COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 821.

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

REPORT FOR 1913.

(For Report for 1912 see No 785.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
December, 1914.

LONDON:
PRINTED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
By BARCLAY AND FRY, LIMITED, THE GROVE, SOUTHWARK, S.E.

To be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
WYMAN AND SONS, LIMITED, 29, BREAMS BUILDINGS, FETTER LANE, E.C
and 28, ABINGDON STREET, S.W., and 54, ST. MARY STREET, CARDIFF; or
H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE (SCOTTISH BRANCH),
23, FORTH STREET, EDINBURGH; or
E. PONSONBY, LIMITED, 116, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN;
or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies,
the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of
T. FISHER UNWIN, LONDON, W.C.

1914.

[Cd. 7622-12.] *Price* 3½*d*.

CONTENTS

	PAGE.
I.—Financial	4
II.—Legislation and Judicial	6
III.—Cantonments	6
IV.—Education	7
V.—Hospitals	9
VI.—Mines Department	10
VII.—Police	10
VIII.—Prisons	11
IX.—Criminal Statistics	12
X.—Vital Statistics	13
XI.—Sanitation	14
XII.—Vaccination	15
XIII.—Meteorology	15
XIV.—Post and Telegraphs Services	17
XV.—Military	19
XVI.—Means of Communication	20
XVII.—Public Works	22
XVIII.—Provincial Administration and Native Affairs ..	23
XIX.—Agriculture and Forestry	33
XX.—Surveys	34

No. 821.

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

(For Report for 1912 see No. 785.)

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,

Nigeria,

20th October, 1914.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit herewith the Annual Report on the Blue Book of Northern Nigeria for the year which ended on the 31st of December, 1913.

I have &c.,

F. D. LUGARD,

Governor-General.

The Right Honourable
Lewis Harcourt, P.C.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies,
&c., &c., &c.

(C100.) Wt.36076/850. 1125&90. 12.14. B.&F.,Ltd. Gp.11/2.

REPORT ON THE BLUEBOOK FOR THE YEAR 1912.

I.—FINANCIAL.

The Protectorate accounts having been closed on December 31st, 1912, for the period from April 1st, 1912, up to that date, in order that the financial year might be made to synchronise with the calendar year in future, it is not possible in this report to furnish the comparisons between the receipts and expenditure of the last two years in accordance with the usual practice.

In view of the amalgamation of Northern and Southern Nigeria on January 1st, 1914, this is the last review of the accounts of Northern Nigeria as a separate Protectorate. Owing to the exclusion of certain Departments from the administrations of Northern and Southern Nigeria and their formation into "Central" or "Combined" Departments, the accounts of the Railway, Marine, and Customs do not appear in the Northern Nigeria accounts for 1913.

The finances of the Protectorate show a continued progress. In 1911–12 the revenue collected (exclusive of the Combined Departments mentioned above) fell short of the expenditure by £222,714, but in 1913 only by £162,181. The Imperial Grant-in-aid for 1911–12 was £237,384, but for 1913 only £136,000.

The actual and estimated revenue of the Protectorate during the period January 1st, 1913, to December 31st, 1913, were as follows:—

	Heads.	Estimated.	Actual.	Increase.
		£	£	£
1	Land Revenue	503,694	545,902	42,208
2	Licences and Internal Revenue ..	28,080	29,281	1,201
3	Fees of Court or Office Payments for Specific Services	59,308	65,028	5,720
4	Postal Revenue	8,585	11,566	2,981
5	Rents for Government Property ..	2,730	3,832	1,102
6	Miscellaneous..	490	2,700	2,210
		602,887	658,309	55,422
7	Imperial Grant in Aid	114,000	136,000	22,000
		£716,887	£794,309	£77,422

The estimated and actual expenditure for that period were —

	Heads.	Estimated.	Actual.	Increase.	Decrease
		£	£	£	£
1	Pensions and Gratuities ..	4,909	5,626	717	..
2	Governor	6,565	5,338	..	1,227
3	Chief Secretary's Office ..	10,270	9,891	..	379
4	Political and Administrative	98,960	95,528	..	3,432
5	Legal and Judicial	3,586	3,086	..	500
6	Treasury	7,316	7,180	..	136
7	Posts and Telegraphs Department	26,511	25,266	..	1,245
8	Audit..	4,340	4,212	..	128
9	Printing	3,646	3,273	..	373
10	W.A.F.F., N.N. Regiment..	154,303	150,250	..	4,053
11	Police	28,670	28,593	..	77
12	Prisons	10,881	10,168	..	713
13	Forestry	1,711	965	..	746
14	Agriculture	3,910	4,002	92	..
15	Medical	39,819	37,928	..	1,891
16	Sanitation	3,155	2,731	..	424
17	Education	3,391	6,118	2,727	..
18	Surveys	5,753	6,310	557	..
19	Mines..	11,782	13,397	1,615	..
20	Transport	13,532	14,018	486	..
21	Miscellaneous Services ..	7,774	9,781	2,007	..
22	Public Works Department..	13,893	12,809	..	1,084
23	Public Works Recurrent ..	15,750	16,313	563	..
24	Public Works Extraordinary	41,245	63,483	22,238	..
25	Interest on Railway Loan ..	..	13,300	13,300	..
26	Grants to Native Administration	251,690	270,924	19,234	..
		£773,362	820,490	63,536	16,408
	Less Saving ..	..	..	16,408	..
	Excess.. ..	..	..	47,128	..

The estimated excess of expenditure over receipts was £56,475; the actual excess was £26,181. The asset balance of the Protectorate on December 31st, 1912, was £143,137, and on 31st December, 1913, was £116,956.

The excess under Head 1 of Revenue was due to closer and more successful assessment of rents and taxes than was anticipated; under Head 2, to progress in the tin mining industry; under Head 3, to under-estimation of receipts of fees from Native Courts; under Head 4, to increase of business, and to a balance previously transferred to a separate deposit account being credited to postal revenue prior to the introduction of the new system of accounting; under Head 5, to underestimation of rents of buildings.

The excess under Head 1 of Expenditure was due to unanticipated gratuities and new pensions; under Head 14, chiefly to purchase of ostriches; under Head 17, to special expenditure on the Nassarawa School; under Head 18, to purchase of instruments, field equipment

and drawing materials; under Head 19, to special expenditure on the survey of the mine fields; under Head 20, to hiring of animals and carriers; under Head 21, to underestimation of expenses on stationery, language gratuities, compensation for losses, grant to Imperial Institute, reprint of Annual Report, compensation for removal of trading site of London and Kano Trading Company, etc.; under Head 23, to inadequate provision for repairs to buildings; under Head 24, to cost of new buildings at capital, construction of new roads, and temporary buildings required by the troops moved from Zungeru to Kaduna; under Head 25, to the amount due for the period from September to December, 1912, not being paid until 1913.

II.—LEGISLATION AND JUDICIAL.

The following important Proclamations were enacted during the year:—

"The Opium Proclamation," to give effect to the measures decided upon in the International Opium Convention signed at the Hague on 23rd January, 1912, and to regulate the importation, storage and disposal of opium and similar drugs.

"The Public Lands (Acquisition) Proclamation," to empower the Governor to acquire any freehold lands, when required for public purposes.

"The Widows' and Orphans' Pension Proclamation," to make provision for granting pensions to widows and children of deceased European public officers.

The Mining Law has been remodelled and several points which were somewhat obscure have been elucidated.

The Supreme Court held a few sittings at Zungeru, Lokoja and Ilorin. The Provincial and Native Courts deal with the majority of cases tried in the British Courts of the Protectorate.

The Provincial Courts were under the supervision of the Chief Justice. Death sentences passed in the Provincial and Native Courts are carried into execution only after review by the Chief Justice and confirmation by the Governor.

III.—CANTONMENTS.

Zungeru.

In the Cantonment Magistrate's Court 189 criminal and 114 civil cases were tried during the year. The majority of the cases were of small importance, only two criminal cases being sufficiently serious to be committed to the Assizes.

The condition of the Cantonment was satisfactory, though the minimum of expenditure was incurred in view of the impending move of headquarters.

Lokoja.

The cases tried in the Cantonment Court during the year numbered 45 civil and 218 criminal. Serious crimes in the Cantonment are practically unknown.

Three blocks of buildings were erected for the permanent housing of the artizans and apprentices of the Marine Department.

The condition of the Cantonment was very satisfactory, repairs to roads, clearing and drainage, conservancy and sanitation having been well carried out.

IV.—EDUCATION.

The number of Government schools open during the year was four, consisting of three primary schools, at Kano, Sokoto and Katsina, and one technical school at Kano. The following table shows the number of pupils, etc., in the schools :—

Place.	Number of pupils on roll.	Number of days on which school was open.	Average daily attendance.
Kano	196	200	180·5
Kano, Evening Classes ..	105	160	99·5
Sokoto..	22	221	20
Katsina	57	60	54·4
Total	380	641	354·4

The total number of native teachers at the end of the year was 20. They had all passed through the Kano schools as pupils, having previously received a fair training in the native Mahommedan schools. They are all of good social standing, one of them being the son of an Emir.

