

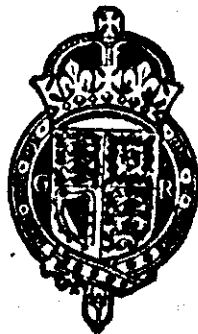
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No. 1668

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND
ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF
NIGERIA, 1933

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NIGERIA

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF NIGERIA FOR 1933.

CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

1. The Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria is situated on the northern shore of the Gulf of Guinea. It is bounded on the west and north by French Territory and on the east by the former German Colony of the Cameroons. Great Britain has received a Mandate over a small portion of the Cameroons (31,150 square miles) which for purposes of administration has been placed under the Nigerian Government. As the remainder of the Cameroons is administered by the French also under a Mandate, for practical purposes all the Nigerian frontiers march with the French.

2. The area of Nigeria including the mandated area of the Cameroons, is approximately 372,674 square miles (the Southern Provinces and the Colony covering 90,896, and the Northern Provinces 281,778 square miles). With the exception of the Mandated Tanganyika Territory it is the largest British Dependency in Africa. Along the entire coast line runs a belt, from ten to sixty miles in width of mangrove swamp forest intersected by the branches of the Niger Delta and other rivers which are interconnected by innumerable creeks. The whole constitutes a continuous waterway from beyond the western boundary of Nigeria almost to the Cameroons. This region is succeeded by a belt from fifty to 100 miles wide of tropical "rain forest" and oil palm bush which covers the greater part of the central and eastern provinces of the South. Beyond this the vegetation passes, as the elevation rises, from open woodland to grass savannah interspersed with scrubby fire-resisting trees which covers the greater part of the Northern Provinces until desert conditions are reached in the extreme north. Nigeria possesses few mountains except along the Eastern boundary, though points on the central Plateau are over 6,000 feet above sea level. In addition to the Niger and Benue which during the rainy season are navigable by steamers as far as Jebba and Yola respectively, there are a number of important rivers of which the Cross River is the largest. Except for Lake Chad in the extreme north-east there are no large lakes.

3. Although Nigeria lies entirely within the tropics the climate of northern Nigeria would be more accurately described as sub-tropical than tropical; for there is a long dry season from November to April when there is considerable diurnal and seasonal variation in temperature and the harmattan wind blows from the desert laden with fine particles of dust. The climate of southern Nigeria approximates more to the typical tropical climate; the rainy season there is long, and the relative humidity and the temperature are both rather uniform throughout the year. In 1933 75.83 inches of rain were recorded in Lagos and elsewhere there was twelve inches more than normal. The average in Katsina is twenty-eight inches and in Forcados 145.

4. The West Coast of Africa first became known to Europe at the end of the fifteenth century through the discoveries of the Portuguese, and in the seventeenth and eighteenth the development of the slave trade with America made it the scene of great commercial activity. The endeavour of the British to suppress what remained of this trade in the early part of the nineteenth century led, amongst other events, to the foundation of the Colony of Lagos in 1862.

5. The northern part of Nigeria although vaguely known to Arab geographers of the fourteenth century who were acquainted with the Negro kingdoms of the Western Sudan remained unknown to Europe until, at the latter end of the eighteenth century and the early part of the nineteenth, the explorations of Mungo Park, Clapperton, the Landers, Barth and others made known the true course of the Niger and the existence of the organised states of the interior. This led to attempts to open up trade which despite very heavy mortality in the earlier years resulted in the establishment of trading posts along the banks of the Niger and Benue by 1860. In 1879 the various British firms were amalgamated and in 1887 granted a Royal Charter and became known as the Royal Niger Company, Chartered and Limited.

6. In 1885 the Berlin conference had recognised the British claim to a protectorate over Nigeria, and that part of the country which was not included within the Lagos territories or the sphere of the Chartered Company was made into a separate administration under the Foreign Office and became known as the Oil Rivers Protectorate and later as the Niger Coast Protectorate.

7. By 1900 the Chartered Company had passed its period of usefulness and its Charter was revoked on 1st of January, 1900. The northern part of its territories became the Northern Nigeria Protectorate, the southern were combined with the Niger Coast Protectorate under the name of the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria, both being placed under the Colonial Office.

8. In 1906 the Colony of Lagos and its protected territories were combined with the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria and designated the Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria with Lagos as the seat of Government, and on the 1st of January, 1914, the Northern and Southern Protectorates were amalgamated to form the present Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria.

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT.

9. The main political divisions of Nigeria are the Colony of Nigeria, and two groups of Provinces, known as the Northern and Southern Provinces, which together form the Protectorate. The whole country is under the control of a Governor and Commander-in-Chief to whom the Lieutenant-Governor of the Southern and Chief Commissioner of the Northern Provinces are responsible. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of a few of the senior officials. By Order in Council dated the 21st of November, 1922, the former bodies known as the Nigerian Council and the (Colony) Legislative Council were abolished and a larger Legislative Council was substituted for them. This enlarged Legislative Council consists of:—The Governor, as President; thirty Official Members; three elected Unofficial Members representing the municipal area of Lagos and one representing the municipal area of Calabar; and not more than fifteen nominated Unofficial Members. These fifteen are selected to include nominees of the Chambers of Commerce of Lagos, Port Harcourt, Calabar and Kano, of the Local Council of the Nigerian Chamber of Mines, and of the Banking and Shipping interests, together with members representing African interests in parts of the Colony and the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate which do not return elected representatives to the Legislative Council. This Council legislates only for the Colony and the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate and the Governor continues to legislate for the Northern Provinces of the Protectorate. The power of taxation in the Northern Provinces is left with the Governor and the scope of the Legislative Council in financial affairs is confined to the Colony and Southern Provinces, except that the sanction of the Council is required for all expenditure out of the funds and revenues of the Central Government which is incurred in the Northern Provinces. There is thus a measure of direct representation of the people by members selected by themselves to the Legislative Council.

10. The first elections for the unofficial members for Lagos and Calabar were held on the 20th of September, 1923, and aroused the keenest interest. The new Legislative Council was inaugurated by the Governor on the 31st of October, 1923.

11. The Protectorate (including the mandated territory of the Cameroons) is divided into twenty-two provinces, each under the immediate control of a Resident. The Colony is administered by the Governor through the Commissioner of the Colony.

NATIVE ADMINISTRATION.

Northern Provinces.

12. The Northern Provinces are administered under the system known as "Indirect Rule", whereby the functions of Government are for the most part carried out through the Native Chiefs or Councils, with the assistance and advice of the British Administrative staff. Certain essential services are also undertaken by the Native Administrations and are maintained and paid for out of the revenue obtained from a share (ranging from fifty to sixty-five per cent) of the taxes collected by them, the whole of their Native Court receipts and various minor fees. The technical branches of these services are supervised by European experts seconded to and paid by the wealthier Native Administrations: elsewhere advice and assistance is given by officials paid by the Central Government. Among the chief services maintained by the Native Administrations are medical, motor transport, education, engineering and communications, and in one of the larger Emirates the Native Administration has undertaken survey, printing and water and electricity supplies. In matters concerning the maintenance of railways and trunk roads, Government Troops and Police, the close survey of the Minesfield, central hospitals, the various works in Townships and similar services, representatives of the Central Government Departments are in direct control.

13. The Native Authorities are responsible, through the Administrative staff, to Government for the peace and good order of their respective areas in so far as persons legally subject to their jurisdiction are concerned. This is secured through a chain of District and Village heads, with a system of Native Courts, Police and Prisons under their own control and paid for from their Treasuries. The revenue of each Treasury, derived from the sources mentioned above, is shown in annual Estimates together with the expenditure for the year, drawn up with the advice of the Administrative staff and approved by the Governor but not subject to the control of the Legislative Council. In the areas occupied by the more primitive tribes the Native Administrations are naturally not so far advanced and more assistance or direct control by the Administrative staff is required.

14. The prototype of this system of administration through District Heads and Village Heads was found in the Northern Emirates at the time of the British occupation and from expediency was adopted as a model throughout the Northern Provinces, in pagan and Moslem areas alike, in the early days of the British Administration. It has proved successful in many parts, but in pagan areas it has frequently had the effect of covering with a veneer the traditional forms of government, without utilising which little progress can be expected. The objective during the latter months of the year was therefore to endeavour to penetrate this veneer and discover the true forms of government among the numerous pagan tribes. The problem before the Administrative staff may be divided into two parts: the future administration of those pagan peoples who are administered by alien rulers such as the Fulani, and of the independent tribes. Though useful progress has been made, some time must elapse before it will be possible to report the reforms in any detail.

15. It was found impracticable to hold the usual annual Conference of the leading Chiefs during the year, but their views on various subjects will be put forward at a meeting of Residents to be held at Kaduna in January, 1934. The Northern Provinces News, which is a tri-lingual publication inaugurated in 1931, continues to thrive and has now reached a circulation of over 6,000 copies. The articles are contributed almost entirely by Africans of the Northern Provinces.

16. For reasons of administrative convenience and following cultural and economic lines the Kentu area of Gashaka District (mandated territory) was transferred from Adamawa Province to Benue Province. Rearrangements in Niger Province resulted in the abolition of two Divisions, Agaie-Lapai and Zungeru; their units were absorbed in neighbouring Divisions, with consequent economy in staff. In Sokoto Province the Southern Division was abolished, and its constituent units, the Emirates of Yauri and Dabai, were attached to Gwandu and Sokoto Divisions respectively. Several other adjustments and closing of redundant offices have been carried out or are in contemplation. In the mandated areas the administrative position shows steady improvement.

17. In Benue Province a new Division has been formed composed of Lafia Emirate and the independent district of Awe. A central site has been selected for the new Tiv Division, which will come into being in 1934. It seems possible that the organisation of the primitive Idoma and Tiv may be modified to bring it closer into line with the traditional form of government

under which authority appears to have been invested in Councils of elders of the family, kindred or clan rather than in elected personal chiefs.

18. In the Niger Province the independent units formerly comprising the Zungeru and Kuta Divisions have been amalgamated to form the Gwari-Kamuku federation. Administration is by means of a Council composed of the District Heads, presided over by the Chief of Kuta.

19. Kaduna, Zaria, Kano, Jos and Lokoja, which have a mixed African population brought together by reasons of trade or employment, are not under any Native Administration but are administered as Townships, each under a Station Magistrate who is a Commissioner of the Supreme Court.

Southern Provinces.

20. The policy of Native Administration was first applied to the Abeokuta, Oyo, Ijebu and Ondo Provinces and to parts of Benin Province between the years 1919 and 1921. It was introduced into the Cameroons Province in 1921 but it was not of general application in the Southern Provinces until 1928. On this account and on account of the different origins and stages of development of the various tribes the constitution and operation of the Native Administrations are markedly dissimilar. It is possible, however, to divide them into two major groups, one of which comprises the Abeokuta, Oyo, Ijebu and Ondo Provinces inhabited by the various clans of the Yoruba tribe and parts of Benin Province, while the other covers the remaining areas of the Southern Provinces.

21. The first category contains comparatively well organised African states which had, up to the time of the introduction of Native Administration, maintained, to a large degree, their indigenous forms of organisation, and had been ruled through their chiefs, such as the Alafin of Oyo and the Oni of Ife. The Native Administrations are, therefore, constituted under the control of such chiefs or of confederations of chiefs who utilise their subordinate indigenous organisations in the administration of their respective areas. The autocratic powers of these chiefs are limited by the provision of a council and, in order to enlist the support of the literate classes these councils have, in certain cases, been strengthened by co-opting persons in virtue of their educational attainments rather than their traditional prerogatives. These Native Administrations exercise a very considerable degree of control over the Native Treasuries and, although Government Ordinances continue to apply, responsibility for enforcing many provisions of the laws is, at the request of the chiefs and councils

concerned, being assumed by the Native Authorities. Minor legislation is also carried out by these authorities under the Native Authority Ordinance by means of rules designed, for example, to control markets or to protect particular trades. Public Works of varying degrees of magnitude are undertaken and maintained under the control of these Administrations. Briefly, therefore, it may be said that gradually with increased experience, efficiency and confidence these Native Administrations are assuming part of the responsibility which has hitherto been borne entirely by Government. Nevertheless in the Benin and Ondo Provinces and in the Ilaro Division of the Abeokuta Province researches have been carried out in certain areas where an artificial system of District Heads as originally established has failed, with a view to reorganisation on more traditional lines, and in one area reforms have been put into effect.

22. In the second category are comprised tribes of varying degrees of development, none of which has reached the stage achieved by those of the first division. The constitution of the Native Administrations of these areas has, with certain exceptions, not yet been finally determined and every effort is now being made to find satisfactory solutions to the many problems which arise in the attempt to evolve a system of Native Administration based on the indigenous organisations. The problem is rendered none the less difficult from the fact that all these people have already experienced a considerable period of direct European rule. One of the chief tasks of Government in these areas is to increase the administrative experience, efficiency and confidence of the indigenous institutions, which were in many cases called into existence by social rather than administrative requirements as we understand them to-day. It follows therefore that the training of the reorganised Councils and their officials will be a slow and lengthy process.

23. During the past year, however, steady progress has been recorded. Over forty-five intelligence reports on individual clans or similar homogeneous units have been submitted by Administrative Officers after careful investigation and close consultation with the people concerned. In the majority of cases the provisional or final approval of Government has been accorded to the concrete proposals put forward in these reports for the reorganisation of the Administrative and Judicial systems of the units in question on lines acceptable both to the conservative and the progressive elements of the people. The total number of reports submitted in the period 1930-33 inclusive is 144.

One of the happiest results of this policy and the patient investigation of the history, customs and affinities of the various groups that it entails, has been to bring the Administrative Officers

into far closer contact with the people, their needs and aspirations, than ever before, and in the undeniably greater contentment that has followed lies their reward.

24. It had already been established that Chieftainship in the South-eastern Provinces is virtually non-existent and that authority is vested in the councils of the Family, Village, or Clan, membership of which may consist variously of the family heads, the members of certain age grades, the holders of certain titles, the priests of certain cults, and men of outstanding wisdom or personality. Recent reports have further made it clear that the composition of these Councils was generally so elastic as to allow of the inclusion of any persons whose proved worth or ability entitled them to respect, regardless of their age or social standing. In the light of this knowledge it seems probable that a means has been found of associating on the Councils which will form the Native Authorities of the future not only those conservative elements which were by ancient custom entitled to membership, but also representatives of those educated, progressive and Christianised communities, without whose support no democratic institution could long survive. It has moreover been emphasised that in the case of primitive communities whose natural tendency to disintegrate has been accelerated by contact with European influences it is necessary that the process of reorganisation should commence with comparatively small units. It is anticipated that when these units are induced to take an increasing part in the management of their own finances they will begin to appreciate the financial limitations imposed by a parochial attitude, and will spontaneously seek to federate with their neighbours and kinsmen, and by pooling their resources to be in a position to promote the welfare of the community to a degree which would be impossible with their own limited funds. At present therefore subsidiary estimates, based on the probable revenue and expenditure of each unit, are being prepared in accordance with the expressed wishes of the people whose representatives are being given every opportunity to take partial or even full responsibility for the control and custody of their funds.

25. Progress has been most rapid in the Warri Province where the work of the last seven years has brought about the recasting of Administrative Divisions in accordance with the broad scheme of reorganisation, the fruits of which are becoming apparent in the growing interest taken by the people in every phase of local administration. It is noteworthy that practically the whole process of taxation is now readily carried out by the Native Authorities whose conspicuous success has been most marked in those areas where reorganisation is furthest advanced. Considerable progress has also been made in the Ogoja and Calabar Provinces where the greater part of the preliminary work has now

been completed. One of the most promising features in the Calabar Province is the growing readiness of the educated and Christian elements to co-operate with the elders in evolving a scheme of administration suitable to modern conditions. In the densely populated provinces of Onitsha and Owerri progress has been necessarily slower but there are indications that such reorganisation as has been so far carried out has brought the people concerned a sense of greater contentment. In the Cameroons Province, in each of the Kumba and Mamfe Divisions one large and important forest clan society has been investigated and the highest functioning unit of administration, the village council, given Native Authority powers. Native Courts have similarly been constituted on the basis of Village or Kindred Councils, the members of which are undergoing a period of intensive training in their executive and judicial duties. The experience thus gained will be of value when the reorganisation of the other clans is undertaken.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

Tribal Distribution.

26. Physically the people of Nigeria belong in the south to the West Coast Negro type; in the north this is still the predominant element but in places has been mixed with Eurafrian (Hamitic) and in some places Nilotic Negro types, in varying degrees. Some groups of people, e.g., the Cattle Fulani are said to be predominantly Eurafrian with but little negro admixture. It is more customary however to regard the inhabitants as a number of tribes each bound together by linguistic and cultural affinities. In the 1931 Census ten main tribes or tribal groups have been distinguished whose total population is as follows:—

Hausa	...	...	...	...	...	3,604,016
Ibo	...	...	...	...	...	3,172,789
Yoruba	...	...	...	...	...	3,166,154
Fulani	...	...	...	...	...	2,025,189
Kanuri (or Beri-Beri)	...	...	...	...	...	930,917
Ibibio	...	...	...	...	...	749,645
Tiv (or Munshi)	...	...	...	...	...	573,605
Edo	...	...	...	...	...	507,810
Nupe	...	...	...	...	...	326,017
Ijaw	...	...	...	...	...	156,324

Of the above the Hausa, Fulani, Kanuri, Munshi and Nupe tribes are found in the Northern Provinces, the Ibo, Ibibio, Edo and Ijaw in the Southern Provinces. The Yoruba is found in both but the bulk of the tribe is in the Southern Provinces.

There is also a great number of other smaller tribes or remnants of tribes, too numerous to enumerate separately—whose combined population amounts to 4,683,044. With the exception of the Cameroons Province and part of the Ogoja and Calabar Provinces these are mainly confined to the Northern Provinces. Those of them who have adopted Islam generally employ the Hausa language which, like Swahili in East Africa, but to a much more limited extent, is tending to become the *lingua franca* of the Northern Provinces.

General.

27. The population of Nigeria, including Mandated Territory, as found from the Census of April, 1931, was 19,928,171 persons, inclusive of Natives of Nigeria, Native Foreigners and Non-Natives.⁽¹⁾ The parts of the population residing in the different Administrative areas of Nigeria are as follows:—

	Area in Square Miles.	Population.
Northern Provinces (including Mandated and Non-Mandated Territory) ...	281,778	11,434,924
Northern Provinces (excluding Mandated Territory)	264,278	11,012,484
Northern Provinces Mandated Territory only	17,500	422,440
Southern Provinces (including Mandated and Non-Mandated Territory) ...	90,896	8,493,247
Southern Provinces (excluding Mandated Territory)	74,315	8,118,375
Southern Provinces Mandated Territory only	16,581	374,872

Thus the total population of Nigeria, excluding Mandated Territory, is 19,130,859, while Mandated Territory alone comprises 797,312 persons.

28. The total area of Nigeria, including Mandated Territory, is 372,674 square miles, giving an average density of population of 53.5 persons per square mile. The density for Nigeria, excluding Mandated Territory, is 56.5, while for Mandated Territory only it falls to 16.4 persons per square mile. Particulars of the population and density for each province are given in Table I at the end of this chapter.

29. Table II gives the percentage composition of the whole population by sex and adolescence for each province. For the whole of Nigeria there are, according to the Census figures, 1,115 adult females and 1,291 children per 1,000 adult males.

⁽¹⁾ This figure must be taken as the 'official' population. The actual population almost certainly exceeds 20 millions. The figures of the Southern Provinces, where (apart from Lagos) no Census proper was held, must be regarded as only rough approximations.

30. The excess of adult females over adult males is almost identical in the Northern and Southern Provinces; in spite of the marked difference in their climatic and economic conditions.⁽²⁾ The number of children under 15, per 1,000 adult males is 1,154 in the Northern Provinces, while the reported figures for the Southern Provinces give 1,496 children to a 1,000 adult males. The latter figure may be an excessive estimate, as a few counts in limited areas of the Southern Provinces show only 1,232 children per 1,000 adult males, and the most reasonable estimate for the Southern Provinces (*vide* Volume I, page 21 of the Census of Nigeria, 1931) would appear to be 1,300 children per 1,000 adult males. The difference in the proportion of children in the Northern and Southern Provinces, if these figures are correct, suggests that there is either a greater adult mortality in the South, or that the birth-rate in the South is tending to rise. The latter contingency is unlikely in view of the general fall of the birth-rate all over the world and in the only part of Nigeria for which adequate vital registration exists.

Birth and Death Rates.

31. The registration of vital statistics has been in existence in Lagos since 1867, and has during the present century reached a very fair standard of accuracy. Outside Lagos registration of births and deaths of natives has hitherto been lacking, except in some of the better organised Emirates of the North. The Emir of Katsina introduced registration in Katsina Town in 1911 and since then a number of other Northern Provinces Emirates has followed suit; so that at the present time returns are received from various Emirates in the provinces of Adamawa, Benue, Bornu, Kano, Niger and the Plateau, while data are also available for several individual towns, since 1928 or 1929. Except in a few cases the registration is defective, but is clearly improving, and in a few cases the resultant crude birth and death-rates probably provide some indication of the facts. The more reliable Northern Provinces vital registration areas show the following figures for 1930:—

Province.	Place.	Population 1931.	Crude Rates per Mille.	
			Birth.	Death.
Benue ...	Abinsi Town ...	1,330	73	35
" ...	Doma " ...	4,953	52	42
Kano ...	Kano City ...	89,162	35	30
" ...	Hadejia Emirate ...	198,168	30	29
Plateau ...	Jos Hausa Settlement	5,681	34	52

⁽²⁾ In India, for example, there is a marked excess of males in the dry and sub-humid areas of the North, replaced by something approaching equality in the humid parts of Southern India.

It must be borne in mind that towns, particularly the larger ones in Nigeria, usually contain an abnormal proportion of the reproductive and death-resistant fraction of the population between the ages of fifteen and forty-five, so that the number of births is spuriously large and the number of deaths spuriously low, as compared to an area unaffected by emigration and immigration. A correction factor has to be applied to the crude birth and death-rates to towns largely composed of immigrants. Thus for Lagos in 1931 the crude birth and death-rates must be multiplied by 0.89 and 1.37 respectively to give standardised rates. Somewhat similar corrections are probably required for the Northern Provinces towns referred to above.

32. Our only exact knowledge of the *trend* of the birth-rates and death-rates is derived from Lagos data, for which the corrected rates are given below for some of the last 23 years:—

LAGOS 'CORRECTED' BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.
(including Ebute Metta, Apapa and the Urban Area generally.)

Year.	Birth-rate.	Death rate.
1911	29.5	36.6
1916	24.9	30.3
1921	24.5	31.1
1926	24.1	34.0
1927	23.4	25.2
1928	23.0	26.1
1929	23.3	22.3
1930	23.0	20.5
1931	22.3	17.8
1932	24.6	17.9
1933	22.1	18.9

On the basis of mortality in 1932 and 1933 (the figures for population in the latter year being checked by counts in four subdivisions) the following expectation of life was found for Males and Females respectively, for Lagos and Ebute Metta combined:—

EXPECTATION OF LIFE.

Age.	MALES.		FEMALES.	
	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.
0	46.7 years	46.8 years	52.2 years	51.7 years
20	42.7 "	45.1 "	45.3 "	48.8 "
40	27.0 "	29.3 "	20.8 "	33.2 "
60	15.8 "	16.7 "	14.9 "	17.7 "
80	5.0 "	4.9 "	3.0 "	4.0 "

As the expectation of life of Males in the decade 1921/30 was 36.4 years, and in 1931 (Yoruba Males) was 40.1 years, there has been a relatively steady improvement in longevity in Lagos during the last thirteen years, an improvement which for the moment seems to have been checked in 1933. Not that the mortality has increased: but that clearly longevity cannot be increased indefinitely. Apart from improvement in sanitary conditions there is the factor of the immigrant population from the countryside into Lagos, which consists mainly of the virile elements between twenty-five and thirty-five.

This immigration has been intense during the past three years, possibly owing to the facilities Lagos affords for escaping taxation. The defaulting 'bush' tax-payer saves money and years of life by coming to Lagos.

At all ages up to seventy-five there has been an increase in the expectation of life in recent years. The paradoxical reduction of the expectation after seventy-five years of age, though possibly due to inaccuracy of estimation of age, may be a reality, as a 'softer' environment safeguards the lives of less virile persons, who would not survive at all under harsher conditions, thus leading to an apparently anomalous reduction of the expectation of life at higher ages. It would be interesting to have confirmation of this phenomenon for towns in a similar stage of transition from medieval to modern sanitation.

