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**NIGERIA.**

**Report for 1930.**

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# NIGERIA.

## ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR 1930.

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# NIGERIA.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR 1930.

## HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

The Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria is situated on the northern shores 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. The remainder of the Cameroons is administered by the French under a mandate, so that, for practical purposes, all the land frontiers of Nigeria march with French territory.

2. The area of Nigeria, including the mandated area of the Cameroons, is approximately 373,078 square miles (Southern Provinces and Colony 91,139 square miles; Northern Provinces 281,939 square miles) and it is thus larger than any British Dependency other than Tanganyika, India and the self-governing Dominions. It is more than three times the size of the United Kingdom. Along the entire coast-line runs a belt, from ten to sixty miles in width, of dense mangrove forest and swamp, intersected by the branches of the Niger delta and other rivers, which are connected one with another by innumerable creeks, the whole constituting a continuous inland waterway from beyond the western boundary of Nigeria almost to the Cameroons. Behind this belt lies the denser forest region rich in oil-palm trees and valuable mahoganies. Further inland the forests become thinner and are succeeded by open ground covered with long grass and occasional clumps of trees. In the extreme north, where there is a very small rainfall and little vegetation, the desert is slowly but steadily encroaching. There are few mountains in the southern portion of Nigeria except along the eastern boundary, but north and east of the junction of the rivers Niger and Benue there is a large plateau from 2,000 to 6,000 feet in height. The country is well watered by rivers especially in the south. Besides 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, on the extreme north-east frontier, there are no large lakes.

3. The population of Nigeria according to the latest returns is 18,810,534\* (Southern Provinces and Colony, 8,360,734; Northern Provinces, 10,449,800), and is larger than that of any British Dependency except India. There are about 5,700 Europeans temporarily resident in Nigeria, chiefly in the employ of the

\* Includes the population of the Mandated area of the Cameroons.

Government, and of mercantile and mining companies. The country is not suited for European settlement. Of the native inhabitants the greater number are of pure negro race, but in the north there are Berber and negroid tribes. Of the former the Yorubas, Ibos and Benis are the most important, and of the latter the Fulani, the Kanuri and the Hausa-speaking tribes generally called Hausas. The Yorubas occupy the south-west corner of Nigeria and from an early date possessed an organised government. The Benis are now a comparatively small tribe, but Benin was formerly a very powerful kingdom and its influence extended over a considerable area. The Ibos are a large unorganised tribe who occupy most of the land east of the lower Niger. The Kanuri occupy Bornu, in the north-east of Nigeria, a kingdom which has survived for many centuries in spite of great vicissitudes. It was known to the Portuguese as early as the fifteenth century and to Arab geographers several centuries earlier. The Hausas occupy the greater portion of northern Nigeria and from an early date had attained to a fairly high level of civilisation. At the beginning of the nineteenth century the Hausa States were conquered by the Fulani, a nomad people who had settled in the towns and country of Hausaland and who, by their superior intelligence, had acquired great power and influence. The existing Hausa system of law and administration based on the Koran was retained, but Fulani dynasties were established in various states.

4. The coast of Nigeria first became known to Europe towards the end of the fifteenth century as the result of the visits of Portuguese explorers. Shortly afterwards the demand for negro labour in the American and West Indian colonies created an immense trade in slaves and for over three hundred years the west coast of Africa was visited in large numbers by the slave ships of all nations. At the beginning of the nineteenth century efforts were made to suppress the traffic, which was declared illegal, and a British naval squadron was stationed on the Coast to intercept the slave ships. With the decline of the slave trade the traffic in palm oil and other tropical products rapidly increased, and the visits of naval ships, and later of the British Consul at Fernando Po, gave to the British a considerable prestige and influence among the tribes inhabiting the coast of Nigeria. In 1851 British support was given to an exiled King of Lagos, who, in return, pledged himself to abolish the slave trade in Lagos, which was at that time the chief slave market in West Africa. Finding himself powerless against the slave-dealing faction, his son ceded Lagos to the British in 1861 and the British Colony of Lagos came into being the following year.

5. By the exertions of Mungo Park (1796-1805), Captain Clapperton (1822-1826), Richard Lander (1826-1830), Doctor Barth (1850-1855) and numerous other explorers, most of whom lost their lives in the country, the course of the Niger and the existence of the Fulani kingdoms in the interior became known, and an attempt was made by Mr. Macgregor Laird and others to open up the interior to trade. In spite of the efforts of these pioneers, who were supported to a certain extent by the British Government and philanthropists, eager to strangle the slave trade by legitimate traffic, the early efforts were not successful, owing to the heavy mortality among the European crews of vessels ascending the river. A better knowledge of conditions, and the use of quinine as a

prophylactic against malaria, made later operations more successful and before 1860 trade was established along the banks of the rivers Niger and Benue. In 1879 the various British firms trading on these rivers were amalgamated, and in 1887 a Charter was granted to the amalgamated companies, which became known as the Royal Niger Company, Chartered and Limited. By this Charter the Company became responsible for the government of the river basins and the whole of Hausaland and Bornu, but, in practice, its influence extended little beyond the banks of the rivers.

6. The Berlin Conference of 1885 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 Foreign Office control and became known as the Oil Rivers Protectorate and later as the Niger Coast Protectorate.

7. Owing to the restrictions on trade caused by artificial boundaries and the virtual monopoly which the Niger Company exercised, to the inability of the Company's forces to restrain the slave-raiding propensities of the Fulani Chiefs, and to foreign aggression on the western frontiers, it became necessary for the British Government to assume a more direct control over the country. The Company's Charter was accordingly revoked on the 1st January, 1900, and the northern portion of their territories became the Northern Nigeria Protectorate; the southern portion was added to the Niger Coast Protectorate; and the whole was renamed the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria. Both the Northern and Southern Protectorates were placed under Colonial Office control.

8. In 1898 an Imperial Force, recruited locally, but with British Officers, was raised by Sir Frederick (now Lord) Lugard, and was later taken over by the Colonial Government. This force was named the West African Frontier Force and the armed constabularies of the other West African Colonies and Protectorates were modelled on it. Soon after the establishment of the Northern Nigeria Protectorate, these troops were used to subdue the Muhammadan rulers of the Hausa states and Bornu who had persistently ignored the British requests for the cessation of slave-raiding and whose attitude was one of open hostility to an administration of whose power they had had no proof. As each in turn was conquered a new ruler was appointed who undertook to govern his country according to local law and tradition, but without slave-raiding and the extortion and inhuman cruelties which had marked the former régime. British Residents were stationed throughout the country and exercised a wholesome check on any tendency to relapse.

9. In the south there were fewer large states and the people on the whole were of a much lower standard of intelligence and development. On the lower reaches of the Benue River, a Jekri chief, named Nana, defied the Protectorate Government and dealt openly in slaves. He was attacked by a naval and military force and defeated in 1894 after severe fighting. In 1897 a peaceful mission to the King of Benue was massacred and another combined expedition was despatched: Benue was captured and was found to be full of the remains of human sacrifices, for which the City had long had an unpleasant reputation. In 1902 the Aro tribe was subdued.

10. While the remainder of the country was being opened up, the hinterland of Lagos was being added by cession to the territories originally ceded by the King of Lagos in 1861. In 1866 Lagos had been included in the West African Settlements and in 1874 it was united with the Gold Coast Colony. It became the separate Colony and Protectorate of Lagos in 1886.

11. In 1906 Lagos and Southern Nigeria were amalgamated and in 1914 Northern Nigeria was included and the whole country became the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria.

12. On the outbreak of war in 1914 the Nigeria Regiment (of the West African Frontier Force) took part in the campaign which resulted in the conquest of the neighbouring German Colony of the Cameroons and a strong contingent of the Regiment also fought in the East African Campaign. On the whole the loyalty of the chiefs and people of Nigeria throughout the war was very marked, but there was a somewhat serious rising in Egbaland in 1918 which was quickly subdued.

13. The principal languages spoken are, in the Northern Provinces, Hausa, Fulani, and Arabic; and in the Southern Provinces, Yoruba, Efik, Ibo, and Ibibio.

14. The currency is controlled by the West African Currency Board which was constituted in November, 1912, to provide for the currency of the British West African Colonies and Protectorates. The coins current are:—United Kingdom silver and bronze; West African silver and alloy coins of the values of two shillings, one shilling, sixpence and threepence; and Nigerian nickel-bronze coins of the values of one penny, one halfpenny and one-tenth of a penny. West African notes of one pound and ten shillings are also current. The United Kingdom coins are being gradually superseded by the West African and Nigerian coinage.

15. The weights and measures used in Nigeria are the same as those used in Great Britain.

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#### I.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

16. 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-Governors of the Northern and Southern Provinces and the Administrator of the Colony 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, and entitled the Nigerian (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 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 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.

17. 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.

18. The Protectorate (including the mandated territory of the Cameroons) is divided into twenty-two provinces, each under the immediate control of a Resident.

19. Notwithstanding the generally depressing effect of the economic situation the year under review has witnessed very decided progress in the sphere of works of development, medicine and education in the Northern Provinces.

20. This progress has resulted mainly from the recently inaugurated constitutional policy in pursuance of which Native Rulers have been able to participate to an even greater extent than formerly in the advancement of Administrative measures for the opening up of the country.

21. In furtherance of this policy group conferences of Native Rulers at which departmental Officers and representatives of unofficial interests attended were held at Kano, Kaduna, Maiduguri, Minna, Jos and Kaura Namoda in the months of March and May. His Excellency the Governor presided at the opening of the meeting at Kano.

22. These regional conferences at once commanded the interest and support not only of the Native Rulers but of all European officials and unofficial persons who attended them. Their value as a medium for the exchange of views and the co-ordination of activities was at once apparent. The readiness of the Native Rulers and Senior officials of the Native Administrations to adapt themselves to this new departure was notable, particularly as the discussions were necessarily bilingual. A natural development of these group conferences was the convening at Kaduna in December of a single assemblage on a larger scale in conjunction with the Annual Conference of Residents.

23. In the provinces great progress has been made with the construction of Native Administration Dispensaries in accordance with the scheme prepared by the Director of Medical Service. The standardisation of thirty existing Native Administration Dispensaries has been undertaken and fifty-four new dispensaries will be ready to begin work in April, 1931. One hundred and eleven dispensary attendants were in training at the end of October, 1930. The implementing of this scheme however depends on the provision of adequate European staff to carry out the work of supervision.

24. At Kano and Katsina welfare Centres under the supervision of European ladies have been opened. At Kano a Girls' School was opened in August.

25. The total mileage of roads maintained by Native Administration now amounts to 2,693 miles of all season road and 7,477 miles of dry season road.

26. The construction of the Kano water and Electric Light Schemes, the largest scheme of this nature yet undertaken by a Native Administration is proceeding satisfactorily and is now nearly completed. Three intakes which are estimated to yield 290,000 gallons a day have been constructed. The members of the maintenance staff of the combined schemes are arriving and the Manager is proceeding with the general organisation on permanent lines.

27. The completion of the Pharmacy School at Zaria, which was opened in December, will enable suitable pupils who have passed through the old Training School at Katsina to graduate from this school to the new hospital which has been erected nearby.

The location of the Higher College at Zaria, which will replace the old Training College at Katsina, will further tend to foster co-operation between the Education and Medical Departments, and co-ordination of their activities.

28. A new power plant and workshop has been erected at Maiduguri in connection with the Native Administration Workshops.

29. Messrs. Rowntree & Company, Limited, have established an agency for the purchase of gum at Geidam in Bornu.

30. His Excellency the Governor made a tour of inspection of the Northern Provinces during February and March visiting the Plateau, Bauchi, Adamawa, Bornu and Kano Provinces.

31. In June and July His Excellency paid a visit of five days duration to Kaduna occupying Government Lodge. On this occasion the Emir of Katsina received the insignia of the Order of the British Empire, and the Independent District Heads of Shendam and Kanam were presented with Certificates of Honour.

32. During the year the Emir of Dabai, the Head Chief of the Dakkakeri tribe, was raised to the status of second grade chief and the Emir of Keffi was formally installed as a second grade Emir. In March, 1930, Mallam Bawa, Alkalin Jos, a recipient of the Certificate of Honour, died after twenty-seven years' work in the service of the Administration.

33. Locust infestations gave rise to serious anxiety from May until June when the situation was well in hand. Further infestations however occurred towards the end of August in Bornu, Kano, Zaria, Sokoto and Adamawa Provinces. Active measures were taken and by the middle of November the situation had again improved.

Despite considerable damage by locusts the 1930 harvest is in general satisfactory.

34. In Shendam Division on 8th February, 1930, a sudden attack was made upon Mr. C. M. Barlow, M.C., Assistant District Officer, while on tour with an escort of police in the hills inhabited by part of the very primitive Dinmuk tribe. Fire had to be opened as a last resort when the escort was in danger of being completely overwhelmed. Mr. Barlow was hit by a stone which rendered him unconscious but the eleven police with him succeeded

in bringing him down to the plain in safety, where he died without regaining consciousness on the 9th of February. The incident is distinguished by the patience and courage of Mr. Barlow and the gallantry of the police, of whom the corporal in charge has been awarded the King's Police Medal, and the ten police constables the African Meritorious Service Medal.

35. Mr. C. W. Alexander, C.M.G., was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Northern Provinces on the 12th of August, 1930. Captain W. Buchanan Smith, C.M.G., M.C., succeeded him as Lieutenant-Governor of the Southern Provinces and was formally sworn in at Enugu on that date.