The primary school at Kano was attended by mallams and the sons of chiefs from Kano division and from the various provinces where no schools had yet been established. The pupils are divided into five primary classes and one elementary class. The syllabus consists of reading, writing, arithmetic, religious and moral instruction, geography, drawing, hygiene, and general knowledge.

In addition, the most advanced pupils were given elementary instruction in the English language. Pupils from the higher classes, under the supervision of a teacher, were in charge of the evening classes, attended by apprentices and other boys. Special classes for native assessors were held till the Survey Department started a school, which the sufficiently advanced pupils then joined. Games were held every afternoon on school days from 4 to 6. Apart from bringing the boys of the various provinces together and improving the esprit de corps of the school, they have had an excellent effect on the health and development of the pupils. Some instruction was also given in boxing, single-stick and Swedish drill. The general progress in all the classes of the school and the discipline in the class rooms and compounds have been excellent.

In the technical school instruction was given to the following apprentices:—Carpenters, cabinet-makers, wheelwrights, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, leather-workers, saddlers, weavers and embroiderers. There were nine instructors and 68 apprentices.

The Government school at Sokoto showed satisfactory progress, though suffering from the lack of a European superintendent throughout the greater part of the year. Owing to the short period of training received at Kano by the native staff, the instruction was mainly elementary, and the more advanced pupils were sent to Kano when ready for more advanced instruction. The school was well supported by the Native Administration, and repeated requests were made for similar schools to be established at Birnin Kebbi and at Argungu.

The provincial school at Katsina was opened in September, and with the active support of the Emir and his administration good progress was made. Out of over 100 applicants 50 pupils were admitted. The Native Administration supported elementary schools at Bida and Argaie (Niger Province), and at Dekina and Ankpa (Bassa Province). The instruction in these schools was elementary, given by native teachers, and in the Bassa Province included practical agriculture.

The popularity of the schools is shown by the requests from the native communities for Government schools under European supervision. The Emirs of Zaria, Bida, Ilorin, and the Shehu of Bornu have asked for schools in their districts, and similar requests were reported from pagan communities in Yola, Muri, Bassa, Kabba, Ilorin and Niger Provinces.

The five Missionary Societies working in the Protectorate supported 43 elementary and 1 primary school, as follows:—

Church Missionary Society	16	Elementary.
Church Missionary Society	1	Primary.
Memnonite Brethren	3	Elementary.
Sudan United	8	,,
Sudan Interior	11	,,
Roman Catholic	5	,,

The number of Mahommedan schools in the Kano, Central, Niger, Yola, Muri, Nassarawa, Kabba, and Zaria Provinces is estimated at 14,611, with 111,838 pupils.

V.—HOSPITALS.

The number of Europeans admitted to the hospital at Zungeru during the year was 99, of whom two died. In 1912, 94 were admitted and one died.

650 natives were admitted to hospital, of whom 19 died.

The number of Europeans admitted to the Lokoja hospital during 1913 was 85, of whom two died. In 1912, 101 were admitted and one died.

To the native hospital there were 724 admissions with 24 deaths.

A temporary European hospital was opened early in September at Kaduna, to which 24 patients were admitted, of whom one died.

The total number of out-patients treated during the year, compiled from returns received from out-stations, was: Europeans, 1,336, with 4 deaths; natives, 22,385, with 318 deaths. The corresponding figures for 1912 were: Europeans, 967, with 11 deaths; natives, 20,381, with 205 deaths.

In recognition of the necessity of permanent hospital accommodation for African natives buildings have been erected or are in course of erection at Zaria and Kano, and in many other stations permanent buildings will, it is anticipated, be provided in the near future. In nearly every medical station, however, mud buildings with beaten floors (in some instances concrete) are in use for the accommodation of intern patients.

Three dispensaries are maintained, under the supervision of the Medical Officer of the district, by Native Treasuries.

The cost of the Medical Department in 1913 was £40,702, an increase of £7,400 on the average cost for the previous quinquennial period.

Scientific. The work of the local investigators under the Yellow Fever Commission was aided whenever opportunity arose by forwarding them all obtainable data demanded. The special courses of entomology which are now offered to Medical Officers have resulted in an increased interest in this important subject. Entomological outfits are stocked ready for issue to officers who have taken the prescribed courses, or to those who are desirous of collecting specimens for identification. Time and opportunity have hitherto allowed of but little laboratory work, but addition to the equipment for that purpose at the two headquarter stations is being gradually made

VI.—MINES.

In 1913 there were 103 companies operating in the Protectorate, with a nominal capital of £5,405,114 and a working capital of £2,199,381; of these 53 exported tin. At the end of the year they held:

198 alluvial mining leases, covering ..	64,184 acres.
246 exclusive licences to prospect, covering	562,880 ,,
114 exclusive licences to prospect, under application for renewal, covering ..	296,384 ,,
Total	923,448 ,,

In addition there were 20 stream mining leases for a total of 25,746 yards.

The amount of tin ore won was 5,331·36 tons, as compared with 2,885·79 tons in 1912 and 1,470·5 tons in 1911. This figure gives an average of 1·72 cwt. per acre of land held under mining lease.

The average price of a ton of tin ore, taken from the prices upon which royalties were based, was £207·25, and the total value of tin extracted during the year was £1,137,929 5*s*. 0*d*.

The average number of persons employed in the Protectorate by mining companies was 231 Europeans and 16,883 natives. The total number of deaths caused by accidents on mines was 13, giving an average of ·77 per 1,000. This cannot be considered high, as the mining is at present almost entirely open cast.

Food supplies for labourers on the mine fields formerly presented great difficulties, but these have now practically disappeared.

VII.—POLICE.

The force, with a strength of 20 European officers and 838 non-commissioned officers and men, was distributed throughout nine Provinces and two Cantonments. About 70 constables were employed in each of the provinces of Central, Muri, Yola, Nassarawa, Kontagora, Ilorin, Kabba and Bassa. The Niger Province detachment was double the strength of the ordinary provincial detachment, as upon it devolved the supply of police for railway duties.

A regular supply of recruits was available throughout the year, the majority being ex-soldiers of good character.

The chief duties performed by the police, in addition to their ordinary work of prevention, investigation and detection of crime and the arrest and prosecution of offenders, have been the patrolling of disturbed districts, escorting political and other officers on tour, furnishing gaol and treasury guards and convict escorts, serving summonses and executing warrants and judicial writs.

During the year the police took part in thirteen patrols.

The work performed by non-commissioned officers and men has been very favourably reported on by the residents generally.

Regular instruction in police duties and elementary law has been given in all detachments with a European officer, and has undoubtedly resulted in an increase in efficiency.

The general health of the force has been excellent. There being no dearth of suitable recruits, the minimum height for candidates has been maintained at 5 feet 6 inches, with a chest measurement not under 34 inches, and each man is subjected to a strict medical examination prior to enlistment.

On the whole, the discipline has been good. 117 serious punishments were inflicted during the year for various offences.

Reports were received during the year of the detection of spurious coins in the north. In past years the circulation of counterfeit money has been exclusively confined to those provinces adjoining Southern Nigeria, viz., Ilorin and Kabba, and the culprits were [illegible]d beyond the borders. In 1913, however, no counterfeit mo[illegible] [illegible]bserved in circulation in the south, and the District Accountant of [illegible] Nigerian Railway, although paying out over £15,000 per month, had [illegible]et with none. Enquiries regarding the coins detected in the Sok[illegible]to and Kano Provinces led to the presumption that they originated in French territory.

In the Provinces of Sokoto, Kano, Bornu and Zaria police work was entirely undertaken by *dogarai*, or police of the Native Administrations, and was very successfully performed. In the remaining Provinces dogarai were used in addition to uniformed police, and their use is being yearly extended with the object of supporting the authority of the Native Administrations and enforcing the orders of the Native Courts. They are also employed with success in the native towns of Zungeru and Lokoja (see Provincial Administration and Native Affairs section).

VIII.—PRISONS.

The number of prisoners admitted to Government gaols during the year was 2,149, as compared with 1,733 during 1912 and 1,911 during 1911.

The daily average number of prisoners in the Central and Provincial gaols during the last three years is as follows :—

	1911.	1912.	1913.
Zungeru gaol	266	227	224
Lokoja gaol	134	144	180
Provincial gaols ..	494	468	445
	894	839	849

The gaols with the largest daily averages were Kano (73), Bornu (58), and Niger (48).

During the year a new temporary hospital was added to the Zungeru gaol, thus increasing the cell accommodation inside the gaol, and water was supplied by tap to the interior of the prison.

There has been a general increase in the expenditure on prisoners' food during the year, particularly at Bornu, Bassa, Kano and Kabba, which is ascribed to indifferent harvests. The maximum rate of 2*d.* per prisoner per day was exceeded in Bassa and Kabba for a portion of the year. The daily average cost per prisoner during the year was 1*s.* 5*d.*

The work of the prison staff is not entirely satisfactory in those provinces where there are warders without police supervision (Kano, Sokoto, Bornu and Zaria).

