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No. 825.

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

REPORT FOR 1913.

(For Report for 1912 see No. 782.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
January, 1915.



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No. 825.

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

(For Report for 1912 see No. 782.)

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

Government House,

Nigeria,

4th November, 1914.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Blue Book for Southern Nigeria for the past year. I much regret that its production has been so long delayed, but the pressure consequent on amalgamation, on many radical changes in administrative policy and methods, and, lastly, the outbreak of war, has rendered it difficult during the present year to cope with the work.

2. This is the last Annual Report and Blue Book for the old Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria, which under my predecessor increased wonderfully in material prosperity. The actual revenue realised in 1911 (shortly after which he left Nigeria) was £1,956,176, which was increased in the year under review to £2,668,198, while trade has increased from 10 to 12³/₄ millions. The import of trade liquor was not appreciably less during the past year than in 1910 and 1911, in spite of the increase in the duty of 6*d.* per gallon in March, 1912, and 9*d.* in March, 1913.

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3. The revenue from the Forestry Department practically balanced the total expenditure, but the Chief Conservator reports an appalling destruction of most valuable forests, which the protection afforded by existing legislation has been powerless to arrest. The matter is one which very urgently calls for effective action, since a few more years of this wholesale destruction will, as Mr. Thompson states, result not merely in the effacement of forests, which it would take many decades to replace, but in the impoverishment of agricultural lands, the denudation of hill sides, and the conversion of the rivers into torrential streams whose beds would run dry during a great part of the year.

4. The system of education has, I fear, proved inadequate to provide for the growing needs of the country, whether in the clerical or in the technical spheres, nor is the standard attained by the young men who offer themselves for service either to Government or to commercial firms in any way satisfactory, while complaints are heard on all sides of the lack of discipline and self-control of the rising generation. The attendance both in Government and in assisted schools shews a satisfactory increase on 1912.

5. The legislation of the year in view of approaching amalgamation was not of especial importance, and only two Ordinances were enacted which are worthy of special note. The Minerals Ordinance was an attempt to introduce in the Eastern and Central Provinces a practical and useful law, and the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Ordinance introduced a scheme which had been under consideration for some time to provide a fund for widows and orphans of deceased British Government officials.

6. The convictions in the Supreme Court, especially for murder, shewed a very marked decrease, and the occasions on which it was necessary to resort to military force for the suppression of organised disturbance of the peace were comparatively few and unimportant.

7. The year was marked by great efforts and progress in sanitation, not only in the large coast ports, but throughout the country and especially on the railway. In Lagos an outbreak of yellow fever necessitated very special efforts, and the information gained by the thorough methods of investigation conclusively shewed that this terrible disease is endemic in the country.

8. The railways of north and south were amalgamated during the year under the extremely able management of Mr. Cooper, and increased their earnings by nearly 50 per cent. A system of equality of rates between the railway and the Niger River Transport was established, and the average freight per ton mile was reduced by 2½ per cent. The extension to the centre of the mine fields was nearly completed.

9. The Marine Services were worked with their usual efficiency under the control of Lieutenant Child, and the Niger flotilla, which was in a very bad state when taken over from Northern Nigeria, was gradually repaired.

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10. The construction of the moles at the entrance of Lagos Harbour was steadily pushed forward, and at last began to shew practical results in the deepening of the bar, so that large vessels were able to enter the port for the first time.

11. The large waterworks for Lagos neared completion and a very extended programme of public works was undertaken.

12. Perhaps the two most striking events of the year were the inauguration of a new main trunk railway from Port Harcourt to the east of the Niger, near Bonny, to meet the western line at Kaduna, 570 miles from Lagos, and the amalgamation of the Railway, Marine, and Customs Departments of the two Nigerias in anticipation of the general amalgamation which was to follow in 1914.

13. I have pleasure in submitting to you what I trust you will agree with me in considering a satisfactory report for the year 1913.

I have, &c.,

F. LUGARD,

Governor-General.

The Right Honourable

LEWIS HARCOURT, M.P., P.C.,

Secretary of State for the Colonies,

&c., &c., &c.

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK FOR THE YEAR 1913.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

(Southern Nigeria and Combined Departments.)

As a preliminary step towards the complete unification of the Administrations of the Nigerias, the Customs, Marine, and Railway Departments of Northern Nigeria were each amalgamated on the 1st of January, 1913, with the corresponding department of Southern Nigeria; and the group thus formed was designated the Combined Departments. This change involved the removal of the revenue and expenditure of those departments together with the charge on account of Public Debt from the Estimates of both Administrations.