33. Outside Lagos the evidence for longevity is less definite: but the evidence provided by the Intensive Census in the Katsina Emirate and by the Medical Censuses indicates that the expectation of life at birth is from twenty-two to twenty-five years for persons living in the rural areas in Nigeria.

Infantile Mortality.

34. Fairly exact figures are available in Lagos, and the data obtained from the areas visited by the Medical Census Officers in 1930/31/32 are moderately reliable. The following are the estimates of infantile mortality in rural areas obtained in the Medical Census:—

Cameroons, Forest Zone ...	289	per 1,000 live births.
Cameroons, Hill Zone ...	251	„ „ „ „
Creek Area ...	233	„ „ „ „
Bakori (Zaria Province) ...	182	„ „ „ „
Laminga (Benue Province)	252	„ „ „ „

For Lagos township (including Ebute Metta) there has been a drop in the infantile mortality, which in 1900 stood at the high figure of 430 per mille of live births, to 102 in 1932.

35. The figures for some recent years for Lagos including Ebute Metta are shown in the table below which gives also the percentage of still births:—

Year.	Infantile Mortality per 1000 live births.	Still births per cent on live births.
1921	285	5·6
1923	264	5·0
1925	238	4·1
1927	175	3·2
1930	129	3·6
1931	112	2·3
1932	102	3·4
1933	137	3·0

Of the whole mortality in the first year forty-three per cent occurs in the first month of life, as judged from the 1930-31 data of Lagos Township.

Fertility.

36. The evidence provided by the Intensive and Medical Censuses shows that the average number of live births per woman for completed marriages, that is to say, for women attaining the age of forty or over, varies from about five among Hausas and Fulani in the North, to 7·6 among the Ijaws of the Ondo Province in the South. Among the Northern Provinces tribes the Fulani and Tuareg have the highest and the Nupe the lowest effective fertility, as determined by the number of children alive per mother. This is consistent with the large increase in the number of Tuaregs during the decade 1921-31, and with the decrease in the number of Nupes, who show a fall of 5·8 per cent in numbers during the period. The increase in the number of Fulani (3·9 per cent) is not as large as might have been expected from their fertility: but the factors of death and migration may account for the difference between the expected and actual increase in population.

37. Fertility falls off rapidly with age over the whole reproductive period, particularly among the Ijaws, among whom a woman of thirty-six has a potential fertility of less than one-sixth of a woman of seventeen years of age. The general trend of fertility and age follows that found for women in Northern India, where, however, the falling-off of reproductive capacity with age is somewhat smaller than it is in Nigeria.

38. The stature of certain tribes is as follows:—

Tribe.	Mean Stature.		Sex difference in height.
	Males.	Females.	
Kanuri (Beri-beri) ...	5 5'9"	5 1'6"	4'3"
Yoruba ...	5 5'8"	5 2'3"	3'5"
Fulani ...	5 5'8"	5 1'9"	3'9"
Hausa ...	5 5'6"	5 2'0"	3'6"
Banyangi ...	5 5'0"	5 0'9"	4'1"
Ekwe ...	5 4'8"	5 1'2"	3'6"
Keuka ...	5 4'7"	5 0'5"	4'2"
Assumbo ...	5 4'5"	5 0'4"	4'1"
Ijaw ...	5 2'7"	4 10'8"	3'9"

As compared to the East African tribes of the Masai and Kikuyu, who have a mean stature of 5' 7.6" and 5' 4.7" for males and 5' 2.1" and 5' 0.0" for females, it appears that the females among Nigerian tribes are of about the same height as the females in East Africa, while male Masai have an advantage over any of the Nigerian tribes specified. The East African Kikuyu would come rather low in the scale of stature for Nigerian tribes.

Migration.

39. The estimated number of immigrants from outside Nigeria is just over 240,000 persons, made up as follows:—

Natives ...	213,703
Native Foreigners ...	22,264
Non-Natives ...	5,351
Total ...	241,318

Over eighty per cent of native foreigners in Nigeria are immigrant, while ninety-eight per cent of non-natives come from countries outside Nigeria.

40. The total numbers of native foreigners and non-natives in Nigeria in 1931 were as follows:—

	Native Foreigners.	Non-Natives.
Nigeria ...	27,207	5,442
Northern Provinces ...	10,589	1,825
Southern Provinces ...	16,618	3,617

The numbers of Europeans and Americans in Nigeria in 1933 averaged 4,317, Males 3,300, Females 1,017.

41. The classification of non-natives is as follows:—

	Northern Provinces.	Southern Provinces.	Nigeria.
1. British	1,217	2,474	3,691
2. Syrians	104	235	330
3. German	7	258	265
4. French	38	108	146
5. Indians	39	96	135
6. Americans (U.S.)	91	35	126
7. Others	329	411	740
TOTAL ...	1,825	3,617	5,442

The extent of emigration from Nigeria is not known: but estimates of the extent of pilgrimage to Mecca and the Sudan show that about 73,000 natives of Nigeria are spread out at any one time between Lake Chad and Arabia. The total number of emigrants from Nigeria must be considerably in excess of this number.

42. Some indication of the movement of persons to and from Nigeria is afforded by the following table showing the passengers arriving and departing from Lagos by sea or river:—

Year.	Non-Natives.		Natives and Native Foreigners.		
	Arriving.	Departing.	Arriving. (Deck and	Departing. 3rd Class).	
1928	4,024	3,915	11,003	11,787	} Mainly to Accra and Sierra Leone. Also some to Dakar, Fernando Po and Boma.
1929	4,508	3,095	10,687	11,247	
1930	4,721	3,435	10,434	9,863	
1931	3,322	3,750	7,503	6,916	
1932	3,252	3,526	7,239	7,256	
1933	3,775	3,423	6,919	7,261	

Of the natives and native foreigners arriving in and leaving Lagos about 2,500 each way would represent travellers by inland waterways, who for the most part would remain in the country.

43. The internal movement within Nigeria is very large, many villages in the Northern Provinces, particularly those near the Northern border, containing more than fifty per cent of persons who are immigrant from other localities. Lagos Township in 1931 had 58 per cent of persons who were born outside the Municipal Area, and Kano is reported to have a 'floating' population of over

NIGERIA, 1933.

TABLE I.
POPULATION OF NIGERIA BY PROVINCES, SEX AND ADOLESCENCE (1).

Province.	Area in Square Miles.	POPULATION.						Density per Square Mile.
		Total.	ADULTS. ¹		NON-ADULTS.		Females.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
NIGERIA	372,674	19,928,171	5,850,701	6,521,952	3,728,784	3,826,734	53	
NORTHERN PROVINCES	281,778	11,434,924	3,499,225	3,898,479	2,041,237	1,995,983	41	
Adamawa	35,001	652,361	215,750	244,712	97,421	94,468	19	
Bauchi	25,977	1,025,310	304,978	357,613	181,414	181,305	39	
Benue	28,032	987,358	293,323	304,630	197,596	191,809	35	
Bornu	45,900	1,118,360	317,495	411,282	189,031	204,552	24	
Ilorin	18,095	537,559	147,986	186,654	100,411	102,508	30	
Kabba	10,577	462,726	130,871	158,551	80,533	87,771	44	
Kano	17,602	2,436,844	839,416	825,641	388,805	382,922	138	
Niger	25,349	473,067	160,210	174,895	68,832	69,110	19	
Plateau	10,977	568,738	202,695	187,899	85,336	92,808	52	
Sokoto	39,940	1,815,178	525,161	613,879	344,466	331,672	45	
Zaria	24,278	1,357,423	361,330	432,723	302,312	261,058	56	
SOUTHERN PROVINCES	90,896	8,493,247	2,351,476	2,623,473	1,687,547	1,830,751	93	
Colony	1,381	325,020	97,624	95,186	64,708	67,502	235	
Abeokuta	4,266	434,526	125,570	164,059	64,438	80,459	102	
Benin	8,627	493,215	142,033	148,184	98,998	101,010	57	
Calabar	6,331	899,503	258,700	273,127	179,273	188,398	142	
Cameroon	16,581	374,872	118,331	128,653	66,000	61,848	23	
Ijebu	2,456	303,898	60,626	87,086	63,361	94,825	125	
Ogoja	7,529	708,538	192,304	206,123	156,193	163,918	94	
Ondo	8,311	462,530	134,403	151,278	81,818	95,061	56	
Onitsha	4,937	1,307,745	351,080	350,617	201,163	204,885	224	
Owerri	10,374	1,599,909	459,848	498,601	317,147	324,313	154	
Oyo	14,216	1,336,928	299,445	370,797	308,890	357,792	94	
Warri	5,987	444,533	121,508	149,762	85,563	87,700	74	

(1) Non-A Adults include those below the 15th birthday.
N.B.—As there has been no census since 1931, the figures given in the table are—apart from census errors—only approximate to the true figures for 1933.

TABLE II.

TABLE SHOWING PERCENTAGE OF ADULT MALES AND FEMALES AND NON-ADULTS (UNDER 15) FOR EACH PROVINCE IN NIGERIA.

Province.	PERCENTAGE.		
	ADULTS.		Children.
	Males.	Females.	
NIGERIA	29.3	32.7	37.9
NORTHERN PROVINCES	30.6	34.1	35.3
Adamawa	33.1	37.5	29.4
Bauchi	29.7	34.9	35.4
Benue	29.7	30.9	39.4
Bornu... ..	28.4	36.8	34.8
Horn	27.5	34.7	37.7
Kaduna	28.3	34.3	37.4
Kano	34.4	33.9	31.7
Niger	33.9	37.0	29.2
Plateau	35.6	33.0	31.3
Sokoto	28.9	33.8	37.2
Zaria	26.6	31.8	41.5
SOUTHERN PROVINCES	27.7	30.9	41.4
Colony	30.0	29.3	40.7
Abokuta	28.9	37.7	33.3
Benin	28.8	30.0	41.1
Calabar	28.8	30.4	40.9
Cameroons	31.6	34.3	34.1
Ijobu	19.8	28.5	51.7
Ogoja	25.7	29.1	45.2
Ondo	29.0	32.7	38.2
Onitsha	31.7	31.6	36.6
Owerri	28.7	31.2	40.1
Oyo	22.4	27.7	49.9
Warri	27.3	33.7	39.0

15 per cent. To this latter figure a percentage of the so-called 'permanent' population must be added to give the total number of immigrants. Large mercantile towns, such as Lagos, attract, in particular, the persons of the younger adult ages, who come in great numbers between the ages of 20 and 30 in search of a livelihood. A large proportion of these return to their homes after the age of 40. In the remoter districts, such as those of the Cameroons, internal movement is much smaller, over 98 per cent of the persons enumerated in certain of the Forest and Hill Zone villages, having been born locally.

CHAPTER IV.

HEALTH.

Main Diseases and Mortality.

44. Epidemic and infectious diseases form the largest single disease group. Thus, of 590,016 patients who came under treatment at Government Institutions during 1932, 28.19 per cent fell into this group, and an analysis of the diseases of the group treated was as follows:—

Yaws	...	...	24.45%
Malaria	...	...	20.32%
Syphilis	...	...	11.73%
Gonorrhœa	...	...	7.9%
Dysentery	...	...	3.05%
Leprosy	...	...	1.61%
Tuberculosis	...	...	0.74%
Influenza	...	...	0.45%
Smallpox	...	...	0.35%
Other Diseases	...	...	29.4%

Of the 2,529 deaths which occurred at Government Institutions during 1931, the causes of death were grouped as follows:—

Epidemic and Infectious Diseases	...	30.49%
Affections of Respiratory System	...	15.38%
Affections of Digestive System	...	9.88%
Affections of Nervous System	...	5.30%
Other Diseases	...	38.95%

45. During 1933, one death from Yellow Fever occurred at Kano—an European who probably contracted the disease at Magaria in French Niger Colony.

46. Smallpox was prevalent throughout the Northern Provinces during the first six months of 1933, the incidence of the disease decreasing considerably with the advent of the rains. In the Southern Provinces, there were small localised outbreaks throughout the year.

47. Plague seems to have disappeared from Nigeria, the last cases being recorded in April, 1931. The plague incidence in Lagos, since its appearance in 1924, has been as follows:—

Years.	Cases.
1924	414
1925	104
1926	497
1927	155
1928	519
1929	138
1930	65
1931	5
1932	Nil
1933	Nil

48. Malaria is still extremely prevalent and work upon infants and school children in Lagos and other towns indicates that practically 100 per cent of African children are infected within the first year of life. Cases came under treatment in 1932 as follows:—

<i>Europeans.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Malaria	876	Nil
Blackwater	15	1
<i>African and other non-Europeans.</i>		
<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	
Malaria	32,895	35
Blackwater	10	2

49. Sleeping sickness occurs in endemic and epidemic forms in regions of the Northern Provinces and in the Southern part of the Cameroons Province. Some 16,000 cases came under treatment during 1932.

50. Venereal diseases are widespread. During 1932, 80,675 cases of yaws, 19,481 cases of syphilis and 12,975 cases of gonorrhœa received treatment. Venereal diseases clinics are held at all African hospitals and early treatment rooms are available at military and police barracks. A clinic for seamen was opened at Apapa for the port of Lagos during 1931.

51. The population of Nigeria is largely agricultural and occupational diseases are practically non-existent. The sickness rate at labour camps such as those of the tin mines on the Bauchi Plateau, the cocoa plantations in the Cameroons and camps upon railway constructions has not been high.

Provisions for Treatment.

(a) *Medical and Health Staff.*

52. The staff of the Medical and Health Department consists of 128 European Medical Officers including Administrative, Specialist, Pathologist, and Research Officers and nine African Medical Officers. There are two European Dentists. The Nursing staff consists of sixty-one European Matrons and Nursing Sisters and 340 African Nurses and Midwives. The Health Service includes seventeen European Health Officers, thirty-three European and 126 African Sanitary Inspectors. In addition there is a comprehensive staff of Pharmacists, Dispensers and Laboratory Attendants.

53. Much attention is given to the training of African personnel. At Yaba, near Lagos, there is situated a Medical Training College where students are trained as dispensers and chemists and druggists. Students, being trained as medical assistants, receive their pre-medical tuition at the Higher College and their professional training at the African Hospital, Lagos,

and in special laboratories at Yaba. The course for dispensers is spread over three years, for chemists and druggists two additional years and for medical assistants five years, including one year's hospital practice. The respective examinations are controlled by the Board of Medical Examiners.

54. At Lagos there is a well-equipped training centre for sanitary inspectors. The course of study lasts for three years, of which the final year consists of practical work under supervision. A training centre for lads in the Northern Provinces was established at Kano in 1931 and one was established at Ibadan, in the Southern Provinces, during 1933.

(b) *Hospitals and Dispensaries.*

55. There are twelve European Hospitals providing a total of 137 beds. The work carried out may be gathered from figures for the past three years:—

	1930.	1931.	1932.
In-patients ...	1,412	1,245	1,010
Out-patients ...	7,917	7,630	5,912

The decrease is partly due to the reduction in Government European staff.

There are fifty-six African Hospitals containing 2,852 beds. Some of these hospitals have been built by the Native Administrations. The largest African Hospital is at Lagos; this hospital has been entirely rebuilt upon modern lines and was re-opened in 1931. It contains 202 beds. New hospitals built by the Native Administrations at Owerri, Okigwi, and Sokoto were opened. New hospitals were opened also at Wukari (near Ibi), and Pankshin in the Plateau Province.

56. The Kano City Native Administration Hospital continues to expand. The new operating theatre has been completed, a new ward is nearing completion and an X-ray apparatus has been installed. One more ward remains to be built to complete the Hospital to the original plan. Considerable progress has been made on the female side. All the wards are full. At Hadejia a new Native Administration Hospital is being built to serve the four Emirates of the Northern Division of Kano Province. At Azare in Bauchi Province substantial additions have been made to the existing hospital. At Gusau the Sokoto Native Administration has built a new hospital for Africans which is much appreciated by the people.

57. The work performed at African Hospitals may be seen from the figures taken from the past three years' reports:—

	1930.	1931.	1932.
In-patients ...	37,517	35,738	41,577
Out-patients ...	399,260	481,759	541,517

58. A widely spread system of dispensaries came into operation in 1931. The Attendants who serve these are given one year's intensive training at convenient centres in the country in the use of a strictly standardised equipment of drugs and dressings, and the dispensaries are visited at regular intervals by the Medical staff. There are now 197 dispensaries open or shortly to be opened in the Protectorate as compared with 169 in 1932, eighty-six in the Northern Provinces and 111 in the Southern Provinces. The cases treated in 1932 numbered:—

Northern Provinces ...	154,549
Southern Provinces ...	213,333

59. There are fourteen different Missionary Societies in Nigeria who are carrying out some medical work. This mainly consists of dispensary treatment given by holders of Missionary Dispenser Permits, but there are also seventeen hospitals and twenty-two fully qualified Missionary Doctors who do excellent work.

Preventive Measures.

60. Progress continues to be made in the improvement of sanitary conditions in the larger African towns, working through the Native Administrations. The experiments made in Lagos in connexion with septic tank latrines and nightsoil disintegrators proved highly successful and one tank latrine and a disintegrator have been in use during the year. A scheme for replacing most of the public latrines in Lagos by tank latrines has been approved.

61. The supply of pipe-borne water is a matter receiving close attention. A number of important towns have installations and for others preparatory investigations are being made. Surveys made by the Yellow Fever Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation have shown the immense importance of water supplies, the *Aedes* index being surprisingly high in some of the towns in the Northern Provinces where Mohammedan prejudice makes house inspection difficult to carry out. This is being slowly overcome in certain Mohammedan towns by the employment of women Sanitary Inspectors.

62. *Research* has been curtailed to some extent owing to the financial depression but the Research Institute at Yaba, near Lagos, provides opportunity for bacteriological and pathological research, and experimental work on the production of vaccine lymph upon a large scale is still in progress there. Research upon schistosomiasis was commenced in 1931 from assistance given by a grant from the Colonial Development Fund and is continuing, as is the work of the Dietetics Pathologist and of the tsetse fly and trypanosomiasis research team at Gadau in the Northern Provinces.

63. Campaigns for treatment and prevention of *sleeping sickness* are being vigorously pursued and some 16,000 cases of the disease have been treated during the year. Detailed surveys are being made in districts in which the disease is endemic, combined with examination of the whole population of the area. Unfortunately the further this investigation proceeds the more it becomes evident how widespread sleeping sickness is. This work is carried out by two teams, the survey team followed by the treatment team, both teams consisting of trained Africans working under European medical supervision.

64. *Maternity and Child Welfare* work is receiving an increased amount of attention. There are two Government Maternity Hospitals, at Lagos and Abeokuta, where African Midwives receive training. The African hospitals throughout the country have women's wards where maternity cases are admitted. Maternity work forms an important part of the work of some of the medical missions, particularly at Ilesha and Ogbomosho and also at Iyi-Enu (near Onitsha). The maternity hospital opened there in 1931 by the Church Missionary Society has proved a great success. Local women are now receiving training as Midwives at it. The difficult task of reaching the "Kubli" (purdah) women in Mohammedan towns was commenced in 1930 when centres were opened at Kano and Katsina. Buildings are in course of erection to be used as Maternity and Child Welfare centres at Ilorin, Aba and Calabar to which European nursing sisters will be posted.

65. Child welfare work is also increasing in extent. Two welfare centres are being maintained in the Lagos area and are well attended; a Lady Medical Officer, European Nursing Sister and a staff of African Health Visitors are engaged upon this work. This work forms an increasing part of the duty of European Nursing Sisters at African hospitals throughout the country and fifteen centres of this nature are functioning.

66. The *School Clinic* in Lagos is under the control of a full-time School Medical Officer and fully equipped new clinics were opened during 1932 at Abeokuta, Ibadan and Port Harcourt, each directed by the Medical Officer of Health of the district. The opening of these new clinics was made possible by a grant from the Colonial Development Fund.

67. *Treatment of leprosy* is being developed upon the lines of the formation of farming settlements. At Itu in Calabar Province the United Free Church of Scotland has established a colony, with financial assistance from Government, where the average number of lepers under treatment was 1,252. A colony to accommodate 500 lepers is being built in Benin Province from funds granted by the Colonial Development Fund and this will

be maintained by the Native Administration. Several colonies in the Northern Provinces are being maintained by Native Administrations. A leper colony with accommodation for 500 lepers has been opened at Uzuakoli. A Medical Officer is provided by the Methodist Mission and the colony is maintained by the Owerri Native Administration. In all there are seventeen main treatment centres and the average population of these was 3,561.

68. *Health education* of the population continued to make progress during 1933. Arrangements were made, by means of grants from the Colonial Development Fund, to erect model sanitary structures in various Native Administration areas in the Northern Provinces. Further progress was made also in the production of local health films. A most successful health and baby week was held in Lagos and it is to be recorded that second prize in the Imperial Baby Week Challenge Competition was awarded to Lagos.

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

69. The vast bulk of the population of Nigeria is agricultural and the people live in houses of their own construction. Judged by European standards of comfort these houses may leave much to be desired, but in fact they are warm and dry and often clean and the people are well satisfied with them. The Nigeria native spends most of his time in the open air regarding his house chiefly as a place in which he can keep his possessions and where he may sleep securely at night. Only in towns which through increased trade have received a large influx of people in the immediate past is there any approach to European conditions of congestion and overcrowding or any departure from the custom, almost universal in Nigeria, which provides that each married man or woman should possess a house or hut of his or her own.

70. The character of the housing accommodation of the wage-earning portion of the population varies considerably but it may be said generally that the type of accommodation available is suitable and adequate for the workers. In the large centres and in easily accessible places more and more houses of a European type are being built for the wage earners, either of cement with corrugated iron roofs or in the absence of cement, of dried mud blocks. In the more remote parts the local architecture is retained but the old type of native house is frequently improved by the addition of properly made doors and windows. At Makurdi a few houses have recently been built of burnt brick, following the example set in recent buildings for the African Hospital and

Catholic Mission. The construction of permanent types of houses has naturally been considerably restricted as a result of the economic position.

71. The Government African clerical staff live, in the larger stations, in permanent concrete houses which are rented to them by Government and, in the small stations, in mud houses which are supplied rent free.

72. A large number of labourers find accommodation in houses of purely native construction and in some cases appear to prefer them. Actual instances indeed can be recorded where well-constructed houses of European design have been spurned by the labourers for whom they were built because they preferred the small hut of native construction. The employment of a large number of labourers is of a temporary nature in the dry season during which time they live in rough grass houses. Where large bodies of labour come together, as, for example, in the case of railway work, their camps are effectually supervised by the sanitary authorities. The Labour Ordinance (No. 1 of 1929) provides, in cases where a large number of labourers are employed in any particular spot, for it to be declared a "Labour Health Area", and the regulations which apply to such areas ensure adequate housing and sanitary conditions and allow for medical and administrative inspection. Elsewhere the Public Health Ordinance (Chapter 56 of the Laws of Nigeria) is applied to certain areas, mostly townships, and this allows for inspection of sanitary conditions and for other ameliorative measures.

73. The following paragraphs give an outline of the housing conditions prevalent in the Northern and the Southern Provinces and in Lagos where conditions are exceptional and where severe overcrowding in the past has now caused the questions of housing and sanitation to become problems of considerable magnitude.

Northern Provinces.

74. In the Northern Provinces the most common form of native dwelling is a round hut of plain mud walls with a conical thatched roof; the style varies greatly according to the locality from the egg-shell walls of the Nupɔ huts to the thicker mud-work more common elsewhere. Few of these houses have verandahs though there is fair projection of the eaves. In the areas south of the Niger, where there has been Yoruba influence, there is to be found the typical rectangular Yoruba mud house with a thatched roof of grass, and usually a mud ceiling on timber. In the north there are flat-roofed houses, sometimes of two stories, with substantial mud walls and a dignified appearance. In the houses of the great there is a comparatively high standard of design, embodying the use of pillars, arches and flat domes. Construction

is generally of native sun-dried brick made from clay mixed with chopped grass, the flat or domed roofs being held on supports cantilevered out from the walls and having the appearance of arches. These supports are reinforced with lengths of some hard and ant-resisting local timber, e.g., split deleb palm or some of the varieties of gum tree. The method of roof construction is to place a mattress of green withies over the domes spanning the supports and on this mattress to lay about nine inches of swamp clay. The pronounced dome section gives a quick run-off to rain water and so reduces leakage, but a weather-proof coating is generally used consisting of a plaster made by burning the scrapings from the walls of dye-pits. Experiments are being carried out with a view to improving this type of roof construction and satisfactory results have been obtained by substituting light-gauge corrugated iron sheets for the withies and reducing the thickness of the clay covering to three inches.