A new gaol was erected at Kano during the year and the buildings at Kontagora, Yola and Sokoto were thoroughly renovated.

Prisoners throughout the Protectorate were employed upon building, road-making and repairing, sanitation, farming, gardening and transport of stores. At Zungeru and Lokoja prisoners were also employed in tailoring, shoemaking, carpentry, smith's work, rope and mat making and other industries.

Remunerative vegetable gardens have been attached to the prison farms in most provinces, and are as a rule greatly appreciated by Europeans. The total value of prisoners' labour during the year was computed at £6,037, the cash earnings for prison industries being £420 18*s.* 5*d.*, including £152 2*s.* 9*d.* for sale of vegetables from the various gaol gardens.

The discipline of prisoners has been very good. At Lokoja no offence was committed necessitating the infliction of corporal punishment; at Zungeru only one, and in the provincial prisons very few. There were fourteen attempts at escape during the year, but of this number only two men succeeded in evading recapture.

The health of the prisoners has been very good. At Zungeru there were nine deaths, as compared with 19 in 1912. At Lokoja there were 16 deaths. In the Provinces there were 29 deaths, as compared with 41 in 1912 and 61 in 1911.

IX.—CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

The total number of offenders tried in the Courts during the year (excluding those dealt with in the Native Courts) was 2,892, of whom 2,009 were convicted, as compared with 2,453 in 1912, of whom 2,172 were convicted.

In Cantonments offences against property accounted for about one-third of the total convictions. Offences against revenue, cantonment and other laws relating to the social economy of the Protectorate formed the bulk.

Convictions for slavery offences during the last six years are as follows :—

1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
194	137	134	66	64	69

X.—VITAL STATISTICS.

The average number of Europeans in the Protectorate during 1913 was 804, of whom 51 were women. In 1912 the average number was 703. Details of these figures are as follows :—

	1912.	1913.
Government officials	325	326
Trading firms	93	156
Mining companies	250	286
Missions	35	36
Total	703	804

The native population is estimated at 9½ millions.

There were 13 deaths amongst the European population, as compared with 22 deaths in 1912, giving a death-rate per 1,000 of 16·04 in 1913 as compared with 31·29 in 1912.

The number of European officials invalided during the year was 70, as against 50 in 1912. This gives a rate of 87·06 per 1,000, as against 75·35 per 1,000 in 1912.

The following is a comparative statistical analysis for the past nine years :—

	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Averge European Population ..	342	347	424	499	544	637	641	703	804
Number of deaths	10	17	7	10	13	13	13	22	13
Death-rate per 1,000 ..	29·23	48·99	16·50	20·04	23·89	20·41	20·28	31·29	16·04
Number of Invalids	49	55	50	48	67	31	40	50	70
Invaliding rate per 1,000 ..	143·27	158·5	117·92	96·19	123·16	48·66	62·40	71·12	87·06

Malaria is still the prevailing cause of ill-health among Europeans. Out of a total of 208 Europeans admitted to the various hospitals 63 were suffering from malaria, as against a total of 219 in 1912, of which malaria accounted for 80. Out of a total of 1,327 European out-patients 306 were treated for malaria, as against 958 and 225, respectively, in 1912.

During the year there were six deaths due to blackwater fever, as compared with four deaths in 1912. The following table shows statistics of this disease for the past ten years :—

	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Number of cases ..	35	18	25	12	14	13	9	12	14	17
Number of deaths ..	6	4	5	0	4	3	2	6	4	6
Rate per 1,000 of average European population	108·69	52·63	72·94	28·32	22·05	23·89	14·18	18·72	19·90	21·14
Case mortality per cent. ..	17·14	22·20	20·00	—	28·57	23·07	22·20	50·00	28·57	35·29

XI.—SANITATION.

The work of the Sanitary Officers during 1913 was mainly devoted to the choice and laying out of the many sites for the permanent stations in various districts of the Protectorate. The most important of these was the site for the new capital at Kaduna.

Their activities were also largely directed to the correct lay-out and sanitation of European traders' sites in large centres, such as Kano and Zaria, which have expanded considerably.

Progress was made in the laying out of stations on the railway, and a comprehensive scheme for the systematic sanitation of the entire railway within the confines of the Protectorate was inaugurated.

The sanitation of Zungeru and Lokoja is satisfactory, particularly the latter. The pipe-borne water supply at Lokoja, from springs on Mount Patti, has proved a great benefit, and the system is being gradually extended.

In the provinces the principles of sanitation are being gradually inculcated among the natives by the Medical Staff. As opportunity admits tours are made by Medical Officers through their districts and such recommendations as they make through the Political Officers are generally sympathetically received by the native chiefs and headmen, with the result that the sanitation of towns and villages shows gradual improvement.

Owing to the occurrence of cases of yellow fever in Southern Nigeria, segregation camps for suspects were erected at Lokoja and Jebba, the two gateways of the Protectorate from the south. River steamers and passenger trains were carefully inspected, and every provision was made for dealing with any imported case of the disease, or with suspected persons.

Considerable attention has been given to the subject of the prevalence among the native community of infection by intestinal and parasitic worms.

During the year the sleeping sickness Isolation Camp at Zaria was closed. Examination of the three remaining cases for trypanosomes having repeatedly proved negative, the patients were sent to their homes.

The Nosological Tables show eight admissions, with four deaths, due to sleeping sickness. Several investigations of reported local epidemics have been carried out, but in the majority of instances the results were negative. In the few cases where the diagnosis was confirmed the patients were segregated under local arrangements.

There were 243 admissions to the Leper Camps established in the northern districts. The system of segregation cannot as yet be regarded as complete, and Medical Officers of the districts where the disease is prevalent report that numerous cases of leprosy are to be seen at large, mixing with their fellows and pursuing their ordinary occupations.

The conditions regarding the water-supply, drainage, disposal of sewage and refuse, clearing of vegetation and teaching of elementary hygiene upon the lines previously reported show steady improvement.

XII.—VACCINATION.

During the year 386 patients were treated for small-pox, among whom the percentage of mortality was 18. No Europeans were treated.

It is gratifying to note that the prejudice among natives against vaccination is decreasing. In 1912 the number of vaccinations performed was 10,112, of which 85 per cent. were successful. In 1913 the number rose to 13,916, of which 11,801 were successful (84·8 per cent).

XIII.—METEOROLOGY.

The year was remarkable for the general shortage of rainfall. An abnormal fall was registered at Womba, in Nassarawa Province. But in every other instance the amount was below the average, and reached the very low figure of 5·76 inches at Geidam.

Table showing Rainfall in Inches.

	Year.									Average to 1912.	Rainfall 1913.
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.		
Zungeru	51·10	41·31	60·39	37·16	48·78	58·89	53·44	42·90	29·93	42·39	35·17
Lokoja	41·72	49·64	51·83	36·68	44·12	65·14	45·59	41·57	46·74	47·00	34·73
Kano	41·72	36·69	38·12	27·55	34·86	49·03	26·81	40·00	29·20	35·28	19·05
Zaria	41·72	51·27	61·05	29·80	45·48	55·88	53·80	43·35	43·13	48·10	33·01
Yola	33·77	42·76	34·60	27·55	53·77	44·26	38·67	42·22	38·93	39·61	29·93
Sokoto	32·14	33·32	34·60	19·86	20·44	29·72	23·11	28·70	19·16	25·80	16·38
Ilorin	32·14	47·02	49·00	54·74	55·46	65·18	51·14	52·58	38·85	50·52	43·83
Amar and Ibi	32·14	47·02	23·49	54·74	55·46	53·39	49·63	36·38	46·10	41·78	43·42
Geidam	32·14	47·02	23·49	54·74	22·39	21·28	16·87	10·46	12·59	16·71	5·76
Maifoni and Maiduguri ..	32·14	47·02	23·49	54·74	23·30	31·89	19·53	30·00	18·38	30·62	13·98
Kontagora	32·14	46·28	58·40	37·28	51·15	60·67	53·01	54·09	32·83	49·21	36·27
Bassa and Ankpa	32·14	46·28	58·40	37·28	58·77	66·85	56·44	54·09	47·81	54·97	49·78
Nafada	32·14	46·28	58·40	37·28	58·77	37·27	33·24	30·32	22·01	30·93	16·58
Birnin-Kebbi	32·14	46·28	58·40	37·28	58·77	27·70	25·10	30·69	20·32	25·95	23·37
Katagum	32·14	46·28	58·40	37·28	23·70	23·03	18·21	19·96	20·50	21·08	13·81
Bauchi	32·14	46·28	42·24	37·28	47·88	43·23	38·86	48·79	35·83	42·80	33·89
Baro	32·14	46·28	42·24	37·28	46·46	55·77	47·98	46·14	43·51	47·97	39·50
Naraguta	32·14	46·28	42·24	37·28	46·46	55·77	47·98	57·84	47·33	52·58	51·37
Dumjeri, Keffi and Womba	32·14	46·28	42·24	19·11	46·46	49·02	44·40	40·45	35·95	37·78	58·94

Average for the Protectorate as shewn by these statistics—1913, 31·50 inches; 1912, 39 inches.