36. His Excellency Sir Graeme Thomson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., visited the Onitsha, Warri, Ondo and Ijebu Provinces during the year.

37. The Officer Administering the Government, Captain Buchanan Smith, C.M.G., M.C., was present at Abeokuta on the occasion of the Centenary celebrations and performed the ceremony of opening the Centenary Hall. He also visited the Ijebu, Ondo and Oyo Provinces and installed the new Oni of Ife.

38. During January and February strong pacificatory escorts of troops and police accompanied Administrative Officers on tour in the areas affected by the women's riots of December, 1929. Inquiries under the Collective Punishment Ordinance were held and the fines were collected without active opposition. As an act of grace these were subsequently reduced by forty *per cent*.

39. The energies of Egbas not only in Abeokuta but in many parts of Nigeria have during most of the year been largely devoted to arranging for the suitable celebration of the Centenary of the foundation of Abeokuta. It is said to have been in 1830 that Egbas first settled in the caves beneath the Olumo Rock.

The African Hospital in Abeokuta is completed and is already very popular. Work has commenced on the Mental Hospital.

The branch railway from Ifo to Idogo in the Ilaro Division was opened on June 1st. The large strip of country between the river Yewa and the Dahomey frontier has at last been opened to motor traffic by means of a ferry across the river at Ere and a road to Ijoffin and Idiroko. A telegraph office has been opened at Ilaro.

40. In the Benin Province steady progress has been made in the development of the Native Administrations and a separate Native Treasury was established at Agbor on April 1st.

A rumour that the "prophet" Idubor, the leader of Usanugegbe cult was about to be released from Enugu Convict Prison, caused a revival of the movement during July and August in the Ekpoma district of the Ishan Division. It was handled firmly by the District Head and Enogie of Ekpoma, and subsided as rapidly as it arose.

41. Conditions in the Calabar Province rapidly reverted to normal after the women's riots of December, 1929, and the collection of tax proceeded smoothly.

The Ibagwa Palm Oil Extracting Mill, in the Abak District, has been well supplied with fruit and has continued to work during the period when it is normally closed for the overhaul of the machinery.

Owing to the low price of produce, the people have preferred to sell the fruit rather than engage in the unremunerative labour of extracting the oil themselves.

A bulk oil shipment plant was completed by the United Africa Company at Opobo. This is the second of such plants operating in the Calabar Province.

A certain amount of disturbance was caused on the Mamfe-Bamenda boundary early in the year in the Menka district through an outburst of religious hysteria on the part of a Basel Mission female Catechist, who preached that crops need not be planted as food would be provided from Heaven. Fortunately her advice was not taken seriously by the people, though minor disturbances occurred.

In November the first shipment was made of fresh bananas by the African Fruit Company from Tiko to Rotterdam by their own vessel specially constructed for the purpose, and the future of this trade appears promising.

42. The political situation in the Ijebu Province has been quiet and the year has been spent in an endeavour to encourage the new Awujale to consolidate his position and to allow the Province to settle down to normal conditions. All town or village Area Headmen who are officially recognised under the Native Administration have been placed on fixed salaries and can now be held responsible for the due performance of their duties as village headmen.

43. For the first year since the advent of Government no outbreak has occurred in the Ogoja Province where the political situation is more satisfactory than it has ever been before, and the tax was collected easily and quickly. Extensive investigations have been made into indigenous organisation and several valuable reports have been collected. An attempt to extend the women's movement into the Afikpo Division was easily defeated.

The Enugu-Mamfe trunk road has been finished up to the Yahe River, and it is proposed to construct a Native Administration road from this point to Ogoja. A pontoon has been placed on the Okpoha crossing on the Abakaliki-Afikpo road.

44. In the Ondo Province a considerable step in the progress of the organisation of the Owo Native Administration has been made by the formation of the Owo Judicial Council and the Owo and Akoko Appeal Courts.

In April members of the Cherubim and Seraphim, a Christian society, became troublesome in the Okitipupa Division. They destroyed pagan emblems and announced that all native laws were abolished, but the disturbances ceased when the ringleaders were arrested and fined.

Since October the "Aladura" (a prophet from Ilesha) has been visiting towns in the Ekiti and Owo Divisions where the local population believe that he has raised people from the dead and made miraculous cures. He appears to be a religious fanatic who preaches the second Advent. He has considerable personality and the orderly demeanour of the crowds he collects is remarkable.

45. Research into native organisation is also being made in the Onitsha Province and the Anthropological Officer has compiled a valuable report on the Nsukka Division. The unrest in the Owerri Province had an unsettling influence among the peoples living near the Provincial boundary, and a police escort had to be sent to Umuchieze where an attempt was made to refuse to pay tax. The District Officer's tactful handling of the situation averted any untoward incident and a demonstration of women in the south

of the Onitsha Division was easily dealt with by Administrative Officers supported by the local elders.

46. In the Owerri Province a slight recrudescence of the women's movement occurred in October in the Orlu District of the Okigwi Division. It was mainly caused by a too rigorous application of the produce inspection regulations at Oguta.

The administrative staff has concentrated its energies on a fuller investigation of the social organisation of the various sub-tribes and clans which is an essential preliminary to the remedying of such defects in the administrative and judicial machinery as the disturbances showed to exist; and considerable progress has been achieved.

As a result of a re-assessment of the Ngor, Nguru and Isu areas of the Owerri Division a reduction in the rate of tax for the two latter over-populated districts was approved.

The Bende Native Administration has spent considerable sums on road development, and by the erection of a bridge over the Inyang River has linked up Bende Station with the Nigerian minor road system.

47. The Oyo Native Administration suffered severe losses by the deaths of Ademiluyi, the Oni of Ife, Oyewole the Bale of Ibadan and Seidu the Oluwo of Iwo.

Progress has been made on the extension of the Oyo waterworks where a large tank is being built, an alum sedimentation system installed and second pumping station set up. At Ibadan the Adeoyo and Agodi water schemes are nearing completion, while two new bridges over the Opeki and Oshun Rivers were opened in August and July respectively.

Black pod disease of cocoa has been rife in the Ife and Ilesha districts.

48. In the Warri Province the political situation has justified the hope underlying the introduction of taxation in 1928 that it would lead to genuine Native Administration and to popular control of local expenditure. Intelligence Reports have been compiled and local opinion, which was apathetic or hostile in 1928, has now become keenly interested and active co-operation from village councils has facilitated administration. The general principles of re-organisation based on popular demand have now been generally approved and are being put into operation.

Funds from the Native Treasury have provided two important bridges on the Kwale-Abbi-Ashaka Road and rendered this route motorable throughout the year.

49. In Lagos Colony the collection of Income Tax has progressed smoothly with the ready assistance outside Lagos of the Bales and Headmen of Villages.

50. The progress and co-operation achieved last year among the Lagos Mohammedans have prevailed throughout the year under review. Open dissension between the various parties has almost become a thing of the past.

51. The plague of locusts which visited the Lagos District during the year caused an abnormal rise in the prices of foodstuffs and of *gari* and corn in particular. Temporary restrictions were placed on the export of *gari* and corn to places outside Nigeria. After approximately two months the prices of these commodities became normal.

52. Small-pox has been reported from fourteen villages in the Lagos District and the total number of cases up to date is sixty-seven. A campaign of vaccination, isolation and disinfection has been carried out whenever small-pox has been discovered. A Sanitary Inspector and Vaccinator are now stationed in the District.

53. Sanni Ojobaro, Lagos, Bale of Epe, died on September 17th, 1930.

Considerable progress has been made during the year under review with the construction of the Marina road at Epe.

### II.—FINANCE.

54. The revenue and expenditure for the past five years including that of the Nigerian Railway, were as follows:—

	True Revenue.	True Expenditure.	Expenditure on Loan Works.
1925-26 ...	8,268,928	6,583,167	1,183,728
1926-27 ...	7,734,429	7,584,692	1,016,162
1927-28 ...	8,728,451	9,147,530	959,777
1928-29 ...	8,429,308	9,395,749	1,429,022
1929-30 ...	8,708,165	8,947,707	794,862

55. The revenue and expenditure for the six months, April to September, 1930, including that of the Nigerian Railway amounted to £3,902,296 and £4,199,315 respectively. The expenditure actually charged to the 1927 and 1930 Loan Funds during this period were £18,105 and £411,066 respectively. From figures available it is estimated that the revenue for the current financial year 1930-1931 will fall short of the estimated expenditure by £476,750 instead of exceeding it by £5,678 as anticipated in the 1930-31 Budget. This deficit is due to the fall in Revenue, owing to general trade depression and to the reduction of export duties.

56. The excess of assets over liabilities at 30th September, 1930, was £4,147,257. This is £297,019 less than the true surplus at the beginning of the financial year 1930-31, of £4,442,276. This difference of £297,019 is of course the amount by which the expenditure exceeds the revenue for the six months ended 30th September, 1930, as shown in paragraph 58.

57. The Public Debt at 30th September, 1930, amounted to £28,350,582 having been increased by the addition of the 1930 Loan; and accumulated Sinking Funds amounted to £3,329,777. This sum includes the Supplementary Sinking Fund of £990,300, which is treated as an appropriated fund in the balance sheet of Nigeria. Full provision is made for the amortisation of all loans by annual contributions to the Sinking Funds. Contribution to the Sinking Fund for the 1930 Loan will begin in the year 1933, as provided in the Loan Ordinance.

58. 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 seventy *per cent.* of the total collected. The totals of

actual revenue and expenditure for 1929-30 of all the Native Administrations together were £1,754,642 and £1,738,613; and the estimated totals of revenue and expenditure for 1930-31 are £1,709,133 and £1,869,156 respectively.

59. Silver coin to the value of £144,325 was withdrawn from circulation during the financial year 1929-30, and £150,000 was shipped to the United Kingdom to be melted down. It is estimated that on 31st March, 1930, the following currency was in circulation:—silver, £148,638; alloy coin, £5,443,904; and nickel coin £446,585.

60. Owing to Inter-Colonial movements in currency notes it is not possible to give an approximate figure of the note circulation in Nigeria but the total for West Africa at 30th June, 1929, was £753,588 representing 1,131,186 notes, compared with £764,672 representing 1,143,409 notes, at 30th June, 1928.

### III.—PRODUCTION.

#### AGRICULTURE.

61. The prices of all the agricultural export commodities exported from Nigeria have been very low throughout the year. The price agreement entered into between some of the biggest firms was also a factor which tended to depress the export trade, though fortunately, as has repeatedly occurred before, the agreement only lasted a few months. The after-effects of the riots in the Eastern Provinces also tended to depress the export trade in the early part of the year, but as will be seen from the succeeding paragraphs and from the tables on the section on trade and commerce, the quantities of agricultural produce exported during the season 1929-30 have, in spite of all the adverse influences, been generally as great as, or greater than, ever before.

				Palm Kernels. (Lagos) per ton.			Palm Oil. (Lagos) per ton.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1924	...	...	...	14	16	0	25	16	6
1925	...	...	...	15	1	6	26	1	0
1926	...	...	...	14	1	0	24	5	0
1927	...	...	...	14	5	8	22	9	0
1928	...	...	...	15	8	0	24	4	0
1929	...	...	...	13	8	0	23	13	0
1930	...	...	...	9	15	7*	16	13	0*

(\* To end of September).

62. *Cocoa*.—The figures given below of the export of cocoa refer to the appropriate seasonal year, *i.e.*, from 1st October to 30th September. It will be seen that in Nigeria proper there has again been an increase in the quantity produced and exported. There has also been a steady improvement in the quality of the cocoa as a result of the influence of the Produce Inspection Scheme. The price which was offered at the commencement of the current season (1930-31) is lower than ever, and as a result of this, there has been a tendency for cocoa to be held up by producers and

middlemen, with some consequent deterioration in quality. It is probable that, owing to this low price, and the poor crops in some districts, there will possibly be a slight falling off as compared with last season. There is, however, no reason to anticipate that there will be any considerable reduction, or that it will be of any other than a purely temporary nature.

## COCOA.

*Exports (in tons) by seasons from Nigeria and the British Cameroons.*

			Average monthly price per ton (Lagos).	Nigeria tons.	Cameroons tons.
			£ s. d.		
1922-23	...	...	23 12 11	32,600	2,000
1923-24	...	...	17 19 2	31,700	2,400
1924-25	...	...	27 17 8	36,800	3,200
1925-26	...	...	30 13 3	38,200	3,200
1926-27	...	...	53 18 0½	42,300	3,300
1927-28	...	...	48 6 10½	42,000	3,500
1928-29	...	...	35 11 7	49,100	3,700
1929-30	...	...	29 16 3½	51,700	2,800

63. *Groundnuts.*—The figures given below relating to groundnuts again refer to the seasonal year, October 1st to September 30th. As was anticipated at the time when the last general report was written, the price during the buying season was lower than it has ever been recently, but in spite of this there was a considerable increase in production as a result of the new areas that have been opened up for export by the new branch railway. In the current season (1930-31) the plantings seemed to be as great as ever and the weather was normally favourable. The buying price at the beginning of the season was, however, less than £5 per ton, or less than half the normal price of post-war years.