75. Methods of weather proofing outside walls are also being investigated and experiments are in progress. Rendering with mixtures of cement and sand, oiling and tarring are all being tried. One of the main drawbacks to buildings constructed of native brickwork is their liability to infestation by termites—except within the walls of the older towns—and various methods have been employed in attempts to eliminate this objection but so far without complete success. The use of steel door frames and metal windows and shutters is gradually being introduced in these buildings of local construction and there seem to be possibilities in the use of light steel framed roofs.

76. As an encouragement to improvement of housing conditions the Native Administration Workshops in many places have made doors, shutters and simple furniture for sale to private individuals. Concrete floors are appreciated in some cases but the high cost of cement prevents their general adoption.

77. It is rare for the round houses to be two-storied, except among some of the pagan tribes. These two-storied huts which are only a few feet in diameter are built in clusters with the walls touching so as to give mutual support. The nomad Fulani live in "bee-hive" huts entirely made of grass over a rough frame-work of guinea-corn stalks.

78. Whatever their nature the houses, except for the most temporary type, are formed into compounds, sometimes by building in the spaces between the huts, sometimes by a wall of mud or matting surrounding the huts. The entrance to the compound is through a separate hut which is not only a gateway but the centre of family life and the lodging of the stranger. The inhabitants of a compound are usually members of the same family or kindred; each adult man or woman usually having a

separate hut. Young children sleep with their parents. There is little furniture beyond small wooden stools and mats and the ordinary native culinary equipment. Houses are owned and built by the occupiers on land granted to them free by the community, except in towns where there are professional builders or where it is possible to rent lodgings in the houses of others. In normal times the ordinary round hut would cost between ten shillings and forty shillings to build and the flat-roofed Kano type of house of the simplest nature not less than £15.

79. Corn is stored in the compounds as a rule in granaries and bins of mud which often have most graceful shapes, but sometimes in store pits in the ground. Large mud buildings are also used for the storage of grain, particularly millet, and it has been found that by treating the floors and walls with a mixture of wood ash and various local herbs millet on the stalk can be preserved in good condition for as long as nine years. Guinea corn however does not seem to be capable of storage for more than three to four years. The possibilities of constructing grain silos in reinforced concrete and concrete blockwork have been investigated, but here again the high cost of imported cement precludes construction at the present time.

80. The sanitary condition of the larger towns leaves something to be desired but steps are being taken by constant instruction and, in the more advanced places, by organised inspection to secure attention to the ordinary sanitary usages which have been codified and widely circulated in a series of simple "Observances." The Native Authority gives directions regarding the repair of houses in a dilapidated condition.

81. Little attention was paid to the development of local architecture until a few years ago when the architectural branch of the Public Works Department was able, owing to reductions in the Government building programme, to render assistance with the design of buildings for Native Administrations. Considerable progress has been made in the preparation of designs in harmony with local conditions and native styles, using local materials. It is hoped that the erection of public buildings, such as offices and hospitals, will create a general desire for improved types of construction.

Southern Provinces.

82. In many parts of the Southern Provinces the native type of architecture is giving way almost imperceptibly to the European. In the larger townships, of course, where the standard of living is higher, where European influence is greater, and where local building materials are more difficult and more

expensive to obtain, the European type of house outnumbered the native and consists usually of a rectangular bungalow with mud walls—sometimes faced with cement—and a corrugated iron roof. Doors and windows are made of wood, glass being rarely seen. Thus the more wealthy inhabitant of the larger towns is provided with a house which satisfies modern ideas of general comfort. Similar houses are becoming increasingly common in the agricultural areas, the owners being the wealthier members of the younger generation who have in most cases become accustomed to town life during years of employment in towns or Government stations and whose main desire when they return to their homes is to build themselves houses of European style which will distinguish them from the great majority of their fellow villagers. At Ibadan, for example, there is hardly a house without a corrugated iron roof and considerable improvement in design and taste has been brought about in the erection of European types of dwellings as a result of a growing tendency to submit building plans to the Native Administration Engineer for advice.

83. The native styles of building vary. Round or square huts with rounded corners, with conical grass roofs are common in the more northern parts of the Eastern Provinces, but in general houses are rectangular in shape and are roofed with palm branches, grass and in some parts leaves. Among the Ibibio and some of the Cross River tribes rough mats made out of the leaves of the piassava palm are used for roofing and these people also make their walls of clay plastered on a wooden framework. In most other parts walls are made of solid clay from one to two feet in thickness, laid on wet in successive courses each course being allowed to dry before another is laid on top of it. Among the swamps and creeks of the Warri and Ondo Provinces huts are often built on piles above the high water level. Building types are in most cases governed by the nature of the materials available in each locality. There is thus a marked division between houses in the rain forest and palm bush zone where grass is scarce and those in the zone to the north of it where it is abundant.

84. Building operations are probably spread over many years and the size of a compound depends on the wealth of the occupant, but the size of the living rooms is invariably restricted by considerations of warmth. Doors are generally so low that a man can only pass through by crouching, and windows are few and small. Except for a few stools and mats furniture is rarely seen, though the well-to-do may possess locally made folding chairs. Bedsteads of European style are only used by the more sophisticated though in some parts beds made of clay under which a fire can be made are used by old men.

Lagos.

85. Lagos is in the process of transition from a town on the Native African to one on the European plan. The Native unit was the compound of roughly quadrangular form, the huts round a central open space being the dwelling of the descendants of the head of the compound. In course of time the local system of inheritance caused these compounds, often very large, to be split up into smaller and smaller units on a similar plan, the central open space being encroached upon in the process.

86. Further the rise of Lagos as a mercantile and administrative centre caused an influx of people from the interior, who in accordance with their feudal ideas attached themselves to a local chief and in return for small services rendered were given land inside the compounds on which they built their mud and wattle or bamboo shacks.

In time it became evident that these dependent squatters would claim ownership of the land, and, as a safeguard against this, the original compound families imposed a rent. Thus the patriarchal feudal system was broken down and gave way to that of landlord and tenant. The landowners, finding the new method highly profitable, let the open spaces of their compounds to new immigrants until the compounds, in some districts once fairly sanitary, became slums of the most sordid type, described by a plague expert as the worst which he had ever inspected. At the same time repatriates from Brazil and elsewhere were settling on the island. These had long ceased to be compound dwellers and they, when they had acquired land, built detached houses more or less on the European model.

87. With the formation in 1909 of a Municipal Board for Lagos (now the Lagos Town Council) and the introduction of building and sanitary bye-laws the spread of slum conditions was checked, and as the bye-laws were extended and their enforcement made more effective, conditions began to improve. The principal regulations affecting congestion are those which insist upon buildings being totally detached, and upon dwellings covering not more than fifty per cent of the total area of the property. Thus the tendency is now towards the abolition of the old compound and the construction of wholly detached houses and tenements of moderate size. The bye-laws however can operate only as the older houses are demolished, so that their effect is necessarily slow. The erection of bamboo houses is now absolutely prohibited and corrugated iron dwellings are not permitted except in small defined areas distant from Lagos proper. Nevertheless large numbers of such buildings survive from the time before the bye-laws were operative.

88. Properly planned suburbs have been developed for Europeans to the east of the island and for Africans to the north on the mainland at Yaba, and a town-planning scheme has expedited the work of slum clearance; but the deep-rooted habits and family ties of the native population and the lack of cheap transport facilities which is gradually being overcome by private enterprise have militated against settlement in the suburbs.

89. The town-planning scheme approved in 1927 has been applied to about 150 acres of the more insanitary and congested areas to the north-west of the island. The recently created Lagos Executive Development Board, which implements the scheme, can only deal with about eight to ten acres a year and during 1933 about 7½ acres were cleared of buildings, except for a few in good sanitary condition. New houses, built by private persons and of superior design are being rapidly erected. At the end of the year some 400 houses and shacks had been demolished and about thirty new houses built.

90. The depression has been responsible for a slowing-up of the Yaba suburb development which made such a good start. Many persons who took up sites have been obliged to surrender them owing to their inability to comply with their building obligations. In spite of the bad times good houses are being erected, but there is a tendency even here to revert to slum conditions if strict control is not maintained.

91. A large proportion of the population rent their dwellings, and nominally the landlord is responsible for repairs. But as long as the rent is paid he exhibits as a general rule a marked indifference in this respect, with the result that the buildings rapidly deteriorate and frequent action by the authorities against dangerous buildings is necessary. Rates are low, being one shilling in the pound for water rate and the same for improvement rate.

92. Rents have fallen considerably in Lagos of late due to the trade depression, but they are still high in relation to the standard of housing. There have been cases where landlords obtained as much per annum by way of rent as the dwelling was worth. Tenements erected for letting are often of the poorest type consistent with the bye-laws, and it is only the constant supervision of Building Inspectors during construction, and thereafter of the Sanitary Inspectors, that makes and keeps them fit for human habitation. Such men are usually senior African officials who have been able to take advantage of the Government African Staff Housing Scheme. During the year a private Building Society began operations and opened an office in the recently cleared slum area.

**CHAPTER VI.
PRODUCTION.****Mining.**

93. The position of the tin industry has improved considerably during the year, chiefly owing to the continued control by Government of production and export, together with a general increase in the demand for the metal. The price of the metal in January stood at £146 per ton, rising to £200 at the end of May, and reaching the maximum of £230 in November, since when it has remained fairly constant around £225 per ton.

94. The Nigerian quota has remained throughout the year at the same figure, 3,431 tons metal per annum. The acceptance of a new agreement by the signatory countries to continue the restriction of the output and export of tin for a further period of three years has been notified as from the end of the present year, when Nigeria will obtain an increase of quota.

95. Gold still continues to attract considerable interest, the total areas held under Exclusive Prospecting Licences and Mining Leases amounting to approximately 300 square miles and 21,700 acres respectively. The price of gold has kept fairly constant around £6 per ounce. The output for the year was approximately 17,500 ounces troy.

96. The output of silver lead in Adamawa Province has been 979 tons for the year. The further development undertaken has proved richer values and increased reserves of ore.

97. During 1933 the activities of the GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT have been mainly concerned with problems of water supply in Sokoto, Kano, Zaria, Bornu and Benin Provinces, and well sinking operations have been extended to the Emirates of Katsina, Gumel and Daura. During the year 20,899 feet of well shafts have been constructed bringing into production 176 wells.

98. In Sokoto Province operations have been continued to the south-west of Sokoto where supplies are scanty and poor. During the rains much trouble was experienced from water from perched aquifers and swelling shales. Investigations for the water supply of Sokoto City were continued and by drilling with a hand drill in the bottom of the experimental shaft water under pressure was tapped at a depth of 233 feet. This completes the investigation until such time as a power drill is available. In all 200 shafts have been sunk to water in this Province.

99. In Bornu Province operations were transferred to the arid area between Geidam and Maiduguri. In this area the water lies deep and several shafts have been sunk to depths of

well over 200 feet, and in many of them satisfactory pressure rises have been obtained. During the year twenty-seven wells have been sunk to water bringing the total number of wells in this Province to ninety-six. In the Emirates of Katsina, Gumel, Hadejia and Daura satisfactory progress has been maintained and successful results obtained. To date 443 producing shafts have been completed in the Northern Provinces each of which yields from 100 to 700 gallons of water per hour.

100. In the high level areas of Benin Province geophysical methods were employed in the search for water with some degree of success. An experimental shaft carried down to 142 feet struck lignite and a flow of water of roughly 2,000 gallons per day. It is possible that a series of similar wells sunk at selected spots would materially improve the water situation in these areas.

Colliery.

101. Mining is carried on at the Udi Coalfield situated at Enugu, 151 miles by Rail from Port Harcourt. The mines, which are Government owned and worked by the Railway are capable of producing 1,400 tons per day. During 1933 the estimated output was 235,293 tons. The chief consumers are the Railway, Marine Department, and the Gold Coast Government. Steamers calling at Port Harcourt are supplied, and facilities exist for placing cargo coal direct into vessels alongside the coal conveyor at the rate of 400 tons per hour.

Agriculture.

102. In Nigeria proper, as opposed to the small portion of the Cameroons which is administered by the Nigerian Government under mandate, agriculture is entirely a peasant industry. It is quite impossible even to guess at the gross annual production of most of the crops, but for the few which are exported figures can be arrived at, taking rough ratios between annual known export and local consumption.

103. In most countries with a climate like that of southern Nigeria experience has shown that the crops which are more profitable to the farmer are not primary foodstuffs, but rather those products which are exported from the tropics to the temperate regions of the world for manufacture; such as rubber, cocoa, tobacco, coffee, sugar, fruits and spices. Not infrequently, where conditions are favourable, their cultivation is carried to such an extreme that the producers have to rely on food not grown by themselves. Southern Nigeria is thus somewhat exceptional among truly tropical countries, in that the production of food for local consumption still constitutes the most important part of the local agriculture; such local food crops are principally yams, cassava and maize.

104. This feature of the agriculture of southern Nigeria may in part correctly be regarded as a primitive condition which time will modify. It is also in part a result of peasant farming, since the peasant is more inclined than the large landowner to prefer to grow food rather than to buy it, even though the latter might theoretically be the more profitable way. There is also another limiting factor in the production of export crops, when each holding is so very small as it is in Nigeria, in that most of the tropical export products need treatment after harvesting or organised marketing, which are beyond the peasants' powers.

105. In spite of these limitations, however, the farmer of southern Nigeria is exceedingly anxious to increase his output of such export commodities as he can produce; and his ability to compete in the world's markets has already been amply demonstrated. The native farmer favours permanent crops, which, once planted and successfully brought to maturity, will continue to yield a crop annually for many years, though the establishment of such plantations in Nigeria tends to be retarded by the difficulties in connection with the systems of land tenure in the Southern Provinces. That this is not a permanent obstacle to progress, is shown by the history of cocoa planting in Nigeria; for although it has progressed much more slowly than in the Gold Coast, where this difficulty does not arise, its progress in the suitable areas has been very steady.

106. *Palm Oil.*—Palm oil and palm kernels, which constitute the most important exports from southern Nigeria, are both derived from the fruit of the oil palm. This is a tall palm, not unlike the coconut palm. While it may be said to grow wild all over southern Nigeria actually many of the trees have been deliberately, though very irregularly, planted. Except in a few small plantations that have been established in very recent years, no weeding or attention is given to the trees. To climb a tall palm and harvest the fruit is distinctly hard work; but the extracting of the oil and kernels, though it takes a considerable time, involves little hard labour and is largely carried out by women. The quantity of oil exported annually is commonly about 125,000 tons. Palm oil also forms a very important part of the diet of the people of southern Nigeria; and, moreover, with the improvement of means of transport that has taken place in recent years, a trade in palm oil from southern to northern Nigeria has sprung up and increases annually. It is not possible to obtain actual statistics, either of the local consumption or of the internal trade; but it is possible in various indirect ways to form some estimate of their probable combined volume, and such considerations suggest that this probably amounts to at least 100,000 tons per annum, making a gross production of at least 225,000 tons.

107. Of the palm oil exported to Europe and America the major part is used for soap-making. Various technical difficulties have hitherto prevented its use in Europe and America as an edible fat, although its high melting point would otherwise make it particularly valuable for this purpose. All the oil exported from Nigeria is examined by Government Inspectors, and its export is only permitted if it contains less than two per cent of water or dirt.

108. The ordinary "wild" palm tree of Nigeria yields no fruit until it is some thirty feet in height and probably as many years old. But oil palms in a cleared plantation will begin to bear at four years old and reach full bearing at ten years. Thus for many years their fruit can conveniently be harvested from the ground or with a short ladder. Moreover the yield of plantation trees is two or even three times as great as that from wild trees. The Agricultural Department has for some years been demonstrating this fact to the native farmer, who has not been slow to appreciate it.

109. The total areas planted or replanted by native farmers are as follows:—

Year.	Total number of Planters.	Acres Planted or replanted.	Acres per Owner. (Approx.).
1928 ...	6	21	3.5
1929 ...	27	120	4.4
1930 ...	53	338	6.4
1931 ...	85	453	5.3
1932 ...	218	691	3.2
1933 ...	424	957	2.2

Practically all these plantations are in the provinces of Benin, Warri, Owerri, Calabar, and Onitsha, which constitute the main palm oil belt of the country. The marked decrease in the average area per owner in the last two years reflects the fact that the "ordinary villager" has now begun to plant palms. In a few years time each acre of plantation will yield some two tons of fruit, whereas it is only exceptionally good wild palm areas that will yield $\frac{1}{2}$ of a ton. If, as will often be the case, the plantation fruit is pressed while the wild fruit is treated by the old native method it will mean that the former yields 800 lb. or more, of oil per acre, while the later yields 135 lb. When improved seed is available for the plantations their superiority will of course be much greater still.

110. The progress made in the introduction of presses for the extraction of palm oil from the fruit since the introduction of the Duchscher press, now advocated, has been marked. The press always yields more oil than the native process of extraction, but its superiority has varied in different trials from ten per cent to 225 per cent. This is due partly to the fact that the relative

superiority of the press rises with the richness of the fruit, and partly to the very varying efficiency of the different local native processes with which the press is compared. In the average of twenty-one very carefully conducted strictly comparable tests, the press has yielded 14.6 per cent of oil and the native process 10.6 per cent from the same fruit, which makes the press the more efficient by 40 per cent.

111. *Palm Kernels*.—After the palm oil has been extracted from the pulp of the fruit, the nuts are allowed to dry for a few weeks and are then cracked to obtain the kernels. This cracking is done almost entirely by women as a "spare time occupation". It is done by placing each nut separately on a stone and hitting it with another stone—a process which, when conducted by an expert, is by no means so slow as might be imagined. The kernels are separated from the broken shells as they are cracked and then only need a little further drying before they are ready for export. Palm kernels are hardly consumed locally at all so the annual export represents practically the gross annual production. The figure rose to 300,000 tons in 1932, but, as a result of abnormally low price, has dropped again to the usual quantity of about 250,000 tons in 1933. The Government inspection system prevents the export of kernels containing more than four per cent of shell and dirt, or of kernels that are not adequately dried. On arrival in Europe, palm kernels, on being pressed, yield an oil similar to coconut oil or groundnut oil, which is used either in the manufacture of margarine, or of the refined oil used on the Continent for cooking. The cake which remains after the oil has been extracted is used for cattle food, for which it is very valuable. Unfortunately, this particular cake is much more popular among continental farmers than English farmers, so that more than half of the Nigerian kernels have gone to the Continent of Europe in recent years.

112. *Cocoa*.—The cocoa tree is not indigenous to West Africa, and as it is a comparatively delicate tree, it can only be grown in "plantations". Its cultivation is restricted to areas in which there is ample atmospheric humidity and where the soil is both good and deep. The simultaneous occurrence of all these conditions is by no means universal in southern Nigeria, but the greater portion of the four western provinces of Abeokuta, Oyo, Ondo and Ijebu and parts of several others are suitable for cocoa plantations. A cocoa plantation needs thorough weeding and some cultivation during the first four or five years: thereafter it entails remarkably little labour. In Nigeria even the labour of the first few years is reduced by growing food crops between the young trees.

113. Nigerian farmers' methods of growing cocoa are open to criticism, in that plantations are often much too thick, nothing

is done to replace what is taken from the soil, and little care is generally devoted to measures to protect the trees from diseases. At present, however, the trees are remarkably free from diseases, except the "Black Pod disease". This disease does not damage the tree itself and at present the yield of cocoa per acre in Nigeria is very high as compared to other parts of the world. The figures given below show the amounts exported by seasons (October 1st to September 30th), which are rather more instructive than the annual trade figures. Cocoa is not consumed internally in Nigeria, so that the figures for export are roughly the same as those of gross annual production.

	Average monthly (Lagos) price per ton.	Nigeria tons.	Cameroons tons.
	£		
1928-29 ...	36	49,100	4,700
1929-30 ...	30	51,700	2,800
1930-31 ...	18	48,700	2,900
1931-32 ...	18	55,000	3,300
1932-33 ...	18	68,400	3,500

The record export in 1932-33 must be regarded as partly a temporary fluctuation but new areas, planted during the period of high price five or six years ago, are coming into bearing.

114. The quality of any parcel of cocoa depends upon the particular botanical variety of cocoa of which it consists, on the size of the beans, and on the proportions which it contains of mouldy beans, beans damaged by insects, and unfermented beans. The variety grown throughout Nigeria is Forastero-Amelonado, which is hardy but not of high quality. The size of the beans varies during the year but cannot be controlled by the farmer. In the Government inspection system, bags containing small beans, such as occur out of the main harvesting season, in the "mid-crop", must, by law, be marked accordingly before export. Almost complete freedom from mould and insect damage is easily obtained during the main harvesting season in Nigeria, if reasonable care is exercised in drying the beans before they are bagged for sale; for at that season the weather facilitates rapid drying. Freedom from unfermented beans, however, depends upon the grower curing his cocoa by a process which calls for some little extra trouble and care.

115. By the Nigerian Government grading system, cocoa of first grade must contain less than five per cent of damaged or incompletely fermented beans; grade II allows only a small proportion of damaged beans, but takes no account of the degree of fermentation; grade III consists, in effect, of any other cocoa of reasonable, saleable, quality. Really bad cocoa may not be exported from Nigeria at all. First grade cocoa this year (1933-34) is fetching as much as £1 per ton more than second grade, and

second grade is worth up to ten shillings per ton more than third grade, but as much as £2 15s. per ton premium over third grade has been obtained by some of the co-operative cocoa sales associations in the current season, for really well fermented cocoa sold in parcels of ten tons or more. In 1932-33 main season the average premia in the ordinary markets were £1 3s. and £2 11s. for grade I as compared to grades II and III respectively. As a result of educative and grading work carried out by the Agricultural Department a steady improvement is occurring in the quality of Nigerian cocoa. The following figures refer to the two last main seasons, September to March inclusive (during which period some 90 per cent of the annual crop is graded), and show how the proportion of the best cocoa is increasing and that of the lowest grade decreasing:—

	Grade I	Grade III
1930-31	8.5%	4.4%
1931-32	13.0%	1.4%
1932-33	18.6%	9.7%

116. *Groundnuts.*—The groundnut (or “peanut” or “monkey-nut”) constitutes the great export crop of the extreme north of Nigeria, especially of the heavily populated Province of Kano, and of the northern parts of the Zaria and Sokoto Provinces. It is a valuable and attractive crop on sandy soil; for unlike most crops it will yield well on such land with little or no manure; another advantage is that it smothers weeds comparatively well and adds, rather than removes, fertility in the soil; lastly, in times of scarcity, it can be used as food instead of being sold for export. On heavy soils the work of harvesting groundnuts is sufficiently arduous to constitute a serious objection to the crop, especially as there is little interval between the ripening of the crop and the time when the soil becomes too hard for efficient harvesting to be possible at all. Another serious difficulty with this crop is that the value per ton in Europe is rather low, while the producing area is about 700 miles from the coast. At times when produce prices are low the cost of sea and railway freight, in spite of special low rates for the latter, leave little for the producer. The figures given below show the amounts exported in recent seasons:—

GROUNDNUTS.		
	Tons exported October 1st—September 30th.	Average buying price at Kano, October 1st—March 31st. Per ton.
1928-29 ...	135,000	£11 1 0
1929-30 ...	147,000	£8 18 0
1930-31 ...	154,000	£4 17 0
1931-32 ...	165,000	£6 16 0
1932-33 ...	197,000	£5 14 0

The planting of groundnuts in the current year (1933) was such as to suggest that the export would amount to well over 200,000 tons, but the price this season (1933-34) is under £3 per ton and it is therefore doubtful whether the export will reach that figure.

117. Groundnuts are consumed locally in Nigeria as well as exported, and there are no means direct or indirect of estimating the local consumption: the volume of the gross annual production is, therefore, unknown. The Agricultural Department, after many abortive trials of varieties imported from other countries, is now endeavouring, with some prospect of success, to produce heavier yielding varieties of groundnuts by selection locally. It seems possible that the average yield per acre may eventually be increased by as much as fifteen per cent.

