,467.

Statistics for the Year 1905.  
 BIRTHS.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Christian.	Mohammedan.	Pagan.	Still-born.
1905 ...	1,200	1,170	2,370	2,100	261	465	1,071	231	138
1901 ...	1,101	1,116	2,210	2,007	213	470	1,656	211	90

## LAGOS.—Deaths at different ages Registered in the year 1905.

District.	Total Deaths.	Ages at death.								Above 75 years.	
		Under.									
		1 year.	5 years.	10 years.	15 years.	24 years.	35 years.	60 years.	75 years.		
Lagos ...	Persons ...	2,172	651	251	158	232	109	81	72	85	233
	Males ...	1,140	520	136	81	130	65	40	31	31	97
	Females ...	1,032	422	115	77	96	44	41	38	54	136

## LAGOS.—Causes of Deaths at different periods of life for the year 1905.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	All Ages.	AGES AT DEATH.								
		UNDER.								
		1 year.	5 years.	20 years.	35 years.	45 years.	55 years.	65 years.	75 years.	Above 75 years.
<b>SUMMARY.</b>										
<b>MALES.</b>										
General Diseases ... ..	488	210	51	32	52	20	12	17	13	51
<b>LOCAL DISEASES.</b>										
Diseases of the Nervous system ...	17	4	—	1	4	6	—	1	—	1
Do. do. Circulatory system ...	34	—	—	3	21	6	2	—	—	2
Do. do. Respiratory Do. ...	328	156	50	29	30	12	12	9	9	15
Do. do. Digestive Do. ...	115	31	27	13	19	9	9	4	8	25
Do. do. Urinary Do. ...	4	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—
Do. do. Male Organs ...	5	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Do. Organs of Locomotion ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Of the Connective Tissue ...	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Do. do. Skin ...	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Injuries ... ..	11	—	1	1	3	3	2	—	1	—
Tumours ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Surgical Operations... ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ill-defined and not specified causes ...	32	25	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Still-births ... ..	72	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide ... ..	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
Execution ... ..	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>1,119</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>SUMMARY.</b>										
<b>FEMALES.</b>										
General Diseases ... ..	462	106	42	28	40	13	18	15	22	88
<b>LOCAL DISEASES.</b>										
Diseases of the Nervous system ...	10	1	—	2	2	—	—	3	—	—
Do. do. Circulatory system ...	5	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	1
Do. do. Respiratory Do. ...	309	127	51	27	21	12	12	7	30	23
Do. do. Digestive Do. ...	124	15	21	13	16	11	9	7	10	22
Affections connected with Pregnancy ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Connected with Parturition...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Consequent on Parturition ...	18	—	—	1	9	6	1	1	—	—
Diseases of the connective Tissue ...	6	2	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—
Injuries ... ..	9	1	—	3	2	1	—	2	—	—
Tumours ... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Animal Parasites ... ..	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ill-defined and not specified causes ...	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Still-births ... ..	66	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide... ..	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>1,023</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>136</b>

## LAGOS.—Causes of Deaths at different periods of life for the year 1905.

FEMALES. CAUSES OF DEATH.	All Ages.	AGES AT DEATH.											
		UNDER.											
		1 year.	5 years.	10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	35 years.	45 years.	55 years.	65 years.	75 years.	Above 75 years.
<b>GENERAL DISEASES.</b>													
Ben Beri ... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Debility general and Senile ... ..	15	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	1	—	—	5
Diabetes Mellitus ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ... ..	61	2	4	14	14	—	4	2	3	—	4	—	14
Fever Haemoglobinuric ... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fever Malarial ... ..	203	180	40	13	14	—	7	2	7	—	4	—	11
Immaturity at Birth ... ..	30	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leprosy ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relapsing ... ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatism ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatism ... ..	10	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	4	1	—	3
Scule decay ... ..	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	18
Syphilis ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small pox ... ..	7	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saturation for want of breast milk ... ..	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Tetanus ... ..	20	—	1	2	10	—	3	2	1	—	1	—	—
Tuberculosis General ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

## LAGOS.—Causes of Deaths at different periods of life for the year 1905.

MALES. CAUSES OF DEATH.	All Ages.	AGES AT DEATH.								
		UNDER								
		1 year.	5 years.	20 years.	35 years.	45 years.	55 years.	65 years.	75 years.	Above 75 years.
<b>LOCAL DISEASES.</b>										
<b>DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.</b>										
Apoplexy ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cerebral Hemorrhage ...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Convulsions ...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Epilepsy ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Fistula Perineal ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Hemiplegia ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Hydrocephalus ...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paraplegia ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Paralysis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Polyn neuritis ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Sleeping sickness ...	3	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	17	4	...	1	4	6	...	1	...	1
<b>DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.</b>										
Cardiac Dropsy ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Cardiac Mitral and Aortic } Incompetence. }	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Mitral Dilatation ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Mitral Valve disease of ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Morbus cordis ...	26	...	...	2	17	5	1	...	...	1
Pyæmia acute and Septic Phlebitis.	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Syncope ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Valvular disease of the heart	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	34	...	...	3	21	6	2	...	...	2
<b>DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.</b>										
Bronchitis (Cough) ...	300	154	55	25	18	7	11	7	8	15
Broncho-Pneumonia ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Empyema ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Inflammation of the Lungs ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Phthisis and Phthisis Pulmo- nalis.	10	...	...	4	3	1	...	1	1	...
Pneumonia ...	14	1	...	...	8	4	...	1	...	...
Total ...	328	156	56	20	30	12	12	9	9	15

## LAGOS—Causes of Deaths at different periods of life for the year 1905

Males. CAUSES OF DEATH.	All Ages.	AGES AT DEATH.								
		Males.								
		1 year	2 years	20 years	35 years	45 years	55 years	65 years	75 years	Above 75 years.
<b>DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.</b>										
Diarrhoea ...	107	18	15	11	13	7	9	4	6	24
Dropsy ...	6	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
Dyspepsia ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastro-Enteritis ...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Hernia Strangulated and Ventral Inflammation of the lower end of the Rectum	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Lardaceous disease of the Liver	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Liver Abscess and Asthenia	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Peritonitis Acute ...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Rupture of the Intestines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ulcerative Colitis and Exhaustion.	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>115</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>DISEASES OF THE URINARY SYSTEM.</b>										
Nephritis Chronic ...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...
<b>DISEASES OF THE GENERATIVE SYSTEM.</b>										
<b>DISEASES OF THE MALE ORGANS.</b>										
Abscess of the Penis ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Extravasation of Urine ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Orchitis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stricture of the Urethra ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>5</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.</b>										
Vertebral Caries ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
<b>DISEASES OF THE CONNECTIVE TISSUE.</b>										
Abscess ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intra-peritoneal Abscess ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>2</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>DISEASES OF THE SKIN.</b>										
Carbuncle ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Gangrene of leg ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>2</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>