## GROUNDNUTS.

			Tons exported October 1st- September 30th.	Average buying price at Kano, October 1st- March 31st.
				£ s. d.
1923-24	...	...	60,000	12 5 0
1924-25	...	...	132,000	13 7 6
1925-26	...	...	110,000	10 15 0
1926-27	...	...	90,000	11 19 0
1927-28	...	...	86,000	12 18 0
1928-29	...	...	135,000	11 0 0
1929-30	...	...	147,000	8 18 0

64. *Cotton*:—The production of American cotton for export in recent years has been as follows:—

## COTTON:

	Bales (400 lb. weight nett).	Price per pound of seed cotton:
1924-25 ... ..	28,000	3d.
1925-26 ... ..	37,000	2½d.
1926-27 ... ..	17,500	1½d.-1¾d.
1927-28 ... ..	16,500	2½d.-2¾d.
1928-29 ... ..	24,500	2¼d.-2d.
1929-30 ... ..	34,500	1.6d.-1.2d.

It will be seen that the steady prices for the last three years resulted in increased production again during last season, 1929-30. The price paid in that season was, however, very low, and a still lower one has to be anticipated in the current season, 1930-31; but considerable areas of cotton have been planted, and it is hoped that the reduction in the volume of the export this year will not be very great.

65. The figure given below show how rapid has been the extension of the production of the Improved Ishan Cotton, and it is hoped that, in spite of the present low prices in the current season, 1930-31, the production of the Improved Ishan Cotton will be slightly increased. At the present prices, however, the export of native cotton is hardly feasible and a further reduction of the export of this commodity must be anticipated.

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	1¾d.-1½d.	900	2½d.-2¼d.
1929-30 ...	3,500	1½d.-½d.	6,000	1½d.-¾d.

66. Nigeria was heavily attacked by locusts during the year and a very active campaign of destruction of "hoppers" was necessitated in many provinces. At one time, as many as 100 officers were specially seconded for whole-time duty in this campaign, and as a result of these vigorous measures there has been nothing approaching a famine. In many places the amount of damage done by locusts to food crops has been considerable; but fortunately these localities are separated by belts in which the damage was quite insignificant so that food prices have not been forced to exorbitant levels, though in some districts they are high for the time of the year. There have been many fresh invasions of locusts from the neighbouring territories during the last months of the year and serious infestations of hoppers are to be expected in the rainy season of 1931.

67. It will be seen that on the whole Nigerian agriculture has come through a year of very adverse conditions remarkably well; a fact which tends to show that it only needs some improvement in the world's markets for a considerable increase to occur in Nigerian agricultural exports.

#### FORESTRY.

68. *Reserves.*—The area of fully constituted Forest Reserves was increased by 1,088 square miles to a total of 10,630 square miles, while the area of proposed Reserves in various stages of settlement is 5,500 square miles compared with 4,839 square miles last year. In Benin Province, where twenty-five *per cent.* of the land has now been reserved, the operation of the Forestry Ordinance has been withdrawn from the remaining seventy-five *per cent.* Good progress has been made in the survey and demarcation of Reserves, two officers of the Survey Department having been specially deputed, while departmental officers both European and African have also been engaged in this work.

While development generally has been most rapid in the Eastern Provinces, it is gratifying to be able to report that objection to reservation in the North is gradually being overcome as the objects and effects of Reserves become better known.

69. *Timber.*—There was a fair demand for mahogany of good quality, but owing to the general trade depression inferior logs were practically unsaleable and the total export for the year was rather light. The total number of timber concessions held was ninety-nine of which thirty were being worked. The tendency to a greater interest in secondary timbers is maintained and a general improvement in trade would probably lead to development in this branch. The collection of information regarding the forest reserves of Oyo and Abeokuta has shown that they are only sufficient for local requirements; investigation of the wet zone forests has begun and it is hoped to find many more timbers suitable for local use and export than are now utilised. As a result of grading and wider advertisement the sale of teak poles from Olokemeji Plantation has been considerably increased and markets found as far away as Jos and Enugu in spite of the heavy freight charges.

70. *Plantations.*—The area under timber and fuel plantations was added to normally, and the result of the Sylviculturists' work during the past few years is now appearing in more standardised methods and a greater certainty of success in all plantation operation.

In the Eastern Provinces the pit prop plantation at Enugu now covers over 360 acres; while the reclamation of eroded hillsides at Udi by afforestation started experimentally two years ago has become an established success.

In the Western Provinces nearly 200 acres were added to the important Akilla Plantation of indigenous trees and 130 acres to the Native Administration Plantations in Oyo Province.

In the North, the recent introduction of *Azadarachta indica* has provided a species which will be of great importance for future plantation work in the difficult conditions of soil and climate. Further experience with various eucalyptus species has developed

improved planting methods to combat the damage caused by white ants, and better knowledge of the requirements of *Dalbergia sissoo* proves it a tree of great value for reforestation when grown in suitable localities.

Of recently introduced exotics, sandalwood introduced in 1923 has seeded and a small area of 1½ acres has been planted at Olokemeji with the resulting seedlings. The species shows every sign of becoming thoroughly naturalised and should be an important crop in due course. Satinwood (*Chloroxylon swietenia*) has also borne fertile seed for the first time and seedlings are being raised.

71. *Research*.—A Bulletin has been published describing the main lines of the Sylviculturists' work. The trials of various systems of natural regeneration at Sapoba are full of promise that for the wet forests of the Southern Provinces a successful method will be evolved. So far the uniform and transition systems have been most successful and the areas so treated are well stocked with young growth of mahogany, cedars, African walnut and other valuable kinds. Similar treatment has been experimentally extended to the drier forest at Olokemeji and Mamu.

The taungya method of plant t'ion is being gradually developed and where it can be introduced gives remarkably good results at very low cost.

A large number of other plantation experiments in both wet and savannah forests are in progress, of which perhaps the most generally interesting is directed to finding a means of raising successful plantations on the grass plains of the Bauchi Plateau. Much other statistical, botanical and experimental work has been done by the Sylviculturists.

In addition to investigation into local forest reserves mentioned above the Utilisation Officer has examined the native industries employing minor forest produce. The majority of these industries are in fibres prepared from leaves bark or plant stems. A specially prepared Raffia fibre from the wine palm (*raphia vinifera*) has been sent to the Empire Marketing Board and valued at £40-£50 a ton; a further 100 kilos are being prepared for trial in the Raffia industries of the United Kingdom.

A consignment of various mahogany, sapelewood and walnut logs were sent to the Forest Products Research Laboratory at Princes Risborough for tests with regard to their use as air propellers.

The Forest Research Laboratory was opened and occupied from April.

72. *Miscellaneous*.—An officer of the Department was seconded for duty with the Tsetse Investigation Branch whose work has considerable bearing on forestry problems in the North. Another officer was seconded to Fiji to advise on the forestry position in that colony.

#### Mining.

73. The tin industry is passing through a very anxious period, as the metal which stood at £180 per ton in January fell to £105 in December.

The output for 1930 was approximately 12,000 tons which shows a decrease of 3,000 tons from the previous year.

This reduction is due to the measures taken by the Tin Producers' Association to alleviate the position by means of a restricted output. A quadrilateral scheme for restriction by the Dutch, Malayan, Bolivian and Nigerian Governments has been proposed and is now under consideration.

74. The Government has granted concessions not only in respect of tin but also for silver and lead. These consist of:—

- (a) The reduction of rent on Mining Leases and Mining Rights concerned by eighty *per cent.*
- (b) The suspension of labour obligations on the Mining Leases and Mining Rights.
- (c) The remission of suspension fees.

These have been of great benefit to the Mining Community.

75. In view of the depression in tin it is gratifying to note that a revived interest has been shown in gold. There has been good deal of activity in prospecting and mining particularly in the neighbourhood of Minna. Encouraging results have been obtained and among others a nugget weighing 14 oz. was discovered. A Mining Lease has, also, been applied for in respect of Mica.

76. The hydro-electric installation at Kura Falls has been completed but owing to the present price of tin only a very few companies are taking advantage of the power provided.

77. The Mines Department has been at full strength throughout the year and all the District offices have been open with the exception of that at Leric-n-Kano. This was closed for a few weeks during the period of the anti-locust campaign.

#### IV.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

78. *Trade.*—The total value of the trade of Nigeria (including specie) during the year was as follows:—

	£
Import ... ..	12,203,432
Export ... ..	15,125,048
	£27,328,480

a decrease of £3,998,468 on the trade of the previous year. The value of Imports shows a decrease of £1,201,015 and that of Exports a decrease of £2,797,453. 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 £271,190 as compared with £164,690; an increase of £106,500 on the previous year.

79. Commercial imports (*i.e.*, excluding specie and Government imports) were valued at £11,195,243 a decrease of over four *per cent.* compared with the previous year, while commercial exports at £14,980,111 showed a decrease of over eighteen *per cent.* compared with the previous year. Imports of specie amounted to £83,124 compared with £185,282 in the previous year, a decrease of over 122 *per cent.* and exports at £135,691 a decrease of twenty-two *per cent.* on the previous year.

80. The United Kingdom accounted for 52.9 *per cent.* of the total trade compared with 55.8 *per cent.* in the previous year showing a decrease of 2.9 *per cent.*; imports at 66.9 *per cent.* showing a decrease of 1.6 *per cent.*; and exports at 41.6 *per cent.* showing a decrease of 4.9 *per cent.* The United States of America with 11.5 *per cent.* of the trade showed a decrease of .9 *per cent.*, but Germany with 18.9 *per cent.* showed an increase of four *per cent.* With the exception of the Colonies in British West Africa there is no trade with any part of the British Empire except through the United Kingdom and to some extent with Canada through the United States of America. Trade with South Africa has developed to an extent of about £3,000.

81. (i) The trade of Nigeria continues to consist of a few main articles only, and as there are included in the principal imports such articles as tobacco, cigarettes and spirits, which may be classed as luxuries, any depression in business or fall in the prices of produce has a serious effect on the revenue. This is true of the trade of all countries but it is a more serious matter for Nigeria with its few taxed commodities.

(ii) The import trade shows increase in the following items; cigarettes rose from 2.85 to 3.95 million hundreds; leaf tobacco by 1,695,855 lb.; gin by 14,821 gallons; salt by 127,129 cwt. and motor spirits by 3,126,203 gallons. A decrease occurred in connection with the following items: cotton piece goods, by £340,000 in value; kola nuts by £117,000 in value; and kerosene oil by 211,422 gallons.

(iii) The lower prices for produce, as compared with those prevailing in 1929, account to a great extent for the falling off in imports. The importation of kola nuts continues to decrease as local production increases.

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

Commercial and Government.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Imports (exclusive of Specie) ...	14,783,209	12,761,129	14,437,993	15,765,238	13,219,165	12,120,308
Exports (exclusive of Specie) ...	16,962,995	16,681,310	15,674,440	17,075,165	17,756,945	14,989,357
Total ...	31,746,204	29,442,439	30,112,433	32,840,403	30,976,110	27,109,665
Imports of Specie ...	1,495,140	836,351	1,226,644	893,287	185,282	83,124
Exports of Specie ...	407,166	658,308	666,517	131,768	165,556	135,691
Total ...	1,902,306	1,494,659	1,893,161	1,030,055	350,838	218,815
Gross Total ...	33,648,510	30,937,098	32,005,594	33,870,458	31,326,948	27,328,480

1930. Parcels by parcels post not included.

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

PALM OIL.			PALM KERNELS.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	
1925 ...	128,113	4,166,056	272,925	4,937,450	
1926 ...	113,267	3,616,159	249,100	4,440,452	
1927 ...	113,240	3,374,550	257,206	4,438,886	
1928 ...	127,110	3,816,658	246,537	4,562,105	
1929 ...	131,786	3,767,279	251,368	4,325,877	
1930 ...	135,632	3,389,998	259,491	3,777,689	

GROUNDNUTS.			Cocoa.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	
1925 ...	127,226	2,394,251	44,705	1,483,764	
1926 ...	126,799	2,342,739	39,099	1,363,016	
1927 ...	90,773	1,629,542	39,210	1,998,679	
1928 ...	103,162	1,650,134	49,209	2,309,931	
1929 ...	145,376	2,467,470	55,246	2,305,574	
1930 ...	146,371	2,118,275	52,276	1,707,818	

COTTON LINT.			TIN.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Cwt.	£	Tons.	£	
1925 ...	132,724	797,463	9,293	1,737,578	
1926 ...	179,315	1,182,050	10,562	2,217,046	
1927 ...	99,546	331,086	10,926	2,287,327	
1928 ...	74,957	379,490	13,070	2,153,904	
1929 ...	117,303	541,713	15,128	2,298,745	
1930 ...	160,166	676,993	12,067	1,414,575	

84. Each item in the preceding paragraph shows an increase, except cocoa and tin, but the value of the trade has ultimately decreased.

85. Local produce prices show the customary variation. Palm oil ranged from £12 11s. 8d. to £23; palm kernels from £7 1s. 4d. to £11 18s.; cocoa from £16 to £35 2s. 6d. and groundnuts from £4 to £8 5s., all prices being per ton. The tendency has been for prices to decline as the year advanced.

The export of hides and skins shows a decline except in goatskins, the figures for the past three years being:—

	1928.	1929.	1930.
	lb.	lb.	lb.
Cattle hides lb.	12,524,961	10,489,106	5,521,950
Sheep skins lb. ...	1,059,649	1,042,326	905,929
Goat skins lb. ...	4,756,984	3,742,622	4,432,293

86. *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 & Company, Limited, run the main mail and passenger service, but many other firms run

regular services, amongst them being the America Barber West Africa Line, John Holt and Company (Liverpool), Limited, United Africa Company, Limited, Holland West Africa Line, Woermann Linie and allied Companies, Chargeurs Reunis, French Steamship Line, Frassinot Fabre Line, Roma Societa di Navigazione Liberia Triestina. The number of vessels which entered and cleared at the various ports has decreased this year and foreign tonnage is fast approximating British tonnage.