118. *Cotton*.—Cotton is exported from the north of Nigeria especially the Zaria and Sokoto Provinces, and from the Oyo Province in the south. It is also grown on a smaller scale, for local consumption only, in several other provinces. The conditions in the two main producing areas are so different that it is necessary to discuss them separately. In northern Nigeria cotton is the crop of the heavy soils. The original native cotton of this district was quite unsuitable for export, but it was successfully replaced about the year 1916 by an American variety introduced from Uganda. The annual yield per acre is liable to considerable fluctuation according to the distribution and quantity of rainfall. The farmer also varies the amount of cotton which he plants each year, partly in accordance with the fluctuation of the price paid for cotton, but chiefly according to his previous crop of grain for food. If the grain crop of the previous season was a poor one, he naturally plants a larger area of grain and less cotton. Thus, although locusts do no damage to cotton, the damage that they did to food crops in 1929 caused a great reduction in the area of cotton planted in 1930, while the heavy food harvest of 1931 led to more cotton being planted again in 1932. The figures given below show the amounts of cotton exported to Europe from the Northern Provinces annually in recent years. In addition to these amounts an unknown quantity is consumed locally in hand spinning and weaving and there is also a considerable export by land northward across the Anglo-French boundary. It is impossible to form any estimate of these amounts though it is clear that they are liable to great fluctuation.

			Bales (400 lb. weight nett).	Price per pound of seed cotton.
1929-30	...	...	34,500	1.2d.-1.6d.
1930-31	...	...	14,000	.5d.-.8d.
1931-32	...	...	5,000	.6d.-.8d.
1932-33	...	...	22,000	.9d.-.8d.

In the current season (1933-34), it is believed that a greater area was planted than ever before, and with the price about the same as last year, favourable weather would probably have resulted in a record export. Unfortunately the weather was unfavourable, and the total export will probably not exceed 30,000 bales.

119. Cotton must have been an important crop in the Provinces of Oyo and Ilorin long before there was any export to Europe, for in those provinces there had always been considerable hand-spinning, weaving and dyeing industries. The local demand is, however, limited. For although the hand-woven cloth has maintained its place in the consumers' favour because of its durability, it is dearer than imported cloth. Any increase in production of raw cotton therefore depends upon export to Europe; and from the beginning of the present century considerable effort has been steadily devoted by Government to the fostering of this export trade. The native cotton, which is indigenous to the district, is barely good enough to be acceptable to the European market; so that in years when the price of cotton on the world's market is low, the price that can be paid locally for native cotton is so small that it is not worth growing. For many years repeated efforts were made to find a superior cotton which could be grown with success in spite of the many pests and diseases which are encouraged by the humid climate. These efforts led only to repeated failures until an improved cotton was bred by selection from a native variety, which was not only superior in commercial quality, but also in its resistance to diseases. The figures given below show the amounts exported in recent years. The amount consumed locally varies greatly from year to year according to the price offered for export and it is impossible to estimate the gross annual production.

COTTON EXPORTED FROM SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

Season.	Total native cotton-bales.	Price per pound seed cotton.	Improved Ishan cotton-bales.	Price per pound seed cotton.
1927-28 ...	4,500	1½d.-2d.	68	2½d.-3d.
1928-29 ...	6,500	1½d.-1¾d.	900	2½d.-2¾d.
1929-30 ...	3,500	1½d.-1¾d.	6,000	1½d.-1¾d.
1930-31 ...	300	1½d.-1¾d.	4,000	1½d.-1¾d.
1931-32 ...	—	—	1,300	1½d.-1¾d.
1932-33 ...	—	—	800	1½d.-1¾d.

There are indications that this crop has reached the bottom of the trough, and that some revival of cotton growing will soon be seen, even if the price remains steady.

120. *The Kola Crop* is one of considerable local importance in West Africa. The nuts are borne on a tree, roughly comparable to a cocoa tree, and are chewed all over West Africa as a luxury.

A few years ago the nuts consumed in Nigeria were all imported from the Gold Coast and Sierra Leone. Kola planting was, however, advocated and stimulated by the Agricultural Department in the south-western part of Nigeria some years ago, and now, so far as can be ascertained, the local production supplies more than half the Nigerian demand. Recently kola planting has extended to the central and eastern provinces of southern Nigeria and although the area planted there is as yet small, there is every reason to believe that it will eventually become very considerable, for this is one of the few crops that seems to thrive even on the very poor soil that covers the major part of those provinces. The Railway run a special express goods train from Lagos to Kano each week for this traffic alone.

121. *Minor Export Crops.*—There is a small and slowly growing export of sesame seed ("benniseed") chiefly in the Benue Province. The quality of this crop in Nigeria used to be seriously vitiated by heavy adulteration with inferior species. Pure seed has been given by the exporting firms in exchange for adulterated seed—the firms bearing the difference in the value—to secure the practical elimination of the inferior species. The production of this crop was greatly handicapped by the exceedingly laborious nature of the Native method of handling the crop when preparing it for thrashing. Care is necessary owing to the peculiar readiness with which the seed is shed; but the Agricultural Department was able to demonstrate that benniseed could be dried in stooks of sheaves just as cereals are in Europe, without loss of seed. The process has been extensively adopted in recent years by native growers, as has also the more intensive rotation of crops demonstrated by the department. The adoption of these two practices recently has led to a rapid increase in the export of benniseed and consequently of the prosperity of the Benue Province.

122. A new industry has also been fostered by the Agricultural Department in the export of ginger. The measures include distributing good "seed-ginger", demonstrating the correct (and rather difficult) method of preparation, and grading the produce offered for sale. As a result the quality of Nigerian ginger compares well with standard Jamaican ginger; and there is a steady improvement. The quantities exported so far have been as follows:—

1928-29	...	...	6 tons.
1929-30	...	...	11 "
1930-31	...	...	16 "
1931-32	...	...	40 "
1932-33	...	...	53 "

There is every prospect of continued increase. At present the cultivation is chiefly confined to the Zaria Province.

123. Experiments are being conducted to test the possibility of exporting raw pineapples to England, and so far there appears to be ground for hope of eventual success. There is also a possibility that grape-fruit may be exported in a few years' time. Samples of Nigerian grape-fruit have been well reported upon, and steps are now being taken to ascertain by experiments which variety of stock and scion is best in the local conditions.

124. The harvests of *food crops* in southern Nigeria are remarkably constant. Farmers naturally note that the crops in some years are better than in others; but the extent of the fluctuations is quite insignificant as compared to those which occur in most parts of the world. The season of 1933 has been an extraordinarily unfavourable one, yet fair crops have been harvested, and food is very cheap. In northern Nigeria an abnormally poor rainfall causes a poor harvest perhaps once in seven or eight years; and, still more occasionally, the occurrence of two such seasons in succession leads to a real shortage of food or a partial famine. The rainfall of 1933 has not been ideally distributed either as to time or place—it never is; but, on the whole, the season can fairly be described as only a little below average. Food is extremely cheap at present.

125. The Agricultural Department is working to increase both the area of crop grown and the yield per acre in the Northern Provinces of all crops, including foodstuffs, cotton and ground-nuts, through the introduction of ploughing with cattle and the making of farm-yard manure. A family with a pair of cattle and a plough can cultivate three times the area of crop that they can cultivate by hand. At the same time, owing to the fact that a very little manure greatly increases the yield of crops in that part of the country, the man who uses farm-yard manure gets very much heavier yields per acre than the man does who digs his soil by hand and, keeping no cattle, has no manure. The farmer does not reap the whole benefit of his enterprise until two seasons after he starts. In that year and thereafter the value of the extra produce that he obtains averages nearly £15 even at present low prices. It will be realised what this means when the same man's gross annual production at present is about £5 and the capital that he needs to enable him to take up the new system is also about £5. The following figures show the progress of this work:—

Year.	Total number of mixed farmers.			
1928	3
1929	7
1930	17
1931	44
1932	112
1933	172

126. Recently, northern Nigeria has been subject to a plague of locusts. In 1930, the damage done by locusts was considerable, in spite of an active campaign of destruction of the locust hoppers, conducted chiefly by driving the swarms into trenches or pits. In 1931, the campaign was conducted largely by poisoning the bands of hoppers with bait treated with arsenic. Over thirty tons of arsenic were used, and about 1,200 tons of bait (calculated as dry bait) were made at over eighty centres. An Agricultural Officer was posted to each province to organise these factories and the spreading of the bait; but most of the field work was supervised by the local Administrative officers. Altogether it is believed that over 150,000 acres of hoppers were destroyed. A similar campaign, on a rather smaller scale, was carried out in both 1932 and 1933. No damage has been done to crops in either of the last three years, and as the seasons have been otherwise favourable for grain crops, food is now (December, 1933) extremely cheap. The number of locusts has become less each year, and as there are now very few swarms in the country, there seems reason to hope that the end of the infestation may be approaching.

Forestry.

127. Until autumn the timber market for West African woods remained depressed, but since then conditions have improved and prices for practically all kinds have shown a definite advance. As a result of the tests carried out there has been a steady demand for *Mansonia altissima* and it has sold at satisfactory prices. Samples of *Sarcocephalus esculentus*, *Scottelia coriacea*, and *Cylicodiscus gabunensis*, have been despatched to the Forest Products Research Laboratories at Princes Risborough, for test. A number of other species have been sent home for trial by individual firms and if even a moderate proportion of these prove acceptable to the home timber trade, the exploitation of these species will considerably benefit the general trade.

128. During the year an inquiry for one of the East African Harbours was received for a local timber to replace a well known and expensive timber which has been used for wharf fenders, but which has not proved too satisfactory. Whilst a test will take some time to carry out, there is reason to believe that one of the Nigerian timbers will be satisfactory.

129. The wood seasoning kiln has been in use during the year and a considerable amount of investigational work has been carried on with it. The impregnation tank for the treatment of timbers with preservatives has been in use, and results of considerable economic value are likely to result from the application of preservatives to timbers which would otherwise be unsuitable for constructional work.

130. The visit of Major Oliphant of the Forest Products Research Laboratories to Nigeria during the year to investigate the timber trade in this country has been of great benefit and has resulted *inter alia* in a much closer *liaison* between the Forestry Department and the home timber interests.

131. During 1933 progress was made with enumeration surveys, and the value of this work, supplying as it does accurate information as to the extent and distribution of the various species, known and unknown, which comprise the Nigerian forests, cannot be overestimated, since it is essential, for commercial forestry, to know not only the species available, but their quantity and distribution.

132. The progress made in the development of Chena (Taungya) methods of forest regeneration has been satisfactory both in the Northern and Southern Provinces and has given results fully comparable with the expensive normal methods of forest regeneration; they are of course susceptible of more extensive use than are the normal methods. The system appears to be as satisfactory to the farmer as it is to the Forestry Department and its full development will mean not only a large increase in the amount of timber available in the future, but also in its value, as instead of being scattered over large areas the valuable species will be concentrated in compact blocks. In Katsina a system of plantations to check desiccation has been begun on the international boundary.

133. During the year a duty was placed on timber exported into this country for constructional use and the value of this measure in encouraging the use of local timbers should be very great. Investigation of the local timbers, which though not suitable for export are suitable for local use, is proceeding.

Livestock.

134. The livestock of the country and the various animal products enter largely into the economic and social life of the Northern Provinces and constitute almost the entire source of wealth of the nomadic stock-owning tribes. The Annual Census for the year 1932 showed that scattered throughout the Northern Provinces there were 2,590,456 cattle, 1,883,065 sheep, 4,994,979 goats, 194,297 horses, 529,441 donkeys, thirty-four mules, 2,211 camels, 51,249 swine and thirty-four ostriches. In the case of cattle particularly the numbers are much lower than in previous years on account of livestock tax evasions in 1932 due to the financial depression. Figures for the Southern Provinces are not available.

135. While the low prices of the previous year have prevailed there has been a distinct tendency for a rise in cattle in the Plateau Province during the second half of the year. To some

extent this is due to the increased demand for slaughter cattle by the mines, both tin and gold, and to the improved prices obtainable for hides towards the end of the year. The amount of the cattle tax was reduced from two shillings to one shilling and sixpence a head during 1933 owing to the general economic position. The loss in both general condition and also in the numbers of animals among cattle mobs sent on hoof to the Southern Provinces is extremely high and affects the market price there: arrangements are being considered to confine these movements to routes on which facilities for grazing and water supply exist and protective treatment can be given.

136. In all parts of the Northern Provinces there has been a steady improvement regarding epizootic diseases and a decrease in cattle disease outbreaks generally, the large proportion of immune animals preventing any rapid spread of disease in case of outbreaks.

137. The fees for the immunisation of cattle against rinderpest were remitted as from April 1st, 1933 and since then there has been a remarkable increase in the numbers of cattle brought in for immunisation. 385,000 cattle were immunised against rinderpest, 450,000 vaccinated against blackquarter, 25,000 vaccinated against contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle, 8,000 cattle treated for trypanosomiasis, 8,268 cattle received anthrax vaccine and 1,500 cattle received hæmorrhagic septicæmia vaccine.

138. *Disease Control.*—Progress has been made with the control of the spread of disease by trade cattle by the extension of cattle control centres which have now been established in Sokoto, Zaria, Kaduna, Ilorin, Daura, Kano, Azare, Nguru and Maiduguri: here trade cattle can be given prophylactic treatment against rinderpest and other diseases before proceeding to their destination. Cattle being sent by rail from Kano, Zaria or Ilorin are also inspected and given protective treatment if necessary. Many of the outbreaks of disease which have occurred have been dealt with by quarantine and the use of prophylactic vaccines and serum or drug treatment in the case of trypanosomiasis.

139. *Hides and Skins Improvement Scheme.*—This has been continued and extended in the Northern Provinces to Ilorin and Niger Provinces and possibilities of further extension are under consideration. The improved flaying and shade drying of hides is now being encouraged by buyers giving a premium for officially stamped skins from controlled markets.

140. *Ghee (Clarified Butter Fat)*, of which production has recently been undertaken by the Veterinary Department at Vom, has continued to gain favour and experimental work has been carried out to improve its palatability and keeping properties. There is a growing local market and Messrs. Unilever, Limited,

have exported five tons to investigate means of marketing it outside Nigeria as an edible fat, a constituent of synthetic butter, margarine or simply as a cooking fat. Analyses have been carried out by the Imperial Institute who have also provided information regarding the methods of marketing. Propaganda to encourage its production by natives and the cattle-owners themselves is being conducted.

141. A recent development has been the trade in reptile skins which is becoming a substantial business in some areas and may expand still further in the future.

142. *Animal Clinics.*—These have now been established at Misau and Jos in addition to those at Kano, Katsina, Zaria, Azare, Gombe and Sokoto. They mainly deal with pack animals, donkeys, camels and oxen, but other animals brought in are also treated. All these Animal Clinics are maintained and staffed by the Native Administrations under supervision of Veterinary Officers.

Fisheries.

143. Though there is no export trade in fish there is a considerable internal trade in dried fish which is caught by natives of the coastal areas and of the Niger and Cross Rivers and is carried for sale into the markets of the interior villages at great distances from the origin. In the larger riverside stations there is also trade in fresh fish sold for European and African consumption.

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE.

144. Trade continues to be stagnant and the prices of produce are low, with a consequent decrease in the purchasing power of the agriculturalist. The situation is partially relieved by recent gold-mining activities in Niger, Zaria and Sokoto Provinces and by a slight increase of employment in the tin mining area. It is impossible to give any idea of the very great internal trade in local products, since it crosses no boundary. Markets have been well-attended, on the whole, and the condition of the peasant, who buys little imported goods and has small need of money, has been very fair.

145. Total value of the external trade of Nigeria (excluding specie) during the year was as follows:—

			£
Import	...	...	6,227,370
Export	...	...	8,693,095
			<hr/>
Total	...		£14,920,465
			<hr/>

a decrease of £1,751,029 on the trade of the previous year. The value of imports shows a decrease of £967,362 and that of exports a decrease of £783,667. The value of the transit trade (*i.e.*, goods passing through the inland waters and by rail through Nigeria to and from French Territory) was £148,325 compared with £147,297 an increase of £1,028 on the previous year.

146. The value of specie imported in 1933 was £305,381 an increase of £256,970 on the previous year; £340,053 was the value of specie exported this year as against £152,182 the previous year an increase of £187,871.

147. Commercial imports (*i.e.*, excluding specie) and Government imports were valued at £5,954,580 a decrease of over thirteen per cent compared with the previous year, while commercial exports at £8,681,221 show a decrease of over eight per cent compared with the previous year.

148. The United Kingdom (excluding specie) accounted for 51.26 per cent of the total trade compared with 51.63 per cent in the previous year showing a decrease of .37 per cent; (imports at 68.47 per cent showing a decrease of 4.79 per cent; and exports at 38.94 per cent showing an increase of 3.58 per cent); the United States of America with 7.72 per cent of the trade a decrease of 1.37 per cent, and Germany with 13.88 per cent an increase of .76 per cent. With the exception of the Colonies in British West Africa there is no appreciable trade with any other part of the British Empire.

149. The import trade with the various countries was mainly as follows:—

Cigarettes, Hundreds.	1932.	1933.	Increase+ Decrease—
United Kingdom ...	2,785,587	2,487,122	— 298,465
Holland ...	2,222	2,717	+ 2,455
Germany ...	2,205	4,203	+ 1,538
Other Countries ...	2,342	12,325	+ 9,583
Total ...	<u>2,791,256</u>	<u>2,506,367</u>	<u>— 284,889</u>
Leaf Tobacco, Lbs.			
United Kingdom ...	1,106,329	800,546	— 605,783
U. S. America ...	2,447,723	1,562,052	— 885,671
Other Countries ...	17,982	13,275	— 4,707
Total ...	<u>3,872,034</u>	<u>2,375,873</u>	<u>— 1,496,161</u>
Gin, Imperial Gallons.			
United Kingdom ...	26,562	22,599	— 3,963
Holland ...	72,169	54,760	— 17,409
Germany ...	8,339	4,536	— 3,803
Other Countries ...	206	246	+ 40
Total ...	<u>107,276</u>	<u>82,141</u>	<u>— 25,135</u>

Salt (Other than table), Cwts.	1932.	1933.	Increase+ Decrease-
United Kingdom	987,154	821,490	- 165,664
Germany	47,348	36,266	- 11,082
Other Countries	2,802	7,060	+ 4,258
Total	1,037,304	864,816	- 172,488
Motor Spirits, Imperial Gallons.			
United Kingdom	20	33,959	+ 33,939
U. S. America	4,024,597	2,258,387	- 1,766,210
Germany	35,160	37,439	+ 2,279
Other Countries	5,628	202,105	+ 196,477
Total	4,065,405	2,531,890	- 1,533,515
Cotton Piece Goods, Value.	£	£	£
United Kingdom	2,196,007	1,504,446	- 691,561
Italy	51,975	25,459	- 26,516
Germany	31,613	94,306	+ 62,693
Holland	63,409	54,102	- 9,298
France	49,887	13,134	- 36,753
Other Countries	159,108	377,284	+ 218,176
Total	2,551,990	2,068,731	- 483,259
Kola Nut, Value.	£	£	£
Gold Coast	6,815	3,011	- 3,804
Sierra Leone	50,569	37,235	- 13,334
Other Countries	1,360	550	- 810
Total	58,744	40,796	- 17,948
Kerosene, Imperial Gallons.			
U. S. America	2,095,289	1,448,970	- 646,319
United Kingdom	1,990	59,166	+ 57,176
Other Countries	57,625	403,055	+ 345,430
Total	2,154,904	1,912,191	- 242,713

150. Tobacco imports have decreased by 1,496,161 lb. this year. The cotton trade also showed a decrease of £483,259 and decrease is noticeable all round except for German imports; Japan (£258,638) and India (£106,808) contributed no less than £365,496 out of the £377,284 imports under figures of "Other countries". Importation of kerosene still shows decrease this year. Increasing use of electricity and of palm oil for burning purposes in the country districts accounts for a large proportion of this decrease.

151. Nigeria's list of exports is a very limited one and no difficulty should be experienced in placing before the various countries of the Empire such of the commodities as would be likely to find a market. The export taken by Poland in palm kernels was 5,702 tons this year, a slight increase on last year. Sweden's imports of palm kernels was 1,022 tons. Export of groundnuts to Denmark has decreased this year to 369 tons from 3,000 tons and

Belgium has no import during the year, as against 1,000 tons purchased last year.

152. The following comparative statement shows the general position with regard to trade for each of the last six years:—

	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Commercial and Government.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports (exclusive of Specie)	15,765,238	13,219,165	12,010,949	6,510,515	7,194,732	6,227,370
Exports (exclusive of Specie)	17,075,165	17,756,945	15,028,624	8,771,713	9,476,762	8,693,095
Total ...	32,840,403	30,976,110	27,045,573	15,282,228	16,671,494	14,920,465
Imports of Specie ..	898,287	185,282	83,088	233,084	48,411	305,381
Exports of Specie ...	131,768	165,556	145,691	1,872,806	152,182	340,053
Total ...	1,030,055	350,838	228,779	2,106,490	200,593	645,434
Gross Total ...	33,870,458	31,326,948	27,874,352	17,388,718	16,872,087	15,565,899

1932. Final figures. 1933. Parcels by parcel post not included. Subject to adjustment.

153. The bulk of the export trade is also limited to a few main articles; returns showing the principal exports for the past four years are appended:—

PALM OIL.

Countries of destination.	1930.		1931.		1932.		1933.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
United Kingdom	Tons. 35,653	£ 902,594	Tons. 30,230	£ 419,916	Tons. 46,365	£ 605,046	Tons. 63,821	£ 697,180
Germany	12,325	290,842	14,075	198,242	8,426	101,934	9,685	122,509
U. S. America	61,145	1,435,223	43,898	555,716	25,058	326,930	23,996	247,762
Holland	8,662	187,553	7,388	91,588	7,187	93,767	5,129	55,154
France	315	5,941	1,297	17,330	3,827	49,929	452	5,454
Italy	16,664	407,429	20,727	251,816	24,879	324,596	21,080	214,074
Other Countries	1,037	20,831	564	7,073	318	4,148	4,530	42,298
Total	135,801	3,250,413	118,179	1,541,681	116,060	1,514,310	128,693	1,384,431

PALM KERNELS.

United Kingdom	98,854	1,435,755	96,044	786,940	133,687	1,161,062	102,420	760,165
Germany	136,221	1,869,415	126,015	1,059,450	115,242	1,001,461	104,492	748,429
U. S. America	3,950	71,323	15,082	135,184	8,183	73,781	6,338	48,170
Holland	15,723	237,227	12,573	106,278	34,592	303,000	30,017	219,748
France	718	8,210	939	7,959	2,346	21,048	451	3,496
Italy	1,239	17,464	1,270	13,504	631	5,638	1,027	6,662
Denmark	3,145	37,330	1,367	12,231	6,615	60,585	8,486	62,500
Other Countries	172	2,442	1,164	10,799	7,765	69,389	6,724	48,655
Total	260,022	3,679,166	254,454	2,132,345	309,061	2,695,964	259,945	1,897,822

The season does not coincide with the year for either palm oil or kernels.

COTTON LINT.

Countries of destination.	1930.		1931.		1932.		1933.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
United Kingdom ...	150,234	651,996	58,971	127,116	21,941	47,408	83,747	183,739
Germany ...	9,043	18,219	8,335	18,933	1,658	3,581	4,139	8,877
France ...	...	...	951	2,069	219	474	...	...
Other Countries ...	889	3,343	2,044	4,694	...	...	178	373
Total ...	160,166	623,558	70,301	152,812	23,818	51,463	88,064	192,989

The 'season' does not coincide with the Calendar year.

TIN ORE.

Countries of destination.	1930.		1931.		1932.		1933.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
United Kingdom ...	12,067	1,373,466	10,794	906,185	5,967	579,504	5,220	58,598

Restriction on production from 1931.

GROUNDNUTS.

Countries of destination.	1930.		1931.		1932.		1933.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
United Kingdom	Tons. 24,465	£ 382,981	Tons. 17,757	£ 158,845	Tons. 19,732	£ 196,541	Tons. 23,517	£ 244,564
Germany	71,185	1,025,887	51,170	460,908	17,362	172,934	28,287	279,803
Holland	9,355	149,139	10,459	106,732	5,763	57,298	15,512	142,978
U. S. America	...	2	751	7,847	...	...	...	...
France	38,364	594,572	73,081	710,751	132,307	1,317,875	115,065	1,165,234
Italy	1,240	22,053	4,241	35,920	7,449	74,197	15,403	101,977
Other Countries	1,762	21,122	2,280	29,688	5,520	54,985	6,721	64,549
Total	146,371	2,195,756	159,789	1,510,691	188,123	1,873,831	204,605	2,060,105

The 'season' does not coincide with the calendar year.