In the following summary the whole of the revenue and expenditure of the Combined Departments is *included* with the revenue and expenditure of Southern Nigeria in the column headed 1913, whilst columns 1912 and 1911 include a portion only (but by far the greater portion) of the revenue and expenditure of the Combined Departments:--

	1913.	1912.	1911.
	£	£	£
Actual Revenue	2,668,198	2,235,412	1,956,176
Above the original estimate	399,527	—	—
Above the revenue of 1912	432,786	—	—
Actual Expenditure excluding Loan	2,096,311	2,110,498	1,717,259
Below the original estimate	124,314	—	—
Below the expenditure of 1912	14,187	—	—
Surplus Assets on 31st December	1,704,427	1,132,540	1,007,625
Increase over 1912, <i>i.e.</i> , the net profit on the year	571,887	124,915	—
Loan Expenditure	575,857	307,083	589,790
Below the original estimate	281,150	—	—
Above the loan expenditure of 1912	268,774	—	—
Loan Funds unexpended at the end of the year	1,111,462	1,687,319	2,139,653
Public Debt (Funded)	8,267,569	8,267,665	8,365,488
Sinking Fund accumulated	152,466	115,268	86,221

SOUTHERN NIGERIA, 1913.

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REVENUE.

The total actual revenue collected during 1913 amounted to £2,668,198; this figure exceeded the income *originally estimated* by £399,527. The details are as follows:—

Receipts.	Amount Estimated.	Actual Receipts.	More than Estimated	Less than Estimated
	£	£	£	£
SOUTHERN NIGERIA :—				
<i>Heads of Revenue :—</i>				
Licences, etc.	19,795	18,012	—	1,783
Fees, etc.	64,636	74,168	9,532	—
Postal	16,880	18,651	1,771	—
Rent	3,150	3,265	115	—
Interest	1,320	1,442	122	—
Miscellaneous	1,950	7,519	5,569	—
Total	£107,731	123,057	17,109	1,783
COMBINED DEPARTMENTS :—				
Customs	1,547,200	1,772,619	225,419	—
Marine	34,570	32,129	—	2,441
Railway	543,500	632,130	88,630	—
Interest	35,270	108,103	72,833	—
Total Ordinary Revenue	2,268,271	2,668,038	403,991	4,224
Land Sales	400	160	—	40
Total Revenue	£2,268,671	2,668,198	403,991	4,464

It will be observed that the revenue collected is well over the amounts estimated. Under Southern Nigeria the excess is spread over five heads out of six; under Combined Departments the excess is spread over three heads out of four. An increase of 9d. per gallon on spirits helped to produce an excess of £180,000 over the sum expected from specific customs duties, and the railway yielded £88,000 excess.

The percentage of contribution of main revenue heads to total revenue was as follows:—

Customs	66·4
Nigerian Railway	23·7
Fees, &c.	2·8
Licences, &c.	0·7
Postal	0·7
Marine	1·2

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure for 1913 on all heads of service exclusive of expenditure from loan funds on certain specific undertakings amounted to £2,096,311.

Payments.	Amount Estimated.	Actual Payments.	More than Estimated.	Less than Estimated.
SOUTHERN NIGERIA :—				
<i>Heads of Expenditure :—</i>				
	£	£	£	£
Pensions and Gratuities ..	18,838	22,222	3,384	—
Governor's Office ..	7,672	5,808	—	1,864
Colonial Secretariat ..	15,173	13,966	—	1,207
Intelligence ..	1,287	1,287	—	—
Commercial Intelligence ..	946	833	—	113
Political and Administrative ..	104,542	97,422	—	7,120
Judicial ..	28,867	23,226	—	5,641
Legal ..	4,450	4,383	—	67
Treasury ..	16,653	15,021	—	1,632
Postal ..	16,913	16,722	—	191
Telegraphs and Telephones,				
Recurrent ..	32,159	29,751	—	2,408
Audit ..	11,479	11,037	—	442
Printing ..	12,298	10,566	—	1,732
Force, Southern Nigeria				
Regiment ..	117,439	123,127	5,688	—
Volunteers ..	3,480	1,220	—	2,260
Civil Police ..	52,454	50,288	—	2,166
Prisons ..	48,585	47,702	—	883
Forestry ..	20,896	20,600	—	296
Agriculture ..	14,275	12,163	—	2,112
Medical ..	80,417	76,622	—	3,795
Laboratory ..	753	684	—	69
Medical Research Institute	1,792	1,378	—	414
Sanitary—Recurrent ..	10,544	9,143	—	1,401
Education ..	35,309	33,280	—	2,029
Surveys—Recurrent ..	25,286	23,608	—	1,678
Mineral Survey ..	2,700	2,934	234	—
Lands ..	2,674	1,928	—	146
Miscellaneous Services ..	71,013	73,155	2,142	—
Public Works ..	58,933	55,082	—	3,851
Public Works—Recurrent	40,910	39,622	—	1,288
Telegraphs & Telephones—				
Special ..	5,300	8,325	3,025	—
Sanitary—Special ..	328	1,400	1,162	—
Surveys—Special ..	1,550	1,819	269	—
Public Works—				
Extraordinary ..	150,058	85,503	—	65,455
Public Works—				
Total ..	1,016,273	921,916	15,903	110,260
COMBINED DEPARTMENTS :—				
Charge on Account of				
Public Debt ..	95,598	354,037	258,439	—
Customs ..	47,030	47,570	540	—
Marine Recurrent ..	191,093	182,190	—	8,903
Railway—Recurrent ..	645,355	372,465	—	272,890
Nigerian Eastern Railway	—	44,801	44,801	—
Marine—Special ..	45,990	46,538	548	—
Railway—Special ..	179,286	126,793	—	52,493
Total Expenditure from				
Revenue £2,220,625	2,096,311	320,231	444,545	