Other figures of interest are as follows :—

	Reading.	Date.	Station.
Highest shade temperature ..	116	April ..	Geidam
Lowest shade temperature ..	43	December ..	Nafada
Highest mean temperature ..	84·2	" ..	Baro
Lowest mean temperature ..	71·9	" ..	Naraguta.
Maximum total rainfall	58·94	" ..	Womba
Minimum total rainfall	5·76	" ..	Geidam
Maximum rainfall on one day ..	3·64	18th August	Ilorin
Greatest range of temperature ..	60	March ..	Nafada
Highest mean relative humidity.	72	" ..	Ankpa
Lowest mean relative humidity .	37	" ..	Geidam

XIV.—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The total revenue collected during 1913 was £15,517, being an increase of 50 per cent. over the revenue for 1912. The value of services performed free for the Administration is estimated at £10,513, or an increase of £243 on the figure for 1912. This increase is small, on account of improvements in the railway service, which have enabled the post to be used where formerly the telegraph was necessary.

The expenditure for the year, exclusive of telegraph construction, was £18,300—an increase of £786 on the expenditure for 1912. The revenue cannot yet be expected to cover expenditure, owing to the large amount of work done free for the Administration, but there is great improvement in this respect in 1913, the deficit being only £3,000 as against £7,000 in 1912.

The following tables give the principal figures for 1913 :—

Revenue.

Head of Revenue.	1912	1913	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Sale of Stamps	4,495	8,835	4,342	—
Telegraph Receipts	2,179	2,721	542	—
Commission on Money Orders and Postal Orders	386 433	569 277	27	—
Postage on Parcels, Protectorate Share	687	847	160	—
Miscellaneous	372	375	3	—
Customs on Parcels	1,845	1,895	48	—
Total .. £	10,395	15,517	5,122	—

Value of Services performed free for the Administration.

		£
112,232	Official Letters at 2*d*.	935
15,656	,, Book packets at 4*d*.	260
12,509	,, Registered packets at 4*d*. ..	208
4,800	,, Parcels at 1*s*. 3*d*.	300
87,353	,, Telegrams at 1*s*. 6*d*. ..	6,554
Maintenance of Railway Telegraph lines, etc.		2,256
		£10,513

Expenditure.

Head of Expenditure.	1912.	1913.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Personal Emoluments, Stores, Postage Stamps, Mail Service, Inland, etc.	16,782	17,568	786	—
External Mail Service	370	370	—	—
Other Countries' Share of Postage on parcels	366	362	—	4

Postal Statistics.

Head.	1912.	1913.	Increase.
Letters Inland, Official ..	57,212	81,942	24,730
Letters Inland, Private ..	83,200	113,652	30,452
Letters Registered, Official ..	8,332	9,250	918
Letters Registered, Private ..	7,722	9,722	2,000
Letters, Foreign and Colonial, Official	22,256	30,290	8,034
Letters, Foreign and Colonial, Private	494,000	597,500	103,500
Letters, Registered, Foreign and Colonial, Official	1,976	2,470	498
Letters, Registered, Foreign and Colonial, Private	39,598	49,497	9,899
Postcards, Inland	988	1,111	123
Postcards, Foreign	14,872	16,731	1,859
Newspapers and Book packets, Official, Inland	7,098	9,465	2,367
Newspapers and Book packets, Private	6,626	7,690	1,064
Foreign and Colonial Papers, Official	5,408	7,000	1,592
Foreign and Colonial Papers, Private	223,371	279,214	55,843
Parcels, Inland, Official ..	3,900	4,425	525
Parcels, Inland, Private ..	6,028	6,744	716
Parcels, Foreign and Colonial ..	23,125	24,684	1,559
	1,005,712	1,251,387	245,675

The number of money orders issued was 2,964, and their value was £86,252—an increase, in each case, of over 100 per cent. on the figures for 1912.

The postal order business shows an increase of 35 per cent. in numbers and 32 per cent. in value as compared with 1912.

The number of telegrams dealt with shows an increase of 7,703 over the number for 1912. Private inland telegrams increased by 6,951, private foreign and colonial telegrams by 1,269, but official inland telegrams decreased by 277, and official foreign and colonial telegrams by 627.

The railway wires were strengthened during the year, and on the principal lines interruptions were comparatively few and of short duration, even during the rains.

Communication between Keffi and Ibi and Yola again proved very uncertain, owing to the defects in the cable at Sinkai. It is hoped to replace the cable by a new one early in 1914.

The second wire from Zungeru to Naraguta was extended from Rahama to Jengre, at which place a temporary post office was opened. Two wires for the railway were also constructed between Rahama and Jengre.

The duplex apparatus installed for work between Zungeru and Zaria has proved very satisfactory. On one occasion 398 messages were disposed of in ten hours, an average of nearly 40 messages per hour.

XV.—MILITARY.

During the year the training of the Northern Nigeria Regiment showed a general improvement throughout. The men are well led and work steadily in both close and extended formations.

The interior economy of the regiment is in a satisfactory condition.

Discipline is well maintained in all units.

There have been two cases of floggings, one of which was inflicted by the civil power. This is a decrease of two upon the preceding year. A decrease has also to be recorded in the number of severe punishments, of which there were 754, as compared with 788 in 1912 and 1,033 in 1911. Courts-martial also show a decrease, there being 14, as compared with 19 in 1912. The number of desertions was 120, the same as 1912.

In musketry only a slight improvement can be reported.

The arms, equipment and clothing of all battalions are in very good order.

There were no military operations of any important description during the year.

XVI.—MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

Road Transport.

There was a decrease in 1913 in the amount of road transport supplied by the Transport Department for officials and stores. The work done was 15,028 ton miles less than in 1912, mainly owing to railway extension.

The number of head loads carried was 62,483, as against 51,185 in 1912—an increase of 11,298. Excluding three Government ponies all transport was hired, and the following are the figures for the last two years :—

	1912.	1913.	Increase.	Decrease.
Carriers	48,617	59,373	10,756	—
Horses	127	111	—	16
Bullocks	311	339	28	—
Camels	—	113	113	—
Donkeys	613	544	—	69

The touring car and motor lorry kept up by the Transport Department were mainly used by the Governor when travelling. The former travelled 2,052 miles and the latter 666.

River Transport.

The Marine Departments of Northern and Southern Nigeria were amalgamated during the year, the Niger and Benue transport of Northern Nigeria being placed with the Southern Nigeria Niger Transport under the immediate supervision and control of a Marine Superintendent responsible to the Director of Marine at headquarters.

The river was abnormally low during 1913, and during the early part of the year the fleet was considerably reduced, since several of the Northern Nigeria craft were found to be in a dangerous condition and were laid up for repairs.

The Niger Transport is divided into three sections :—

(*a*) Burutu to Lokoja.
(*b*) Lokoja to Baro.
(*c*) Benue River Section.

Lokoja is the headquarters of the Niger Transport Service, being situated at the junction of the Niger and Benue.

Baro is the terminus of the Baro-Kano Railway, and during high water is the scene of great activity when branch boats arrive from Burutu. The first to arrive during 1913 was the "Oshogbo" on September 1st, and the last to leave was the "Naraguta" on October 21st. The total amount of cargo handled by the Marine at Baro during 1913, export and import, was 7,164 tons, as compared with 6,436 tons in 1912. The total number of passengers to and from Baro during 1913 was 1,120, as compared with 1,660 in 1912, a decrease in number of nearly 33 per cent.

The following figures relating to the Niger Transport Service may be of interest :—

In 1913, 13,209 passengers and 18,704 tons of cargo were carried, as compared with 20,830 of the former and 18,399 of the latter in 1912, while the earnings for the year under review show a decrease of £10,555, mainly due to the low river and to the railway competition. The loss, excluding depreciation and establishment charges, amounted to £55; if depreciation charges are added this loss is increased to £7,874.

The total expenditure in the Benue Launch Service amounted to £1,940 excluding depreciation. The total earnings, Government and public, amounted to £2,501, thus showing a profit of £111. Including depreciation, a loss of £490 was incurred.

For the fourth year in succession dredging operations have been systematically carried out on the Lokoja-Baro section of the River Niger. It was hoped that a navigable channel for large stern-wheelers on this section of the river might thus be maintained throughout the dry season, but it has now been demonstrated that this is quite impossible when the Niger is unusually low, and the experiment will not be continued.

The Rocky Channel, which extends 18 miles below Lokoja, was buoyed in 1913 by 19 buoys at a cost of £303.