Year.	ENTERED.				Total.	
	British.		Foreign.		No.	Tonnage.
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.		
1926 ... ..	339	879,405	277	658,777	616	1,538,182
1927 ... ..	394	969,354	351	740,426	745	1,700,780
1928 ... ..	488	1,030,256	553	978,917	1,041	2,009,173
1929 ... ..	564	1,129,739	577	1,036,852	1,141	2,166,591
1930 ... ..	510	1,014,177	315	932,771	1,025	1,946,948

Year.	CLEARED.				Total.	
	British.		Foreign.		No.	Tonnage.
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.		
1926 ... ..	350	908,012	274	649,921	624	1,557,933
1927 ... ..	387	944,160	345	722,373	732	1,666,533
1928 ... ..	484	988,233	536	937,551	1,020	1,925,784
1929 ... ..	548	1,132,613	569	1,007,112	1,117	2,139,725
1930 ... ..	502	1,005,249	512	925,210	1,014	1,930,459

The number and tonnage of ships entering and clearing show a decrease, and the tonnage of cargo landed, as is to be expected from the lower figures of imports, is less than in 1929.

Year.	TONNAGE OF CARGO.					
	INWARDS.			OUTWARDS.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1926 ... ..	372,060	78,965	451,025	527,830	210,314	738,144
1927 ... ..	445,791	106,225	552,016	441,033	222,405	663,438
1928 ... ..	508,479	109,319	617,797	413,521	294,089	707,610
1929 ... ..	410,105	129,544	540,049	439,060	304,403	743,463
1930 ... ..	364,614	125,504	490,118	479,133	262,536	741,669

## V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

87. *General.*—A Communications Board which includes the Chief Secretary (Chairman), the two Lieutenant-Governors 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.

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 Department, with four unofficial members representing commercial interests.

88. *Lagos Bar and Harbour.*—Again there is a decided improvement to report, and a comparison of the present four fathom contour line bounding the Eastern Spit with that of the previous year shows an appreciable change for the better. The average width of the entrance channels, commencing from between the East and West Moles inwards past the Training Bank and through the Commodore Channel has been increased to approximately 800 feet. This marked improvement is attributed principally to the intensive dredging carried out by the *Lady Clifford* in these channels throughout the year, and again demonstrates the fact that continuous dredging will always be necessary to maintain this satisfactory state of affairs with the Moles in their present state of completion.

The Official Bar Draught remains at twenty-five feet for vessels both inwards and outwards. Only ten vessels crossed the bar during the year however with a draught exceeding twenty-four feet. It would, therefore, appear that there is no immediate necessity to increase this draught.

Inside the Harbour, continuous dredging operations have been carried out for maintenance purposes. The Apapa Channel has been extended to allow twenty-five foot tankers to proceed to the temporary Bulk Oil Petroleum Wharf at Apapa, abreast of which a swinging basin has been dredged. Three Bulk Oil steamers have used the wharf during the year.

Reclamation has been in progress throughout the year at Apapa behind the Railway sheds, and on Iddo Island, where an insanitary mosquito breeding swamp extending along the foreshore on the Ebute Metta Creek side is being filled in, to the great improvement of the neighbourhood.

89. *Port Harcourt.*—The reclamation unit, comprising the *Romulus*, *Child*, *Iva* and three barges, has been employed at Port Harcourt throughout the year. Reclamation at the upstream end of the port was discontinued in April owing to the subsidence of the revetment. The plant was then moved to a site downstream of the port and employed during the remainder of the year reclaiming the swamp between the oil storage plots and the waterside. The new electric coal conveyor has functioned satisfactorily during the year and is a great asset to the port, having speeded up the rate of loading considerably. The old coal tip is now principally used for loading bulk palm oil from the United Africa Company's installations.

90. *Surveys.*—Regular quarterly surveys of Lagos Bar and the entrance channel have been carried out and plotted in conjunction with those made by the Harbour Department between the Moles. After a limited examination of Forcados Bar in December, 1929, the official draught was raised to seventeen feet six inches, but in view of the results of a detailed examination in February the draught was again reduced to seventeen feet. A close watch has been kept on this area and the draught has remained unaltered since.

The Akwayfe River, situated in the estuary of the Calabar River was surveyed from the entrance to Ikang in April, and the Duketown Anchorage, Calabar River, was resounded in September.

91. *Waterways.*—The launch route between Lagos and Sapele was kept free from Sudd and other obstructions to traffic during the year, and no delays of any importance to the mails occurred. Dredging in the Okitipupa—Agbabu channel was commenced in November in an attempt to deepen the waterway from Okitipupa to the terminus of the Ondo—Agbabu Road.

For the first time for many years, the Ogun River was cleared.

Two parties were again sent to the Niger Rapids, work being carried on at Awuru and Tillo. It is anticipated that the recent increase in canoe borne traffic north and south of Yelwa will be more than maintained.

In the Forcados Division, the Ossiomo River, the Adofi River, the Asseh Creek, the main Niger River to Onitsha, and the Nikorogha Creek were dealt with.

In the Port Harcourt Division, the Degema-Brass launch route, the Sombreiro, Orashi and Engenni Rivers received attention.

In the Calabar Division the Calabar, Qua Ibo, Ewayon and Cross Rivers were cleared.

In the Cameroons, the annual clearing of the Mungo and Meme Rivers was carried out, and a little work was also done in the N'dian River.

92. *Buoys and Beacons.*—The coastal buoys and also those marking the navigable channels in the rivers and estuaries of the Delta, have been maintained efficiently during the year. Five additional buoys have been established and two new beacons erected. There are now seventeen beacons, six gas buoys and seventy ordinary buoys maintained. All the coastal beacons have been properly maintained.

Part of the equipment for the lighting of the Bonny River has arrived in the Colony, and it is hoped that the lights will be installed early in January, 1931.

Mooring buoys for the use of ocean-going vessels were laid at Warri and Calabar during the year. Two mooring buoys were also laid off the Ivey Pier, Calabar, to enable ocean-going vessels up to 450 feet in length to berth alongside.

93. *Lighthouses.*—The Nigerian coast lights, four in number, have been well maintained throughout the year, and with the exception of Cape Debundscha have proved reliable. Cape Debundscha Light (Dalen system) reported extinguished on the 5th of April, was relighted on the 8th of April. The failure was due to a mechanical defect in the mixflasher. In order to minimise any such irregularities as far as possible, this light was converted from a triple flash to a single flash on the 30th of May, and has functioned satisfactorily since.

94. *Mail and Transport Services.*—The following mail and transport services have been maintained by Government craft during the year:—

The Lagos-Sapele-Forcados mail launch service, connecting with the outward and homeward mail steamers at Lagos.

The Port Harcourt-Degema-Nembe service has run fortnightly throughout the year in connection with the arrival at Port Harcourt of the English mail from the Lagos Express steamers. The extension to Brass has been discontinued since the removal of the Administrative station from that place.

The Cross River low water service maintained by Government was discontinued from April the 30th. A contract has been signed with Messrs. Elder Dempster & Company to carry on this service from the 1st of November.

The transport of Nigerian Coal from Port Harcourt to Lagos, Forcados, Lokoja, Calabar and Victoria has been carried out by Government colliers throughout the year, all requirements being easily met. The total quantity of coal carried for the year was 114,205 tons from Port Harcourt to Lagos, and a total of 7,620 tons from Port Harcourt to the other ports mentioned, the cost of transport being much the same as in the preceding two years.

The Lagos-Apapa ferry service continues to operate successfully, the daily average number of passengers carried being as follows, compared with previous years:—

1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
1,655	2,195	3,312	4,034	3,256

The total number of passengers carried during the year amounted to 1,009,400.

95. *H.M. Ships.*—H.M.S. *Carlisle* visited Lagos from the 22nd of November to the 27th of November. The usual periodical visits were paid by H.M. Sloops *Daffodil* and *Delphinium*.

96. *Railways.*—The extension of the main line between Kano and N'Guru was completed and the section from Ringim was opened on the 1st October, 1930, as also was the branch line Ifo-Idogo (twenty-four miles) on the 1st June, 1930.

The total length of Open Lines has now reached 1,905 miles of single track. With sidings included, the total amounts to 2,158 miles.

97. Approval has been received for regrading and relaying with 60-lb. track the Minna-Kaduna section, and the preliminary survey is now being completed. This will facilitate the working of traffic in that it will enable the running of heavier loaded trains over this portion of the line without redistribution of train loads.

98. Good progress has been made with the construction of the Benue Bridge by the contractors, Messrs. Sir William Arrol & Co., Limited, and there is every indication that this important structure will be completed to contract time, i.e., June, 1932.

99. The gross earnings during the financial year ending 31st March, 1930, were £2,692,661, which created a new record and exceeded those of the previous year by £164,554.

The gross working expenditure, in which contributions to the Railway Renewals Fund aggregating £318,297 are included, amounted to £1,655,716; thus producing a net receipt figure of

£1,036,945 to cover Capital Interest charges of £961,851. The total number of passengers carried was 3,851,060, an increase of 689,427 on the previous year, and the tonnage of goods and minerals (including Live Stock) transported was 929,608 tons, a decrease of 28,806 on the previous year.

100. The estimated revenue for the calendar year is placed at £2,252,696; and the approximate expenditure, which includes the contribution to Renewals Fund of £224,692, Interest charges and the cost of various Departmental services, etc., is estimated at £2,556,213.

101. There are 216 stations open for traffic situated as follows:—

*Western Division*, 81.—Iddo-Apapa to Zungeru.

Ifo-Idogo.

*Northern Division*, 69—North of Zungeru to Kano including the following branches:—Minna to Baro, Zaria to Kaura Namoda, Kano to N'Guru. The B.L.R. Zaria-Jos.

*Eastern Division*, 66—Port Harcourt to Jos and Kaduna Junction.

102. The Kano Railway Guest House and the Refreshment Room at Apapa continue to be well patronised.

103. Electrical facilities at Apapa wharf now consists of two 5-ton, four 3-ton and two 1-ton Portal Cranes; twelve 1-ton warehouse cranes, one 30-cwt. Portal Crane, one 25-ton Portal Crane, and ten capstans.

104. On the 1st December special reduced rates on ground-nuts, palm kernels and cocoa were brought into operation, and all commodities classified under Class 8 transferred to Class 7, and those classified at Class 9 transferred to Class 8.

The punctuality of passengers and goods trains was further improved, the figure for the financial year being eighty-six *per cent.* arrived to time, while ninety-four *per cent.* of the Goods trains were less than forty-five minutes late.

105. On the 31st December there were 288 Locomotives and 4,133 passenger and goods vehicles. An articulated Sentinell Camel Coach was received and placed in service towards the end of the year. Two Beyer-Garratt, three 806-Class and five passenger tank locomotives were also received. The former have a tractive effort of 40,000 lb. and weigh in working order 125 tons 15 cwt. These Garratt engines are working trains over the Minna-Kaduna section. The 806-class are three cylinder engines having a tractive effort of 39,843 lb., and are capable of hauling trains to a total weight exceeding 960 tons.

106. A motor Transport service is maintained in the Zaria and Sokoto Provinces. Based mainly on Gusau, Kaura Namoda, and Sokoto, with repair facilities at Zaria, this service which connects with places not touched by the Railway is well patronised whilst earnings show a steady increase. Mails for Sokoto are conveyed thrice weekly by these motors from Gusau.

107. *Roads and Bridges.*—Owing to financial stringency it has become necessary to curtail the road programme for the year, and only the most important schemes have been undertaken.

The value of the roads maintained by the Public Works Department in 1930, with their attendant bridges and culverts, is estimated at £2,285,000, and the total mileage is about 3,150.

Native Administrations maintain about 4,500 miles of all weather and 7,500 miles of dry season motorable roads.

Traffic census taken on various main routes shows a decrease in mechanical transport, which can be attributed to present trade conditions.

Little work has been done on the tarring and resurfacing of the more heavily trafficked main roads, and new construction during the year has been very limited.

Experiments have been made with tar and bituminous compounds with a view to discovering a good and impervious surface suitable for earth and gravelled roads.

108. Reconstruction of bridges has been limited to those crossings where existing bridges were in a dangerous condition.

The large Osse and Owan rivers on the Ibadan-Benin Road are now permanently bridged, thus completing the scheme for the replacement of all timber bridges on this route.

The new Imo River Bridge has been completed and direct communication is now established between Port Harcourt and Aba.

Construction has begun on the Mariga Bridge, which forms a link on the north-south road.

Schemes are in preparation for permanent bridges on Benin-Agbor-Asaba route, which are urgently required.

109. A detailed location has been prepared over 260 miles of the proposed Great North Road from Igbetti to Mariga.

The survey of the Mamfe-Bamenda Road has been completed as far as Widekum, but progress in construction has been held up by lack of funds and the need for a thorough investigation to determine the most economical route on the escarpment below Bamenda.

Surveys of the Oturkpo-Obolo and the Ikoli-Ifaki Roads are in hand.

110. *Posts and Telegraphs.*—The services of the Department during 1930 have been well maintained. There has been a small increase in telegraph traffic; the total quantity of mail matters dealt with also shows an increase of about five *per cent.* in spite of a somewhat considerable drop in the numbers of postal packets despatched overseas.