The total expenditure has been kept well within the total *original estimate*, the net saving being £124,314. The only items which call for notice here are (a) an excess of £258,439 on account of Public Debt charges, due mainly to sums of £216,567 and £29,951 (interest and sinking fund on the Railway portion of the Public Debt) being provided under Railway, but brought to account under this head; (b) an expenditure of £44,801 on the Nigerian Eastern Railway, for which no provision had been made; (c) a saving of £65,455 on Public Works Extraordinary, owing to some works having been postponed and others not being completed within the year; (d) a saving of £272,890 on Railway Recurrent Expenditure, of which £246,518 is explained in (a) above; and (e) a saving of £52,493 on Railway Special Expenditure, due to same causes as in (c) above.

ASSETS, PUBLIC DEBT AND LOAN EXPENDITURE.

Exclusive of the public debt, the assets of the Colony and Protectorate exceeded the liabilities on 31st December, 1913, by £1,704,427. The Public Debt stood at £8,267,569 and the total Loan Expenditure up to the end of the year at £7,393,064.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES.

The principal industries of the native population of Southern Nigeria are those connected with agriculture and the collection of forest produce. Among the minor industrial pursuits may be mentioned fishing and fish-curing, weaving, metal and leather working, canoe-building, basket and mat-making, dyeing, carpentry, and pottery manufacture. The occupation of the Europeans, other than those employed under Government, is almost exclusively confined to commerce.

TRADE.

Owing to the fact that goods and produce for the whole of Nigeria are embodied in one return by the Customs, and appear together in the Blue Book statistics, it is impossible to state exactly what proportion of the total increase of 1½ millions sterling in the purely commercial Nigerian imports and exports for the year under review may be credited properly to Southern Nigeria. Allowing, however, for the largely augmented exports of products which have their main source of origin in the north, and for resulting increased imports into Northern Nigeria, it may be stated fairly, as a very conservative estimate, that the value of commercial imports and exports (specie excluded) of Southern Nigeria during 1913 was at least £500,000 more than the previous year.

The figures for the *whole* of Nigeria (north and south together) for each of the last three years are as follows :—

Commercial Imports and Exports (Specie excluded).

			Imports.*	Exports.	Total.
			£	£	£
1911	..	..	4,726,000	5,353,000	10,079,000
1912	..	..	5,467,000	5,772,000	11,239,000
1913	..	..	5,701,000	7,097,000	12,798,000

Government importations, which in 1913 amounted to £630,000, are not included in these totals. Incidentally it may be noted in connexion with the above figures, which show an average annual total value of slightly over 11½ millions for the years 1911-1913, that the corresponding average for the years 1906-1908 was 6½ millions only.

The satisfactory position disclosed by these comparative figures may be attributed mainly to improved means of communication—railways, rivers and roads—which have enabled the European merchants to establish interior trading stations; to more settled conditions throughout Nigeria; to enhanced prices realised in Europe for the staple products of the Colony and Protectorate; and to the tin mining industry developed in Northern Nigeria during recent years which contributed £568,000 to the export total in 1913.