Cocoa.

United Kingdom	11,921	368,013	11,952	251,768	14,664	301,742	17,819	353,396
Germany	16,903	603,552	14,170	291,126	17,267	355,239	13,836	257,017
U. S. America	6,294	289,454	6,574	123,689	16,888	347,440	12,079	216,505
Holland	14,379	470,329	19,178	409,376	21,047	432,988	16,108	301,884
France	...	...	93	1,817	61	1,244	...	...
Other Countries	834	25,052	839	15,478	1,108	22,798	893	14,793
Total	52,331	1,756,400	52,806	1,093,254	71,035	1,461,451	60,735	1,143,626

The 'season' does not coincide with the calendar year.

154. With reference to the above figures it will be observed that the quantities of exports of palm oil, cotton lint and groundnuts during this year were greater than in any of the two previous years. A decrease in tonnage is noticeable in cocoa, palm kernels and tin ore. The tonnage of groundnuts exported is a record figure, the previous best being 188,123 last year.

155. Local produce prices per ton are shown in the following table. There has been a serious decline all round.

		WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES OF STAPLE PRODUCTS (LAGOS & KANO).												
		Average for the year 1933.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
LAGOS.														
Palm Kernels	per ton	4 17 11	6 9 0	5 9 8	5 2 1	4 11 4	5 5 0	5 2 9	4 17 10	4 8 8	4 9 7	4 5 9	4 7 4	4 6 10
Palm Oil (Semi)	per ton	5 0 10	5 7 4	5 5 0	4 14 6	3 9 4	5 19 10	6 1 2	6 1 9	5 19 2	5 7 8	4 2 11	4 6 10	3 14 8
Palm Oil (Soft)	per ton	7 2 1	8 6 0	7 15 0	6 19 3	5 6 8	7 14 9	7 15 10	8 0 6	7 16 7	7 3 6	6 7 5	6 7 10	5 11 9
Cocoa (Grade I)	per ton	14 14 2	17 14 6	16 18 0	16 18 0	...	...	...	...	...	14 3 0	13 1 10	12 16 7	11 7 3
Cocoa (Grade II)	per ton	13 15 7	16 9 9	15 18 0	15 18 0	11 10 0	13 1 3	14 8 10	13 15 0	15 8 1	13 17 4	12 6 10	12 1 7	10 12 3
Cocoa (Grade III)	per ton	12 5 7	15 11 8	14 8 0	13 18 0	9 13 4	12 1 3	13 9 2	13 5 0	...	12 6 0	10 6 10	10 7 7	9 15 3
KANO.														
Groundnuts	per ton	4 3 10	6 15 0	6 15 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 10 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	3 17 0	3 0 0	2 12 10	3 2 6	2 14 0

156. In the hides and skins trade the exports under each heading show increase though the rices were lower than the previous year. The following are detailed figures for the past four years:—

Countries of destination.	1930.		1931.		1932.		1933.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lb.	£	lb.	£	lb.	£	lb.	£
United Kingdom	1,739,405	56,342	1,758,613	52,638	2,020,334	58,926	2,886,609	58,976
Germany	68,701	3,475	174,967	6,072	112,236	3,274	311,620	7,180
Holland	69,080	2,933	36,562	914	...	...	13,904	347
U. S. America	14,818	498	...	...	...	...	19,002	950
France	2,967,278	103,902	4,352,166	122,498	2,947,266	86,150	2,543,239	60,961
Other Countries	662,639	25,664	676,877	22,949	938,570	27,776	1,852,080	45,465
Total	5,521,921	192,814	6,998,185	205,071	6,018,406	176,126	7,626,454	173,879

SHEEPSKINS.		
Quantity.	Value.	
lb.	£	
United Kingdom	361,677	24,275
Germany	33,690	1,872
Holland	...	...
U. S. America	311,506	18,732
France	78,059	5,849
Other Countries	10,220	863
Total	795,152	51,591

GOATSKINS.		
Quantity.	Value.	
lb.	£	
United Kingdom	430,247	37,590
Germany	78,401	5,835
Holland	12,981	930
U. S. America	362,621	31,803
France	21,779	1,870
Other Countries	...	...
Total	905,929	78,028

Countries of destination.	1930.		1931.		1932.		1933.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lb.	£	lb.	£	lb.	£	lb.	£
United Kingdom	2,425,974	332,490	2,541,983	268,603	1,262,763	118,424	1,420,442	87,416
Germany	32,699	3,616	31,365	3,063	47,901	4,198	246,558	12,006
Holland	1,300	260	14,683	2,202	27,472	2,527	41,640	2,100
U. S. America	1,197,288	168,617	1,214,116	126,042	1,966,113	215,686	1,931,412	168,135
France	748,342	95,765	605,342	65,706	195,288	19,177	577,006	64,711
Other Countries	26,700	3,232	37,631	3,387	105,810	13,404	152,614	14,145
Total	4,432,203	603,980	4,445,120	469,003	3,605,347	378,416	4,369,672	338,513

157. *Shipping.*—Regular mail, passenger and cargo services were maintained throughout the year between the United Kingdom and Nigerian ports, and also between Continental and American ports and Nigeria. Messrs. Elder Dempster Lines, Limited run the main mail and passenger services, but many other firms run regular services, amongst them being the American Barber West Africa Line, John Holt and Company (Liverpool), Limited, United Africa Company, Limited, Holland West Africa Line, Woermann Line, Fraissinet Fabre Line, Roma Societe di Navigazione Libera Triestina. Messrs. Elder Dempster Lines, Limited, reduced their thrice monthly mailboats sailings to once a fortnight, the vessels now proceed alternatively to Port Harcourt and Calabar. The period of the journey from Lagos to England has been increased from fourteen to fifteen days. The number of vessels which entered and cleared at the various ports has increased this year.

Year.	ENTERED.				Total	
	British.		Foreign.			
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1929	518	1,036,726	556	981,965	1,074	2,018,691
1930	512	1,014,188	516	932,800	1,028	1,946,988
1931	407	783,708	452	868,364	859	1,652,072
1932	365	721,859	376	694,925	741	1,416,784
1933	368	722,265	408	747,589	776	1,469,854

Year.	CLEARED.				Total.	
	British.		Foreign.			
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1929	505	1,038,308	551	961,802	1,056	2,000,110
1930	504	1,006,703	516	930,470	1,020	1,937,173
1931	413	791,352	448	863,028	861	1,654,380
1932	372	733,077	380	708,614	752	1,441,691
1933	364	723,661	415	764,736	779	1,488,397

158. The total number and tonnage of ships entering and clearing show increases. The tonnage of cargo inwards and outwards show some decrease.

Year.	TONNAGE OF CARGO.					
	INWARDS.			OUTWARDS.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1929	409,640	118,242	527,882	439,404	304,375	743,779
1930	365,122	125,553	490,675	479,931	261,639	741,570
1931	251,754	74,233	325,987	402,177	275,390	677,567
1932	251,066	68,212	319,278	478,754	324,847	803,601
1933	232,296	66,749	299,045	454,468	328,357	782,825

CHAPTER VIII.

WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

159. The vast bulk of the population do not work for wages, being cultivators farming their own ground, traders or craftsmen working for themselves and their own profit. Even the craftsmen, except in the larger cities, have their own farms which provide them with their main foodstuffs, the sums which they earn from their occupations being largely devoted to the purchase of utensils, clothes, a few additional foodstuffs which they cannot as a rule grow themselves, and to the payment of their taxes.

160. For these reasons it is difficult to make any exact calculations as to the cost of living of a husbandman, tradesman or craftsman. The cost of foodstuffs is noticeably less in the North than in the South and in the western Southern Provinces than in the eastern. The general trade depression has resulted in a fall of wages and this fall has been set off to a large extent by a decrease in the prices of native foodstuffs and there has been some decrease in the cost of imported articles of food and of manufactured goods. The staple articles of food for paid labourers and other wage-earning classes are, in the south, yams, cassava, maize, palm oil and greens with pepper, dried fish and occasional small quantities of meat. In the north the chief articles are millets, guinea-corn, cassava, beans, groundnut oil, and pepper; the quantity of meat consumed is greater while that of fish is less.

161. It is impossible to give any useful figure for the cost of foodstuffs, as food is not sold by weight, but by arbitrary measures.

or by number. Food production and sale is not properly organised; farmers and fishermen do little more than send their surplus from their home requirements into market, with the inevitable result that supplies and prices vary somewhat from day to day and from market to market. Butchers are required by law to use scales, but in practice their customers know nothing of weight and prefer to buy meat by the piece.

162. The Southern Provinces being more dependent as a whole on the export trade of Nigeria have been more severely hit by the fall in wholesale prices than the Northern Provinces but full effects of the financial depression have penetrated to the inland and isolated districts. The labouring classes have suffered more from scarcity of employment than from the reduction of wages. Both European firms and native employers have been forced to cut down their staffs to meet the prevailing slackness in trade and a great many labourers have been thrown out of work. It is fortunate that the comparatively low cost of living in Nigeria prevents any possibility of the unemployment problem becoming acute.

Unskilled Labour.

163. *Wages.*—Unskilled labour may be divided roughly into three classes:—

- (a) Agricultural labour employed by local farmers in the villages.
- (b) Casual labour hired by the day for portering, etc.
- (c) Regular labour paid at daily or monthly rates for work on roads, plantations, trading beaches, etc.

164. Class (a) is distinguished by the fact that the wage is usually paid partly in kind, food for the midday meal being supplied by the employer. In the Ogoja Province, where the average wage is lower than in any other area of the Southern though not of the Northern Provinces, agricultural labour can be obtained for from 1½d. to 3d., food being provided. In other districts the average would be slightly higher. This class does not, of course, consist of professional labourers except in so far as the people of Nigeria are by nature professional farmers. All such labourers may be assumed to have homes and farms of their own and to offer themselves for employment in their neighbours' farms only in their spare time. The same applies to labourers employed locally for building and thatching houses and for harvesting palm produce. The general level of wages for labour of this class has shown little change during the year.

165. Class (b) is to be found both in the towns and the outlying districts and the average wage has fallen considerably during

1932 and showed only a very slight decline in 1933. The prevailing rates are now fourpence to sixpence a day, whereas an average wage of eightpence to ninepence was paid in 1931. Owing to the scarcity of employment this class of labour can be obtained without difficulty.

166. The daily wages paid to class (c) vary from fivepence in the Ogoja Province to ninepence in the more highly civilised parts of the Southern Provinces, and is thus from 1d. to 2d. lower than in 1932.

In the Northern Provinces wages paid to unskilled labour vary as a rule from fourpence to eightpence a day. In places labour is readily obtainable at threepence a day or even less.

167. *Cost of Living.*—The cost of living for these classes depends on the situation of each individual. A labourer who is in a position to grow his own foodstuffs can live very cheaply and in the Ogoja Province it is calculated that in such circumstances a man can support a wife and two children for threepence a day and in many parts of the Northern Provinces for less. An unmarried labourer who has no farm of his own can live on 1d. a day in the Ogoja Province and in the greater part of the Cameroons Province, and on 3d. a day in the Warri and Western Provinces. The increased cost incurred by married men in supporting wives and families is in some measure counterbalanced by the fact that wives and children are a source of income. It is calculated that in the Benin Province the average woman earns from five shillings to ten shillings a month by petty trading and by the sale of surplus produce, in which task the children help her, and on the marriage of a daughter a parent may receive a bride price amounting, in the wealthier areas, to as much as £40.

168. In Lagos wages have fallen considerably during the past three years. Until lately the standard labourer's wage has been a shilling per day, but retrenchment and lack of employment has made labour at eightpence per day available, if the employer provides free housing, and ninepence if the labourer has to house himself. Casual labourers if unmarried or apart from their wives usually live in communities, four or more of them sharing a living room at a cost to each of from a shilling to two shillings per month. A large number of men sharing a dilapidated house and its yard will pay the rent by contributing each as little as sixpence a month. There is no such thing as lodgings in the English sense of the word. The landlord lets an empty tenement at from two to ten shillings per month and the number of his tenants does not concern him. They provide what little furniture they require and their own food, which they either cook themselves or buy already prepared from street vendors. Married labourers often live in single rooms at an average monthly rental of from two to four shillings. In the

majority of cases the wives of wage-earners and of those on low salaries are petty traders and their profits are sufficient to pay for their own food and that of their children.

169. The effect of the trade depression is more acutely felt in a large town such as Lagos where there is a considerable wage-earning population than in the agricultural areas of the hinterland where the people are for the most part peasant proprietors. In Lagos there is now a large body of unemployed of the clerk, artisan and labourer classes, and at first sight it is difficult to understand how they exist, there being no system of organised poor relief. Their subsistence depends entirely on the goodwill of their relations and friends who are in good employment. The price of local foodstuffs is now so low that it is said that a man can subsist on three half-pence a day, and that, if there is hardship, there is no absolute destitution.

Salaried Classes.

170. Skilled artisans receive wages varying from a shilling and threepence to four shillings a day in the Southern Provinces and from two shillings to three shillings and sixpence in the Northern Provinces. Their standard of living is proportionately higher and their diet includes a certain amount of imported food. The average cost of living for a bachelor may be assessed at a shilling and twopence a day and for a married man at two shillings and fourpence.

171. The large majority of the educated classes are engaged in clerical occupations at salaries ranging from thirty shillings per month for the beginner up to £300 per annum and over for those in the highest positions. The average salary may be assessed at £72 a year or four shillings a day in the Protectorate. In Lagos where the supply far exceeds the demand a fair average is probably £4 a month. Such a man is usually married and if he is a stranger rents a dwelling, usually a room or a small house with a corrugated iron roof and bamboo or mud walls. It appears that in many cases enquired into in Lagos, where rents compared with other parts of Nigeria are still high, one-sixth part of the income of such persons is expended on rent, taking into account what is received by sub-letting, if the wage earner has rented a fair-sized tenement.

172. The relation of rent to remuneration depends largely on the standard of living of the wage earner. It may be very low and it may be fairly high. These classes rely largely on imported foodstuffs and the increased duties have raised the cost of these luxuries. A temporary levy on the salaries of all persons employed by Government is now in force except in the case of those receiving £50 or less per annum. Many Native Administrations have also been forced to reduce their expenditure on salaries.

Europeans.

173. The cost of living for Europeans varies considerably from £250-500 for a single man. It has been increased by the imposition of additional customs duties on imported foodstuffs. A temporary levy on official salaries was brought into force on the 1st May, 1933. The salaries and privileges of non-official Europeans have also suffered during the past three years.

CHAPTER IX.**EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.****Education.**

174. Since 1929 there has been a single department of education for the Northern and Southern Provinces of Nigeria, with a headquarters in Lagos. The work of the department is, however, decentralised to a considerable extent and Assistant Directors at Kaduna and Enugu are responsible for routine and matters of minor policy within the Northern and Southern Provinces respectively.

175. In order to maintain a unified system in which the Education Department, Native Administrations and Missions may work in close association, two Boards of Education have been appointed for the Northern and Southern Provinces respectively, and sit periodically to discuss questions of policy and details of local organisation.

176. The progress of the Government-aided schools, most of which are under the control of the Mission Societies, was seriously affected by financial stringency. In the first place it was not possible to increase the sum total of grants, which in normal times shows an annual increase in view of the additional cost of staff, due not only to increments but to higher salaries paid to certificated teachers graduating from the Training Colleges to replace untrained masters. And in the second place the native sources from which the Missions relied to make up the difference between Government grant and expenditure began to fail and it became a matter of great difficulty to make both ends meet.

177. During the year, as in the two previous years, the main object has been to preserve unimpaired the essential structure of the educational system. There are two especially important ideals in educational policy in a young Colony. The first is to spread a sound education as widely as possible among the masses, in order to produce, in course of time, a literate population, able to participate intelligently in the economic, social and political

development of the country. The second ideal is to train up, as soon as may be, a body of men and women who can perform some of the tasks in Government work and private enterprise for which, at the first impact of western civilisation, it is necessary to import Europeans. As regards the first ideal, a limit has, for the time being, been set by financial necessity to the expansion of education among the masses. As regards the second ideal, while the number of schools or classes in schools which provided education of a type comparable to that of junior secondary schools in England is reduced, the output is still ample to provide for all possible demands for employees of this standard of education.

178. The Higher College buildings at Yaba were completed by the end of the year, and the students, who had been accommodated temporarily in other buildings in Lagos, moved into their new quarters. There will be in session early in 1934 three groups corresponding to the candidates entering in 1931, 1932 and 1933 respectively.

179. The plan to remove the Training College for teachers from Katsina to Zaria and to develop it as a Higher College with scope somewhat similar to that of the Yaba College has not yet matured, though some higher classes have been started at Katsina for students who wish to qualify for medical, agricultural and engineering studentships.

180. The Elementary Training Centres at Katsina and Bauchi in the Northern Provinces, and at Ibadan, Uyo, Warri and Kake (Cameroons) in the Southern Provinces, staff elementary schools in various parts of the country.

181. The Government Middle Schools at Ibadan and Umvahia are, with King's College, providing most of the candidates for the Higher College at Yaba, though it is hoped that corresponding Mission schools will supply more candidates for the entrance test in the near future.

182. Girls' education continues to thrive. A Lady Superintendent visits at least once a year all the girls' schools in the Southern Provinces. The effect on girls' education of the Superintendent's work has been very noticeable. Not only does she inspect, examine, advise and help the schools in divers ways, but she represents their interests on examination boards and educational committees.

183. Queen's College, Lagos, has had a very successful year, and the Domestic Science Centre, which is attached to the College, supplies a long felt need for girls and women of Lagos.

184. The girls' schools at Kano and Katsina have amply justified themselves and are very popular with the Emirs and local inhabitants.

185. In 1932 the number of Government and Native Administration schools was 193 with an enrolment of approximately 16,500; of the schools under other ownership the number of assisted was 312 with 59,000 pupils and unassisted 2,700 with 115,000 pupils. The total was 3,205 with an enrolment of 190,500. In addition Koran schools in the Northern Provinces number 37,431 with 206,979 scholars.

Welfare Institutions.

186. The people of Nigeria have not advanced to that stage of civilisation where it has become necessary for the state to make provision for its destitute members. The family or clan is still a very vital force and its members look after and support one another, in sickness, old age or any other misfortune. For the same reason no provision is required for orphans, all such being considered as part of the family of either their mother or father according to whether the tribe is matrilineal or patrilineal and, in the latter case, whether or not the husband has paid the bride price. In the comparatively few cases where the relatives of such unfortunates cannot be traced provision for their maintenance is made by the Native Administrations or by Government. Thus the Benin Native Administration maintains a settlement for destitute persons of both sexes. The inmates, who are mainly persons who are physically infirm, at present number 14 and receive a monthly subsistence allowance of five shillings. Details of the provision made for lepers is given in chapter IV.

187. In addition to the family there are other indigenous forms of association particularly in the heavily populated provinces of the south-east, such as the "company" or "age grade", and "title" societies, which perform the functions of provident societies, saving clubs and the like, assisting members to bury their deceased relatives and providing members who have been disowned by their families with proper funerals. Many of these associations also assist members who find themselves in financial difficulties, advancing them money with which to pay their debts or court fines, and in some cases going as far as hiring lawyers to defend them in court proceedings. There are also more specialised forms of association such as the "egbe" of the Oyo Province which are organised by members of each trade (*e.g.*, smiths, potters, weavers and leather workers). In their main characteristics these correspond with the European trade guilds, and their object is mutual benefit. Again in most parts of the Southern Provinces "slate" clubs (Esusu) are common, the system being for each member to pay into the club a fixed part of his monthly wage, the total sum thus contributed being paid to each member in turn.

188. In the case of young men who find their way to the larger cities in search of employment, if they can find there no relatives or fellow countrymen with whom they can reside, they attach themselves to a prominent citizen or local chief, dwelling in his compound and entering into a relationship with him similar in many ways to that of patron and client.

189. A great many of the educated and literate Africans of the Southern Provinces are members of Nigerian branches of various friendly societies of the United Kingdom such as Freemasons, Oddfellows, Rechabites and Foresters.

190. The ancient forms of recreation of the people, wrestling, and playing which includes mumming, dancing, singing and drumming show no signs of losing their popular appeal. Indeed it has been found necessary in all large townships to regulate the latter form of amusement by the issue of drumming licences. In the Afikpo Division inter-village wrestling matches are regularly held and arouse the greatest enthusiasm.

191. As regards the Northern Provinces it may be said that each one of the many scores of tribes has its own guild or organisation for the purpose of providing amusement and of encouraging music, art and even drama. Wherever a considerable standard of achievement has been attained these interests are closely controlled by guilds which are often conducted on traditional and exclusive lines. Such organisations vary enormously in range, influence and attainment. Some tribes seem to specialise in music—as the Tiv and Gwari; others, like the Nupe, excel in arts and crafts, while a large proportion are in such a primitive state of development that it is difficult at present to appreciate the significance of their aesthetic achievement. Continuous study both by anthropological and administrative officers is resulting in the compilation of much information on this subject. Similar organisations for the more literate and generally immigrant population of the Northern Provinces are few and are inclined to enjoy a spasmodic existence. Most clubs that have been formed are almost exclusively social in character, but at Minna and at Bida in the Niger Province literary clubs have been inaugurated.

192. At the same time the African takes readily to English games which he learns at school and continues when he has left whenever possible. Association Football and Cricket are the most popular and most universally indulged in—while Tennis is growing rapidly in popularity but the cost of materials is high in comparison with the wealth of the players. There are African Sports Clubs in all the large townships and in many Government stations.

Athletics are encouraged by the presentation of Shields which are competed for by the various schools in a given area. Lack of suitable sports grounds and money alone are a hindrance to ever greater numbers of the rising generation taking an active part in organised games of every kind. Polo is played by Africans at several places in the Northern Provinces and the Katsina team with three natives in it has won two Championship Cups this year.

193. Encouragement is given in the pursuit of more intellectual recreation by the formation in the various educational centres of Old Boys' and Old Girls' Societies amongst pupils who have left school. These have regular meetings, and give concerts. Apart from the instruction given in the schools there are many societies formed by the educated inhabitants of the larger towns of the Southern Provinces with the object of promoting social intercourse, literature, and sometimes music. In Lagos these societies are usually formed by members of the many Nigerian or Non-Nigerian African tribes settled in it, or by members of the many religious denominations in the town. In Ibadan a large institution of this nature was founded in 1931, consisting of a Reading and Social Club under the Presidency of the Bale of Ibadan. The club gives musical and dramatic performances. Ibadan also possesses a small public pleasure garden which was opened in 1933 for the recreation of educated Africans and an attempt is being made to establish a public library. At Ijebu Ode the Native Administration has maintained a Library and Reading Room since 1928. In Benin a Dramatic Society has been formed under the patronage of the Oba. The Kano Native Administration maintains a good library with books of reference and periodicals and also an Emirate Plantation: the educated classes are becoming interested in flower growing as they have been in the Southern Provinces for many years.

194. In Lagos a suitable building for musical and dramatic performances exists in the Glover Hall which is controlled by Trustees and performances open to the public are given from time to time by African and European amateurs. The Tom Jones Memorial Trustees provide an excellent public reading room and library, and also a meeting hall for debates and lectures. The grant of £1,600 by the Trustees of the Carnegie Foundation has made possible the formation of a lending library in Lagos which was opened in September, 1932, and has proved very successful. Three sub-libraries have been formed at Abeokuta, Burutu and Enugu.

195. The Boy Scout and Girl Guide Movement is well represented in the Southern Provinces, and troops of the former have recently been formed in Zaria and Jos. At the end of 1933

there were twelve Guide companies and three Brownie packs. The figures for the Boy Scouts Association are as follows:—

	1933.	1932.	1931.
Troops, Scouts	91	80	86
Packs, Wolf Cubs	15	17	11
Crews, Rover Scouts	7	6	4
Scouts	2,443	2,167	2,031
Wolf Cubs	204	192	188
Rover Scouts	135	102	116
Scouters	178	156	160
Cubmasters	14	14	15
Rover Scout Leaders	6	5	5
Commissioners	11	13	13
Totals	3,104	2,649	2,528

CHAPTER X.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

196. *General.*—A Communications Board which includes the Chief Secretary (Chairman), the Lieutenant-Governor of the Southern and the Chief Commissioner of the Northern Provinces and the Heads of the Marine, Railway and Public Works Departments, and advises the Government on arterial communication by road, rail, water and air, ensures a proper co-ordination of development proposals of all classes of communications.