General Revenue for the year was practically the same as in 1929.

111. Four new post offices, and nine additional postal agencies were opened; Money Order facilities were extended to four existing offices, and telegraph facilities were given at two offices previously performing postal work only.

Acceleration of telegraph traffic was effected by the extension of quadruplex working on main line circuits.

112. Reconstruction of the Lagos-Oshogbo and Port Harcourt-Enugu main Railway and telegraph lines was completed; the railway signal line on the Ifo-Idogo branch, and a telephonic traffic control circuit between Port Harcourt and Enugu were also completed. A telephonic traffic control circuit between Apapa and Ibadan is under construction.

New telephone exchanges at Aba and Bukuru were opened on 1st April, the former being in trunk line communication with Port Harcourt and the latter with Jos. The Bukuru exchange affords telegraphic facilities to a wide area of the Tin Mines field.

113. A wireless telegraph service between Badagry and Lagos was brought into public use in August. This is the first wireless channel to be opened for commercial purposes in Nigeria. The technical results have been satisfactory, but the amount of traffic has been disappointingly small. A great deal of valuable experimental wireless work has been carried out during the year, particularly with a view to establishing wireless communication with the Cameroons under British Mandate.

114. A Government Savings Bank is worked and controlled by the Posts and Telegraphs Department. The service was extended to seven more offices, making a total of fifty-one Savings Bank offices. The total amount on deposit shows an increase of 3.3 *per cent.*, and the number of depositors has increased by 11.8 *per cent.*

#### VI.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

115. The Police Ordinance, 1930 (No. 2 of 1930) was enacted following the amalgamation of the two police forces of Northern and Southern Nigeria. This amalgamation necessitated certain amendments in the law which are contained in this Ordinance. The opportunity was also taken to consolidate the various Police Ordinances which had previously been placed upon the Statute Book.

116. The Appointment and Deposition of Chiefs Ordinance, 1930, provides for the appointment and deposition of chiefs in the Colony and head chiefs in the Protectorate.

117. The Midwives Ordinance (No. 24 of 1930) was enacted with the idea of improving the training and the status of midwives by providing for the registration of those midwives who satisfy certain conditions.

Supplementary provisions have been inserted having for their object the supervision of registered midwives.

118. The Supreme Court (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 26 of 1930) makes provision for the addition of the Chief Justice and Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Sierra Leone and the Judge of the Supreme Court of the Gambia as members of the Supreme Court of Nigeria thereby increasing the *personnel* available for the hearing of appeals.

It further confers on the Chief Justice jurisdiction to revise cases after the conclusion of proceedings upon application for a special case or upon a case stated.

119. The Cameroons under British Mandate Ordinance (No. 27 of 1930) substitutes throughout Nigerian legislation the words "Cameroons under British Mandate" for the words "British Cameroons" with a view to removing any ground for the suggestion that that part of the Cameroons which is administered as if it formed part of the Protectorate is regarded by Government or the Legislature as being other than territory in respect of which a mandate is exercised by His Majesty on behalf of the League of Nations.

120. *Police—General.*—Consequent on the enactment of Ordinance No. 2 of 1930 the Northern and Southern Police Forces were amalgamated under the command of Mr. C. W. Duncan, C.B.E., with effect from the 1st of April.

121. The Force is now 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, all three officers being directly responsible to the Inspector-General.

Owing to a lack of accommodation at Enugu the headquarters of the Southern area have been situated temporarily at Lagos, but it is hoped that it will be possible to move them to Enugu in 1931.

122. *Northern Provinces area.*—The establishment of officers was brought up to its full strength at the beginning of the year and the authorised number of rank and file has been well maintained.

As a result of the attack on Mr. Barlow referred to in paragraph 34 where a police patrol of fifty-five rank and file under the command of Captain J. R. Anderson operated in the Shendam Division for some three months. No concerted opposition was encountered and the main object of the patrol, which was to ensure that the hill villagers should remove to the plains, was successfully accomplished.

123. In January and February an escort of one European officer and sixteen rank and file accompanied the Resident, Adamawa Province to the Verre Hills in connection with the investigation of murders which had taken place in that district. One arrest was made but no opposition was encountered.

124. In June an escort of twenty-five rank and file accompanying the Assistant District Officer in the Northern Mandated area of Adamawa Province was attacked at the village of Sike by Pagans using bows and arrows.

As the situation became menacing one round was fired at a pagan who was actually about to shoot an arrow. This man was fatally wounded. No further firing took place and the attackers withdrew.

125. In view of the disturbances in the Southern Provinces, the Northern Emergency Force of two officers and 100 rank and file was mobilised and sent to the Benue Province towards the end of December, 1929. It remained at Oturkpo and returned to Kaduna on 7th January, 1930.

126. On the 4th of October half the Northern Emergency Force was again mobilised and sent to Oturkpo, Benue Province, as a reserve in the event of further disturbances in the Southern Provinces. This Emergency Force subsequently moved on to Enugu where it has remained performing ordinary police duties during the absence of those who are ordinarily stationed at that place.

127. Satisfactory progress continues to be made at the Kaduna Training Depot and there has been no lack of candidates for enlistment.

Courses of instruction for the senior officers of the Native Administration Police have been continued during the year.

128. The Kaduna Police Intelligence Bureau has proved a useful institution. A photographic room has recently been built as an addition to the Bureau and it is hoped that this will be a considerable aid to its activities.

129. *Southern Provinces area.*—The establishment of European officers provided by the 1930-31 Estimates has been maintained, but recent events have shown the necessity for a considerable increase in this direction, and fourteen additional Assistant Commissioners were authorised. Six of these additional officers are to be appointed during this financial year and the remainder during 1921-32.

130. The number of "Special Police" provided for in the 1930-31 Estimates was 200. The strength of the rank and file has however been found to be inadequate, and 108 additional constables were enlisted during October to December, 1930.

131. The Motor Traffic branch of the Force consists of four European Superintendents and ten Motor Traffic Corporals, all provided with Motor Transport. It operates mainly in the Abeokuta, Ondo, Onitsha and Owerri Provinces, but in the latter part of the year its activities were extended to the Calabar Province, a Motor Traffic Corporal being stationed at Ikot-Ekpene to patrol the main roads in that vicinity.

The constant expansion of Motor Traffic in Nigeria fully justifies this branch of the Force, which has done very good work both in securing greater safety for the public and in the protection of the surface of the roads by a stricter control over speed and load.

132. The system inaugurated in 1929 whereby the Assistant Commissioners in charge of the Preventive Service were made Ex-officio Collectors of Customs was found to work satisfactorily so far as the actual collection of revenue was concerned. But the Eastern Frontier, on account of its length, was being worked as two independent sections and as there was also a Police Preventive Service based on Calabar dealing with smuggling by water it was felt that some co-ordination of these three branches of the Eastern Preventive Service was necessary.

As the Preventive Service is, primarily, a Customs matter a Senior Customs officer was appointed the Co-ordinating Authority for the Eastern Frontier and took up his duties in June with his headquarters at Victoria.

This Co-ordinating Authority receives reports from all centres and controls the movements of men and craft.

The *personnel* of the Preventive Service on land continues to be supplied by officers and men of the Police Force, and the executive rank and file of the Preventive Service employed on launches and other craft are also members of the Police Force.

No change was necessary in the case of the Western Frontier where the Assistant Commissioner of Police in charge of the Preventive Service works directly under the Comptroller of Customs.

Classes of instruction for Probationary Inspectors and Cadet Inspectors have been held throughout the year and have been of the greatest assistance in fitting these African officers for their future position.

The great strain on the resources of the personnel of the Force caused by the disturbances in the South-Eastern Provinces has prevented any Refresher Courses for trained men being held this year.

133. *Colony area.*—The Commissioner of Police for the Colony is responsible for the policing of the Township of Lagos, the outstations of Badagry, Epe and Ikorodu, the port of Lagos, and adjacent waters. He also has charge of the Lagos Fire Brigade, and of the duties in connection with the supervision of immigration at the port of Lagos.

134. The Fire Brigade has been kept up to strength and has performed its duties satisfactorily. Forty-one fires were attended, the most serious being one in Palm Church Street where the alleged damage amounted to £1,860; and one at Apapa where a petrol barge was destroyed with an estimated damage of £3,560.

135. *Prisons.*—In the Prison Department work on the rebuilding of the Enugu and Port Harcourt Convict prisons continues. When completed they should be model tropical prisons.

Much work has also been done in the rebuilding of various outstation prisons. These prisons which, a few years ago, were only a collection of mud buildings, with grass or mat roofs, are now being re-built of sundried mud blocks and pan roofing. Funds which were previously spent on the annual repair of the old bush buildings are now used for the purchase of cement, timber and corrugated iron sheets with the result that an excellent type of semi-permanent building is gradually replacing the old one of mud and grass. This has only been possible through the energy and initiative of the Administrative Officers in charge of the prisons concerned.

136. The modified diet scale introduced in the early part of 1929 has proved most satisfactory. Considerable saving has been effected without detriment to the health of the prisoners.

## VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

137. It is estimated that the total expenditure of the Public Works Department for the year ending 31st March, 1931, will be approximately £1,068,000, inclusive of Loan Works and Reimbursement Works, as compared with the expenditure of £1,375,808 for the year ended 31st March, 1930.

138. The Kaduna and Moor Plantation (Ibadan) water schemes were completed during the year, and are supplying potable water. Increased storage and clarification arrangements were provided at the Ogunpa (Ibadan) supply.

Agege has been provided with a continuous supply of water from the trunk main to Lagos.

139. The Lagos water is being improved by the addition of aeration and chemical purification plant at the Iju Works.

140. Revised plans and estimates have been prepared for the Abeokuta works, in order to combine them with the new electrical works.

Another and modified scheme is being prepared for Zaria, and further investigations are being made at Jos with a view to designing a scheme on a less costly scale, than the one already proposed.

A scheme is being investigated to supply the whole of Ibadan which has a population of approximately 23,000, with water.

141. Kano waterworks are nearing completion and water is being supplied. This work is being carried out for the Native Administration by Consulting Engineers.

142. Actual construction on Loan Programme works has been delayed on account of financial stringency, and for other reasons, but it is hoped that some of these schemes, for which the plans and estimates are already prepared, will be started in the near future.

143. Improvements have been carried out in connection with the generating plant in the Power Station at Lagos which will effect a reduction in the cost of generating current. Considerable alterations to the distribution system have been taken in hand to meet the growing demands in the general improvement of the street lighting system in Lagos.

The revenue for 1930 is £50,052 compared with £50,440 for 1929. This decrease in revenue is due to a reduction in charges for current, but it is confidently hoped that the reduced rates will ultimately lead to an increase in consumption and revenue.

144. The Power Station at Port Harcourt has been in operation since March, 1929, and supplies some 370 consumers. The output is increasing rapidly and results next year are expected to show reductions in the cost of generation.

145. The Power Station at Kaduna was started in December, 1929, and current for waterworks pumping was supplied in January, 1930. Completion of the distribution system was held up by the delay in the arrival of the construction staff, and current for lighting could not be supplied till June.

146. The Power Station at Kano was completed and handed over to the Native Administration for operation in August. There was delay in the distribution scheme as the materials were late in arriving, but it is hoped to supply current for light to certain sections of the area in the early part of 1931.

147. Further investigations have been carried out in connection with the electricity schemes for Abeokuta, Ibadan and Jos.

148. *Lagos Harbour*.—Navigable conditions both inside and outside the entrance works have remained satisfactory.

The sanctioned extension to the West Training Bank has been completed with resultant improvement in the channel.

Necessary repairs and replenishment to the Moles have been carried out.

The site for the permanent berth for discharging oil in bulk and loading cased oil was fixed and the necessary information sent to the Consulting Engineers for design and ordering of steelwork.

149. The Aro Quarry has continued to supply the necessary stone for the Harbour, Railway, Public Works and other Departments and Firms.

150. The new Carter Bridge which is being constructed departmentally by the Harbour Department has made rapid progress and should be open to traffic by the end of 1931.

151. *Port Harcourt Wharfage Works.*—The completion and closing down of these works has been taken over by the Harbour Department.

The dredging and reclamation at the downstream end of the wharfage works has been continued by the Marine Department.

### VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

152. No serious outbreaks of infectious disease occurred in Nigeria during the year under review.

Vaccination against small-pox has been carried out in both the Northern and Southern Provinces with very satisfactory results.

153. One case of Yellow Fever was reported during the year, the result of laboratory infection. Anti-mosquito measures have been continued throughout the year.

154. The year under review has been one of very low incidence as regards plague in Lagos. The percentage of rat infection was low throughout the year.

No cases of plague were reported from the mainland and no evidence of rat infection was discovered. Lagos has now been included in the list of ports under the International Sanitary Convention qualified to issue certificates of deratisation or of exemption from deratisation in regard to ships.

155. The medical inspection of school children has been carried out in Lagos and other centres in Nigeria throughout the year. Infant Welfare work is being continued with encouraging results.

156. The work of the Sleeping Sickness Investigation has been carried out throughout the year and has done excellent work in the treatment of human trypanosomiasis.

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### IX.—EDUCATION.

157. This was the first year in which the Education of Nigeria was controlled by a central department: with the Director of Education having his headquarters in Lagos, an Assistant Director for the Northern Provinces who resides in Kaduna, and an Assistant Director for the Southern Provinces, who is at present stationed in Lagos owing to shortage of housing and office accommodation in Enugu, but whose office will be transferred to Enugu as early as possible.