Dealing with the year immediately under notice, it will be observed that 85 per cent. of the advance in the total value of imports and exports together (1913 over 1912) is caused by increased exports, only £234,000 of the £1,500,000 surplus being due to imports. Two-fifths of the £1,325,000 increase in total exports is clearly due to greater production in Northern Nigeria, the value of ground-nuts, hides and skins, shea products and tin being £540,000 more than in 1912, this result being attributable to the improved transport facilities afforded by the railway to Kano, and in an almost equal degree to the larger output on the tin fields.

For ready reference, and in order that it may be clearly understood how large a share of the growth in volume of Nigerian exports is due to greater activity in the north, the following table is appended :—

Exports having their source of origin wholly or mainly in

Northern Nigeria.

	Ground Nuts.	Hides and Skins.	Shea Products.	Tin.
	£	£	£	£
1911	10,377	37,809	40,496	181,759
1912	18,930	68,832	51,407	336,330
1913	174,716	197,214	74,471	568,428

* Includes both oversea and overland imports.

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The principal Southern Nigerian products exported during the same years were as under :—

Products of major importance exported from and having their main source of origin in Southern Nigeria.

	Palm Kernels.	Palm Oil.	Cotton Lint.	Cocoa.	Mahogany.
	£	£	£	£	£
1911	2,574,405	1,696,875	66,935	164,664	55,575
1912	2,797,411	1,654,933	102,932	130,542	78,007
1913	3,109,818	1,854,384	159,223	157,480	105,440

The following figures show the quantities and average prices realised in Europe for the chief exports of Southern Nigeria : -

Quantities of principal Southern Nigeria Exports for the Years 1911-13.

	Palm Kernels.	Palm Oil.	Lint Cotton.	Cocoa.	Mahogany.
	Tons.	Tons.	lb.	lb.	Logs.
1911	176,000	79,000	2,238,000	9,859,000	13,675
1912	185,000	77,000	4,373,000	7,594,000	15,565
1913	175,000	83,000	6,361,000	8,112,000	19,152

Average Annual Value of above Products on the Liverpool Market.

	Palm Kernels.	Palm Oil.	Mid. American.	Cocoa.	Mahogany.
	per ton.	per ton.	per lb.	per cwt.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	
1911 ..	18 6 0	31 15 0	7.03	2 8 0	No standard
1912 ..	19 15 0	29 18 0	6.46	2 10 6	prices avail-
1913 ..	23 5 0	32 15 0	7.00	2 18 6	able.

Against the shortage of 10,000 tons of palm-kernels must be placed increased exports of locally manufactured palm-kernel oil and cake, which together were 8,000 tons more in 1913 than in 1912. Owing to the short rainfall in the Western Province during 1912, the oil crop of 1913 was adversely affected in that part of the Protectorate, and the export of palm produce from Lagos fell almost 20,000 tons short of the previous year. Fortunately the output in the Central and Eastern Provinces was more than maintained, with the result that the total tonnage of palm-oil and kernels (including manufactured kernel oil and cattle cake) exported from Nigeria was about 4,000 tons in excess of the previous year.

The exports of cotton were the largest on record, the previous best year being 1909, when 5,000,000 lb. were shipped.

Climatic conditions, although better than during 1912, were scarcely favourable to cocoa cultivation, and the crop, whilst larger than in 1912, was not, as will be noted from the above table, equal to that of 1911, which was the best season so far experienced in this industry.

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It is of interest to note that cotton piece goods to the value of £1,675,000 were imported during the year, this representing an advance of slightly over 10 per cent. on the previous year's total, which was the best then on record. A retrospective glance at the import statistics since 1900 shows that the average annual value of cotton piece goods received in Nigeria during the years 1901-1903 was £648,000 only, and for the years 1907-1909 £1,045,000. These figures indicate that the Nigerian trade in Lancashire woven goods has increased more than 150 per cent. during the last decade.

SHIPPING.

The following statement shows the steamers and sailing ships entered and cleared in 1913 compared with the previous year:—

Flag.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	1912.		1913.		1912.		1913.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
STEAM:—								
British ..	312	470,196	310	530,876	307	455,415	300	510,911
German ..	204	352,807	191	341,516	214	363,941	187	332,709
French ..	17	6,035	60	9,477	21	7,423	62	9,513
Dutch ..	—	—	2	17	—	—	2	17
SAIL:—								
British ..	—	—	*1	2,287	—	—	—	—
Norwegian ..	1	548	1	568	1	548	1	568
Total ..	534	829,586	565	884,741	543	827,327	552	853,718

The value of the trade carried by British and foreign vessels during the year compared with the preceding year was as follows:—

	Transit Trade.							
	1912.		1913.		1912.		1913.	
	British.	Foreign.	British.	Foreign.	British.	Foreign.	British.	Foreign.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Entered ..	5,588,306	812,295	6,301,520	897,269	139,361	163,029	98,041	65,959
Cleared ...	4,558,418	1,531,258	5,537,152	1,815,225	208,323	211,003	167,880	158,287
Total ..	10,146,724	2,373,553	11,841,672	2,712,524	347,687	374,032	265,921	224,246

The percentage of trade carried by foreign vessels during the four years 1910-1913 was 21.2, 21.4, 18.9 and 18.6 respectively.