## LAGOS.—Causes of Deaths at different periods of life for the year 1905

Male. CAUSES OF DEATH	All Ages.	AGES AT DEATH.								
		Under								
		1 year.	5 years.	20 years.	35 years.	45 years.	65 years.	75 years.	Above 75 years.	
<b>INJURIES.</b>										
<b>GENERAL INJURIES.</b>										
Burns...	1								1	
Drowning	3		1		2					
Lighting Stroke	1						1			
Shock and Haemorrhage after } operation.	1						1			
Exhaustion	1				1					
<b>LOCAL INJURIES.</b>										
Accidentally knocked down } by a Train.	1					1				
Fracture of the Skull	1			1						
Gunshot wound	1					1				
Suppurating wound	1					1				
Total	11	7	1	1	3	3	2		1	
<b>SURGICAL OPERATIONS.</b>										
Vaccination	1	1								
<b>TUMOURS.</b>										
Carcinoma of the Intestine	1					1				
Ill defined and not specified causes.	32	25			5	1				1
Still-births	72	72								
Suicide by hanging, knife cut on the throat and Gun- shot	3					2		1		
Execution (Hanging)	3					2	1			

## LAGOS.—Causes of Deaths at different periods of life for the year 1905.

FEMALES. CAUSES OF DEATH.	All Ages	AGES AT DEATH.								
		Under.								
		1 year.	5 years.	10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	30 years.	35 years.	Above 75 years.
<b>GENERAL DISEASES.</b>										
Anaemia Perniciosa ... ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Debility General and Senile ..	12	1	..	..	..	..	0	2	3	..
Dysentery ... ..	82	1	18	11	12	6	0	5	7	10
Fever Malarial ... ..	260	161	23	14	13	5	5	4	10	25
Fever Puerperal ... ..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Fever and do Embolism ... ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Immaturity at Birth ... ..	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mumps ... ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Pertussis ... ..	4	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Pyæmia ... ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Rheumatism ... ..	21	..	..	..	2	1	..	3	3	12
Senile decay ... ..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	31
Septicæmia and Puerperal Septicæmia.	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Small pox ... ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Starvation for want of breast milk.	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tetanus ... ..	5	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	1
Tuberculosis ... ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>462</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>88</b>

## LAGOS.—CAUSES of Deaths at different periods of life for the year 1905.

FEMALES. CAUSES OF DEATH.	All Ages.	AGES AT DEATH.								
		UNDER.								
		1 year.	5 years.	10 years.	15 years.	45 years.	55 years.	65 years.	75 years.	Above 75 years.
<b>LOCAL DISEASES.</b>										
<b>DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.</b>										
Apoplexy... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Cerebral anaemia ... ..	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Convulsions ... ..	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Hemiplegia ... ..	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	
Hydrocephalus ... ..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paralysis... ..	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	
Sleeping sickness ... ..	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	...	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	...	...	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	...
<b>DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.</b>										
Aortic Mitral Incompetence...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
Cardiac failure ... ..	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
Heart disease ... ..	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>5</b>	...	...	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	...	<b>1</b>	...	<b>1</b>	
<b>DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.</b>										
Bronchitis (Cough) ... ..	280	125	50	25	17	12	13	7	10	22
Broncho-Pneumonia ... ..	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Empyema and Collapse ... ..	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Phthisis ... ..	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Pleuro-Pneumonia ... ..	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Pneumonia ... ..	6	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.</b>										
Diarrhoea ... ..	100	0	15	11	15	11	0	7	10	22
Dropsy ... ..	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
Inflammation of the lower end of the Rectum.	8	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Peritonitis ... ..	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Intestinal Haemorrhage ... ..	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Duodenal Catarrh ... ..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>22</b>

## LAGOS.—Causes at different periods of life for the year 1905.

Females CAUSES OF DEATH	All Ages.	AGES AT DEATH								
		Under								
		1 year	5 years.	10 years.	15 years	45 years	55 years.	65 years.	75 years	Above 75 years.
<b>AFFECTIONS CONNECTED WITH PREGNANCY.</b>										
Abortion ... ..	1				1					
<b>AFFECTIONS CONNECTED WITH PARTURITION.</b>										
Retention of the Placenta ...	2				2					
<b>AFFECTIONS CONSEQUENT ON PARTURITION.</b>										
Post-partum Haemorrhage ...	7				1	5	1			
Sudden death from Exhaustion after delivery.	11			1	8	1		1		
Total ... ..	18			1	9	6	1	1		
<b>DISEASES OF THE CONNECTIVE TISSUE.</b>										
Abscess ... ..	5	2		1		1		1		
Cellulitis of leg and arm, diffused	1			1						
Total ... ..	6	2		2		1		1		
<b>INJURIES.</b>										
<b>GENERAL INJURIES</b>										
Drowning ... ..	5	1		1	1	1		1		
<b>LOCAL INJURIES.</b>										
Fracture of the Skull ... ..	2			1				1		
Punctured wounds by fish bone and nail on the right and left plantar regions. }	2			1	1					
Total ... ..	9	1		3	2	1		2		
<b>TUMOURS.</b>										
Cancer of the Uterus ... ..	2							2		
<b>ANIMAL PARASITES.</b>										
Guinea Worm ... ..	2		1							1
Ill defined and not specified causes	14	14								
Still—births ... ..	66	66								
Suicide (by Strangulation) ...	2				1					1

Rank or Occupation of Persons deceased in the year 1905, compared  
with those of the previous year.