158. In the Northern Provinces the year has seen considerable expansion with some modifications of the existing organisation. The main structure of the Educational system has been maintained.

159. In elementary schools the course has been lengthened by two years and the syllabus amplified. Moreover, to provide qualified teachers for elementary schools, three elementary training centres have been projected, one of which was opened at Katsina with forty-two students in April. Eleven new elementary schools were also opened during the course of the year.

The primary schools have been linked up with the crafts schools, and the combined institutions are now known by the name of Middle schools. These schools will give a training in which literary education is combined with a training in wood and metal work, while the Native Administration workshops will be responsible for the more definite training of various types of artisans.

160. The Training College at Katsina is being converted into a higher college at which, in conjunction with the departments concerned, various forms of professional training, in addition to the teacher-training, will be undertaken.

161. Two centres for girls education were started, at Kano in August and at Katsina in September, and have already proved very popular.

162. There has been considerable expansion in Mission work, twenty-three new schools having been approved and opened.

163. Ten of the students sent to Katsina in 1927 for a special three-year course entered the new pharmacy school at Zaria in September.

164. The increased extent of the Department's activities has involved a re-arrangement of supervisory staff. In each province there is a Superintendent of Education, known as the Provincial Superintendent, and one or more officers attached to the Middle School for the work of supervision and teaching, the senior of whom takes the place of the Provincial Superintendent when the latter is on leave, while the inspection staff has been strengthened by the appointment of African teachers to act as visiting teachers for the elementary schools.

165. In the Southern Provinces, a programme of expansion involving certain changes in the educational system, which was codified by the 1926 Ordinance, has been the subject of considerable discussion between the Education and Mission authorities and the African community. At the meeting of Legislative Council in September the educational policy was debated and general agreement arrived at, and at a meeting of the Board of Education held in the same month various resolutions were passed, involving some modifications of the existing Ordinance and Regulations, which may be taken to provide the basis of future educational policy in the country.

The general organisation is similar to that provided in the Northern Provinces, the schools being classed as elementary, middle and higher, the latter stage being represented by a higher college to be built at Yaba, where it is hoped that various vocational courses will be provided, the aim being to attain eventually to the standard of a British University.

166. To provide teachers for elementary schools, it is proposed to institute three elementary training centres, while the teachers of middle schools will be trained at the higher college at Yaba. The Missionary bodies are proposing, at present, to continue the system of training their own teachers at their existing training institutions.

167. The Government colleges at Ibadan and Umuahia have been converted into boarding middle schools with a six-year course,

from which students may qualify for entrance to the higher college. The intention is that some of the Mission boarding schools should be organised on parallel lines and train students equally with the Government institutions for higher education at Yaba.

168. Progress has been maintained generally throughout the year in both Government and Mission schools. At King's College, five students were successful in the School Certificate Examination. As in the Government colleges at Ibadan and Umuahia, students at King's College will be trained for the Yaba entrance examination.

169. A boarding house has been opened in the Queen's College compound, and one of the buildings which formed a section of the old offices of the Administrator of the Colony has been taken over as a Domestic Science centre, which will be used by students of the college and also as a centre for girls from other institutions in Lagos.

170. The Board of Education met during the year. The three Language Bureaux did good work, and educational publications during the year included text books in the three main African languages of the Southern Provinces, Yoruba, Ibo and Efik, and others in English.

#### X.—LANDS AND SURVEY.

171. *Investigation and Development of Natural Resources.*—In the Northern Provinces all land is under the control and subject to the disposition of the Governor to be administered for the use and common benefit of the natives. In the Southern Provinces land is not at the disposal of the Governor in the same way except for Crown lands in certain urban areas, but land may not be leased to a non-native without the Governor's approval. The general policy is to encourage the agricultural development of the country by the native inhabitants themselves.

A close examination of local conditions on the spot is essential on the part of anyone outside Nigeria who contemplates embarking on agricultural enterprise.

172. *Survey Department.*—The trigonometrical programme for the year comprised the following:—

- (a) Continuation of observation of re-arranged chain between Kano and Jos.
- (b) Observation of Udi-Ilokoja chain and re-arrangement of Southern portion thereof to eliminate three stations.
- (c) Reconnaissance and observation of new chain between Birnin Gwari and Jemaa following roughly the line of the Eastern Railway from Kaduna.
- (d) Preliminary reconnaissance of chain from Yola Northwards to Latitude  $10^{\circ}.30'$  and thence Westwards through Bauchi to join the Kano-Jos chain.

Adverse weather conditions prevailed throughout the whole season. Abnormally heavy rains and lengthy periods of low cloud together with an early harmattan seriously interrupted the progress

of observation. As a result the season had to be closed before the completion of the Kano-Jos chain though only two stations remain to be observed.

173. On the Minesfield the number of areas surveyed was 220 which produced approximately £5,000 in survey fees. The number of areas awaiting survey is now about sixty. In addition to the survey of mining areas the minesfield section carried out the survey of a large number of Certificates of Occupancy, the survey of native plots at Bukuru and of siding plots at Kuru.

The survey of the Cameroon Plantations was continued, but progress continues to be slow owing to difficulties caused by badly defined boundaries in very rough country and the survey of Reservats within the lots for native occupation.

174. The delimitation and demarcation of the Northern and Southern Provinces Boundary between Ilorin and Oyo Provinces has been completed from the frontier to the point where the Nigerian Railway crosses the boundary. Further survey eastwards awaits the settlement of several disputed portions of the boundary.

175. The Survey School has functioned with marked success during the year. Ten pupils have passed out as Surveyors while the quality of the candidates who passed into the School from the entrance examination in November showed much improvement over the previous year. The staff has been strengthened by the appointment of a permanent European Instructor.

176. The Special Royal Engineers Survey Party engaged in 1926 for the survey of arrears of mining applications and the preparation of topographical maps concluded its operations in September and all personnel have now left the country.

177. During 1930 geological investigations have been continued in Sokoto for the purposes of water supply, in the Minna-Birnin Gwari goldfield area, in the coalfield and on the lead-zinc deposits in Ogoja Province. In Sokoto Province the well sinking work inaugurated in 1929 has been continued with considerable success. Many of the difficulties encountered in the early stages of the work have now been overcome and a technique has been evolved which so far as it has been tested promises to be successful. By the end of the year fifty producing wells will have been completed all of which are concrete lined. These vary in depth from twenty-five feet to 200 feet and include the deepest lined wells in Nigeria.

Rough production tests carried out by organised hand pulling have been made on some of these wells and the resulting yields must be regarded as highly satisfactory. This work is now being extended to the Denge-Tureta area and the dry areas to the south of it. A pump and other special equipment have been obtained and the work of deepening and completing the exploratory shaft in Sokoto, now down to 160 feet, is being continued. The geological investigation of this province with the exception of a few outlying areas and some special studies for water purposes is now complete. Several new facts have been brought to light which have a distinct bearing on water supply problems and make necessary a reconsideration of some of the earlier views regarding the structure and relationships of the various groups of beds.

178. In the Minna-Birnin Gwari belt the survey of the Togina Sheet and the field sheets immediately west of it has been completed. A careful examination was made of the auriferous quartz conglomerates discovered the previous year and though they are extensive it has been proved fairly definitely that the gold content is too low to be of economic value. In the coalfield investigations have been carried northward to Idah and Idoma divisions of the Northern Provinces and a number of new outcrops of coal, some of which are of workable thickness, have been recorded. One seam is seven feet eight inches thick while another measures five feet three inches. Analyses of surface samples show that this coal has a good calorific value and is comparable with Enugu coal as a fuel. An examination of the silver lead deposits of Ogoja Province was commenced in the early part of the year to ascertain the structure of the area and to determine the relationship of the metalliferous lodes to that structure. Work was commenced at Ameka and later extended to other lodes within reach of Abakaliki and considerable progress has been made in unravelling the geology of the area. The officer who was carrying out this work has now proceeded to America to take up a Commonwealth Fund Fellowship and investigations will be discontinued till his return.

179. Bulletin No. 13 on the Reptilian Fauna from Sokoto Province, written by Mr. W. E. Swinton of the British Museum, was published towards the end of the year and arrangements made for an Occasional Paper on the fish remains from the same area. Geological Survey headquarters have now been transferred from Lokoja to Kaduna Junction.

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#### XI.—LABOUR.

180. Throughout Nigeria and the mandated territory of the Cameroons all permanent labour, as distinct from the temporary labour used by native communities when necessary and beneficial to themselves, and approved by ancient native customary law, is voluntary. Permanent labour includes most labourers paid by the month; the artisans employed by Government Departments, Native Administrations, and trading firms; standing gangs of labourers employed on road-making and other public works. No labour for private employers is recruited or engaged by Government or by the Native Administrations.

181. With the exception of some 6,000 labourers on the Cameroons Plantations, who have emigrated from the French Cameroons, there is no immigrant labour employed to any large extent in Nigeria. The supply of labour for the Cameroons Plantations has continued satisfactory throughout the year.

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#### XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

182. A flight of Royal Air Force aeroplanes made a successful journey from Khartoum in October-November visiting Maiduguri, Kano Katsina and Sokoto on their outward and home-

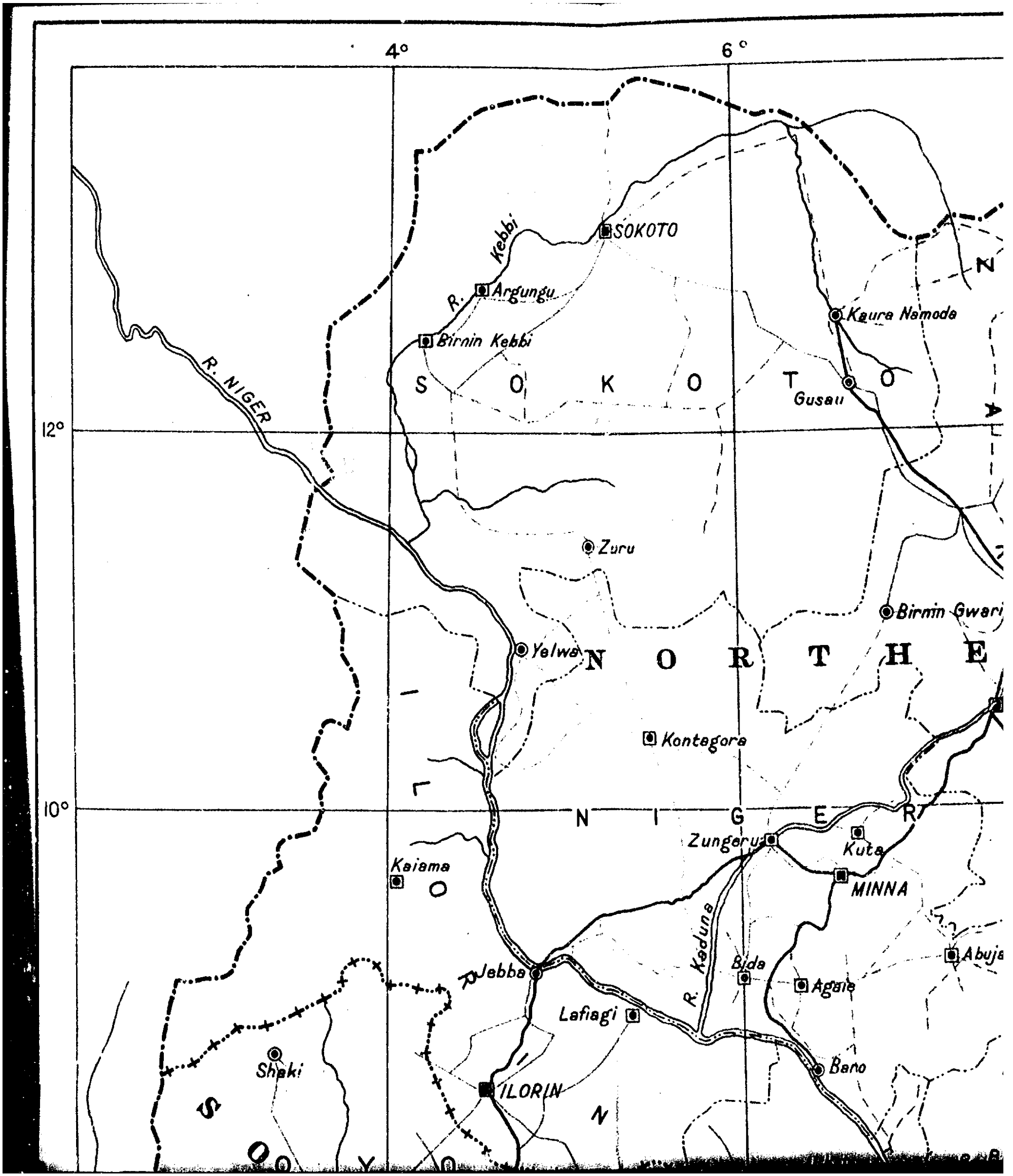
ward journeys. A forced landing forty miles west of Potiskum resulted in damage to one of the planes which was towed to Azare and there repaired.