197. A Ports Advisory Committee, with a Sub-Committee at Port Harcourt, advises the Governor on all matters pertaining to shipping and navigation within the ports, its functions being purely advisory. The Committee consists of the Chief Secretary (Chairman), the Heads of the Departments of Marine, Lands, Customs, Railway and Harbour, with four unofficial members representing commercial interests.

Marine.

198. The continued financial depression has been responsible for curtailing activities of the Marine Department. These include towage, pilotage, dredging, reclamation, transport services, waterway clearing, lighthouses, buoyage of the coast and inland waterways, surveys, dockyards, preventive service and technical education. Public utility services and shipping facilities have

been interfered with as little as possible in carrying out economies which have necessitated further reductions of staff. Reclamation in connection with the Denton Causeway joining Iddo Island to the mainland was completed by the end of September, by which time 157,750 tons of spoil had been deposited.

199. The sea patrol for the Preventive Service of the Eastern Frontier is still carried out by the *Vigilant*, whilst river entrances and creeks are patrolled by the *Armored*, a steam launch acquired from Messrs. Arrol after the completion of the Benue Bridge.

Lagos Harbour.

200. Navigable conditions both inside and outside the entrance works have remained satisfactory and necessary repairs to the rubble moles and training bank have been carried out. There has been a definite improvement in the Harbour and entrance channels though constant dredging is necessary owing to the unfinished condition of the moles.

201. The scheme for providing Lagos Island with adequate communication with the mainland by way of Iddo Island has made further progress. Carter Bridge connecting with Iddo Island was opened in 1931. The causeway replacing Denton Bridge between Iddo Island and the mainland is now open to traffic, and work is in progress on the improvement of the connecting road across Iddo Island. The wharf at Apapa for bulk oil fuel has been completed.

Railway.

202. The Nigerian Railway has a total length of 1,905 miles of single track open line. Including sidings the total mileage amounts to 2,173 miles. It is divided into a Western and Eastern line. The former comprises a main line from Lagos (Iddo and Apapa Stations) to N'guru, a distance of 847 miles, and contains branch lines from Ifo to Idogo, Minna to Baro, Zaria to Kaura Namoda and a narrow gauge line from Zaria to Jos. The eastern line commences at Port Harcourt effecting a junction with the western line at Kaduna (569 miles) and connects with Jos by a branch line from Kafanchan (63 miles).

203. The work of improving the line between Minna and Kaduna Junction by re-grading and relaying the track has progressed favourably. Earthworks, bridging, culverting and tracklaying and the station rebuilding programme are complete, and all necessary remodelling of wayside stations has been done: ballasting will shortly be completed.

204. The gross earnings of the Railway during the financial year ending 31st March, 1933, were £1,870,426 or £32,449 more than the previous year. The total expenditure during this period

amounted to £1,086,136, with net receipts of £784,290. This amount was insufficient to cover interest charges amounting to £1,035,049, and the balance of £250,759 was obtained from the general revenue of the Colony.

205. The total number of passengers carried was 2,377,938, a decrease of 103,039 compared with the previous year. Goods and minerals (including live stock) transported amounted to 646,054 tons, showing a decrease of 21,190 tons.

206. The estimated revenue for the calendar year 1933 is placed at £1,760,015 and the approximate expenditure including interest on capital and the departmental operating expenses is expected to amount to £2,102,243.

207. During the year, three stations were closed on the Eastern Division, and three new halts were opened for traffic, leaving 208 stations in operation. On the 31st December there were 273 locomotives and 4,047 passenger and goods vehicles on the system.

208. Various concessions and variations of traffic rates were made during the year. Reduced rates for kerosene and petrol in transit to French Territory and return wagon load rates were introduced, and later in the year a flat rate system for bookings between Iddo and Jebba was initiated. Through bookings were made possible for rail and certain road transport, and road services were connected with the timings of the Limited Trains. Special rates for cocoa and cotton were withdrawn and replaced by the new flat rates; special rates were, however, introduced for hides and skins for the North. All third class railway fares were reduced from one half-penny to one farthing per mile, but other third class concessionary rates, except over some sections, were cancelled.

209. *Workshops.*—The installation of new plant and the moving and installation of existing machines to new positions was completed in the enlarged Ebute Metta Workshops in March, 1933. The general scheme adopted is that machines necessary for dealing with the particular repair work dealt with by any one section are located in that section. This substantially reduces the movement of material during repair. The transporting of material between sections is now undertaken by Lister trucks and considerable speeding up has resulted. The installation of a traverser for movement of engines and tenders taken into Shops for repair and transport of repaired boilers to the Erecting Shops, has considerably accelerated operations which formerly involved excessive labour.

210. The construction of a steaming shed for the first steaming of repaired engines prior to trial has proved a valuable asset particularly during the rainy season. An additional bay in the Foundry has allowed of separating ferrous and non-ferrous

moulding and casting and the additional plant has secured a much increased output. All castings required by the various Departments are now produced at the Ebute Metta Works.

211. Apprentice training and increasing the supervisory powers of African Chargemen have been continued. A considerable number of apprentices completed their apprenticeship and with few exceptions were given continued employment as journeymen. The progressing and movement control of all manufactured work is dealt with by African staff in the Progress Office supervised by a European Officer. The repaired output from the Department was:—137 Engines, 122 Coaching Vehicles, 965 Goods Vehicles.

212. The experimental Road Motor Service between N'guru and Maiduguri was continued during the year, but owing to the low produce prices ruling, there was comparatively little traffic offering.

Roads and Bridges.

Public Works Department.

213. The total length of roads maintained by the Public Works Department is 3,180 miles. Of this total 134 miles are bituminous surfaced, 2,341 miles are gravel surfaced and 705 miles are earth roads. In addition 165 miles of township roads are maintained. Research is being carried out on bituminous surfacing and on analysis of natural available road materials. Results obtained lead to the conclusion that suitable grading of local materials with and without bituminous proofing will provide adequate road surfaces at a lower cost for construction and maintenance than was considered necessary heretofore.

214. Three obsolete timber bridges on the Benin-Agbor road were replaced by permanent structures, and work is in hand on the replacement of two timber bridges on the Enugu-Abakaliki road. Final location of the Mamfe-Bamenda road is in hand. Excessive rainfall was responsible for numerous washouts of culverts and smaller bridges and the Kubani River Bridge at Zaria failed owing to excessive scour. Remedial measures have been taken.

Native Administration.

215. There are two classes of roads in the Northern Provinces: the "all-season" road which, except for a few short lengths, has gravel surfaces and bridges capable of carrying two four-ton axle loads: and the "dry-season" road which is for the most part a rough cross country track with earth surfaces and temporary drifts or causeways at river and stream crossings and which can only be used between December and May. The Native Administrations maintain 2,492 and 7,365 miles of all-season and dry-season roads

respectively. (There are also 1,013 miles of Public Works Department all-season road in addition). Construction has started on a road to join Oturkpo with Obolo in the Southern Provinces and a road from Ankpa to the Southern Provinces boundary near Nsukka is nearing completion. A link road between the two roads mentioned above will provide communication between Ankpa and the Eastern Railway.

216. A through route from the main Northern group of roads to Ilorin and the Southern Provinces has been opened as a dry-season track *via* Kachia-Abuja-Bida, the old route from Zungeru *via* Birnin Gwari to Funtua having proved too expensive to maintain.

217. Considerable progress has been made with the improvement of main roads and the bridging of dry-season roads to convert them to all-season standard. Extensive use is being made of drifts in lieu of bridges where the rivers are only subject to sudden spates of short duration, considerable economies thus being effected. Experiments with tarred wheel tracks are being carried out and it is hoped that this method will prove an economical solution of the problem of surfacing where traffic is heavy and the local material available is of poor quality.

218. Surveys have been carried out with a view to improvements on the Kontagora-Zuru and Yelwa routes in Niger Province, and the Kano-Eastern Road, and for a new road in Benue Province from the new Tiv Headquarters towards Obudu in the Southern Provinces. Improvements are in progress on the Bida-Jebba, Minna-Zungeru, Bauchi-Maiduguri, Yola-Song-Biu Roads. A pack transport bridge has been constructed at Kelluri on the Geidam-Gashuwa-N'Guru Road to relieve the congestion of traffic at the ferry at Gashuwa by diverting the animal traffic to a route north of the River Yobe. A causeway has been constructed over the Sokoto River at Bunza to provide all-season communication with the districts to the west of the river.

219. There are approximately 5,356 miles of road maintained by the Native Administrations of the Southern Provinces. These are divided as follows:—

Tar Roads ...	...	...	10 miles.
Gravel Roads ...	...	...	1,876 ,,
Earth Roads ...	...	...	3,470 ,,

The Idiroko road is not yet officially open for traffic, but a number of vehicles of less than three tons gross weight have made the journey from Lagos to Accra, by special permission.

Posts and Telegraphs.

220. *Mails.*—Owing to trade conditions the former thrice monthly service of Messrs. Elder Dempster Lines, Limited,

has been restricted to once each fortnight. Mails are however also conveyed to Europe as opportunity occurs by the steamers of the Woermann Linie and Holland West African Line. The internal main mail routes are operated by means of railway, motor transport or marine services. Subsidiary branch services are maintained by motor, carrier or canoe transport to all the outlying Post Offices connected with the main mail routes.

221. *Telegraphs*.—The principal transmitting offices are Lagos, Kaduna and Enugu which are inter-connected providing alternate channels in case of either one of the main lines being interrupted.

There are 102 Post Offices opened for telegraph business. Quadruplex telegraph working for main line transmission has continued to be very satisfactory. Lagos traffic is now transmitted direct to Kano a distance of over 700 miles, by means of a quadruplex repeater at Kaduna.

222. *Wireless*.—The wireless stations at Lagos, Badagry, Buea, Bamenda and Mamfe which provide internal telegraph communication have given satisfactory service throughout the year and have proved their reliability. An unrestricted wireless telegraph service is in operation between the Lagos Government Station and all vessels fitted with wireless short wave apparatus. The Lagos wireless station receives regularly the official press bulletins broadcast from Rugby.

223. *Wireless Broadcasting*.—An experimental local re-diffusion broadcasting receiving station was brought into service in Lagos in January to work in conjunction with the Empire Broadcasting Service at Daventry. The results varied throughout the year but experimental work is being continued.

224. *Telephones*.—There are twenty-four Telephone Exchange centres in operation, trunk telephone service being available between:—

- (a) Lagos area exchanges and Abeokuta and Ibadan;
- (b) Port Harcourt and Aba;
- (c) Calabar-Itu and Uyo;
- (d) Victoria, Buea and Tiko;
- (e) Jos and Bukuru.

A new central Telephone Exchange in Lagos to include the Ebute Metta and Apapa areas is nearing completion. The Lagos section will be opened on the 1st January, 1934.

225. *Departmental Training Schools*.—In the Technical School for African Engineering officers refresher courses have been given to selected groups from all Engineering grades with satisfactory results. The examinations encourage the belief that in time qualified African technical officers will be available to fill more responsible positions. In the Telegraph School, probationer

Postal Clerks and Telegraphists are trained in all branches of Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone manipulative work.

Aviation.

226. The Marine Department is at present responsible for all matters in connection with aviation in Nigeria. Up to the present however the demand for air facilities has not been sufficient to justify the adoption of any policy of extensive aerial development. There are ten landing grounds in all—at Lagos, Ilorin, Minna, Jos, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Bauchi, Yola and Maiduguri, but they are of an emergency character only and it is desirable that ample notification should be given by aviators who wish to make use of any of them. The series of creeks and lagoons along the coastline of Nigeria render this area eminently suitable for seaplane operations.

227. A Royal Air Force flight of three Vickers-Victoria troop-carrying aeroplanes, with a total personnel of seventeen, visited Nigeria on its way to the Gambia and Dakar in October and landed at various places including Maiduguri, Bauchi, Kano, Katsina and Sokoto.

228. The Royal Air Force monoplane which left England on the 6th February, 1933, for the long distance record flight, passed over Nigeria the next day. The Government Wireless Stations received reports at regular intervals from the aircraft when the plane was near Zinder until the 8th February when Mossamedes had been passed.

CHAPTER XI.

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

229. *Banking.*—The Bank of British West Africa, Limited, and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) have, respectively, twenty and nine branches established at stations throughout Nigeria and the latter bank has a branch in the Cameroons territory under British Mandate. The Nigerian Mercantile Bank, Limited, and the National Bank of Nigeria, Limited, both of which are incorporated in Nigeria, have also opened offices.

230. *Post Office Savings Bank.*—There are facilities for the transaction of Post Office Savings Bank business at 60 Post Offices. During the year the number of depositors has increased by 18.8 per cent. and the total of the amount deposited by 24.7 per cent.

231. *Currency.*—The following coins and notes are current in Nigeria:—

- (a) British Gold, Silver and Bronze coins.
- (b) West African Currency Board coins of the following denominations:—2s., 1s., 6d. and 3d., of both Silver and "Alloy".
- (c) West African Currency Board nickel bronze coins of the following denominations:—1d., $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1/10d.
- (d) West African Currency Board Notes in denominations of £5, £1, 10s., 2s. and 1s., of which the £5, 2s. and 1s. notes are in process of being withdrawn and of which only small numbers continue to remain in circulation.

West African Silver Coin to the value of £96,593 was withdrawn from circulation during the financial year 1932-33 and has been shipped to the United Kingdom for the purpose of being melted down.

232. Owing to Inter-Colonial movements in coin and currency notes it is not possible to estimate the amounts which are in circulation in Nigeria, but for the British West African Dependencies collectively the following totals are recorded:—

	30th June, 1931.	30th June, 1932.	30th June, 1933.
	£	£	£
West African Silver Coin	1,860,590	1,677,891	1,543,736
" " Alloy Coin	6,327,436	6,168,317	6,716,944
" " Nickel Bronze Coin	599,464	597,706	606,193
" " Currency Notes	638,964	628,122	705,140

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

233. *Public Works Department. General.*—The Department is responsible for the construction and maintenance of Government engineering and building works throughout Nigeria and the Cameroons, other than those controlled by the Railway, the Marine and the Harbour Departments and by the Native Administrations. The growth of local responsibility for development and maintenance under Native Administrations is encouraged; in addition to their own work, many Native Administrations Works organisations now undertake all maintenance on behalf of Government in their respective territories. Throughout the Southern and Northern Provinces technical assistance to

Native Administrations is provided for by the secondment of Engineers and Inspectors or by departmental officers where there is no seconded staff.

234. A large sawmill for the conversion of local timber from the log is maintained at Ijora (near Lagos) and there has been a notable increase in its operations during the year in the development of the export trade of Nigerian timber to the home market. The wood working shops at Ijora produce furniture and joinery for Government buildings.

235. The main contract for the erection of the Higher College, Yaba, was completed in December. No other major building work was undertaken.

236. The Department maintains classes for training technical probationers in Lagos and Kaduna; the work in class is supplemented by periods of practical work under Divisional Officers. An engineer officer is attached to Yaba Higher College for the training of special students destined for the technical services. The services of technical probationers have been largely utilised on road surveys and investigations into engineering projects.

237. *Waterworks.*—Water supplies for twenty-three centres were normally maintained. Improvements to the Abeokuta and Benin water supplies are still in progress. A number of new water schemes were completed and approved or are awaiting approval, including supplies to Okene, Ife, Iseyin, Ilorin and Bida. Investigations of water supplies for Ibadan, Iwo, Ede, Oshogbo, Kumba, Zaria, Katsina, Jos, Song and several places in Ijebu Province were continued. Mr. A. Beeby Thompson, of the firm of Messrs. A. Beeby Thompson and partners, visited Nigeria during the year and reported on the water supply of the country.

238. *Electrical Undertakings.*—The electrical branch of the Department manages and operates the electricity undertakings in Lagos, Enugu, Port Harcourt and Kaduna. The Lagos Undertaking, which is the most important, generated 5,643,600 units during 1933 as against 4,970,200 in 1932. The revenue of this undertaking was £58,945, an increase of £6,157 over the previous year. 949 new consumers were connected: the total connected is now 4,085. The hiring scheme for electrical appliances has been extended—cookers and water heaters are now available, in addition to fans. Preliminary work was commenced on the Abeokuta Electricity Scheme.

239. *Native Administrations.*—The Kano Native Administration maintain a combined Electricity and Water service for Kano City. The water is supplied free in the City at numerous standpipes, a quarterly water rate being collected: the supply to Europeans is metered. Fifty miles of streets in and round the

Cities are electrically lit and many individual native houses are supplied on flat rates according to the nature and number of the lamps.

Workshops equipped with woodworking machinery and facilities for the repair of motor vehicles are maintained by the Native Administrations at Kano, Katsina, Sokoto, Ilorin, Bauchi and Maiduguri.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUSTICE AND POLICE.

240. For the purpose of the administration of justice three Courts are established in Nigeria:—

The Supreme Court.

The Provincial Courts.

The Native Courts.

Towards the end of 1933 various new Ordinances were enacted to reform the judicial organisation of the country. These had not come into operation by the end of the year.

241. The jurisdiction exercised by the Supreme Court and the proceedings therein, are regulated by the Supreme Court Ordinance. Its territorial jurisdiction is limited to the Colony and certain parts of the Protectorate to which the Governor may declare it extended. In addition to this jurisdiction the Chief Justice has power to transfer certain causes and matters from the Provincial Court to the Supreme Court. The personnel of the Court consists of a Chief Justice and judges. In addition the Governor appoints commissioners who exercise limited jurisdiction usually in connection with Townships, when they are styled Police or Station Magistrates. Criminal causes in the Supreme Court are generally tried on information, but trials before commissioners are conducted summarily.

242. A statement is appended showing the number of cases brought before the Supreme Court during the twelve months from 1st November, 1932, to 31st October, 1933.

Description.	Northern Provinces.	Southern Provinces.	Colony.	Total.
Offences against the person	92	316	561	969
" " property	551	731	1,038	2,320
" " Currency	11	8	31	50
" " Public Order, Law and Morality	381	1,102	1,613	3,096
Miscellaneous Offences	1,070	2,215	3,286	6,571
Total	2,105	4,372	6,529	13,006

243. The Provincial Court is constituted under the Provincial Courts Ordinance. A separate Court is established in each Province. The Court consists of the Resident of the Province, who has full jurisdiction, and his Administrative Officers who have limited jurisdiction. Trials in the Provincial Court are conducted summarily. Sentences exceeding six months imprisonment passed by a Provincial Court are subject to confirmation by the Chief Justice for the Southern Provinces and in the Northern Provinces by the Chief Commissioner (except in sentences of death which are confirmed by the Chief Justice before being considered by the Governor in Council). Legal Practitioners are not allowed to appear before a Provincial Court. The Court may, with the consent of the Chief Justice, transfer any cause or matter to the Supreme Court. In civil proceedings an appeal lies to the Supreme Court. The number of cases brought before the Provincial Courts during the period are given in the table below:—

Description.	Northern Provinces.	Southern Provinces.	Total.
Offences against the person	173	992	1,165
" " property	532	1,144	1,676
" " Currency	7	25	32
" " Public Order, Law and Morality	238	2,854	3,092
Miscellaneous Offences	1,441	3,759	5,200
Total	2,391	8,774	11,165

244. The Native Courts Ordinance provides for the constitution of Native Courts. The Resident may by warrant, and subject to the approval of the Governor, establish Native Courts at convenient places within his province and their jurisdiction is defined by the warrant establishing them. The law administered by Native Courts is the local native law and custom but they are further authorised to administer certain Ordinances. All native tribunals are subject to control by the Provincial Court which has power to amend any sentence, or to order a rehearing or transfer to the Provincial Court.

245. The whole of the Protectorate is covered by the jurisdiction of the Native Courts. The powers of these Courts vary according to the development of the place in which they are situated and the intellectual capacity of their members. There are thus four grades of Court whose powers vary from that of three months imprisonment to full powers including the death sentence, which is, however, subject to the confirmation of the

Governor. The following table shows the number of civil and criminal cases tried in the Native Courts for the year 1932 (figures for 1933 are not yet available).

Province.	Population.	No. of Native Courts.	No. of Criminal Cases.	No. of Civil Cases including Adultery.
Adamawa	660,538	45	3,962	7,840
Bauchi	1,029,508	51	2,160	16,876
Benue	990,568	77	4,357	9,241
Bornu	1,114,368	40	2,426	6,494
Uorin	514,313	58	1,081	3,008
Kabba	459,652	35	2,188	3,684
Kano	2,425,778	41	7,594	40,234
Niger	457,152	47	2,546	4,249
Plateau	588,064	55	3,198	6,144
Sokoto	1,791,762	58	5,006	13,594
Zaria	1,305,552	43	4,749	16,988
Total, Northern Provinces ...	11,337,255	534	40,217	128,352
Abeokuta	434,526	35	3,598	8,263
Benin	493,215	46	8,511	11,892
Calabar	899,503	69	8,515	27,921
Cameroons	374,872	62	2,632	5,149
Ijebu	305,898	22	2,167	2,035
Ogoja	708,538	100	5,894	7,050
Ondo	462,660	35	4,323	6,727
Onitsha	1,107,745	81	7,103	4,828
Owerri	1,599,909	70	22,504	22,760
Oyo	1,336,928	33	1,976	13,178
Warri	444,533	250	5,632	10,473
Total, Southern Provinces ...	8,493,247	803	72,635	120,276

Payment of Fines.

246. Native and Provincial Courts always allow ample time for payment of fines. There is no provision for probation in the Native Courts except for juvenile offenders. The proportion of imprisonment to fines is shown in the following table for the year 1932:—

	Sentences of fines.*	Sentences of imprisonment.†	Sentences of fine or imprisonment in default.‡	Total prosecutions.
SUPREME COURT.				
Northern Provinces ...	960	753	142	2,105
Southern " ...	2,712	1,283	83	4,372
Colony ...	3,800	987	79	6,529
Total ...	7,472	3,023	304	13,006
PROVINCIAL COURTS.				
Northern Provinces ...	120	190	...	453
Southern " ...	4,922	3,788	...	12,889
Total ...	5,042	3,978	...	17,342
NATIVE COURTS.				
Northern Provinces ...	16,920	9,433	...	40,304
Southern " ...	35,910	21,113	...	131,527
Total ...	52,830	30,546	...	171,831

* For Supreme Court. Total of fines actually paid.
 † " " Includes imprisonment instead of fine.
 ‡ " " Where person was imprisoned in default but eventually paid the fine less value of imprisonment.
 Figures not available for other courts.

247. The Nigeria Police Force is divided into three Administrative Areas:—the Northern Area under the command of an Assistant Inspector-General with headquarters at Kaduna, the Southern Area under the command of an Assistant Inspector-General with headquarters at Enugu and the Colony under the command of a Commissioner of Police. These three officers are all directly responsible to the Inspector-General of Police whose headquarters are in Lagos.

248. Recruits for the Northern and Southern Areas and the Colony are trained at Kaduna, Enugu and Lagos respectively. The physique of candidates accepted for enlistment continues to be

satisfactory and the educational attainments show a steady improvement. The increased number of literate constables in the Northern Area is particularly gratifying.

249. Cordial relations exist between the Native Administration police forces and the Nigeria Government police and these good relations have been fostered largely by police officers who have devoted some of their leisure to the training of neighbouring native administration forces. The assistance thus afforded has been greatly appreciated and several requests have been made for secondment of Nigeria police officers to Native Administration forces for a term of years. One Commissioner of Police is already seconded to Ilorin Native Administration but the strength of officers does not, unfortunately, permit of any further secondments.

250. The spread of illicit distillation of spirits still causes anxiety and it has been found necessary to detail European officers with detachments of men to conduct a special campaign against this evil in the Southern Provinces. During the past year 711 convictions were obtained as a result of these intensive measures. The number of convictions for this offence is, however, no indication that it is being stamped out. The apparatus used in distilling is, as a rule, crude, and the materials are easily obtainable; and this, coupled with the fact that distilling usually takes place in dense bush which is often approachable only by water, renders a successful raid a matter of the greatest difficulty. While most of the cases of illicit distillation occur in the south-eastern provinces, the offence appears to become more and more widespread and it is not unknown in the Northern Provinces.

251. There has been a slight decrease in the number of cases of making and uttering counterfeit coin, but this class of crime still receives special attention.