Rank or Occupation.	Number.		Rank or Occupation.	Number.	
	1905.	1904.		1905.	1904.
			Brought forward ...	—	—
Agut maker...	33	20	Soldier .. .. .	1	2
Baker .. .. .	1	2	Spinner .. .. .	1	1
Basket maker .. .. .	1	2	Tailor ... .. .	13	22
Blacksmith .. .. .	1	2	Thatcher .. .. .	2	—
Bookbinder .. .. .	1	—	Trader .. .. .	317	258
Bricklayer .. .. .	7	2	Unknown .. .. .	15	10
Brickmaker .. .. .	1	1	Washerman .. .. .	—	1
Bridge Erector .. .. .	—	1	Watchman .. .. .	1	3
Butcher .. .. .	1	2	Weaver .. .. .	5	7
Canoe-man .. .. .	10	7	Wool cutter and seller ...	17	14
Captain Mercantile Marine	—	1			
Carpenter .. .. .	11	10			
Chief .. .. .	1	1			
Clergyman .. .. .	1	1			
Clerk Mercantile .. .. .	9	6			
Convict .. .. .	5	9			
Cook .. .. .	4	2			
Copper .. .. .	5	—			
Domestic servant .. .. .	21	40			
Drummer (Native) .. .. .	—	1			
Dyer .. .. .	13	14			
Engine Driver .. .. .	3	—			
Engineer Marine .. .. .	1	—			
Farmer .. .. .	18	26			
Fetich priest and priestess	4	6			
Fireman .. .. .	3	—			
Fisherman .. .. .	28	23			
Fishseller .. .. .	17	14			
Fitter .. .. .	—	1			
Goldsmith .. .. .	2	2			
Govt. Official (Native)	4	—			
Govt. Official (European)	4	1			
Hatter .. .. .	1	1			
Hair Dresser .. .. .	6	8			
Hotel Manager .. .. .	—	1			
Horseman .. .. .	1	2			
Hunter .. .. .	—	1			
Labourer .. .. .	106	101			
Laundress * .. .. .	17	16			
Leather Artizan .. .. .	1	—			
Lunatic .. .. .	2	—			
Mat maker .. .. .	2	1			
Medicine man .. .. .	7	5			
Mercantile Agent .. .. .	1	2			
Merchant .. .. .	—	3			
Messenger .. .. .	1	1			
Mohammedan priests .. .. .	16	13			
No Occupation .. .. .	1380	1275			
Painter .. .. .	3	2			
Pauper .. .. .	27	20			
Pensioner .. .. .	1	—			
Photographer .. .. .	—	1			
Police Constable .. .. .	4	1			
Prisoner .. .. .	—	1			
Sawyer .. .. .	1	—			
Schoolmaster and School- mistress .. .. .	2	1			
Seaman .. .. .	1	—			
Seamstress .. .. .	8	9			
Shoemaker .. .. .	1	2			
Silversmith .. .. .	1	3			
Carried forward .. .. .	—	—	Total ... .. .	2172	1985

Nationality or Tribes of Persons deceased in the year 1905,  
compared with those of the previous year.

Nationality or Tribes.	Number		Nationality or Tribes.	Number.	
	1905	1904		1905	1904.
			Brought forward ...	—	—
Abunu ...	1	2	West Indian ...	1	1
Addo ...	1	1	Whydah ...	1	1
Awori ...	11	10	Yoruba ...	9	7
Aworin ...	1	2			
Badagry ...	1	—			
Baiba ...	1	—			
Benin ...	—	1			
Brazilian ...	2	—			
Calaber ...	—	1			
Congo ...	2	—			
Dahomian ...	1	1			
Efon ...	21	10			
Egba ...	61	48			
Egbado ...	—	4			
English ...	15	6			
Epe ...	2	2			
French ...	—	1			
Fulani ...	1	—			
Gambari ...	8	4			
German ...	1	2			
Gold Coast ...	6	5			
Hausa ...	43	47			
Ibadun ...	25	27			
Ife ...	7	7			
Igbani ...	1	—			
Igbira ...	1	1			
Ighomma ...	8	3			
Ijaye ...	15	7			
Ijesha ...	25	28			
Ibein ...	33	30			
Iseyin ...	13	4			
Italian ...	—	1			
Iyagba ...	5	4			
Jebu ...	21	11			
Kanike ...	—	1			
Ketu ...	—	3			
Kroo ...	46	42			
Lagos ...	1603	1561			
Liberian ...	1	—			
Mahin ...	1	5			
Nigerin ...	1	—			
Ofo ...	4	1			
Ogbomoso ...	—	2			
Ondo ...	2	7			
Owu ...	4	—			
Oyo ...	16	15			
Popo Little and Grand ...	3	7			
Porto Novo ...	12	11			
Sabe ...	1	—			
Saki ...	1	1			
Shekin ...	1	—			
Sierra Leone ...	12	8			
Swiss ...	—	1			
Syrian ...	1	3			
Tapa ...	10	21			
Unknown ...	8	8			
Carried forward ...	—	—	Total ...	1272	1085

LAGOS—Places of abode and number of persons deceased  
in the year 1905, compared with those of previous year.

Places of Abode.	1905.			1901.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Adam Street	...	...	...	1	1	2
Agarawu ..	31	31	65	32	31	63
Ajele ..	3	...	3	3	1	4
Akani ..	13	20	33	20	13	33
Alagbado Street	2	2	4	1	2	3
Alakoro ...	20	15	35	23	12	35
Alakoro Island	4	2	6	3	2	5
Alof ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apatira Street	1	...	1	1	2	3
Apongbon ..	2	4	6	2	...	2
Aroloya ..	23	26	49	19	10	29
Asogbon Quarters ...	7	4	11	7	1	8
Baluba Street	...	1	1	1	...	1
Balogan ...	31	21	52	26	21	47
Banghose Street	35	47	82	23	38	61
Banjoko "	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bankole "	10	6	16	9	18	27
Berkley "	3	4	7	1	5	6
Bishop "	4	1	5	2	3	5
Breadfruit "	10	3	13	6	6	12
Broad "	11	8	22	11	9	20
Campbell ...	3	10	13	1	3	7
Campos Square	5	5	10	5	1	6
Catholic Mission Street	5	6	11	3	5	8
Chapel Street	3	2	5	1	...	1
Contagious Disease Hospital	7	...	7	7	1	8
Cow Lane	6	...	6	8	4	12
Customs House Street	...	1	1	1	...	1
Davies Street	...	...	...	1	...	1
Deema Street	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dumaresq ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elite Eio Street ..	8	0	14	6	10	16
Elite Metta	...	...	...	1	2	3
Elegbata	3	2	5	2	6	8
Epeleto	57	56	113	66	51	120
Ereko ...	21	30	51	26	21	40
Evans Street	2	1	3	1	1	2
Faji ...	38	31	69	28	19	47
Foresythe Street	1	2	3	...	1	1
Garber Square	3	3	6	...	3	3
Glover Street	4	2	6	2	6	8
Great Bridge Street	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamburg Street	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hanna Lines	31	31	62	27	38	65
Hawley Street	3	5	8	2	8	10
Hester	2	1	3	2	...	2
Ibaluwo ...	21	13	37	21	21	45
Idunmagbo	46	27	73	40	30	70
Idunmagbo	9	2	11	5	4	9
Idunmagbo	9	41	78	41	39	83
Idunmagbo	37	41	78	9	22	31
Igbare Street	25	20	45	22	31	56
Isalegangun	31	23	57	22	31	56
Haburu	1	2	3	2	3	5
Holo ...	7	13	20	15	11	26
Joseph Street	1	2	3	1	...	1
Kakawa "	5	4	9	3	9	12
King's Quarter	61	71	132	61	57	121
Kossh Street	5	7	12	5	6	11
Kosoko	1	...	1	...	...	...
Kosoko	1	2	3	2	3	5
Lalaji ...	7	...	7	...	...	...
Lagos Hospital	91	16	110	58	12	70
Carried forward	...	...	...	...	...	...