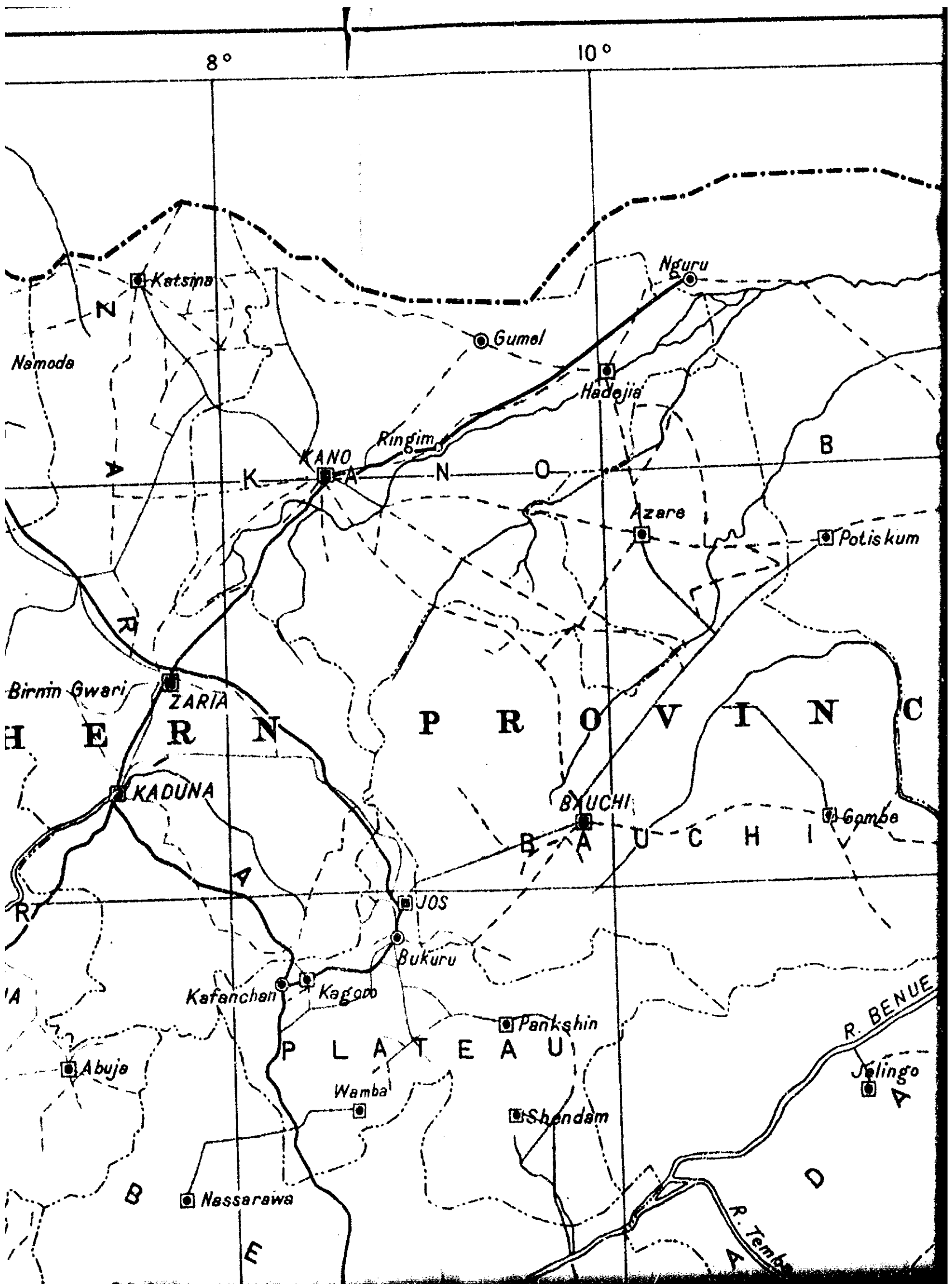
A landing ground was prepared at Azare for the relief plane which came from Kano, and the flight was continued successfully. On the return journey the aeroplanes were detained for several days at Kano owing to bad visibility caused by the harmattan wind. They finally left Kano on the 22nd November, on the return flight to Khartoum.

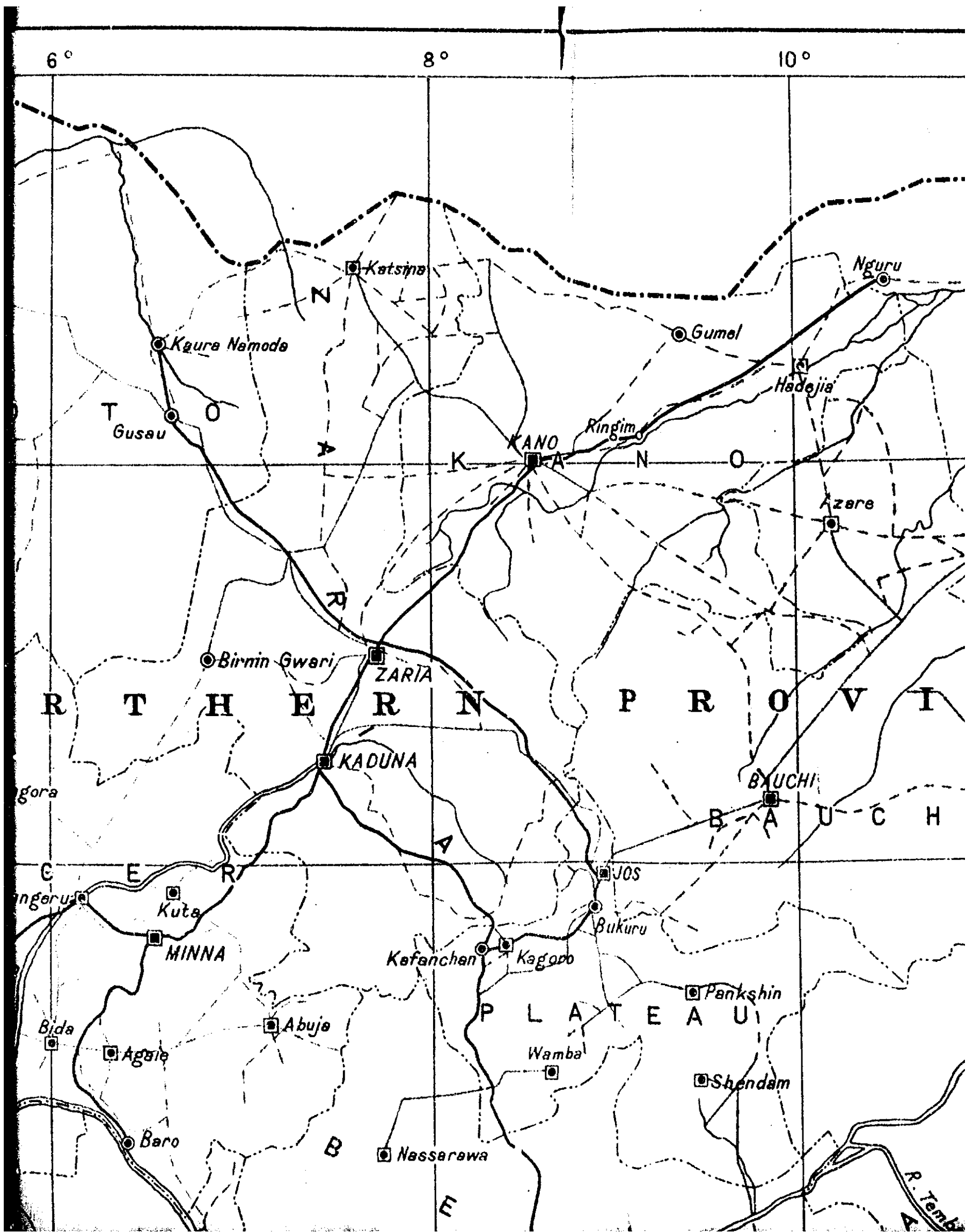
A. R. A. DICKINS,  
*Assistant Secretary.*

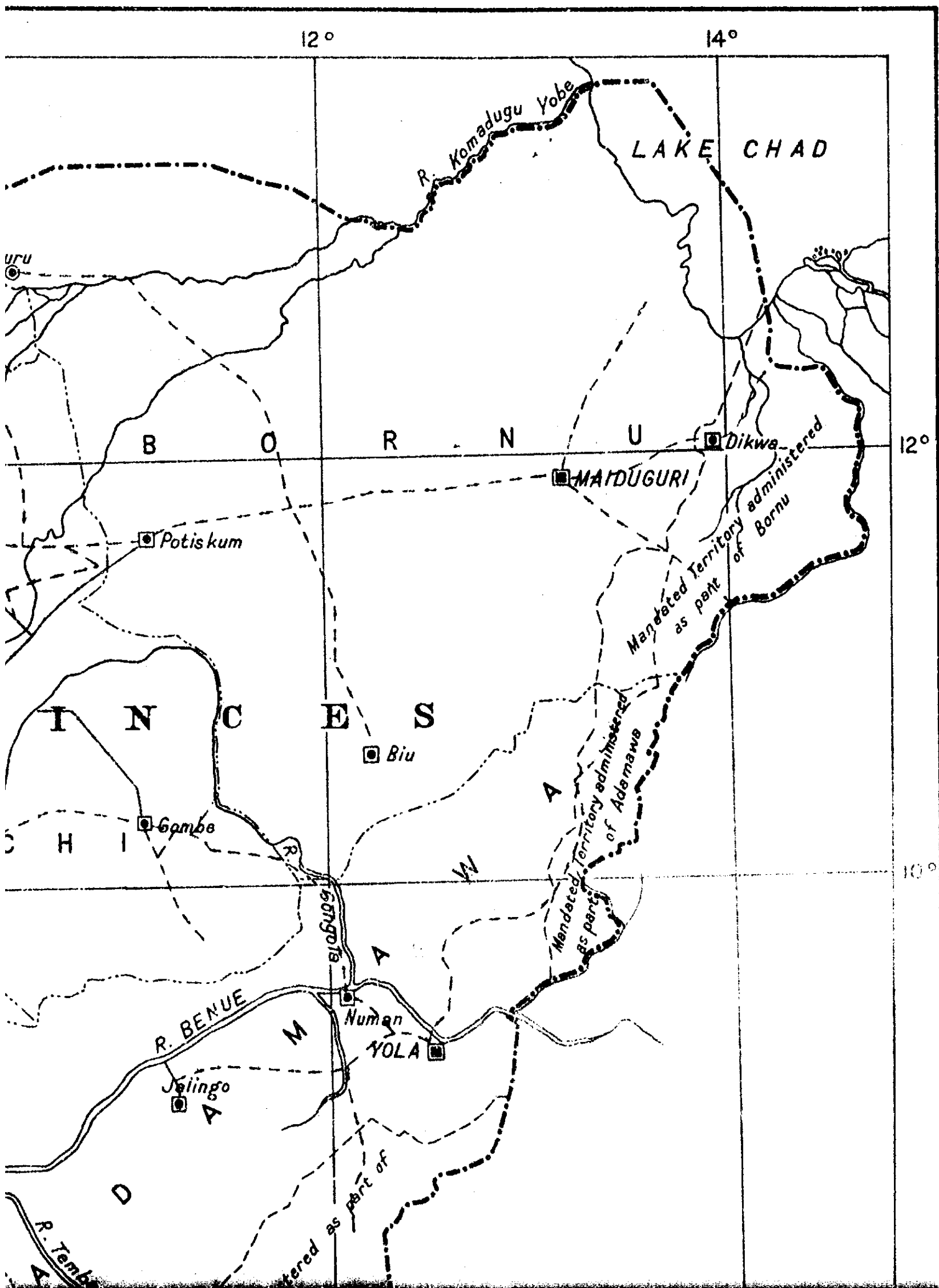
Chief Secretary's Office,  
Lagos, 28th February, 1931.