252. As the result of Police enquiries in the Cameroons Province, four persons have been convicted for cultivating the plant *Cannabis Sativa L.* (Indian Hemp). It is understood that this plant was originally imported from the French Congo, where its cultivation is also prohibited; and that the chief buyers are traders from the French Cameroons and Fernando Po.

253. Police forces are also maintained by the Native Administration to whom they are responsible, under the guidance of the Administrative Staff. In the Northern Provinces they are for most part divided into a trained force of considerable efficiency and the traditional and picturesque men of the bodyguards.

Prisons.

254. There are two types of prisons in Nigeria:—

- (a) Native Administration Prisons.
- (b) Government Prisons.

Native Administration Prisons.

255. There is at least one Native Administration prison at each Native Administration Centre in the Northern Provinces, and such prisons are also maintained at the following stations in the Southern Provinces:—Abeokuta, Ijebu Ode, Oyo, Ibadan, Ilesha, Oshogbo, Okitipupa and Ife. These prisons accommodate prisoners sentenced in the Native Courts; they are controlled by the Native Administration concerned under the supervision of Government Administrative Staff.

256. The daily average of persons detained in them is about 5,068 (4,500 Northern Provinces, 568 Southern Provinces). Their sizes differ greatly, from the Kano Central Prison with over seven hundred inmates to others where the daily average is below ten. They are constantly inspected by medical and administrative officers and the utmost attention is paid to the conditions under which the prisoners live and work. In the Northern Provinces in 1932 the death rate per 1,000 of the daily average was 19.8, a welcome decrease as compared with 57.11 in 1931. In the Southern Provinces the health of the prisoners and discipline of the staff have been good.

Government Prisons.

257. These are organised as two departments, one for the Northern and one for the Southern Provinces and Colony.

The Prisons Department in the Northern Provinces is under the control of the Assistant Inspector-General of Police, who acts as Director of Prisons, and has its own complement of European Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents, African Warders and Clerical Staff. Three prisons are maintained at Kaduna, Lokoja and Jos with accommodation for 260, 222 and 102 prisoners respectively. They contain prisoners sentenced in the Supreme and Provincial Courts. The buildings are of permanent construction and have separate accommodation for female prisoners, infirmaries and a certain number of separate cells. The Lokoja Government Prison also includes a Government Lunatic Asylum. The health of the prisoners is good; there have been nine deaths for the eleven months ending 30th November, 1933, as compared with three during 1932.

258. The Prison Department, Southern Provinces and Colony, is under the control of a Director of Prisons. Two types of prisons are maintained:—

- (a) Convict Prisons which accommodate all classes of prisoners including those with sentences of two years and over.
- (b) Provincial and Divisional Prisons which accommodate all classes of prisoners except convicts with sentences of two years and over.

Both types accommodate prisoners sentenced by the Supreme, Provincial and Native Courts.

259. At the close of the year there were 46 prisons being maintained by Government in the Southern Provinces and Colony. Of this number five are Convict Prisons, eight Provincial Prisons, and 33 Divisional Prisons. The Convict Prisons are of "permanent" construction and are situated at Abeokuta, Calabar, Enugu, Lagos and Port Harcourt. The remainder are of semi-permanent or temporary construction and are situated at the various Provincial and Divisional headquarters in the Southern Provinces. Convict Prisons are in charge of a Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of the Prisons Department, Southern Provinces, the remainder are in charge of members of the Administrative Staff acting as Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents.

260. The total prison population carried on the registers for the year 1932 was 40,857, made up as follows:—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Under Warrants of the Supreme Court	6,366	259
" " " " Provincial Court	9,458	441
" " " " Native Courts	21,774	2,559

(Figures for 1933 are not yet available). The daily average number of prisoners locked up for the same year was 7,074.56.

261. The general health of the prisoners is good. The diet scale is ample and with the exception of those suffering from some disease on admission, there are few prisoners who do not put on weight while serving a sentence.

262. There is a mark system in force both in the Northern Provinces and in the Southern Provinces and Colony whereby prisoners serving a sentence of two years or more may earn by good work and conduct a maximum remission of one-fourth of their sentence.

263. A system of classification has now been extended to all Government prisons whereby, as far as the facilities of each prison permit, habitual criminals, first offenders and adolescents are separated.

264. Instruction was continued in the following trades and the articles made by the convicts were up to the usual high standard:—

Tinsmithing.	Bricklaying.
Blacksmithing.	Printing.
Carpentry.	Basket making.
Tailoring.	Furniture making.
Boot and Shoe repairing.	Cloth weaving.
Brickmaking.	Mat-making.

Juvenile Prisoners.

265. There is no special provision made for this class of prisoner and very few are committed to prison by the Native, Provincial or Supreme Courts. Juvenile offenders are either placed on probation or light corporal punishment is administered. They are even more rarely confined in the Native Administration or Divisional prisons. The Kano Native Administration, however, has instituted a Juvenile prison outside the city, where basket work and gardening are taught.

266. Legislation for the treatment of Juvenile Offenders has been revised and enlarged by the passing of the Native Children (Custody and Reformation) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932, so that effect may be given to the recommendations of the Colonial Office 1930 Conference. An Industrial School for boys convicted of criminal offences has been established at Enugu and accommodation for thirty boys was available on the 1st January, 1933. During that year two more brick buildings were erected and accommodation is available for eighty boys. The buildings were erected by prison trained artisans with bricks manufactured in the Enugu Prison brickfields. Commitment to the institution is by mandate. Treatment is in accordance with modern principles and the degree in which the treatment is applied to the individual varies according to his mental or physical capacity. At the close of the year there were seven boys in the institution.

CHAPTER XIV.

LEGISLATION.

The following are the more important enactments of 1933:—

Ordinances.

267. The Cinematograph Ordinance, 1933 (No. 20 of 1933) constituted a Board of Censors. The Board is given power to appoint from its members small Censorship Committees whose duty it is to censor all films and posters intended for public exhibition. Also all public exhibitions of films are prohibited except in premises licensed under the Ordinance.

268. The Printing Presses Regulation Ordinance, 1933 (No. 21 of 1933) makes it necessary for owners of printing presses to make declarations stating the addresses where the presses are installed. It also directs that, subject to such exceptions as may be prescribed, all books and papers printed within Nigeria shall bear the names and addresses of the printer and publisher.

269. The Forced Labour Ordinance, 1933 (No. 22 of 1933) gives effect to a Convention adopted by the International Labour Conference at Geneva on the 28th June, 1930. Part I of the Ordinance makes the exaction of labour which is forced or compulsory labour within the meaning of the Convention an offence except in certain cases. In these cases the exaction of the labour is to be governed by regulations. Part II of the Ordinance provides for the exaction of labour which is not forced or compulsory within the meaning of the Geneva Convention, as, for example, labour for minor communal services.

270. The Tobacco and Cigarettes Excise Duties Ordinance, 1933 (No. 23 of 1933) gives power to impose an excise duty on tobacco prepared and on cigarettes manufactured in Nigeria. It also prohibits the making up of tobacco or the manufacture of cigarettes in Nigeria except under licence.

271. The Administrative Officers (Powers of Native Authority) Ordinance, 1933 (No. 26 of 1933) enables the Governor to appoint any administrative officer to exercise the powers of a Native Authority in any area in the Protectorate for which there is no Native Authority.

272. The Public Officers (Levy on Emoluments) Ordinance, 1933 (No. 30 of 1933) imposes a levy on the emoluments of all public officers, except soldiers of the Royal West African Frontier Force and police constables, until the 31st of March, 1934. The levy is on a graduated scale which increases with the amount of the emoluments.

273. The European Officers Provident Fund Ordinance, 1933 (No. 33 of 1933) authorises the inauguration of a provident fund scheme for the benefit of officers holding certain non-pensionable offices.

274. The Land Development (Provision for Roads) Ordinance, 1933 (No. 35 of 1933) provides for the reservation of land required for the construction of roads in cases where property in any area to which the Ordinance is applied by Order in Council is subdivided with a view to sale.

275. The Native Authority Ordinance, 1933 (No. 43 of 1933) repeals the Native Authority Ordinance (Chapter 73) and re-enacts its provisions in a considerably revised form. It also allows of persons not ordinarily subject to the jurisdiction of native courts being brought within the administrative jurisdiction of native authorities.

276. The Native Courts Ordinance, 1933 (No. 44 of 1933) replaces the Native Courts Ordinance (Chapter 5). While its provisions are based on those of the latter Ordinance it contains several new features. In particular it provides for the designation of courts of appeal for native courts. A native court may have

as its court of appeal a Native Court of Appeal, a Final Native Court of Appeal, a Magistrate, the High Court or a District Officer. This wide discretion will enable a suitable court of appeal to be selected for every native court. Provision is also made for further appeals. The Ordinance also allows of persons of a class who have not ordinarily been subject to the jurisdiction of native courts being made subject to that jurisdiction.

277. The Protectorate Courts Ordinance, 1933 (No. 45 of 1933) repeals the Provincial Courts Ordinance (Chapter 4) and provides for the establishment, constitution and jurisdiction in the Protectorate of a High Court and of Magistrates' Courts. The Supreme Court (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933 (No. 46 of 1933) limits the territorial jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to the Colony except in certain specified cases where jurisdiction throughout the Colony and Protectorate is conferred. The former Ordinance makes provision for appeals, for the appearance of counsel, except in certain cases, and empowers the Governor by Order in Council to direct that any offence shall be tried with a jury.

278. The West African Court of Appeal Ordinance, 1933 (No. 47 of 1933) confers the right of appeal to the West African Court of Appeal in certain cases, and upon certain conditions, in both civil and criminal cases decided or heard on appeal in the Supreme Court or in the High Court.

279. The Inter-Tribal Boundaries Settlement Ordinance, 1933 (No. 49 of 1933) provides for the settlement of inter-tribal and other boundary disputes by Administrative Officers after inquiry. Such officers may, at their discretion, be assisted by assessors and their findings are subject to review by the Resident in charge of the province and by the Governor.

280. The Criminal Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933 (No. 56 of 1933) makes several amendments to the Criminal Code Ordinance (Chapter 21), and abolishes flogging as a punishment.

281. The Legal Practitioners Ordinance, 1933 (No. 57 of 1933) provides for the appointment of a committee, under the presidency of the Attorney-General, to inquire into cases of alleged misconduct by legal practitioners and for the submission of the committee's report to the Supreme Court, which is empowered to admonish or suspend a legal practitioner who is guilty of misconduct or to order that his name be struck off the roll of the Court.

Subsidiary Legislation.

282. Regulations No. 19 of 1933, made under the Liquor Ordinance (Chapter 131), revise the special conditions which are to be attached to licences issued in respect of premises in a Prohibited Area.

283. Regulations No. 35 of 1933, made under the Minerals Ordinance (Chapter 93), altered the royalty payable in respect of gold from four shillings an ounce (troy) to five per cent. on the value.

284. Regulations No. 36 of 1933, made under the Labour Ordinance (No. 1 of 1929) require employers to make arrangements with hospitals for the medical and surgical treatment of their labourers.

285. Regulations No. 41 of 1933, made under the Minerals Ordinance (Chapter 93) amplify and amend the Safe Mining Regulations, No. 31 of 1917. They are concerned with ensuring, in connexion with mining, greater care and strictness in storing, handling, transporting and working with explosives.

286. Regulations No. 45 of 1933, made under the Motor Traffic Ordinance (No. 10 of 1927), require commercial vehicles in certain areas where they may compete with the Railway to pay an increased fee for their licences.

287. Regulations No. 46 of 1933, made under the Native Courts Ordinance, 1933, restrict the powers of native courts to pass sentences of corporal punishment and regulate the carrying out of such sentences.

288. Rules No. 10 of 1933, made under the Townships Ordinance (Chapter 57), regulate the erection of buildings and the carrying on of offensive trades in third class townships in the Colony.

Legislation Providing for Sickness, Etc.

289. Reference has already been made in paragraph 284 to Regulations No. 36 of 1933 which impose on employers the obligation of arranging with hospitals for the medical and surgical treatment of their labourers.

Section 11 of the Forced Labour Ordinance, No. 22 of 1933, enacts that such of the provisions of the Labour Ordinance, No. 1 of 1929, and of the regulations in force thereunder as relate to the provision of compensation for labourers or their dependants in respect of accidents arising out of and in the course of the employment of labourers shall apply to persons from whom forced labour is exacted under section 6 of the former Ordinance in order to provide carriers for purposes of transport, in the same manner and to the same extent as if such persons were under a contract of service. There has been no legislation other than that mentioned in this paragraph during the year under review making provision for sickness or compensation for accidents; nor has there been any factory legislation or legislation providing for the grant of assistance on account of old age.

CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

290. *Revenue and Expenditure.*—The Revenue and Expenditure for the past five years, including that of the Nigerian Railway, are as follows:—

Year.	True Revenue.	True Expenditure.	Expenditure on Loan Works.
	£	£	£
1928-29 ...	8,429,308	9,395,749	1,429,022
1929-30 ...	8,703,165	8,947,707	794,862
1930-31 ...	7,847,654	8,555,022	863,403
1931-32 ...	6,732,454	8,063,143	597,147
1932-33 ...	6,899,567	6,898,801	719,283

291. The Revenue and Expenditure for the six months, April to September, 1933, excluding the net deficit of the Nigerian Railway, amount to £1,886,923 and £2,183,706, respectively. The expenditure actually charged to the 1927 and 1930 Loan Funds during that period is £14,105 and £48,512 respectively. The revised estimate of Revenue for the financial year 1933/34 is £4,511,277, which falls short of the revised estimate of expenditure of £5,010,485, by £499,208. This revised estimated deficit is attributable mainly to the reduced receipts from Customs duties as compared with the original estimate, and to an increased Railway deficit, both due to continued bad trade.

292. *Debt.*—The Public Debt, at 30th September, 1933, amounted to £27,822,582 and the accumulated Sinking Funds to £4,426,472. This latter amount includes the Supplementary Sinking Fund of £930,437 which is treated as an "Appropriated Fund" in the Balance Sheet of Nigeria. Provision is made for the amortisation of all loans by annual contributions to the Sinking Funds.

293. All Nigeria stocks rank as "Trustee" Securities and are quoted on the London Stock Exchange. They, together with the middle market prices quoted on the 31st of October, 1933, are as follows:—

1. £4,045,593—Southern Nigeria 3½% Inscribed Stock 1930/55 quoted at 100.
2. £6,363,226—Nigeria 6% Inscribed Stock 1949/79 quoted at 125.
3. £3,200,390— „ 6% Inscribed Stock 1936/46 quoted at 106.
4. £5,700,000— „ 4% Inscribed Stock 1963 quoted at 106.
5. £4,250,000— „ 5% Inscribed Stock 1947/57 quoted at 113.
6. £4,263,373— „ 5% Inscribed Stock 1950/60 quoted at 113.

294. The Annual Charges for the service of the Public Debt, on account of Interest and Sinking Fund, in the year 1932-33, amounted to £1,610,865, of which the Railway contributed £871,296 in respect of interest only.

295. *Assets.*—The excess of Assets over Liabilities at 30th September, 1933, was £2,110,103, which is £296,782 less than the Surplus at the beginning of the financial year 1933-34. This difference represents the amount by which the Expenditure of Nigeria exceeded the Revenue (exclusive of the Railway) during the six months April to September, 1933. The net deficit of the Railway for the same period was £423,281.

296. The Balance Sheet of Nigeria is published monthly in the *Nigeria Gazette* and from that of the 30th September, 1933, it may be seen that the Surplus Assets of Nigeria are approximately as follows:—

	£
Cash in hand and at bank, Imprests and Remittances in transit ...	173,000
Investments	1,104,000
Stores	156,000
Advance to Railway	668,000
	£2,101,000

297. Other assets, appropriated to specific services and invested, are:—

	£
Supplementary Sinking Fund	930,437
Railway Renewals Fund	283,845
Marine Renewals Fund	51,444
Reserve for Stamp Duty on Stock Transfers	52,131
Electricity Renewals Fund	26,337

Other funds invested include the unexpended balance of Loan Funds amounting to £929,830.

298. *Taxation.*—A graduated Income Tax not exceeding one per cent is levied on incomes of not less than £30 of male persons in the Colony, and of male non-natives throughout the Dependency. Natives and native-foreigners in the Protectorate and the Cameroons under British Mandate pay taxes in accordance with the various forms of assessment shown below. They are collected by the various Native Administrations throughout Nigeria and are then divided in varying proportions between Government and Native Administrations.

299. The actual revenue received by the Central Government from direct taxation in the financial year 1932-33 was:—

	£
General Tax, Northern Provinces ...	397,628
Cattle Tax, Northern Provinces ...	82,749
General Tax, Southern Provinces ...	253,171
Cattle Tax, Southern Provinces ...	903
Income Tax, Colony	23,287
Income Tax, Protectorate	15,250
	£772,988

300. *Customs Tariff (Summarised).*—The first schedule to the Customs Tariff Ordinance enumerates a list of articles under forty-five headings (exclusive of sub-divisions) on which import duties are imposed. The duties are fifteen per cent *ad valorem* on articles such as hardware, earthenware and glassware, cutlery, furniture, musical instruments, etc., and a specific rate on alcoholic liquor (beer and stout 2s. the imperial gallon, wines 6s. to 10s. the imperial gallon, gin 24s. 10d. to 28s. 9d., other spirits 30s. 10d. to 48s. 6d.), firearms 12s. 6d. each and ammunition 2s. 6d. and 5s. per hundred rounds; cement 3d. the 100 lb., salt 2s. 6d. the 100 lb., soap 4s. the 100 lb., sugar 2s. the 100 lb.; tobacco unmanufactured 2s. the lb., manufactured 4s. the lb., cigars 8s. the hundred, cigarettes 2s. the hundred, provisions at varying rates, woven piece goods, plain weave $\frac{7}{8}$ d., fancy weave $1\frac{1}{8}$ d., etc.

301. There is an export duty on cocoa (£1 3s. 4d. the ton) palm kernel oil (£2 the ton) palm kernels (18s. the ton) palm oil (£1 4s. the ton) and tin (3s. 4d. the ton).

302. *Excise and Stamp Duties.*—No excise duties have been levied in Nigeria prior to the enactment of the Tobacco and Cigarettes Excise Duties Ordinance, 1933, referred to in paragraph 270. The revenue derived from licences and stamp duties, in the year 1932-33 was as follows:—

	£
Licences, Game	557
„ Liquor	8,514
„ Motor vehicles and drivers ...	49,242
„ Guns, etc.	1,796
„ Miscellaneous	1,929
Stamp Duties	10,433
	£72,471

303. *Native Administrations.*—The various Native Administrations throughout Nigeria have their own Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure, deriving their revenue principally from a proportion of direct taxes, varying from fifty to sixty-five per cent of the total collected, as mentioned above. The totals of actual Revenue and Expenditure for 1932-33 of all the Native Administrations together were £1,525,296 and £1,382,828, respectively (Northern Provinces £1,040,533 and £946,747; Southern Provinces £484,763 and £436,081). The total excess of Revenue over Expenditure (£142,468) is accounted for in the Surplus Balances of the Native Administrations which at the beginning of the financial year 1932-33 stood at £1,770,088 and at the end were accordingly increased to £1,912,556 (Northern Provinces £1,458,914; Southern Provinces £453,642). The estimated totals of Revenue and Expenditure of all the Native Administrations for 1933-34 are £1,368,149 and £1,474,505 respectively. The following notes give an account of the assessment and collection of tax in the Northern and Southern Provinces.

Northern Provinces.

304. The system of direct taxation is that of a "graduated income tax" which has taken the place of the various forms of taxation found operating in the country on its first occupation by the British. The assessment of this tax is undertaken by the Administrative staff and is one of their most important duties. The area of the land ordinarily cultivated by a village is first ascertained and the average market value of the produce from it together with the amount and value of special irrigation crops is calculated. The village livestock is then counted and in consultation with the District and Village Headmen the assessing officer endeavours to arrive at an equitable assessment of the non-agricultural portion of the community, *i.e.*, the craftsmen and traders. When the total amount due from the agricultural and industrial groups of the village is decided, it is apportioned by the Village Head assisted by the Elders among the tax-paying adults, so that each man pays according to his income.

305. The tax is collected by the Village Headman, usually after harvest, and remitted to the District Headman who pays in the total to the central Native Treasury of the Emirate or other unit. Receipts are issued to the individual and the Village Headman is paid as salary a proportion of the tax collected by him. The incidence of the taxation varies very considerably with the conditions of different localities being in some areas less than 2s. and in others exceeding 13s. per adult tax-paying male.

306. The hardships suffered by the people as a result of the economic depression have been relieved by reductions both in the general and cattle tax where proved necessary as well as by such

concessions as the waiving of dispensary fees in certain areas and of immunisation fees in others. To meet a reduction in Revenue considerable economies have been made by Native Administrations without, however, impairing essential services or even such medical and educational services as have been inaugurated in recent years.

Southern Provinces.

307. There are three main forms of assessment of tax:—

A.—Assessment of the average income of the adult male resulting in the imposition of a flat rate of tax.

B.—A more detailed assessment of the incomes of classes of the community, *e.g.*, goldsmiths, and of individual members.

C.—Assessment of a community in a lump sum.

308. The first form of assessment is common to almost every Native Administration area in the Southern Provinces. Inquiries are instituted into the average annual gross income of the peasant farmer, who is taken as the standard because he forms the bulk of the male adults of the Southern Provinces, and the rate of tax for the area is worked out on a basis of approximately 2½ per cent of the average annual gross income. For example, if the average income were estimated at £12, the tax would be 6s. per adult male, and this flat rate, though it may appear to be a poll tax, is in reality a rudimentary form of income tax, inasmuch as a very large proportion of the community have an almost identical income. The number of adult males in the area to be assessed is then ascertained, and the flat rate of tax and the total sum required are communicated to the Village Council, and made widely public.

309. As regards *B*, assessment is carried to a point which enables the average annual incomes of typical members of various trades and professions to be ascertained, and special rates of tax are fixed accordingly for them, either inclusive of or additional to the flat rate referred to above. A graduated scale of income tax is also introduced for the wealthier members of these communities, notably salaried employees whose incomes are readily ascertainable. In certain areas, the system has been carried to its logical conclusion of a separate assessment of the income of each individual adult male in the community.

310. In the Ijebu and Abeokuta Provinces a tax is also imposed on women, but the combined rate of tax on adult males and females is much the same as that on adult males only in the neighbouring provinces.

311. As regards *C*, in certain areas of the Cameroons Province the system known as "lump sum assessment" has been introduced with the consent of the people with great success. The total

wealth and population of each taxable unit, whether quarter or village or group of villages, is ascertained and a sum approximating to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the gross annual income of the unit is declared to be the amount of tax due from that unit. The Village Head and Elders are then informed of the amount of tax due and the approximate incidence per adult male, but full discretion is given to them to distribute the burden according to the capacity to pay, since they alone have an intimate knowledge of the relative degree of prosperity of each individual.

312. In the more advanced Native Administrations, where Village Heads and District Heads are recognised by the people, tax is paid through the family and the quarter to the highest recognised Native Authority by whom it is handed over to the Native Treasury. In the less advanced areas, where the indigenous organisation is conciliar, tax is paid to the Treasury by the highest acknowledged authority, who is sometimes no more than the head of a family.

313. Owing to the financial depression it was found necessary to reduce the rates in certain of the poorer districts during the financial years 1931-32 and 1932-33, and further reductions were being made in the Warri, Owerri, Ogoja and Benin Provinces in 1933-34. The flat rates vary from one shilling in one small area in the Cameroons to ten shillings in the wealthiest district, and the average is about four shillings. A cattle tax of one shilling and sixpence a head is imposed during the period July to October in the Bamenda Division of the Cameroons under British Mandate. Shortage of ready cash made the collection of tax difficult in some areas. The total yield in 1932-33 was £568,199 including £1,806 from cattle tax. Of this total £314,901 accrued to the Native Administrations.

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

314. His Majesty's Ships *Milford*, *Weston* and *Carlisle* visited Lagos, the first on two occasions and the others once each, during 1933, for periods varying from three to ten days. During the later visit of the *Milford* a party of Marine ratings proceeded to sea in her for instruction in minesweeping.

315. In June the Sultan of Sokoto and the Emir of Gwandu with some of their councillors visited Lagos. This was the first occasion on which these chiefs had made such a long journey and seen the sea, and the visit is evidence of the desire for wider contact and knowledge of the world.