LAGOS—Places of abode and number of persons deceased in the year 1905, compared with those of previous year.—*continued.*

Places of Abode.	1905.			1904.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<b>Brought Forward</b>	...	..	..	...	...	..
Lake	1	1	2	1	4	5
Luther	4	6	10	4	5	9
Marina	4	2	6	1	5	6
Market	2	2	4	1	20	21
Massey Street	12	28	40	30	8	38
Martin	10	15	25	16	1	17
McLoney	3	2	5	1	18	19
Obafemi	12	16	28	17	...	...
Obe	...	...	...	10	6	16
Obun Eko	13	10	23	...	...	...
Obunfa	1	1	2	...	5	7
Obunlamu	4	2	6	5	42	47
Odo	45	41	86	33	1	34
Old Mill Street	4	3	7	1	53	54
Oke Popo	68	70	138	56	7	63
Oke Suna	5	5	10	8	29	37
Oke Awo	27	35	62	34	11	45
Olowogbwo	8	9	17	11	5	16
Obisi	9	6	15	5	15	20
Oluyole	20	14	34	13	1	14
Omoshin Street	1	1	2	2	5	7
Paper House	2	7	9	...	...	...
Pike	...	...	...	...	...	11
Prison	9	...	9	11	1	12
Prison Street	...	...	...	...	3	3
Race Course	3	5	8	1	16	17
Shatta	18	23	41	14	...	...
Stapson Street	1	1	2	...	2	3
Smith	1	1	2	1	1	2
Sogunro	2	...	2	1	10	11
Taiwo	10	9	19	2	2	4
Tinubu	1	3	4	3	11	14
Tolunboh	21	18	39	8	31	39
Victoria	38	36	74	34	1	35
Victoria Branch	1	2	3	1	5	6
Yekuwa	11	0	11	18	...	...
Wesley Street	...	...	...	1	...	...
Williams	1	...	1	1	1	2
Winn-ona-tere	1	...	1	...	1	2
Ships in Harbour	2	...	2	8	...	10
Ships in Roadstead...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,140</b>	<b>1,023</b>	<b>2,162</b>	<b>1,036</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>1,985</b>

LAGOS—Places of abode and number of persons under the age of one year deceased in the year 1905, compared with those of previous year.

Places of Abode	1905.			1904.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Adam Street				1	1	2
Agarawa Street	21	16	37	17	11	28
Ajele	9	9	18	8	10	18
Akam		1	1			
Alagbode	12	5	17	12	4	16
Alakoro	2	2	4		1	1
Alakoro Island						
Alof						
Apatira Street				1	2	3
Aponzhan	2	2	4	2		2
Aroloya	10	11	21	11	5	16
Asogbon Quarters	3	1	4	6		6
Balbona Street						
Balogun	18	16	34	16	8	24
Banghose Street	18	13	31	12	14	26
Bangoko						
Bankole	3	3	6	7	7	14
Berkley	2	3	5		1	1
Bishop	4		4	2		2
Breadfruit	3		3	1	2	3
Broad	8		8	6	3	9
Campbell	1	3	4	1	1	2
Campus Square	5	2	7	3		3
Catholic Mission Street	2	2	4	2		2
Chapel Street	1	1	2			
Contagious Disease Hospital						
Cow Lane	2	3	5	2	3	5
Customs House Street		1	1			
Davies Street						
Dacemo						
Dumaresq Street						
Ebute Eto	3	2	5	3	5	8
Ebute Metta						
Elegbatu	3		3		3	3
Epetedo	22	27	49	30	23	53
Ereko	13	10	23	13	10	23
Evans Street	2		2	1		1
Fiji	21	13	34	13	8	21
Foresythe		1	1		1	1
Garber Square	2	2	4		1	1
Glover Street	1	1	2	2	1	3
Great Bridge Street						
Hamburg Street						
Hausa Lines	14	13	27	10	23	33
Hawley Street		2	2		1	1
Hunter	2		2	2		2
Idalowo	14	7	21	12	8	20
Idanagbo	28	9	37	18	13	31
Idunsgbe	4		4	3	3	6
Idunata	23	18	41	25	20	45
Igbosere Street	12	3	15	4	13	17
Isalegangan	18	12	30	14	13	27
Isidra		1	1			
Itole	3	5	8	7	3	10
Joseph Street	1	2	3	1		1
Kakawa	2	1	3		2	2
King's Quarter	36	34	70	31	27	58
Kosch	3	4	7	1	3	4
Kosoko Street	1		1			
Lafaji	4	1	5	1	2	3
Carried forward						

L.AGOS—Places of abode and number of persons under the age of one year deceased in the year 1905, compared with those of previous year.

Places of Abode.	1905.			1904.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lagos Hospital ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake ...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Luther ...	2	3	5	2	1	3
Marina ...	...	1	1	1	...	1
Market ...	...	1	1	...	2	2
Massey ...	5	10	15	15	10	25
Martin ...	4	7	11	10	4	14
Moloney ...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Obadina Street ...	3	6	9	9	11	20
Obe ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Obun Eko ...	8	4	12	5	4	9
Odunfa Street ...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Odunlami Street ...	4	1	5	...	...	...
Offin Road ...	21	10	31	19	18	37
Old Mill Street ...	1	1	2	1	...	1
Okepopo ...	31	32	63	30	27	57
Oke Suna ...	2	3	5	2	3	5
Oko Awo ...	17	14	31	14	17	31
Ogbowo ...	3	5	8	3	4	7
Olusi ...	3	3	6	1	3	4
Oluwale ...	13	6	19	9	7	16
Omidun Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pauper House ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pike ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prison Street ...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Race Course ...	1	1	2	...	1	1
Shitta Street ...	9	17	26	...	6	13
Smith Street ...	1	...	1	1	1	2
Sunguro ...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Taiwo Street ...	8	3	11	2	5	7
Tinubu ...	...	2	2	...	...	2
Tokunboh ...	12	10	22	4	5	9
Victoria Street ...	15	17	32	12	17	29
Victoria Beach ...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Unknown ...	1	1	2	...	...	...
Wesley ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Williams ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wiwo-ono-tere ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Ships in Harbour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ships in Roadstead ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>529</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>864</b>

## Religion of persons deceased in the years 1905, and 1904.

Years.	Christian.	Mohammedan.	Pagan.	Total.
1905.	376	1,313	483	2,172
1904.	313	1,240	423	1,958

## LAGOS.—Deaths among the European and Asiatic population in the year 1905 compared with 1901.

Year.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Resident	Non-resident.
1905	16*	—	16	16	—
1904	13*	2*	15	14	1

\* Syrian, 1905, one male. 1904, one male and two females.