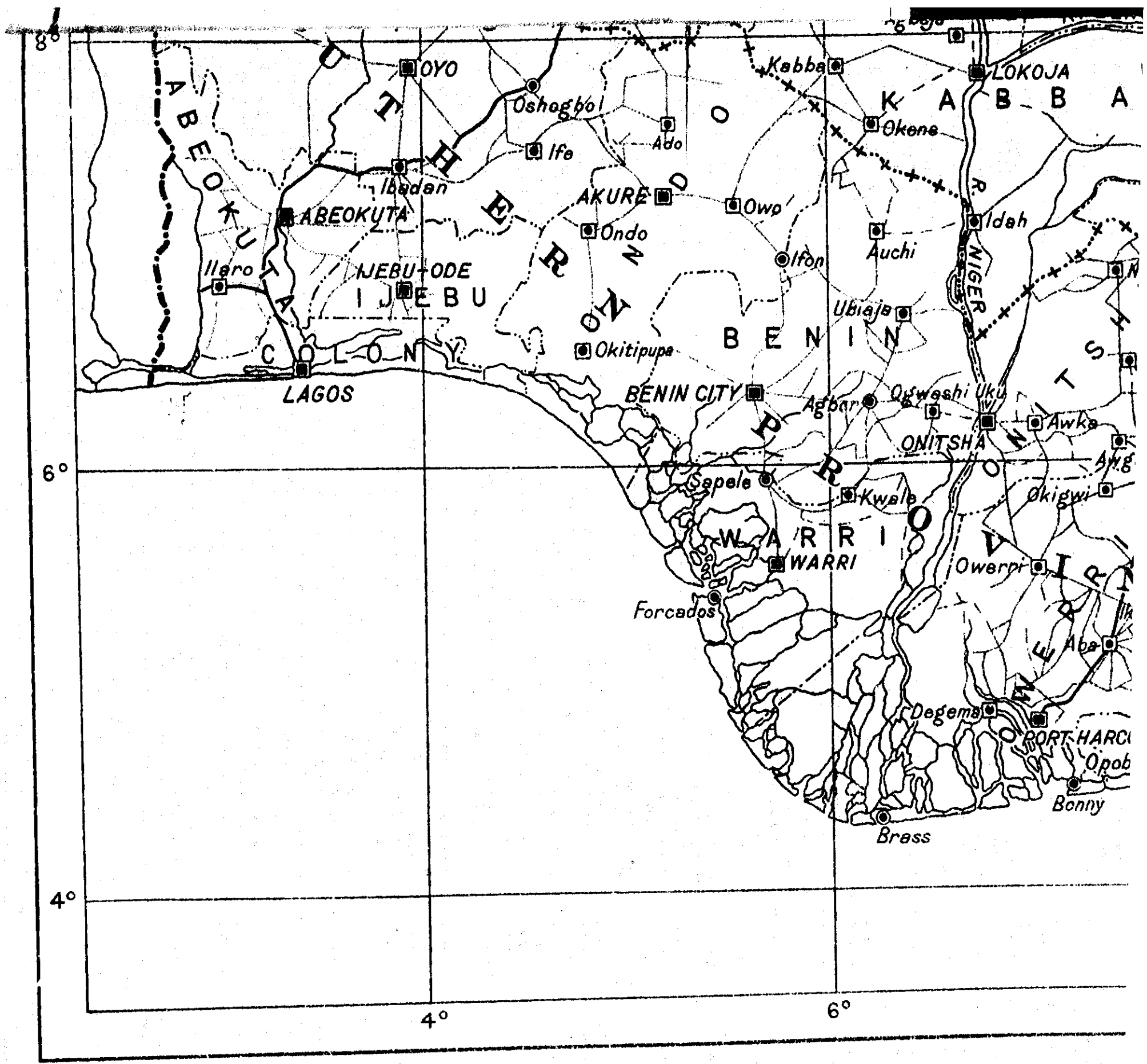
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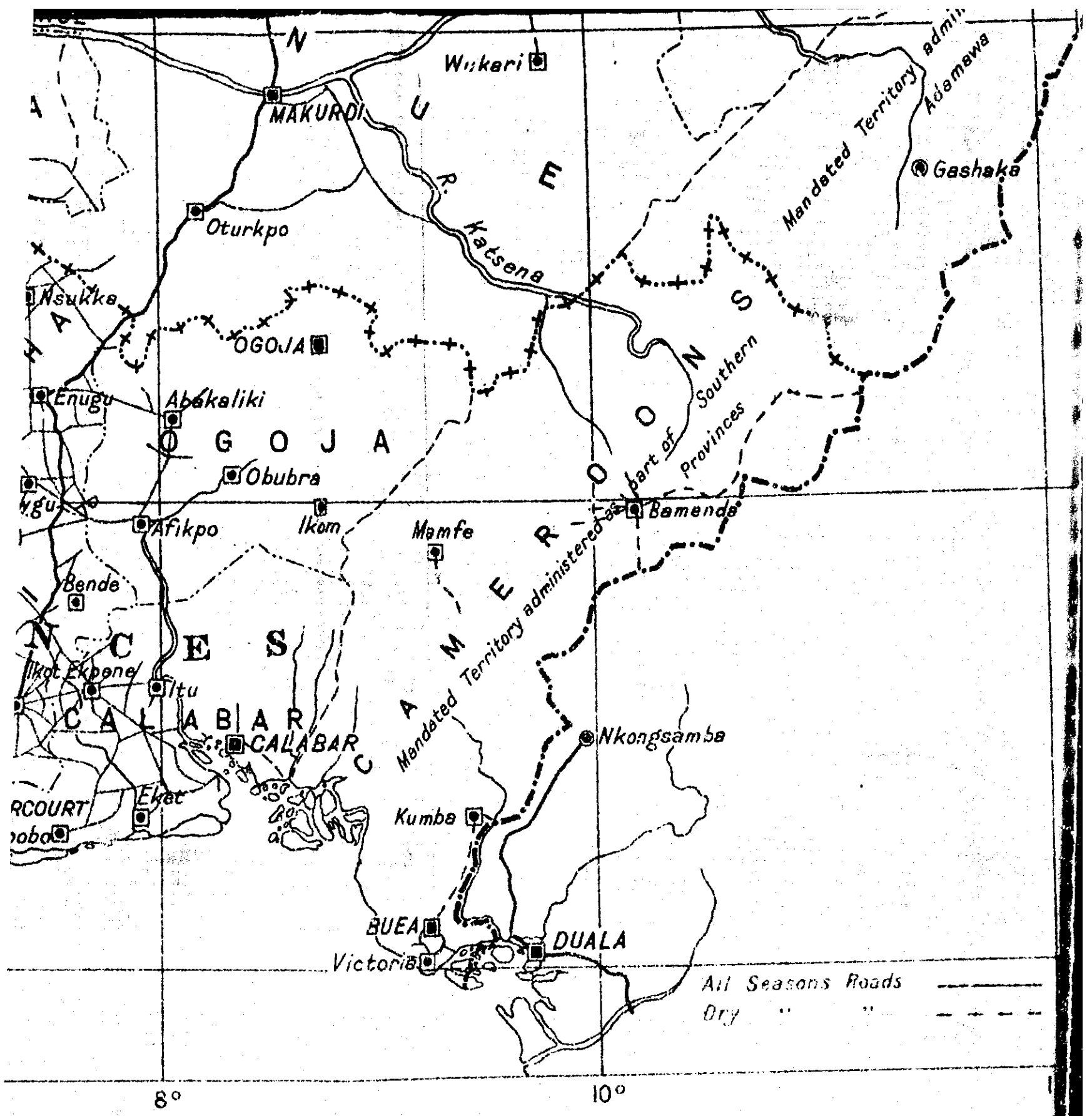




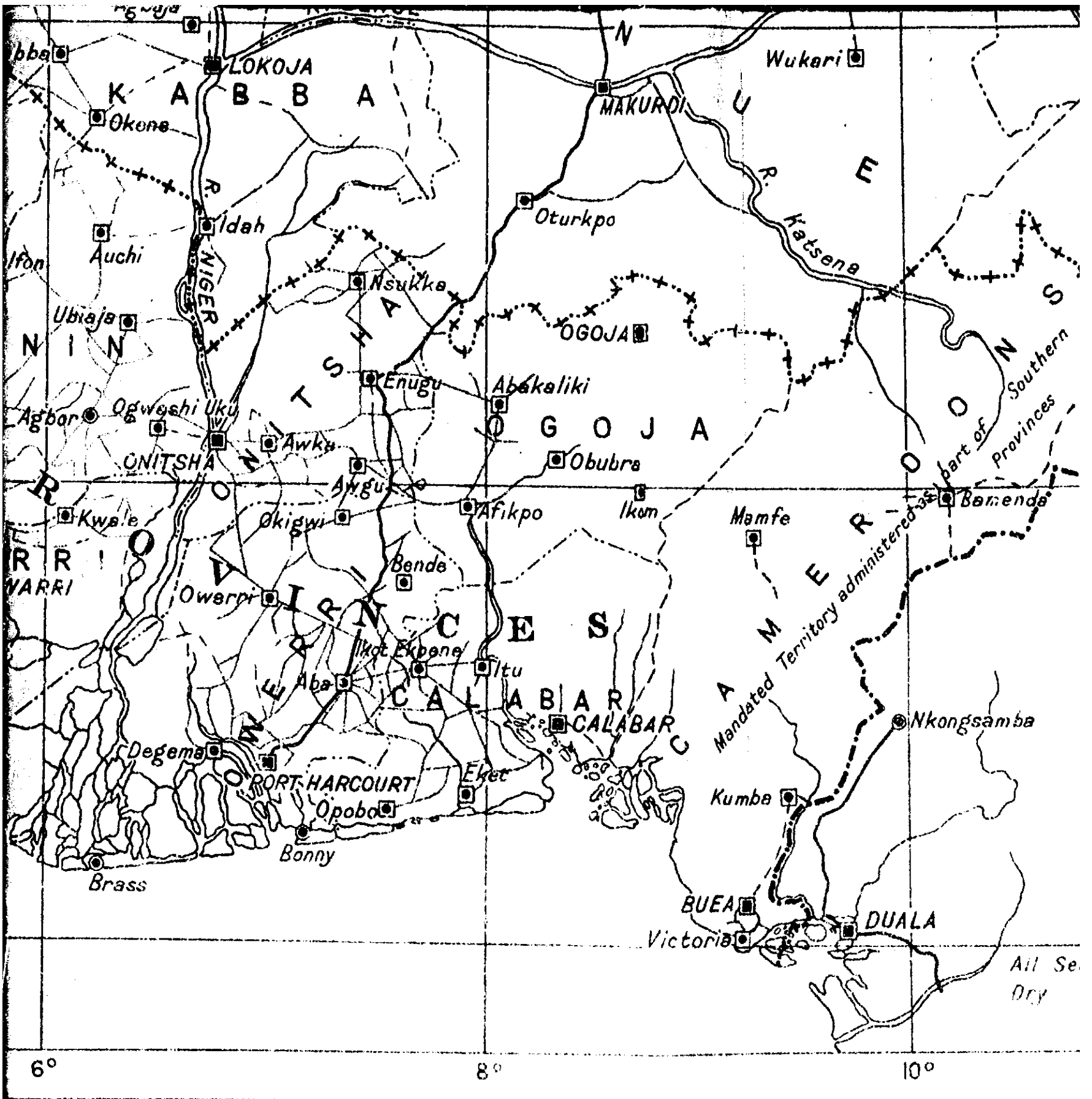


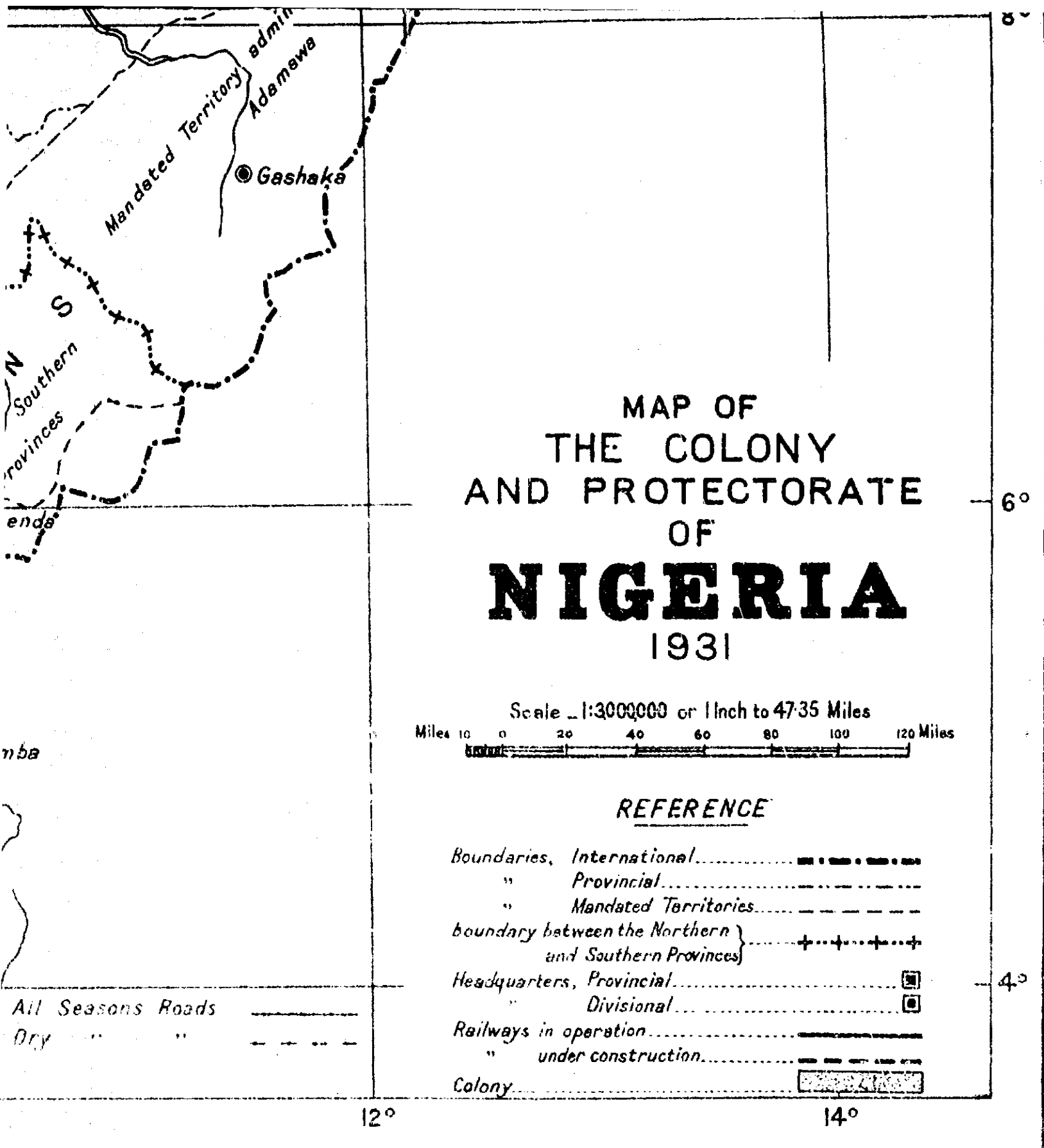






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