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316. The Emir of Katsina made the pilgrimage by the overland route and returned *via* England, where he was received by His Majesty the King, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

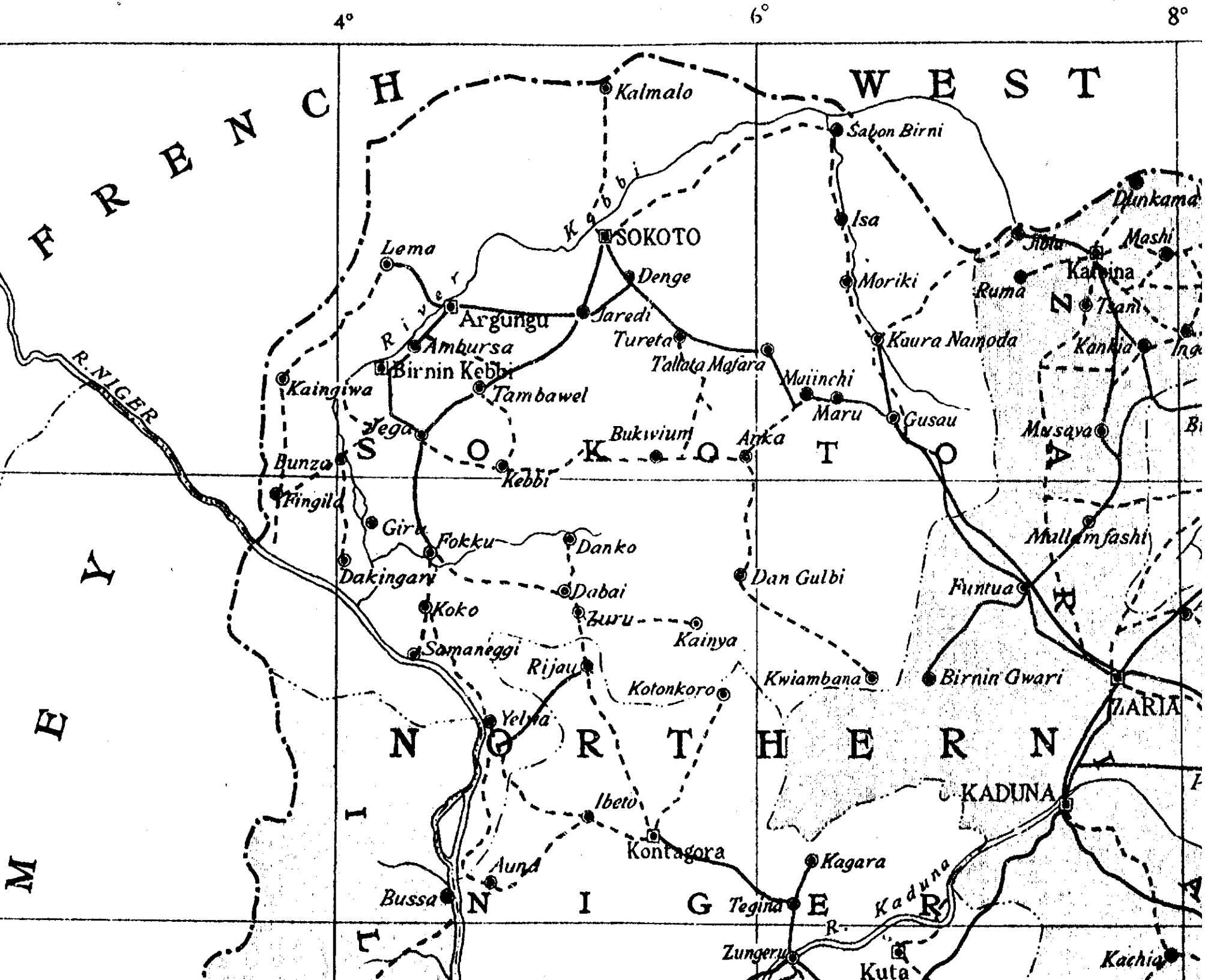
317. Two events of political importance were the accessions of Akenzua II as Oba of Benin, and Daniel Adesanya Gbelegbuwa II as Awujale of Ijebu Ode. Akenzua II was recognised on the 5th of April, 1933, as Oba by the Governor who sent a special message through the Lieutenant-Governor on the occasion of his installation. At a ceremony on the 10th of November at Ijebu Ode the Governor personally delivered a speech in the course of which he recognised Daniel Adesanya Gbelegbuwa II as Awujale and appointed him Native Authority for the Ijebu Ode Division. On both occasions Sir Donald Cameron took the opportunity of outlining the policy of Government towards those Chiefs who are appointed Native Authorities for large and populous areas and to explain what in turn was expected from such Chiefs. Copies of the Benin message and the Ijebu speech were widely published both officially and unofficially.

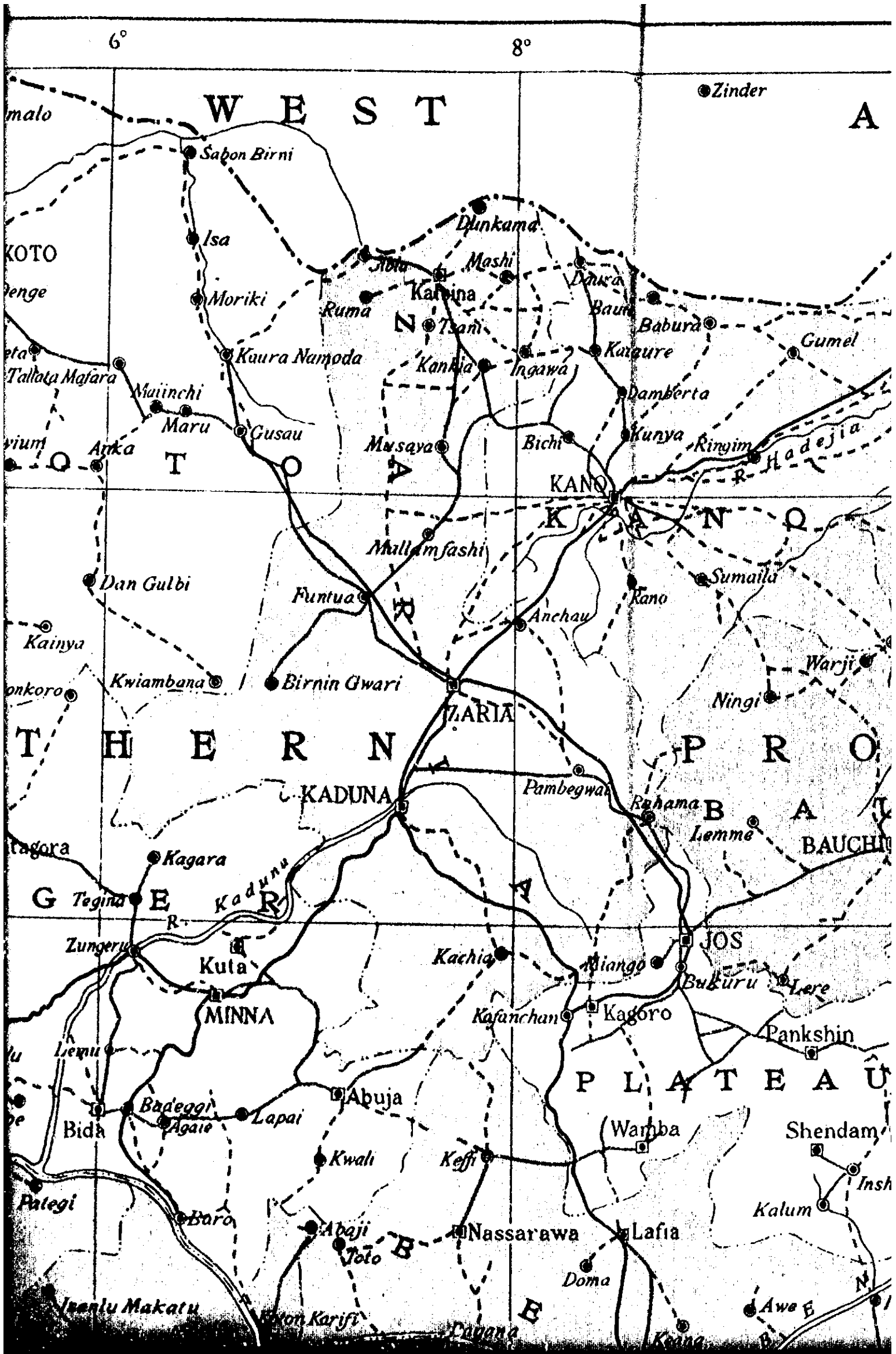
318. Muhammadu Maiyaki, eleventh Emir of Keffi, died on the 24th April. Muhammadu, fourteenth Emir of Lafia, died on the 9th November. Umaru, Emir of Kanam, Plateau Province, died in May after holding office for forty-two years. He was awarded the Certificate of Honour in 1930.

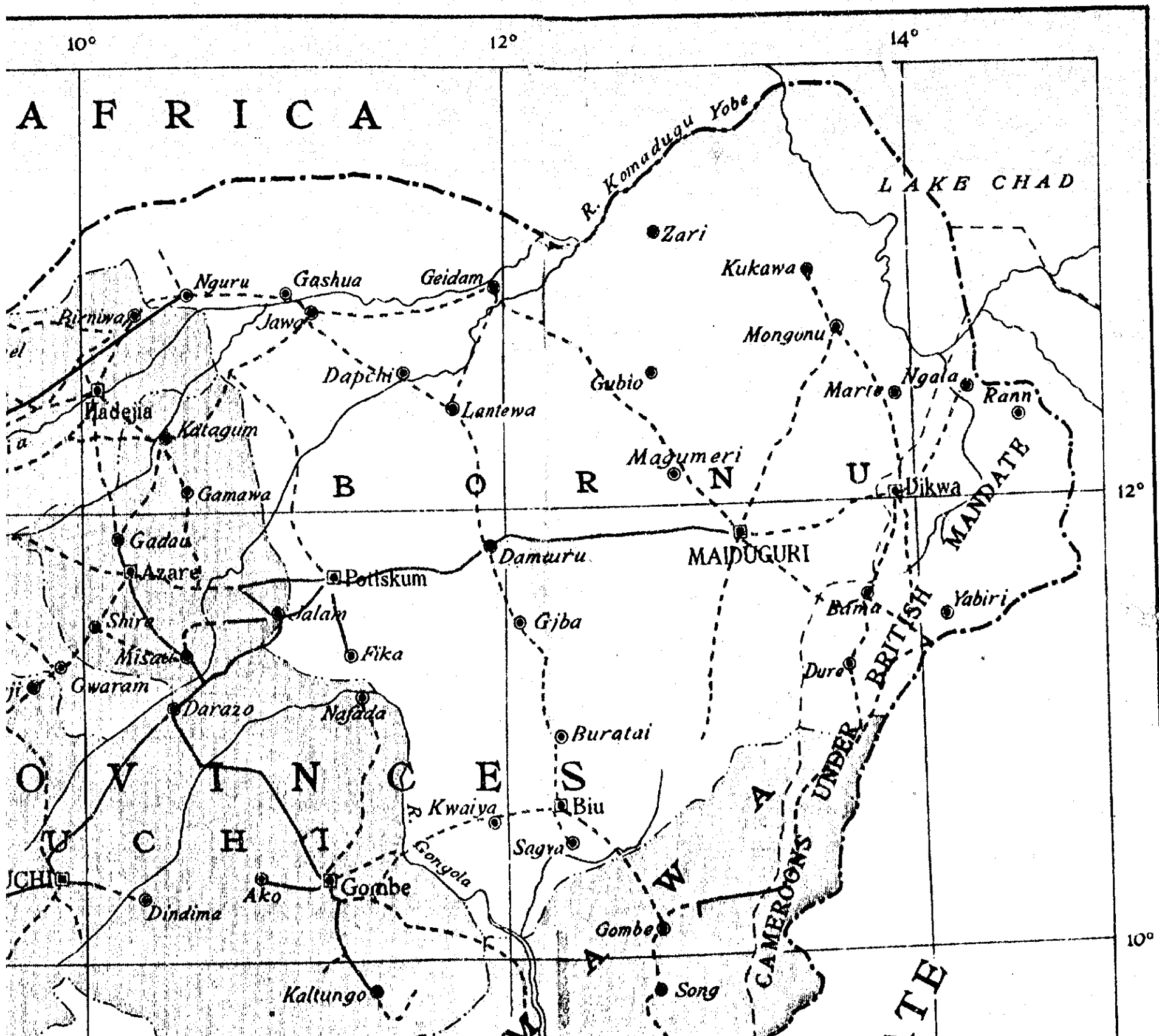
319. Among this year's visitors to Nigeria are Professor Coupland, Beit Professor of Colonial History of Oxford, Drs. Melzian and Ward, who are making a study of the languages of the South-eastern Provinces, and Mr. C. P. Strickland, C.I.E., who toured extensively throughout the country and addressed interested audiences on the subject of co-operation.

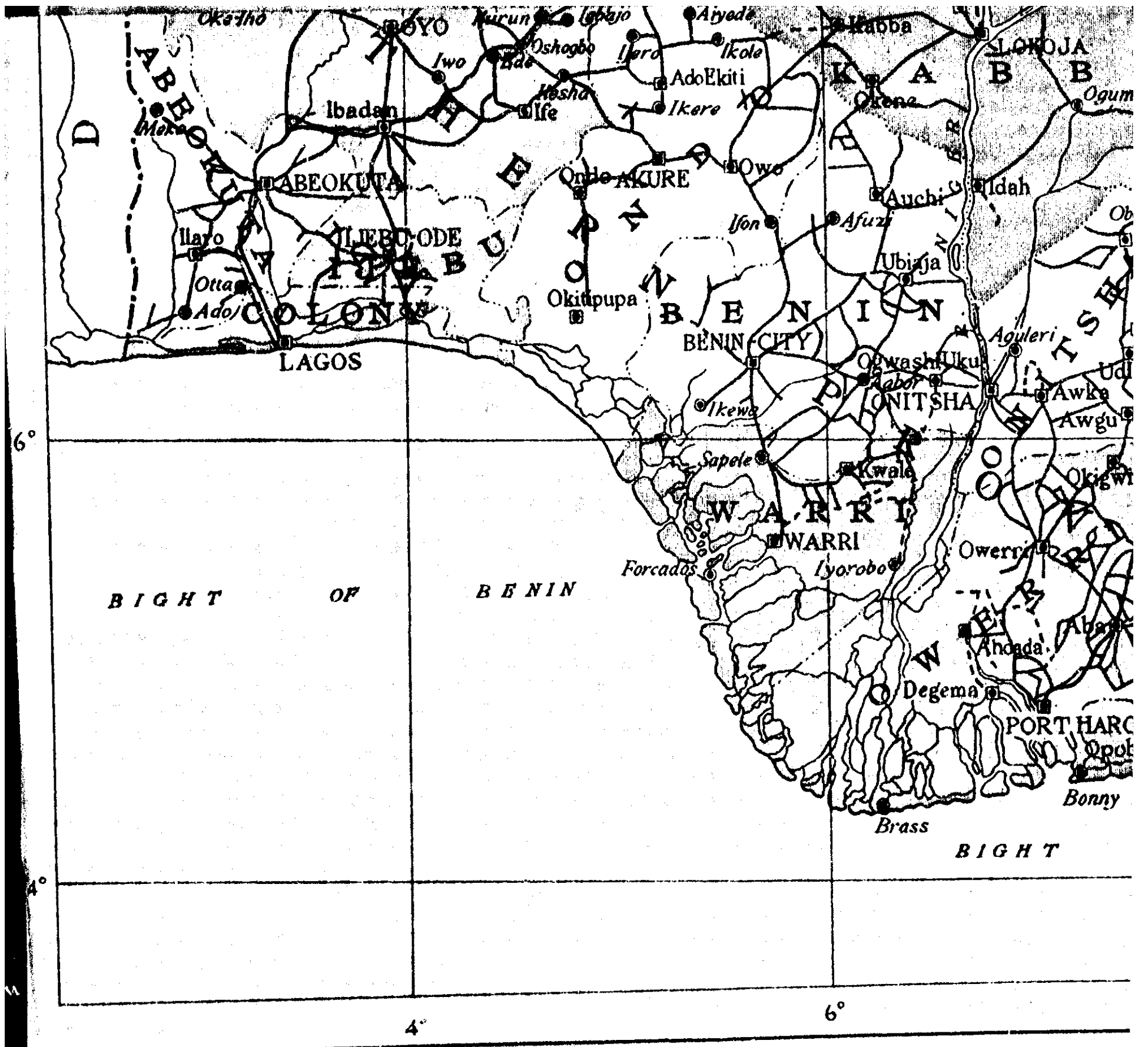
320. Arrangements have been made for the employment of three Mohammedan law teachers from the Sudan Law School for work in the Northern Provinces. They will hold classes for candidates for judicial posts and it is hoped that the quality of Native Court work will be improved thereby.

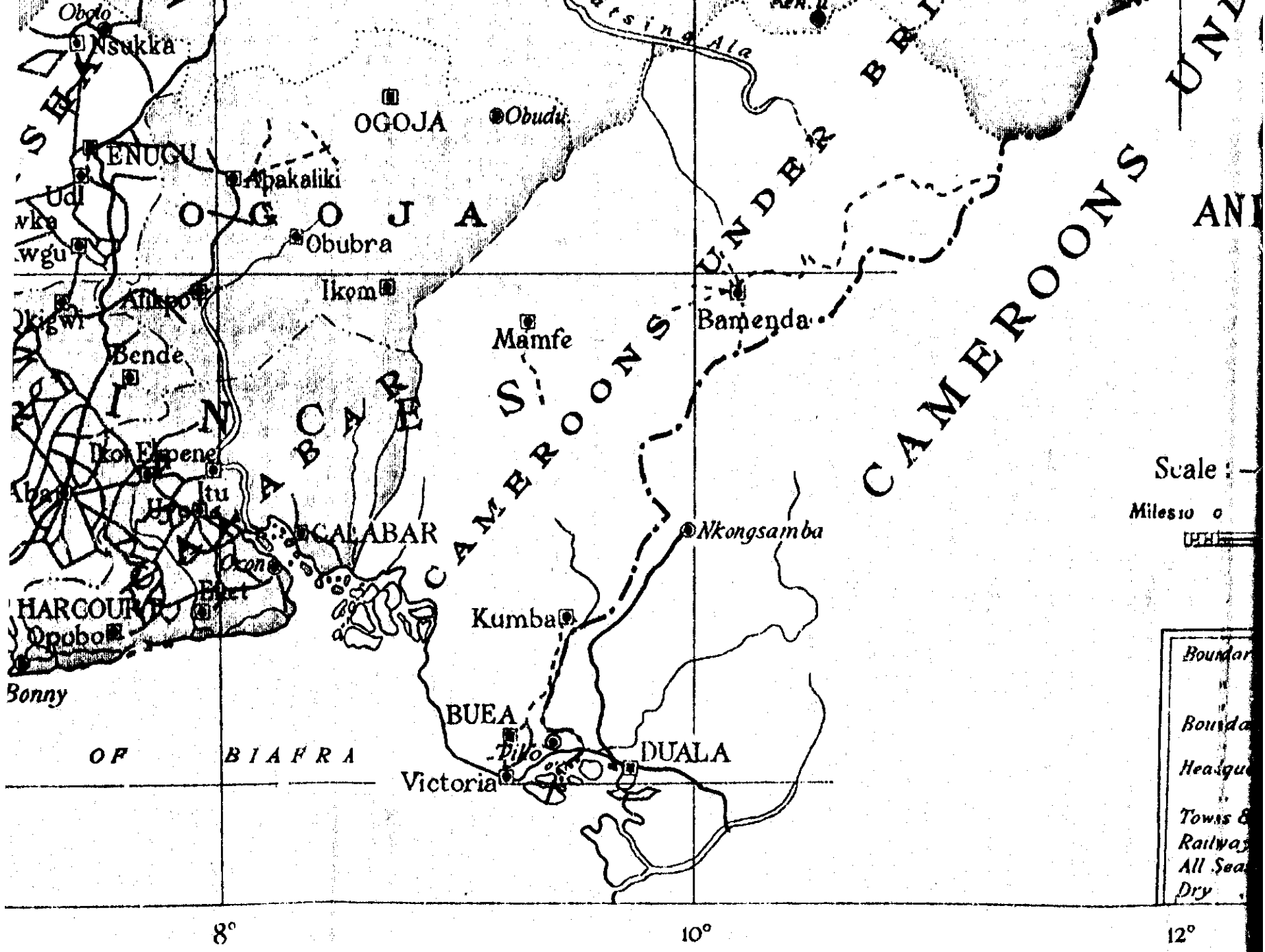
321. Locally-grown tobacco was purchased at Hadejia for the manufacture of cigarettes by the British American Tobacco Company, Oshogbo.



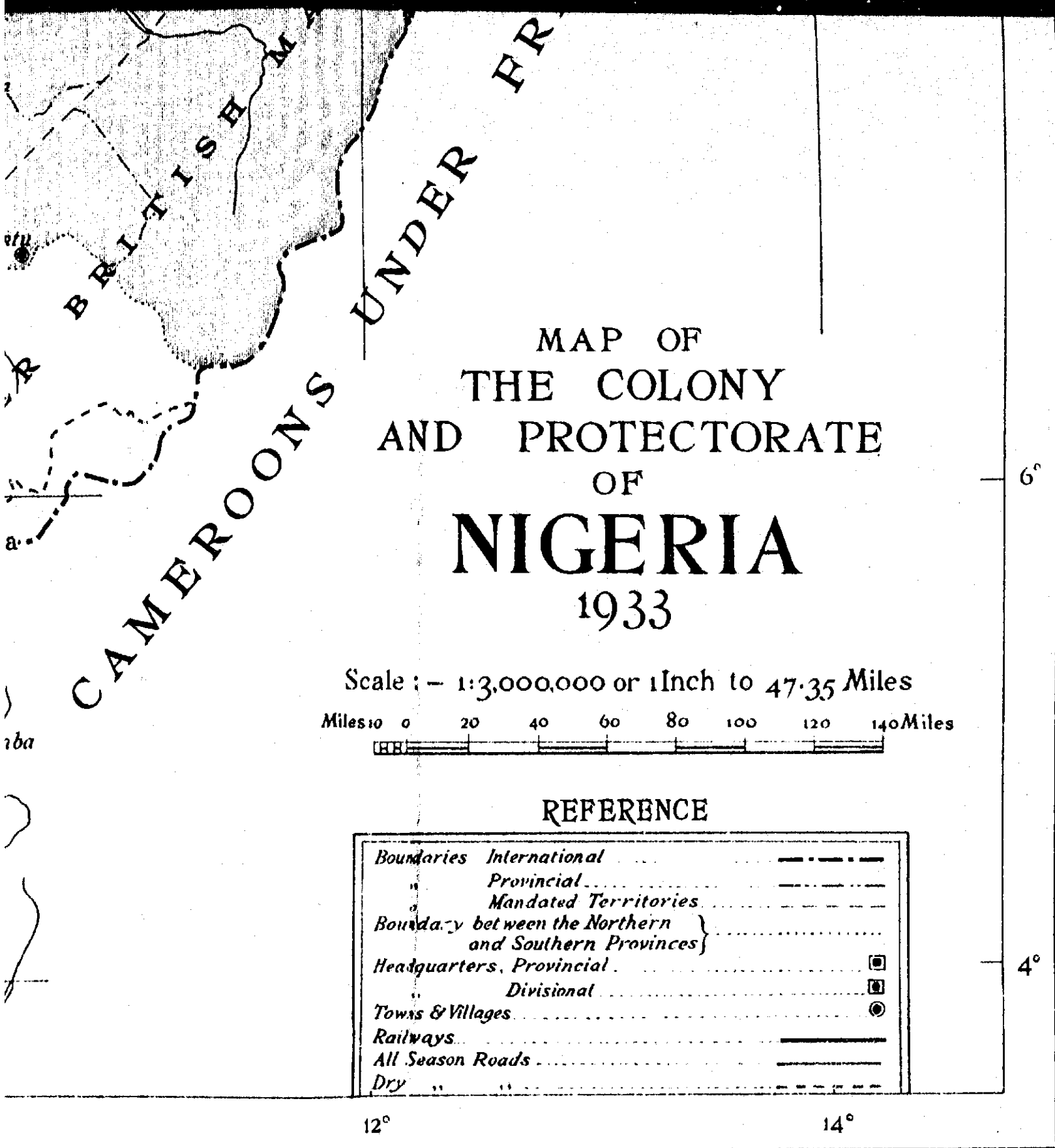












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