## NATIONALITY.

Year.	English.	French.	German.	Italian.	Swiss.	Syrian	Unknown.	Total.
1905	14	—	1	—	—	1	—	16
1904	6	1	2	1	1	3	1	15

## OCCUPATION.

Year.	Captain Merchant Marine.	Bridge Erector	Government Officials.	Hotel Manager	Marine Engineer.	Mercuriale Agent.	Mercuriale Clerk.	Merchant	No recognition.	Sawyer.	Trader.	Unknown.	Total.
1905	—	—	4	—	1	1	5	1	—	1	1*	2	16
1904	1	1	1	1	—	2	4	—	1	—	3*	1	15

\* Syrians.

Return of Causes of Deaths among the European and Asiatics in the District of Lagos, for the year 1905 compared with previous year.

Cause.	1905.	1901.	Cause	1905	1901
<b>GENERAL DISEASES.</b>			Diarrhea	1	0
Fever Haemoglobinuria ...	2	2	Ulcerative Colitis and Exhaustion	1	0
Fever Malarial ...	5	9	<b>DISEASES OF THE URINARY SYSTEM.</b>		
Septicæmia and Exhaustion	1	0	Acute Nephritis and Coma	0	1
<b>LOCAL DISEASES.</b>			<b>DISEASES OF THE CONNECTIVE TISSUE.</b>		
<b>DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM</b>			Intra-peritoneal abscess and Dysentery	1	0
Polynuritis and Asphyxia	1	0	<b>GENERAL INJURY.</b>		
<b>DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM</b>			Drowning	1	0
Morbus Cordis	2	1	Sunstroke	0	1
<b>DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.</b>			Suicide	0	1
Liver abscess and Asthenia	1	0	Total	10	15

LAGOS.—Number and causes of Deaths among the Gold Coast population in Lagos, in the year, 1905.

	1905.	1901		1905.	1904.
<b>PERSONS.</b>			Brought forward		
Males	5	3	<b>LOCAL DISEASES</b>		
Females	1	2	<b>DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.</b>		
Total	6	5	Bronchitis ...	1	1
<b>CAUSES.</b>			Total	6	5
<b>GENERAL DISEASES.</b>					
Fever Malarial	4	1			
Rheumatism		2			
Small Pox		0			
Tetanus		1			

LAGOS.—Number and causes of Deaths among the Kroo population in Lagos, in the year, 1905.

	1905.	1904.		1905.	1904.
<b>PERSONS.</b>			Brought Forward	...	...
Males ... ..	46	42	<b>DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.</b>		
Females ... ..	...	...	Bronchitis (Cough) ...	1	...
<b>CAUSES.</b>			Inflammation of the Lungs ...	...	1
<b>GENERAL DISEASES.</b>			Pneumonia . . . . .	9	5
Beri Beri ... ..	2	...	<b>DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.</b>		
Debility Senile ... ..	...	1	Diarrhoea ... ..	3	4
Dysentery .. . . .	...	2	Dropsy ... ..	1	...
Fever Malarial ... ..	5	1	Facial Fistula Pyæmia, etc.,	...	...
Small Pox ... ..	1	2	Hæmtemeses ... ..	...	...
Tetanus ... ..	4	1	<b>DISEASES OF THE URINARY SYSTEM.</b>		
<b>LOCAL DISEASES.</b>			Chronic Nephritis... ..	1	1
<b>DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.</b>			<b>GENERAL INJURIES.</b>		
Paraplegia ... ..	1	...	Shock and Hæmorrhage after Operation.	1	...
Perineal Fistula Exhaustion	1	...	<b>LOCAL INJURIES.</b>		
<b>DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM</b>			Gunshot Wound ... ..	...	...
Cardiac Diseases ... ..	10	7	Ill defined and not specified caused,	5	11
Mitral Valve and Stenosis	1	2			
Disruption of	...	...			
Pericarditis . . . . .	...	1			
Carried Forward	...	...	<b>Total</b> ...	<b>46</b>	<b>42</b>

LAGOS.—Number of Deaths in Prison, Colonial Hospital, etc., Inquests held and Medical Certificates as to cause of Deaths received in the year 1905.

	1905.	1901.
Deaths in Prison ... ..	9	5
Deaths in the Lagos Hospital ... ..	110	90
Deaths in the Contagious Diseases Hospital ... ..	7	21
Deaths in Pauper House ... ..	9	6
Deaths in the Lunatic and Leper Asylum ... ..	—	1
Number of Inquests held... ..	25	31
Number of Medical Certificates )		
as to cause of Deaths received	218	170

## Inquest Cases registered in 1905, classified according to Age, Sex, and Assigned Cause of Deaths.

Assigned Cause of Deaths.	All Ages.			Years.									
	Persons.	Males	Females	Under									
				1 year.	5 years.	20 years.	35 years.	45 years.	55 years.	65 years.	75 years.	above 75 years.	
Accidentally knocked by a train ... ..	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Convulsions ... ..	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drowning ... ..	5	1	4	1	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
Execution (Hanging) ...	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
Exhaustion ... ..	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fever Malarial ... ..	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fractured Skull ... ..	2	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gunshot wounds ... ..	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Inflammation of the Lungs	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Morbus Cordis ... ..	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia ... ..	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suicide (Hanging Strangulation and Knife cut on the throat.	5	3	2	1	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	1
Tetanus ... ..	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Lagos } Person ... ..	25			2	-	2	8	8	2	2	-	-	1
Lagos } Males ... ..	18			1	-	1	0	7	2	1	-	-	-
Lagos } Females ... ..	7			1	-	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	1

Total number of Deaths of Natives and Europeans in each Month of the  
Years 1905 and 1901.

Months.	1905.			1901.		
	Natives.	Europeans.	Total.	Natives.	Europeans.	Total.
January ... ..	157	2	159	161	2*	166
February ... ..	151	...	151	210	2*	212
March ... ..	160	2	162	164	1*	165
April ... ..	153	1	154	147	—	147
May ... ..	170	4	174	146	1	147
June ... ..	186	3	189	163	2	165
July ... ..	255	3*	258	161	1	162
August ... ..	210	1	220	175	1	176
September ... ..	200	...	200	175	—	175
October ... ..	185	...	185	151	2	153
November ... ..	148	...	148	137	1	138
December ... ..	163	...	163	177	2	179
Total ... ..	2,156	16	2,172	1,970	15	1,985

\* One Syrian each.

Return of Vaccination in Lagos and the Hinterland for the  
Year 1905.