The lower Niger commenced to rise about its usual date, but, starting from a level of 2 feet 3 inches below that of 1912 (which was also a year below the normal), its extreme range was 2 feet 9 inches less than in 1912 at Onitsha, and its highest level in September was therefore 5 feet below that of the previous year.

On the Baro-Lokoja section similar conditions prevailed, the high and low levels being lower respectively than any previously recorded.

The Wuru, Bubara, and Kwotachi Rapids in the Upper Niger River were surveyed in May, and found to be very dangerous for canoe traffic.

The largest and worst rock in the Kwotachi Rapids was destroyed by tonite. The following statement regarding the river services is of interest :—

	Passengers		Cargo		Earnings		Expenditure		Profit	Loss
	Govt. Number.	Public Number.	Govt. Number.	Public Number.	Govt. £	Public £	Excluding depreciation £	Including depreciation £		£
River Niger .. (Including Benue)	3,874	11,123	5,425	13,839	8,634	15,620	24,198	32,618	—	8,364

XVII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The provision for expenditure on works during the year was as follows :—

£15,750 for repairs and maintenance of buildings, and £41,245 for the construction of new works, making a total of £56,995, as compared with a total of £35,980 for 1912.

Cantonments.

At Zungeru the medical stores and the extension of the gaol were completed. Various minor works were carried out. The bungalows in the station were kept in as good repair as possible, at a minimum of expense in view of the early move to a new capital. All bridges and culverts were periodically examined and repaired. The electric light and pumping plant was kept in effective condition, and the Dago dams required no attention. An improved type of condenser was installed to replace the worn out marine condenser which had been in use for many years. The supply of ice was maintained without interruption.

At Lokoja the following works were undertaken during the year :—Construction of coal sheds, erection of slaughter house and market, completion of medical store, new kerosene store, timber sheds, artisans' and apprentices' quarters, a bridge on the frontage road, the laying of tramway track and provision of trolleys, and extension of the water supply, together with various minor works. The cost of the improvements to the native town was met from Native Administration funds and carried out under Public Works supervision.

The Government buildings were kept in repair; those built prior to 1905 are in a very bad state of preservation and will gradually have to be replaced.

Works at Out-stations.

Five new bungalows were erected at Geidam, Gujba and Maiduguri, in the Bornu Province, and existing bungalows were overhauled and repaired. Various minor buildings were also erected. In the Central Province a Post Office and Mines Office were built. At Kano the Residency, a Post Office and a Rest House were completed, together with two bungalows and part of a new gaol and Native Hospital, and at Katsina a Resident's Office. In Nassarawa a new bungalow and Post Office and at Zaria a Post Office and Rest House were erected, with various minor buildings in the different provinces.

All houses and public buildings were kept in a good state of repair, and mosquito-proof shelters were removed and new ones erected. Portable condensers were kept in an efficient state, and much furniture and office fittings were constructed and distributed throughout the Protectorate.

Roads, &c.

On the Kano-Barbera road (65 miles) survey work was completed by the end of October and construction was well in hand by the end of the year. The Kano-Ningi road survey was completed as far as Gherko, about 40 miles, but it was subsequently decided to construct a road from Maidobi to Gherko and thence to Ningi to avoid the Hadeija river.

On the Zaria-Maska-Sokoto road 180 miles were surveyed. A rough track was cleared and levelled throughout the whole length. On the Zaria-Maska section culverting, with the necessary earthworks, was well in hand.

The road from railhead at Jengre, via Jos to Bukuru, was maintained in fit condition for motors from the end of the rainy season. The line from Bukuru to Ropp was surveyed, and a very light road constructed to enable light traffic to use it at once, as it was considered important to bring the mines south of Bukuru into communication with railhead as early as possible.

XVIII.—PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION AND NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The Protectorate is divided for administrative purposes into 13 Provinces. The administrative staff consists of five first-class, 16 second, 39 third, and 72 Assistant Residents, making a total of 132 officers. Assuming that one-third of these are absent on leave, there is in the Protectorate at any given time an average of one administrative officer per 2,900 square miles of territory, and per 105,000 of population.

The Political Department is assisted by a force of 850 native constables and 19 European police officers. This force is under the general supervision of an Inspector-General, who visits and reports on the detachments periodically. The use and control of the police is, however, entirely in the hands of the political officers, and all orders are given to them by the Residents in charge of the various districts. They are employed only in those districts in which no Native Administration able to recruit and train an efficient police of its own exists; and in those localities, such as railway stations, where the Native Administration police, or *dogarai*, as they are called, cannot be used.

Since the date (1st January, 1900) on which the administration of these territories was taken over from the Royal Niger Company and assumed by the Crown a settled policy introduced by Sir Frederick Lugard, the first High Commissioner, has been adhered to in regard to native affairs. This policy is generally described by the expression "indirect rule." By this expression is meant a policy which has for its object the education of the native to take an effective and respon-

sible share in the government of the country. All such laws and customs as were found to be enforced in the various native communities and were not oppressive to the individual were retained, and the introduction was avoided, as far as possible, of laws and executive procedure which, though suitable to the mode of thought of Europeans, are not indispensable to the welfare of the native, while every effort was made to purge the Native Administration of the gross abuses, tyranny and extortion by which it had become debased.

The pre-existing machinery of government set up by the various native communities themselves, and such modifications in that machinery as it has been found necessary to introduce in the interest of order and good government, may be briefly described as follows :—

The power of the Fulani hierarchy exerted from the historic, and to Muslim eyes almost sacred, town of Sokoto, was delegated by the Emir Em-Muminin (Commander of the Faithful), commonly known in Hausa as the Sarikin Muslimin, to the great captains who had been successful in the Jehad which established their ascendancy at the beginning of the 18th century. These became feudal lords and rulers over large areas and populations, and paid a portion of the taxes and tribute which they collected to the Sarikin Muslimin.

The most powerful of these was the Emir of Kano, whose territory exceeded 10,000 square miles, with a population of about 2,000,000. In some cases the fiefs were of small extent, some not exceeding 200 square miles, with a population of 50,000. The principal Emirates were Gando, Kano, Bida, Ilorin, Zaria, Katsena, Bauchi and Yola. These feudal chiefs held their fiefs by appointment from Sokoto. In practice the succession was very generally hereditary, but the Sarikin Muslimin retained to himself very arbitrary powers of patronage..

The Emirs in turn granted subordinate fiefs to a number of their more important followers, whether relations, successful generals, or favourite slaves. The peasantry were divided into two classes—viz., free-born farmers and farmers who had been slaves and had been granted a certain measure of freedom known as "rinji." The first corresponded to the class known in feudal England as "freemen of the manor," and the second to that known as "serfs of the manor." The free farmers held the lands on condition of serving as soldiers in time of war, or of paying a monetary equivalent. The serfs were expected to fight and also to do a certain amount of labour without remuneration on the Emir's farms, the walls of the towns, and other works of public utility.

The Sarikin Muslimin counted on a general rally of Emirs from all his tributary dependents in the event of war and almost every year a great gathering of the clans took place at Sokoto. Towards the end of the nineteenth century the controlling influence of Sokoto, at one time very wide-reaching and efficient, had waned. Kano was in a condition approaching revolt. Bauchi was disloyal and, generally speaking, there was a tendency for the Fulani empire to fall to pieces.

It was not thought advisable after the various Emirates had been brought under the control of the Government to rebuild the influence

of Sokoto, both because it would have been necessary to support it with an armed force and for other reasons. Each of the feudal lords or Emirs, who had been in former times responsible to Sokoto direct, was accordingly made responsible to the Government. In short, the Government took towards Sokoto itself and the other Emirs the position which had formerly been occupied by the Sarikin Muslimin, except in so far as the religious headship was concerned. Tradition and customs were thus to a great extent maintained, and the position was easily acceptable to the Moslem ruling classes.

The organization of each Emirate was then taken in hand. It was not found generally necessary radically to alter the machinery. Great abuses, however, had crept in. They were due in part to a tendency to over-centralization, in part to the deterioration of the ruling classes by avarice and unbridled exercise of despotic power. The sub-fief holder (who has now become "District Headman") had developed a tendency to remain at the capital of the Emirate instead of residing amongst the people for whose prosperity and contentment he was responsible. To exert his authority and collect his revenues he employed agents, generally favourite slaves, known as "jakadas" or "ajeles." These agents practised every kind of extortion, and to a great extend undermined the authority of the village heads and councils. It is fair to state that this abuse was less noticeable in Sokoto than in other Emirates. Another fertile cause of misgovernment was the fact that the areas granted in fief to the various holders were not in most cases contiguous, so that a Galadima might be found residing at Sokoto with perhaps two hundred towns and villages scattered all over the Emirate subject to his authority. To remedy this state of affairs a redistribution of towns, villages and lands was made amongst the district heads by which all districts were rendered self-contained. The district heads were compelled to take up their residences in their districts. The final unit, that is to say, the village—or, in places where the population is found in scattered farm houses, the community properly forming a village group—was placed in charge of a responsible village head or council. Any order emanating from an Emir is now conveyed by his messenger to the district head only, and is by him transmitted to the village authorities, and it is the latter who convey the order to the individual, and who are responsible for its execution.