* This ship was dismantled at Forcados and is now being used as a hulk.

AGRICULTURE.

The principal crops cultivated for export are cotton, cocoa and maize. As the export of this produce for both the Nigerias is included by the Customs in one return, it is not possible to state the proportion which can be credited properly to either the Northern or the Southern Protectorate, and the figures in this connexion are for the *whole* of Nigeria.

Cotton.—The export of cotton-lint and cotton-seed for the past five years has been as follows :—

Year.	Cotton Lint.		Cotton Seed.	
	Cwt.	Value. £	Tons.	Value. £
1909	44,937	103,270	4,802	11,405
1910	22,128	78,478	2,177	5,472
1911	19,984	66,935	1,908	4,577
1912	39,043	102,932	4,058	10,030
1913	56,796	159,223	5,887	14,332
Total	182,888	£510,838	18,832	£45,816
Average	36,578	£102,168	3,766	£9,163

During the year under review, interesting experiments were continued by the Agricultural Department with a view of determining the variety, or varieties, of cotton most profitably to be cultivated in the Western Province of Southern Nigeria. Of the dozen or so varieties tried, "Georgia" has so far given the best results, having yielded a yearly average of 139·8 lb. of lint per acre, valued at £4 1s. 4d.

Trial was also made with seed, resulting from hybridizing experiments conducted with American and native cottons in 1912, with the main object of raising a strain resistant to the "leaf curl" disease and possessing the increased productiveness, good grade lint, and high percentage of lint to seed of the American varieties. The first-year hybrids were satisfactory in all these respects.

Cocoa.—From the figures given below it will be seen that, although the exports of cocoa were lower than those of the year 1911, they are considerably above those of any previous years.

Year.	lb.	Value. £
1909	5,019,150	71,916
1910	6,567,181	101,150
1911	9,858,774	164,664
1912	7,593,711	130,542
1913	8,111,920	157,480
Total	37,150,736	£625,752
Average	7,430,147	£125,150

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The climatic conditions of the last two years have not been so favourable for the successful cultivation of cocoa as that of 1911, when the rainfall was much heavier than in 1912 and 1913.

Maize.—The export of maize since 1909 has been as follows :—

Year.	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. £
1909	203,260	34,335
1910	101,917	16,689
1911	17,337	3,128
1912	157,979	28,713
1913	236,822	40,349
Total	717,315	£123,214
Average	143,463	£24,643

For the past three years experimental planting has been carried out in order to decide whether it is more profitable for the native farmer to grow maize for export during the “late” or during the “early” rains, and the results so far obtained are given below :—

Year.	Season.	Yield of grain in lb. per acre.
1911	{ early	755·0
	{ late	1,029·0
1912	{ early	879·2
	{ late	84·4
1913	{ early	1,043·0
	{ late	593·0

The low yields from the late plantings in 1912 and 1913 were due to unusually dry weather.

Plant and Seed Distribution.—That a considerable amount of interest has been aroused in the cultivation of permanent crops such as cocoa, Para rubber, kola, etc., is shown by the increasing demand for plants. During the year 160,900 plants were distributed from the various Agricultural Stations. These figures show an increase of 50 per cent. on those of the previous year. The total distribution of seeds was :—

Counted.	By weight. lb.	Packets.
373,042	2,045	144

The revenue derived from sales of plants, seeds, etc., amounted to £435.

Tours of Inspection and Instruction.—Lengthy tours of inspection and instruction were undertaken in all parts of the Colony and Protectorate by the Director of Agriculture and his assistants during the year; these tours of instruction cannot but prove most beneficial to agriculture in this country, as by this means the native farmer will be gradually induced to replace his crude empirical methods by more economic systems.

Insect Pests and Diseases attacking Plant Life.—Much valuable research work was carried out during the year by the Entomologist and the Mycologist of the Agricultural Department.

FORESTRY.

Examination of Forests.—During the year extensive tours were carried out by Forestry Officers, with the object of generally examining forest areas and of ascertaining to what extent those tracts had been depleted, during the last few years, by the destructive “shifting” form of cultivation practised by the natives.