District.	Successful Cases; number and marks.				Total.	Total number Vaccinated including unsuccessful and result unknown.
	4	3	2	1		
Lagos Town ... ..	3,805	1,197	853	625	6,180	11,374
Lagos Villages ... ..	293	159	235	98	785	1,323
Ebute Metta ... ..	408	152	150	106	516	1,181
Railway Line ... ..	1,037	636	281	81	2,011	2,380
Badagry ... ..	624	193	161	125	1,103	1,953
Epe ... ..	3,888	1,397	869	812	6,966	9,618
Jebu Ode ... ..	2,813	1,278	653	412	5,186	7,167
Ikorodu ... ..	810	375	369	293	1,787	2,614
Shagamu ... ..	928	452	407	311	2,131	2,132
Ibadan ... ..	1,832	1,183	828	382	4,225	7,663
Iseyin ... ..	648	414	511	213	1,819	3,066
Oyo ... ..	501	575	466	366	1,908	3,805
Shaki ... ..	337	316	307	141	1,120	1,878
Ilesha ... ..	1,670	562	890	327	3,440	5,030
Ondo ... ..	753	706	756	622	2,837	3,716
Iwo ... ..	372	262	519	256	1,409	2,610
Meko ... ..	753	267	187	152	1,359	1,931
	21,532	10,154	8,476	5,298	45,460	70,911
						Percentage of success 61

N. B. The Vaccination census shows the total number of inhabitants of Lagos Town to be 18,467.

A division	10,911	West District
B "	11,681	
C "	19,891	East District
D "	9,915	
	48,167	

Extract from Sick Report on the European Staff of the Lagos  
Railway Oshogbo Extension. February to December, 1905.

1905.	No. of Men sick.	Disease.	No. of days on sick List.	Remarks from reports of various Medical Officers.
February	1	Malaria	3	The following members of the Construction Staff have been under Medical Attendance during the month of February. (Sgt.) W. J. Bruce M.O. Oshogbo, Railway Extension.
March	1	do.	3	I beg to report that the members of the Staff off duty owing to sickness are as stated under, that the condition of the Camp is satisfactory and the water-supply good. (Sgt.) W. J. Bruce, M.O. Oshogbo, Railway Extension.
				It is again my pleasure and good fortune to hand you another monthly report, which is practically a clean sheet. (Sgt.) Weston Baker, M.O. Survey Party
April	1	Alveolar abscess	2	I have the honour to report that with the exception of a few minor ailments there has been no sickness among the Staff during the past month. (Sgt.) W. J. Bruce, M.O. Oshogbo, Railway Extension.
May	2	Malaria Fever do.	1 8	The Staff as a whole has enjoyed good health. (Sgt.) W. J. Bruce, M.O. Oshogbo, Railway Extension.
				I have the pleasure to once more hand you a clean bill of health as for the month of May and am looking forward to be in the same gratifying position when I hand my next and final monthly report for this trip. It is with much pleasure I am sending you this trip with the very comforting statement that all the members of the Party are in excellent health. (Sgt.) W. J. Bruce, M.O. Oshogbo, Railway Extension.
June	5	Debility & Neuralgia. Malaria. Dysentery. Malaria. do.	2 2 2 3 4	The general average of health has been good considering that June is a wet month. (Sgt.) W. J. Bruce, M.O. Oshogbo, Railway Extension.

1905.	No. of Men sick.	Disease.	No. of days on sick List.	Remarks from reports of various Medical Officers.
July	1	Pleurisy	2	<p>With the exception of Mr. B. for the first two days, there has been no member of the Construction Staff here ill to an extent sufficient to interfere with the performance of his duty and there has been no case of Anaemia, Debility or other insidious result of Malaria.</p> <p>There has been very little sickness among native employees.</p> <p>(Sgd.) W. J. Bruce, M.O. Oshogbo, Railway Extension.</p>
August	2	Malaria do.	3 4	<p>Nil.</p> <p>(Sgd.) Henry R. Ellis, 17<sup>1</sup> Mile Camp.</p>
September	2	do. do.	2 7	<p>The same good health as in July and August has been maintained among the European Staff this month.</p> <p>The Sanitary arrangements are working satisfactorily.</p> <p>(Sgd.) W. J. Bruce, M.O. Oshogbo, Railway Extension.</p>
October	5	Hæmoglo: Fever Malaria Hæmoglo: Fever Fever Cellulitis of foot	2 1 7 4 6	<p>There has been no sickness so far amongst the Europeans comprising the Survey Party.</p> <p>(Sgd.) J. A. Clough, Survey Party 22<sup>1</sup> Mile Camp.</p>
November	—	Nil	—	<p>I have the honour to forward the sick report for November, a blank return.</p> <p>(Sgd.) Henry R. Ellis, 17<sup>1</sup> Mile Camp.</p>
December	2	Malaria Fehricula	4 1	<p>I have the honour to forward the monthly report herewith. As you will see we have again passed through the month without sickness.</p> <p>(Sgd.) Henry R. Ellis, 17<sup>1</sup> Mile Camp.</p>

Number of Europeans on Staff 26.  
Average duration of illness 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> days.  
Longest stay on Sick List at any one time 8 days.  
Shortest stay on Sick List at any one time 1 day.

Alphabetical list of names of members of the general Board of Health  
1905.

Name of Officer	Office.
Ajasa, R. L. Kitoyi ... ..	Member of the General Board of Health
Anson, F. C. M. Honble. ... ..	do.
Bellamy, Charles Vincent ... ..	do.
Egerton, C.M.G. Walter H. E. ... ..	President of the General Board of Health,
Fulay, John Donald Dr. ... ..	Member
George, Charles Joseph Honble. ... ..	do.
Hawkins, Isaac Thomas .. ... ..	do.
Hopkins, Frank Gethian Dr. ... ..	do.
Johnson, M.A., D.D. Rt. Rev. James. ... ..	do.
Johnson, B.A., M.D. Obadiah Honble. ... ..	do.
Little, Reginald Honble. ... ..	do.
Matheson, Angus Honble. ... ..	do.
Moseley, C.M.G. Chas. H. H. Honble ... ..	do.
Nicol M.A., LL.B. William His Honor. ... ..	do.
Olowole, B.A., D.D. Rt. Rev. Isaac ... ..	do.
Speed, M.A., LL.B. Hon. Edwin Arney ... ..	do.
Strachan, C.M.G. Hon. Dr. Henry ... ..	do.
Williams B.L. C. A. Sapara Honble ... ..	do.
Wimberley Herbert Avabin Irvine ... ..	do.

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS, 1905.

I.

Rate per 1000 of population of Births and Deaths

District	Population	Births, number and Rate per 1000.	Deaths, number and Rate per 1000.
Lagos Island (and Harbour) ...	42,035*	2,370*	2,172*
		50.3 per 1000.	51.6 per 1000.
Ebute Metta District ... ..	2,400	165†	286†
		67.0 per 1000.	118.2 per 1000.

\* By the census of 1901, the population of the Town and Harbour of Lagos, was 39,267, plus average increase of 687 per annum, for 4 years. 2718 is obtained during the decade 1901-1905, calculated on that basis as directed by His Excellency the Governor in his Memo of 20th June, 1905.