The principle which ensures that the obligation of the individual citizen towards the State should be actually enforced only by an authority which is in daily contact with the people themselves, and is therefore subject to the influence of local public opinion, was thus inaugurated. At the same time there is sufficient centralization at the headquarters of each Emirate to ensure that the orders of the Emir, given on the advice of his European advisers, the Residents, or the orders of the Governor given through the Emir, shall be rapidly conveyed to the population. In Kano or Sokoto, the most highly-organized Emirates, the Emir's order will reach every responsible member of communities approaching two million in number in about ten days.

The members of the native administration were in former times paid in a very haphazard manner; in fact, they generally paid themselves. To remedy this the entire moiety of the general tax which is allocated for the upkeep of the Native Administration is brought to account in the Treasury of the native Chief. These are known as the "Native Treasuries." By these regular monthly payments are made, on a scale fixed by the Emirs and approved by the Governor, to all members of the native administration connected with headquarters, from the Emir himself down to the town scavenger, and including the judiciary. For instance, the Emir of Kano draws £400 per month, his waziri £100 per month, the alkali, or native judge, £50 per month. The dogarai are paid at the rate of £1 per month.

In the districts the native judges are paid at rates varying from £60 to £300 per annum. These comparatively large salaries are sufficient to raise the alkalai above the temptation to accept bribes. The district headmen are not yet all paid fixed salaries, but are entitled to draw a percentage of the total taxes collected in their districts, generally 25 per cent. The village heads are paid in the same manner, generally at the rate of 15 per cent. of the taxes collected by them. A district head receives from £150 to £1,000 per annum, and a village head from £2 to £15 per annum. The good effect of ensuring to a native official a regular source of income has been incalculable, and the principal Emirs, such as those of Sokoto, Bornu, and Kano, though at first somewhat shy of accepting a civil list, have now become quite enthusiastic supporters of this system. They recognize that every native who formerly held a position of responsibility in time of peace or war is still entrusted with congenial work which gives him an object in life, though he is a member of a subject race. On the other hand, the peasantry now appreciate the payment of taxes on a scale which varies little from year to year, which are calculated on a basis understandable to the individual, and regarding the amount of which they have, through their village heads, opportunity of appeal if the assessment is in their opinion unfair. It may probably now be said that at least 75 per cent. of the total population of the Moslem states is directly interested in maintaining the existing method of government.

The manner in which the funds necessary for the maintenance of the administration are secured is briefly as follows: The principal source of revenue in Northern Nigeria is termed the general or tribute tax. This is raised by collecting a contribution in proportion to his wealth from each individual annually, that is to say, by direct taxation.

The mode of collection differs slightly in each Emirate, for it is based in every case on the system which was formerly in force. Certain general principles governing the mode of collection are, however, observed throughout the Protectorate.

The amount to be paid is based on the extent of the resources of the individual. An owner pays 1*s.* 6*d.* per annum for each head of horned cattle as *Jangali*, 10 per cent. of grain crops are collected and paid as *Zakka*.

The assessment and collection of this direct taxation under the general supervision of British officers has the great advantage that it brings the Government officer into constant and close contact with the bulk of the population, whom he thus learns to understand and sympathise with in a way which no other work could effect, and least of all if his dealings with them were solely those of judge and censor. This is specially the case where the contribution is *pro rata* to the circumstances of the individual. Nor is the educative effect confined to the British officer alone. The collection of poll or hut taxes, which consist in the mere counting of heads in a village, is a mechanical operation, and requires little thought on the part of the village head, and no assistance from his council. When, however, he is compelled to assess each individual according to his circumstances, he becomes vested with responsibility, and learns to exercise the attributes of a ruler.

Excepting in certain pagan districts where the village organization is as yet in a very rudimentary condition, so that a capitation tax only can be collected, *pro rata* property taxes are in force all through the Protectorate. The contribution to be paid by the village unit is fixed by a European assessing officer, and the proportion of this to be paid by the individual native is decided by the village authority. The revenue, when collected, is accounted for through the district headman to the Government, represented by the Resident in each province. A proportion (50 per cent. in the Muslim Emirates, and from 50 per cent. to 75 per cent. in the pagan districts) is paid into the Government Treasury, and the remainder into the Native Treasuries. This system is, however, subject to modification in some Moslem provinces—Zaria, Kano and Katsina, while enforcing the *Zakka*, (10 per cent. of grain) approximate in other respects to the capitation tax of the pagan areas, since the former has a fixed rate per "hoe," (which, however, varies in different villages according to the fertility of the soil, etc.), and a fixed rate per *caput* on persons engaged in non-agricultural industries, while at Kano and Katsina there is a more or less fixed charge per farm.

In the latter Emirates, however, a system is under trial by which all the former taxes and tithes are commuted for a tax payable in proportion to land occupied. It has been found possible to train *mallamai* (native scribes) in the employ of the Native Administration to measure farms with sufficient accuracy to inaugurate this scheme. A tax of 9*d*. to 1*s*. 8*d*. per acre is obtainable around Kano and is willingly paid by the native occupiers. The latter, even the poorest and least educated, have shown remarkable capacity for grasping the principle that their contributions were in proportion to the areas of their farms, and they are not slow to complain should they think that a miscalculation has been made which is not in their favour. The system has the advantage that it affords complete protection to the individual and avoids the necessity for any argument with the tax gatherer as to what amount is due. Since the value of ordinary farm land is as a general rule uniform, this system does not violate the principle of the *pro rata* property tax, if taken as a basis of taxation subject to modification for land of special fertility or situated near to a railway, etc. It does not of course apply to the taxation

of non-agriculturals or of Urban residents. There is also a danger lest the farmers may restrict the size of their farms in order to lower their rents. This latter result has not occurred, however, in Katsina, where the system was introduced at the request of the Emir, and the natives are accepting it very readily.

In Kano City the compounds are measured as well as the farms. In the out-districts, however, it has not been thought advisable to do this lest it should result in the undue restriction of the size of the compound. A fixed charge of 1s. 6d. per compound is therefore at present levied.

This system of land measurement has also been introduced round Sokoto town and Birnin Kebbi (Gando), where land is also at a premium. The system is suitable to such densely populated areas, where the boundaries of each individual owner are well known.

In the Emirate of Bornu a system which is a combination of those employed in the Moslem and the pagan areas has been adopted. A proportion of the tax payable by a village is fixed by a rate demanded on each farm, hut, and individual, whilst a proportion in the nature of a "super-tax" on the more wealthy is left to the headmen to assess according to the wealth of the individual.

The very important work of "assessment" is deserving of special reference. The administrative staff of Residents in the Provinces is continually touring the various districts. "Resident assessments," by which term is implied a village to village assessment by a British officer, who also compiles a report and a detailed map of each district, have been steadily made. They have resulted in the large increase of revenue derived from a proper and equitable apportionment of the taxation, and the bringing of a number of hitherto uncontrolled tribes or villages into touch with the Administration, and also in the recording of a large mass of useful and interesting ethnological information.

This system finds its most complete expression in the Moslem States. In the pagan communities the same general principles apply, but the mode of application differs in proportion as the organization is less advanced in civilization and the tribes are gradually being taught to respect the authority of a central chief and his delegates, and to develop a sense of impartiality and justice in their Native Courts. The process has been attended with a considerable measure of success, though it is unavoidably slow. Punitive expeditions are rare.

Provided that the native judges are free from bribery and corruption it is probable that they can administer justice more efficiently than European officials, even when the latter are conversant with the language of the litigants. It has fortunately been found possible to entrust this work to an increasing extent to a native judiciary, which is now fairly well paid and can probably with truth be said to be honest and impartial.

In former days, the judges (alkalai) had no fixed stipends, and depended for their livelihood on the generosity of the reigning Emir, or on the fees collected in their own courts. In such circumstances it could hardly be expected that the courts would be efficient, or free from bribery and corruption. The former weakness of the native courts was caused rather by a radically bad system than by a real lack of men who could, if properly supported, efficiently administer justice.

In Kano and Katsina the courts do not execute their own judgments. The court informs the head of the district in which it is situated that an order has been given, and, should this entail the payment of a judgment debt, the Native Treasury is also informed by the court. The district head is responsible for the execution of the order, for the collection of any amount due, and for its payment into the Native Treasury. By this means a complete check on both the judiciary and the executive is established. This system will be extended as may be found possible.

At the present time almost every districthas a salaried alkalai's court with considerable, but limited, powers. Minutes of every case tried in the district courts are submitted monthly to the chief native judges at the various capitals, and serious cases are referred to their courts.

It is a remarkable fact that crimes of violence and robbery, which in the early years of the Protectorate were so regrettably numerous, have almost disappeared since the native courts, with their corollary, native police (*dogarai*), have been fully organised.

The work of the courts is extensive. In Sokoto the record shows 15,438 cases tried, in Bornu 6,676; while in Kano the return of cases has risen from 15,301 in 1909 to 48,116 in the present year.