A number of areas were visited; the most notable being, perhaps, those of the Ekiti country, situated to the east of Ilesha, where fine blocks of forests of dense growth were met with. In one part, it is said, the floating down during the rains of large timber from the Ekiti hills to the River Niger may be possible.

The forest between the Orashi River and the Niger was examined and mahogany trees found near Ndoni, and between Idu and Ofonibanga. They are reported not to attain the girth or height development of mahogany growing in other districts, but the quality of the wood is considered equal to that of the best Benin and Lagos varieties.

The Itakum Hill Forest, lying to the south of Ogoja, was found to be much richer in camwood than was expected; and several important streams, with small waterfalls large enough to develop power, were located as having their sources in the forests of the Boji range. These streams eventually reach the Cross River, joining the Afi on the south side and the Aiya on the north.

With regard to the investigations into the damage done to forestry by the wasteful farming methods of the natives, it is unpleasant to record that large forest tracts which frequently took some days to cross have completely disappeared, being replaced by temporary farms, or have become so reduced in size as to be scarcely recognisable. The Chief Conservator takes a grave view of the situation and believes that until other steps can be taken the only effective way of staying this destruction is by forming as many forest reserves as possible.

Regeneration of Forests.—On account of the irregular rainfall, which was considerably under the average quantity, the natural regeneration in the Western Province has been poor; in the Central and Eastern Provinces, however, it was reported as being satisfactory. It is interesting to note that in the mangrove areas near Calabar natural reproduction by seed is very good, many young seedlings of all ages being found amongst the older trees.

Under the head of artificial regeneration it is reported that the planting done by the leaseholders of different timber areas in the Western Province has not been satisfactory, but good progress was made in rubber planting in the Ekiti country and 13 new plantations established in the Epe district. A very satisfactory feature is the fact that many of the villages in the Central Province have started small

mahogany plantations near their communal rubber plantations. Fuel plantations have been made in the Obudu, Afikpo, Ikom, Okigwi, Itu, Oron, and Aro-Chuku districts.

Forest Exploitation. Major produce: In the three Provinces 36 timber licences were granted during the year. There was an increase in the permits granted to fell trees for export, while for felling for local purposes there was also an increase.

With a view to testing the possibility of exploiting the Awshun Reserve by the Awshun River, nine logs were floated into that river in 1912 and 24 more in 1913. It is reported that 18 of these had reached a point below the first cataracts by the end of the year, while seven reached the clear water below all obstacles. The logs are said to be undamaged.

In the Central Province 18,214 logs, valued by the Customs at £99,596, were shipped during the year from Sapele, Warri, Koko, and Forcados, while 14,376 logs were "pass hammered" by the Forestry Department during the year. In the Eastern Province 54 mahogany logs were shipped, measuring 48,493 superficial feet, and sold at the very good price of 5/34*d.* per superficial foot.

In the various reserves sawyers were employed to cut samples of timber for test purposes and to form a collection at Oloke-Meji. Some samples were sent to the American Consul at Sierra Leone and to various persons interested in the timber trade.

Minor Produce: The export of palm-kernels and palm-oil for 1913 was 174,718 tons and 83,088 tons respectively, as compared with shipments in 1912 of 184,624 tons of the former and 76,994 tons of the latter.

There was a falling off in the exportation of rubber for the year under review owing to the very poor prices offered for the low grade of rubber shipped from this country. The following are the figures for the export of rubber during 1912 and 1913 in the three Provinces:—

	Western. lb.	Central. lb.	Eastern. lb.	Total. lb.	Value. £.
1912	418,314	1,149,352	11,534	1,579,200	125,022
1913	175,454	961,314	7,248	1,144,016	89,995
Decrease	242,860	188,038	4,286	435,184	35,227

This decrease in exportation accounts for the reduction in revenue from rubber licences, which, in 1912 produced £1,701 and £1,538 in 1913.

The shipments of piassava fibre from the Colony and Protectorate was 331 tons in 1912 and 228 tons in 1913.

The export of ivory increased from 19 cwt. in 1912 to 246 cwt. in 1913. A great deal of the ivory collected by the hunters in the Western Province is sold locally for resale in the Jekri and Sobo countries and the price given in Lagos exceeds that of the home markets.

Game Laws.--There has been a decrease in licences granted to shoot elephants and only 15 have been issued, compared with 22 in 1912. Of these, only 1 was taken out in Western Province, 6 in the Central Province, and 8 in the Eastern Province.