† Calculated on the basis of the Census of 1901.

II.

Result of Vaccination Census 1905 in the Town and Island of Lagos. }	48,167	2,370	2,172
		48.8 per 1000	44.8 per 1000.

## EBUTE METTA DISTRICT.

LAGOS.—Causes of Deaths at different periods of life for the year 1905.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	All Ages.	AGES AT DEATH.									
		Under									Above 75 years.
		1 year.	5 years.	20 years.	35 years.	50 years.	55 years.	65 years.	75 years.		
<b>SUMMARY.</b>											
<b>MALES.</b>											
General Diseases ... ..	90	28	13	11	7	6	6	10	4	5	
<b>LOCAL DISEASES.</b>											
Diseases of the Respiratory System ...	25	7	3	3	2	1	2	4	1	2	
Do. do. Digestive System ... ..	9	—	—	1	3	2	1	1	—	1	
Injuries ... ..	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Animal Parasites ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Ill-defined and not specified causes ...	4	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Still births ... ..	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>130</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	
<b>FEMALES.</b>											
General Diseases ... ..	101	28	9	14	10	6	11	12	4	7	
<b>LOCAL DISEASES.</b>											
Diseases of the Respiratory System ...	23	10	3	2	2	—	—	2	—	4	
Do. do. Digestive System ... ..	13	—	—	2	2	3	2	1	2	1	
Animal Parasites ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
Ill-defined and not specified causes ...	5	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	
Still births ... ..	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>147</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	

## EBUTE METTA DISTRICT.

Statistics for the year 1905.

## • BIRTHS.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Legitimate	Illegitimate.	Christian.	Mohammedan.	Pagan.	Still-born.
1905 ...	91	74	165	165	—	62	72	31	11
1904 ...	66	84	150	141	9	55	68	27	16

## EBUTE METTA DISTRICT.

LAGOS.—Deaths at different ages Registered in the year 1905.

District.	Total Deaths.	Age at death.									Above 75 years.
		Under									
		1 year.	5 years.	20 years.	35 years.	45 years.	55 years.	65 years.	75 years.		
Ebute Metta	Persons ... ..	286	89	28	35	28	20	23	31	12	20
	Males ... ..	139	45	10	17	13	11	9	15	5	8
	Females ... ..	147	44	12	18	15	9	14	16	7	12



## EBUTE METTA DISTRICT.

Rank or Occupation of persons deceased in the year 1905,  
compared with those of the previous year.

Rank or Occupation.	Number.	
	1905.	1901.
Agidi-maker	...	3
Basket-maker	...	1
Bricklayer	1	2
Butcher	1	2
Cannerman	1	2
Carpenter	1	...
Cook	1	...
Dyer	2	...
Farmer	23	20
Fetich Priest	1	...
Fisherman	1	...
Fishseller	2	2
Fitter	1	...
Government Official (European)	2	...
Hunter	1	1
Labourer	9	8
Laundress	2	1
Medicine man	...	2
Mohammedan Priest	1	1
Mud house Builder	...	1
No Occupation	155	109
Shepherd	1	...
Trader and Petty trader	78	65
Tailor	...	1
Weaver	1	1
Wood cutter and seller	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>233</b>

LAGOS.—Places of Abode and Number of Persons  
deceased in the year 1905.

Places of Abode.	1905.			1901.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	Abebe Village ... ..	1	5	6	—	3
Abule Nla " " " "	1	—	—	—	1	1
Abasulia " " " "	—	—	—	1	—	1
Adamo's " " " "	—	—	—	—	2	2
Agege " " " "	5	2	7	1	—	1
Aritrom " " " "	5	1	6	1	—	1
Atan " " " "	—	—	—	2	3	5
Bariga's Farm " " " "	—	—	—	45	31	76
Ebute Metta " " " "	22	25	47	14	15	29
Egba Village " " " "	20	31	51	1	—	1
Ewu " " " "	1	—	—	1	—	1
Hausa " " " "	—	—	—	—	1	1
Ibora " " " "	2	—	—	1	—	1
Idoluwo " " " "	—	—	—	1	1	2
Ife " " " "	—	—	—	1	—	1
Iganko " " " "	1	—	—	1	5	6
Igboji " " " "	2	5	7	1	—	1
Ijaji " " " "	22	—	—	8	5	13
Ijaye " " " "	25	—	—	8	6	14
Ijebu " " " "	7	16	23	1	1	2
Ijesah " " " "	—	1	—	—	—	—
Ijora " " " "	—	—	—	3	—	3
Iwaya " " " "	—	1	—	—	3	3
Iwonran " " " "	—	—	—	1	2	3
Jebu " " " "	3	2	5	—	2	2
Modelo " " " "	—	—	—	—	2	2
Obelo " " " "	1	1	2	—	—	—
Ogba " " " "	1	—	—	—	—	—
Oja " " " "	1	—	—	1	—	1
Oke Ogbe " " " "	1	—	—	4	6	10
Oko Baba " " " "	2	3	5	3	4	7
Okuta " " " "	2	4	6	2	4	6
Onitiri " " " "	3	3	6	—	1	1
Oroku " " " "	—	—	—	—	1	1
Oto " " " "	2	5	7	3	3	6
Sofuntere " " " "	1	1	2	—	1	1
Woronshoki " " " "	2	1	3	1	—	1
Yaba " " " "	3	2	5	—	2	2
Yaba " " " "	9	6	15	7	2	12
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>233</b>

Religion of Persons deceased in the years 1905, and 1901.

Years.	Christian.	Mohammedan.	Pagan.	Total.
1905.	47	120	119.	286
1901.	20	108	96	233

LAGOS.—Number of Deaths in Prison, Colonial Hospital, etc.,  
Inquests held and Medical Certificates as to cause of Deaths  
received in the year 1905.

	1905.	1904
Deaths in Prison ... ..	—	—
Deaths in the Lagos Hospital ... ..	—	—
Deaths in the Infectious Diseases Hospital ... ..	—	—
Deaths in Pauper House ... ..	—	—
Deaths in the Lunatic Asylum ... ..	—	—
Number of Inquests held ... ..	1	2
Number of Medical Certificates as to cause of Deaths received	10	6

Inquest Cases registered in 1905, classified according to Age, Sex, and Assigned  
Cause of Deaths.

Assigned Cause of Deaths.	All Ages.			Years.									
	Persons	Males	Females	Under									
				1 year.	5 years	20 years	35 years	45 years	55 years	65 years	75 years	Above 75 years.	
Accidentally run over by a train on the Lagos Government near Otta.	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ebute Metta { Person ... ..		1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Male ... ..		1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Female ... ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

EBUTE METTA DISTRICT.