The Native Administrations have radically altered their old ideas in regard to the treatment of prisoners. The native gaols throughout the country are now carefully superintended, and their sanitation is attended to; prisoners are looked after and, in return, perform useful work for the community.

The *dogarai* employed by the Native Administrations form an efficient and well conducted body of men. The following table shews their approximate numbers in the various Provinces (a total of 1,036):—

Sokoto	254	Yola	16
Kano	283	Nassarawa ..	62
Bornu	56	Kontagora ..	23
Zaria	47	Ilorin	34
Niger	63	Kabba	25
Central	131	Bassa	36
Muri	6		

In addition to their ordinary police duties they look after Native Administration gaols.

There has been a ready response in most of the provinces to the call made on the Native Administrations to assist in the segregation of lepers and persons suffering from sleeping sickness.

The strength of this linked system of purely native police, prisons, and judges for the suppression of crime and settlement of disputes lies primarily in the fact that all are local, are understood by the native mind, and are, therefore, subject to the control of native public opinion. Their intimate acquaintance with the people among whom they work establishes a far surer guarantee of good government than can be secured by mere physical force and fear of punishment. The native officials, the judges and police are in sympathy with the people, whom they understand and who understand them. Proof of this is furnished by the ready obedience to the native *dogarai* given by the large crowds of natives which attend at official ceremonies, such as the durbar at Kano, on the 1st of January, 1913. Another proof is the

manner in which the orders of the Native Courts are executed, and accepted without demur.

The policy adopted with regard to the education of the natives in the Government schools has been framed with the object of preserving his racial individuality. What is best in native tradition and customs is fostered, and no attempt is made to transform the native into a hybrid European or to force upon him alien ideas, except in so far as these may be necessary in order to fit them for success in the altered circumstances surrounding them. It is satisfactory to be able to record that the Emirs and Chiefs, though at first they showed some reluctance in committing their sons and relatives to the care of the Government schools, have now, without exception, given the scheme the most loyal support.

The Emir of Kano has from the first taken the greatest interest in the school established at Nassarawa, in the neighbourhood of his capital, where there are now about 300 pupils. These are for the most part boys who, in the ordinary course of events, will be entrusted, when they grow up, with administrative duties of great responsibility.

A general review of the policy adopted in respect to native administration would be incomplete without a short reference to the measures taken by the Government to regulate the conditions under which the land in these territories may be occupied.

After close enquiry it was found that from time immemorial a native individual had regarded the land possessed by the community to which he belonged to be vested in the office of the Emir, clan chief, village elders or head of a family, as the case might be. The idea of individual possession of land, in the sense in which such possession exists in Europe, was found to be foreign to his conception of the requirements of his tribe.

Per contra, the hereditary right of each individual to occupy an area of the tribal lands sufficient to support himself and his family, so long as he conforms to the tribal laws and customs, is a privilege which every native assumes that he possesses.

It was decided that it would be expedient that these two principles should be accepted by the Government and applied in respect to the occupation of land in Northern Nigeria and be embodied in a Proclamation named the Land and Native Rights Proclamation.

By this law every native is secured in the occupation of his land so long as he pays his contribution to the revenues of the State in return for the protection to life and property which he enjoys. All the improvements which he may make upon his land are his own inalienable property, for which he can claim full compensation, and he can bequeath or sell them with his title. If, however, his land has become valuable owing to the expenditure of State revenue (as by railway construction, &c.) without any effort of his own, he may be called upon to pay an increased contribution to the revenue in respect of the increased wealth which he has thus become possessed of—or he may relinquish it and take land elsewhere, receiving full compensation for improvements.

In Table I will be found a statement showing the position in the various provinces in respect to revenue and population.

Table II shows the receipts (Government share) of land revenue during the past eight years.

TABLE 1.—STATEMENT SHOWING AREA AND POPULATION OF EACH PROVINCE AND THE REVENUE THEREFROM.

Name of Province.	Sokoto.	Kano.	Bornu.	Central	Zaria.	Niger.	Kontagora.	Ilorin.	Muri.	Nassarawa.	Yola.	Kabba.	Bassa.
Area :— Total 255,700 square miles	32,600	29,500	33,600	23,700	13,320	16,770	27,800	6,500	28,700	16,710	11,600	8,200	6,700
Population :— Total 9,269,000 ..	1,300,000	3,500,000	700,000	700,000	402,000	400,000	122,000	200,000	700,000	600,000	300,000	140,000	205,000
Land Revenue :—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Government Share ..	43,670	86,027	29,658	30,064	15,912	27,382	6,381	14,739	10,616	10,232	11,004	8,219	4,766
Land Revenue :— Native Share ..	56,521	86,027	26,365	30,133	15,912	27,301	5,163	14,739	6,705	10,040	11,004	2,739	4,765
Total Land Revenue .	100,191	172,054	56,023	60,197	31,824	54,683	11,544	29,478	17,321	20,272	22,008	10,958	9,531
Incidence per Adult Male ..	£ s. d. 0 3 7	£ s. d. 0 2 10	£ s. d. 0 4 4	£ s. d. 0 2 7	£ s. d. 0 5 2	£ s. d. 0 6 3	£ s. d. 0 3 3	£ s. d. 0 5 6	£ s. d. 0 2 5	£ s. d. 0 3 6	£ s. d. 0 2 11	£ s. d. 0 5 8	£ s. d. 0 3 3

TABLE II.

STATEMENT OF LAND REVENUE (GOVERNMENT SHARE), INCLUDING JANGALI (CATTLE TAX),

Collected during the years shown as under.

PROVINCE.	1903–04.	1904–05.	1905–06.	1906–07.	1907–08.	1908–09.	1909–10.	1910–11.	1911–12.	1912 (9 months).	1913.
Sokoto..	—	1,538	5,673	11,611	19,144	24,074	25,238	28,545	31,395	18,414	43,670
Kano	2,428	7,159	7,141	13,447	24,556	51,842	56,588	69,659	70,014	36,383	86,027
Bauchi (Central) ..	476	1,091	3,991	9,999	8,787	10,112	11,479	10,943	15,067	19,651	30,064
Bornu	1,476	4,181	6,562	8,642	11,947	11,606	13,857	15,054	22,593	18,896	29,658
Zaria	506	725	1,513	2,165	7,262	2,073	8,168	5,691	16,998	4,879	15,912
Kontagora	422	476	990	1,841	2,201	3,399	3,451	3,316	5,002	4,571	6,281
Niger	480	2,078	1,951	2,005	3,751	6,807	6,162	16,606	15,534	5,038	27,382
Ilorin	299	605	657	1,935	2,332	2,774	3,612	5,368	5,746	13,637	14,739
Bassa	232	268	594	1,157	1,112	2,645	2,623	6,047	7,132	4,580	4,766
Kabba..	244	674	886	1,856	1,828		2,599	3,168	8,067	6,748	8,219
Nassarawa	501	493	1,237	2,108	2,051	2,702	3,044	5,238	5,479	7,370	10,232
Muri	1,082	1,182	1,582	2,452	4,143	3,743	4,728	5,711	7,571	6,661	10,616
Yoli	287	394	1,286	1,940	2,173	2,717	3,162	4,884	7,334	3,121	11,600
Total	8,433	20,864	34,063	61,158	91,287	124,494	144,711	179,630	217,940	149,849	299,166

XIX.—AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

Agriculture.

In January, 1913, the headquarters of the Agricultural Department were transferred from Bida to Zaria.

Two experimental plantations were opened during the year—one at Maigana, near Zaria, in the drier portion of the Protectorate to the north, and the other at Aguji, some 30 miles east of Ilorin, in the more humid climate of the Niger valley, some 200 miles further south. The object of both these farms was primarily to test the suitability of the respective districts for cotton growing. In addition to cotton, however, a number of other crops were also under experiment, including green leguminous crops of various kinds, ground-nuts, maize, and fodder crops. A special point was made at both these plantations of the training of native instructors, or overseers, with a view to placing them in charge of trial plots in out-districts, and other agricultural work.

At Maigana the use of oxen in agriculture was attempted and the areas for cotton planting were ploughed with success.

In Bassa it was desired to test the relative merits of Para and Ceara rubber, but unfortunately the former failed to germinate. Experiments were also conducted with cotton and other crops of local importance.

In Niger and Ilorin Provinces the planting of Labozhi kolas was encouraged and systematized, with very good results. Cacao seed also was sown, but the germination was very poor, and it is clear that the climate generally is unsuited to this crop.