Collection of Plants and Wild Products.--A number of herbarium and botanical specimens were sent to Kew for identification.

Products of the oil-palm (*Elaeis guineensis*) were forwarded to the Government of British Guiana; some selected thin-shelled variety were also sent to the Governments of Sierra Leone and Seychelles.

Inoi nuts were collected for planting, as also some 18,000 tombo palm-nuts for distribution in the Ikom and Obubra districts for planting. A sample of gum similar to almedina was collected from *Brachystegia spiciformis*.

Revenue and Expenditure of the Forestry Department. The figures in this connexion returned by the Colonial Treasury are as follows:--

Total revenue for the three Provinces, 1913	..	£20,920
Increase on 1912	.. .. .	3,029
Total expenditure for the three Provinces, 1913	£20,600	
Increase on 1912	.. .. .	2,147
Surplus revenue over expenditure	.. .. .	£320

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

RELIGION.

There has been at no time any attempt to ascertain even the approximate number of people in the Colony and Protectorate professing Christianity or Islam, but it is broadly estimated that at least three-quarters of the population of 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ millions are pagan.

For a young tropical dependency such as Southern Nigeria, there are a considerable number of churches and chapels established throughout the three Provinces, a very large proportion being controlled by the various European missionary societies and the remainder by independent native communities. By the latest figures available there are approximately 800 places of worship, while the average attendance is returned at, roughly, 109,000.

The Mohammedan faith has many adherents, especially in the Western Province, where they are to be found, with numerous mosques, in nearly all the large towns. In Lagos their number, according to the last census, is no less than 49 per cent. of the population.

EDUCATION.

At the close of the year under review there were 51 Government Schools, 80 Assisted Schools, and some 400 Private Schools. In the Government Schools there were 6,000 scholars on the roll with an average attendance of 4,500; in the Assisted Schools there were 16,500 on the roll with an average attendance of 12,500; and in the Private Schools there were 29,000 on the roll with an average attendance of 19,000. The figures for the Private Schools, however, should be accepted with reserve, as the returns were incomplete. In round numbers the total scholars on the roll for all classes of schools may be placed at 52,000 and the average attendance at 36,000.

The subjoined table shows the scholars on the roll and in attendance for the three Provinces, so far as the Government and Assisted Schools are concerned, for the year 1913 as compared with 1912.

Province.	Government.				Assisted.			
	Roll.		Attendance.		Roll.		Attendance.	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
Western	927	1,063	644	735	6,635	7,053	4,935	5,054
Central	2,755	2,799	1,961	2,192	4,479	5,157	3,888	4,424
Eastern	2,000	2,256	1,379	1,657	4,312	4,320	2,909	2,823
Total	5,682	6,118	3,984	4,584	15,426	16,530	11,732	12,301

The number of boys attending King's College, Lagos, increased during the year from 59 to 69. This included 3 scholars, 13 exhibitioners, and 2 pupils who hold exhibitions under the Hussey Charity scheme.

The examinations for teachers' certificates and of pupil teachers were held in the month of December at Lagos, Warri, Onitsha, Bonny and Calabar. There were 270 candidates (123 teachers and 147 pupil teachers), of whom 41 teachers and 67 pupil teachers were successful.

Clerical entrance examinations for third class clerkships took place in March and September. Out of 360 candidates 78 were successful, showing an increase over the number entered in 1912, which was 275, of whom 87 passed. The clerical promotion examinations for second class clerks were held in January and July. There were 134 candidates and 35 satisfied the examiners.

The Cambridge University Local Examinations took place at Lagos in December. The candidates numbered 36, of whom 20 obtained a pass, 13 for the Junior and 7 for the Preliminary Examination. The Senior Examination was not held.

Two sessions of Evening Continuation Classes were held at King's College from February to May and from September to December. The classes were open to the general public, a fee being charged. The course of instruction comprised English, history and geography, mathematics, elementary science, nature study, manual training, shorthand and book-keeping. Evening classes for apprentices in the Marine, Public Works, and Railway Departments were also held, when lessons were given in elementary mathematics, drawing, elementary building, and machine construction.

In connexion with the celebrations held on Empire Day, it is estimated that 33,000 school children throughout the Colony and Protectorate took part.

The Education Code which was introduced in 1910 has not proved to be entirely satisfactory, and the question of formulating a new code which will be more suitable to conditions obtaining in this country is under consideration.

The total expenditure under the education estimates amounted to £33,280, of which £3,376 was for the maintenance of Government Schools and £11,231 was for grants-in-aid to Private Schools.

LEGISLATION.