List of Europeans deceased in the year 1905.

Date. 1905.	Registered number	Names	Age.	Cause of Death.		Nationality	Rank or Occupation.	Resident.	Non-Resident.	
				Primary.	Secondary.					
January ...	3	3	A. Blackford...	43	Syncope ...	Delirium Tremens.	English	Foreman Engineer.	Yes	No.
December	31	286	Robert Leonard Corcor.	26	Syncope ...	Acute Dysentery.	Do.	Locomotive Driver.	Do.	Do.

## EBUTE METTA DISTRICT.

Total number of Deaths of Natives and Europeans in each Month of the years  
1905 and 1901.

MONTHS.	1905.			1901.		
	Natives.	Europeans.	TOTAL.	Natives	Europeans.	TOTAL.
January ... ..	18	1	19	27	—	27
February ... ..	16	—	16	20	—	20
March ... ..	22	—	22	32	—	32
April ... ..	36	—	36	27	—	27
May ... ..	17	—	17	18	—	18
June ... ..	20	—	20	15	—	15
July ... ..	28	—	28	17	—	17
August ... ..	25	—	25	12	—	12
September ... ..	29	—	29	21	—	21
October ... ..	25	—	25	10	—	10
November ... ..	22	—	22	14	—	14
December ... ..	20	1	21	14	—	14
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>253</b>

## EBUTE METTA DISTRICT.

Fees collected from all sources in the years 1905 and 1901.

Years.	Births and Deaths.			Marriages.			Registration of Deeds, &c.			Spices for holding brick vaults			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1905.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
1901.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

C. R. COLE,  
Registrar of Vital Statistics.

Registry Office,  
Lagos, 23rd January, 1906.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

TABLE I.

Birth and Death rates with Infant Mortality for the year 1905.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Death rate per 1,000.	Infant Mortality.			Rate per cent. of Deaths to Births in first year of age.
				Total.	Under 5 years.	5 to 12 years.	
1905	2,370	2,172	51.6*	1,303	1,202	101	40.1*
1901	2,340	1,985	50.1†	1,230	1,133	97	36.9‡

\*The number of deaths in first year of age in 1901, 861. In 1905, 931.

†Calculated on the basis of the Census of 1901.

‡Calculated on the basis of the Census of 1901 - 39,287 plus average increase of 657 per annum for 4 years 2,748 as obtained during the decade 1891 - 1901 calculated on that basis as directed by His Excellency the Governor in his Memo of 30th June, 1905.

TABLE II.

Malarial Cases.

Year.	Total number of Malarial cases recorded.	Total number of Native deaths from Malaria.	Total number of European deaths from Malaria.	Total number of deaths from Malaria among European Officials only.
1905	1,700	548	5	1
1901	1,111	493	9	

TABLE III.

Table showing Deaths in Europeans from Malaria and Blackwater Fever, for the year 1905.

Year.	Government Officials.		Other European Residents.		Total.	
	Malarial Fever.	Blackwater Fever.	Malarial Fever.	Blackwater Fever.	Malarial Fever.	Blackwater Fever.
1905	1	2	5	—	6	2
1901	—	1	6	1	6	2

TABLE IV.

Total deaths of Natives from Malarial Fever.

Year.	Malarial Fever.
1905	548
1901	493

TABLE V.  
Return of deaths from Bowel complaints in the year.

Year.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Total.
1905	143	210	359
1904	174	211	385

TABLE VI.

Year.	Malarial.	Diseases of the Digestive system.	Diseases of the Respiratory system.	Diseases of the Circulatory system.	Tetanus.	Other diseases.	Total.
1905	553	259	628	30	25	650	2,172
1904	502	267	568	23	11	610	1,985

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Registry Office,  
Lagos, 22nd January, 1906.

TABLE VII.

## Malaria Cases.

Total number of Malaria cases	...	...	...	...	1,786
Total number of deaths from Malaria	...	...	...	...	548
Total number of deaths from Malaria among European residents	...	...	...	...	6
Total number of Malaria cases among European Officials	...	...	...	...	29
Total number of deaths from Malaria among European Officials	...	...	...	...	1

\* One a visitor from the Gold Coast.

## Malaria and Blackwater Fever cases treated at the Lagos Hospital.

	Government Officials in Lagos Town.		Government Rail-way Officials.		Other European Resident.		Total.	
	Malaria.	Blackwater Fever.	Malaria.	Blackwater Fever.	Malaria.	Blackwater Fever.	Malaria.	Blackwater Fever.
1905	*17	3	12	4	31	2	63	0

\* One was a visitor from the Gold Coast.

Two deaths from Blackwater occurred among European Officials.

TABLE VIII.  
Number and Causes of Deaths of Europeans in the year 1905.

	EUROPEANS		
	Officials.	Halfway Officials.	Non-Officials.
<b>LAGOS.</b>			
Accidentally drowned	...	...	1
Dysentery and Intra peritoneal abscess	...	...	1
Hæmoglobinuric Fever	1	1	...
Heart disease	1	...	...
Liver abscess (Pyæmia)	1	...	...
Malarial Fever	...	...	...
Malarial Fever with Heart Disease	1	...	5
Malarial Fever (Remittent with Heart Disease)	...	...	...
Polynæuritis	...	...	1
Septicæmia	...	...	1
Ulcerative Colitis	...	...	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>EBUTE METTA.</b>			
Dysentery	...	1	...
Cholera Tremens	...	1	...
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>

TABLE IX.  
PROBABLE POPULATION IN 1905.

1. European Population of Lagos Town and Ebute Metta 400 (about).
2. Native Population of Lagos Town, as shown by the Vaccination Census 1905, (exclusive of Ebute Metta), 48,467.

Meteorological summary for 1905. (Lagos Hospital records.)  
(Data supplied by keeper observatory).

Maximum Temperature in Sun 146° (on 31st March).  
Minimum Temperature on Grass 67° (on 31st December).  
Maximum in Shade ... 92° (on 21st March).  
Minimum in Shade ... 69° (on 13th June and 16th October).  
Mean Shade Temperature for the year, 89° 2' maximum } = 80° 1'  
71° 1' minimum

Rainfall maximum ... 25.76 inches in June.  
Rainfall minimum ... 7.01 inches in December.  
Total for the year ... 63.93 inches.  
Mean Annual Rainfall (for past 19 years) 72.43 inches.

Fees collected from all sources in the years 1905 and 1901.

Years.	Births and Deaths.	Marrriages.	Registration of seeds, etc.	Space for building brick vaults.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1905	2 9 0	..	...	117 4 0	140 13 0
1901	2 19 0	..	...	54 8 0	57 7 0

Registry Office,  
Lagos, 23rd January, 1906.

G. R. COLE,  
Registrar of Vital Statistics.