The following comparative statement, compiled by the Comptroller of Customs, of the quantities and values of those agricultural exports of Nigeria which are of principal interest to the Northern Provinces, will show at a glance that the year has been one of greatly increased prosperity :—

Articles.	1913.		Approximate local purchasing price.	1912.	
	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
		£			£
Benniseed. lbs.	2,718,795	9,245	£7 per ton ..	1,058,319	2,972
Cotton Lint. cwt.	56,796	159,223	1½*d.* per lb. seed cotton	39,043	102,932
Ground-Nuts. tons (Decorticated & Undecorticated.)	19,288	174,716	£8–£10 per ton	2,518	18,930
Gum Arabic. lbs.	1,601,656	3,133	1*d.* per lb. ..	688,103	1,785
Hides. Numbers	473,445	166,414	8*d.* per lb. ..	316,188	51,161
Skins (Dressed). Numbers	654,528	30,800	1*s.* each ..	496,950	17,671
Shea-butter. lbs.	268,592	4,044	2*d.* per lb. ..	402,240	4,797
Shea-nuts. lbs.	21,100,460	70,425	£7 per ton ..	17,373,365	46,609
Total ..	..	£618,000	..	..	£246,857

It will be seen from this table that there was a remarkable increase in the export of ground-nuts during the year. Shea-nuts also show a very satisfactory increase. The slight rise in export of cotton from Northern Nigeria was principally due to the greatly increased output of the Ilorin Province, but in the majority of districts the popularity of cotton cultivation is on the wane, its place being taken by ground-nuts and guinea-corn, which prove to be more paying crops. The problem is to introduce a variety of cotton into general cultivation which will give at least twice as large a gross return per acre as the existing types, and to this end careful and comprehensive experiments were entered upon during the year.

Forestry.

The staff of the Forestry Department for 1913 consisted of one Assistant Conservator of Forests, attached to the Agriculture Department.

In the Niger Province 25 new kola plantations were opened and the seven already existing were renovated. 7,000 kola-nuts were planted.

Experiments were started with a view to finding quick-growing trees for fuel purposes. Black and silver wattle were sown, but failed to survive the dry season.

The "Persian lilac" alone was entirely successful, showing a growth of three feet the first season, and standing green and flourishing after three months' drought. This tree is satisfactory as far as hardiness goes, but it is a poor fuel producer.

The mining community on the Bauchi plateau, where the problem of timber and fuel is becoming serious, showed a genuine enthusiasm for planting, and seeds of six varieties of trees were distributed free to the managers of various mines.

At the close of the year tapping experiments were in progress with the various species of gum-producing trees which are to be found in large numbers in Bornu.

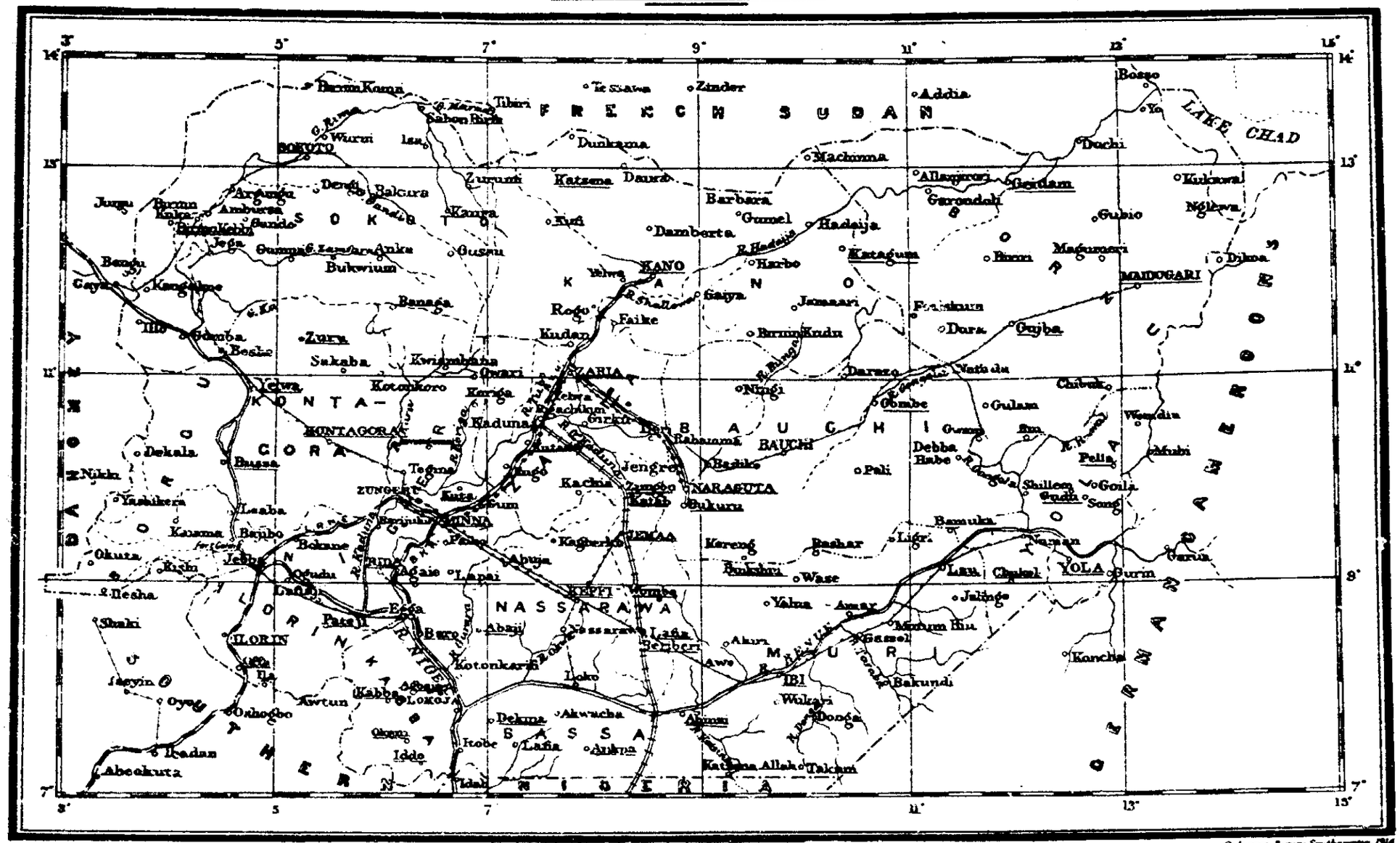
XX.—SURVEYS.

The survey of the Government Station and township of Kano and of the site of the new capital was undertaken as well as 37 mining areas. The extent of the last was as follows:—

Exclusive Prospecting Licences	92,665·60 acres.
Mining Leases	1,721·47 „
Total	94,387·07 „

Stream Mining Leases	4,090 yards.
Total fees charged ..	£1,579 1*s.*

NORTHERN NIGERIA



In the Drawing Office the maps produced were as follows :—

43 surveys, plotted and computed 284 drawings, 232 tracings, 802 prints.

The major works undertaken were :—

Charts of Northern Nigeria on scale 1 : 1,000,000, shewing

(*a*) Administrative divisions and districts ;

(*b*) Towns, villages, provinces and main topographical features ;

(*c*) Roads.

Plans on scale of 1 : 4,800 :—

(*a*) of Kano town in 12 sheets (4 completed) ;

(*b*) of 50 Government Stations ;

(*c*) of Bornawa site and of Kaduna new capital site.

In February the Survey Instructor took charge of the taki (Native Assessors Survey) class at Kano, then under the Director of Education. Instruction was given to three taki mallamai instructors and five Kano mallamai and a complete survey of Nassarawa was made. Six other mallamai, who had had some instruction previously, were trained for two months in making compass surveys of farms for the purpose of checking appeals against taki assessment, and in making road traverses.

In August a party of 20 mallamai and 20 chain-men was made up for training by the Survey Instructor. With his help a revision survey of 402 farms was carried out by the more advanced pupils during the last four months of the year :—

The areas were calculated by Feddan Comb method and checked by planimeter.

Kano Sheet C 4 was completed and contoured.

Kano Sheet C 5 was partially finished.

A plan of the native town of Fagi was made and connected to traverse points, also a plan of the proposed site for new Survey buildings.

The training of mallamai in survey work has been satisfactory, in view of the limited education that the majority of them have so far received. The Chief Surveyor thinks, however, that a longer course of secondary education will be essential before it can be hoped to train even 10 per cent. of them in the higher branches of surveying.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

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

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
792	Grenada	1912
793	Leeward Islands	1912–13
794	St. Lucia	"
795	St. Vincent	"
796	Bermuda	1912
797	Ceylon	"
798	Gibraltar	1913
799	St. Helena	"
800	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
801	Seychelles	"
802	Ceylon	"
803	Bermuda	"
804	Weihaiwei	"
805	Gambia	"
806	Gold Coast	"
807	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
808	Sierra Leone	"
809	Bahamas	1913–1914
810	Cayman Islands (Jamaica)	1912–1913
811	Fiji	1913
812	Ashanti	"
813	Basutoland	1913–1914
814	Hong Kong	1913
815	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1913–1914
816	Imperial Institute	1913
817	Falkland Islands	"
818	Malta	1913–1914
819	Trinidad and Tobago	"
820	Jamaica	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
78	Weihaiwei	Census, 1911.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8 and 1908–9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.