The principal Ordinances passed during the year are : -

“The Native Labour (Foreign Service) Ordinance, 1913,” to regulate and control the recruiting of native labour for foreign service. Enacted 19th of February.

“The Unseaworthy Ships Ordinance, 1913,” to prevent the sending of unseaworthy ships to sea. Enacted 15th of May.

“The Preservation of Order on Ships Ordinance, 1913,” to provide for the preservation of order on ships and wharves. Enacted 15th of May.

“The Opium Ordinance, 1913,” to give effect to the measures decided upon in the International Opium Convention signed at the Hague on the 23rd day of January, 1912, and to regulate the importation into, and storage and disposal of opium, morphine, cocaine and similar drugs in, the Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria, and to amend the provisions of the “Sale of Drugs and Poisons Ordinance” relating thereto. Enacted 26th of June.

“The Foreign Marriage Ordinance, 1913,” to give effect in the Colony to “The Foreign Marriages Order in Council, 1913.” Enacted 26th of June.

“The Highways (Motor Traffic) Ordinance, 1913,” to enable the Governor in Council to prohibit or restrict the driving of motor cars on highways. Enacted 26th of June.

“The Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance, 1913,” to provide for the regulation of wireless telegraphy. Enacted 7th of August.

“The Minerals Ordinance, 1913,” to regulate the right to search for minerals and also to dig for, mine, and work minerals, and also for other purposes relating thereto. Enacted 9th of September.

“The Quarantine Ordinance, 1913,” to provide for and regulate the imposition of quarantine. Enacted 21st of August.

“The Criminal Evidence Ordinance, 1913,” to amend the law of evidence in criminal proceedings. Enacted 7th of October.

“The Widows’ and Orphans’ Pension Ordinance, 1913,” to make provision for granting pensions to widows and children of deceased European public officers. Enacted 3rd of December.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

The number of persons apprehended or summoned before the magisterial courts was 16,001, compared with 14,783 in 1912. They were dealt with as follows :-

	1913.	1912.
Discharged for want of prosecution	1,465	702
Discharged on merit	1,582	1,912
Summarily convicted	12,556	11,653
Committed for trial	398	486
Total	16,001	14,783

Of the number of summary convictions, 1,207 were for offences against the person, 32 for malicious injury to property, 21 for cattle stealing and arson, 2,651 for other offences against property, 4,793 for offences against revenue laws, municipal laws, etc., and 3,852 for other minor offences.

In the superior courts there were 287 convictions, and 142 acquittals, against 347 and 198 respectively in 1912. The particulars are as follows :-

Offences.	1913.		1912.	
	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Convictions.	Acquittals.
Murder	69	72	113	85
Manslaughter	54	9	50	10
Attempted murder	17	—	3	1
Rape	8	3	11	5
Unnatural crimes	—	1	1	—
Theft with violence	3	5	4	13
Other offences against the person	26	15	28	9
Other offences against property	80	19	99	36
Miscellaneous offences	27	16	38	39
Malicious injury to property	3	2	—	—
Total	287	142	347	198

PRISONS.

During 1913 gaols to the number of 49 were maintained in the three Provinces; 29,427 persons were committed to prison during the year and 5,304 prisoners remained over from 1912.

The 29,427 committed comprised 27,561 males, 1,767 females, and 99 juveniles. Of these 161 were incarcerated for debt, 11,000 were placed in safe custody for want of security, and 18,266 were sentenced to penal imprisonment.

There were previous convictions against 2,201 of the number committed, as follows: 965 once, 802 twice, and 434 thrice or more.

Of the total number of offenders serving sentences of penal imprisonment there were 12,625 for terms of under six months, 5,168 for six months up to and including two years, and 634 for over two years.

The total earnings of the prisons amounted to £34,935, of which £737 was in cash. The number of prison days worked out to 2,041,064.

There were 452 deaths amongst the inmates of the various prisons, of which 55 were judicial executions.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The number of articles, exclusive of parcels, passing through the post was 2,860,000.

The total number of parcels dealt with was 111,231 and the total number of registered articles was 333,047.

The number of cash on delivery parcels and packets received amounted to 17,098, the value of which was £17,227. Of this number 15,830 were delivered, and £15,591 was remitted to the senders in respect of trade charges thereon. All these parcels were received from the United Kingdom.

There was an increase in money order transactions to the extent of £39,784, whilst postal order business was £23,217 in excess of the previous year's transactions.

There was an increase of 60,894 telegrams, or 10 per cent., and an increase of £1,180 in paid telegrams, or 15 per cent. There was an increase of £714, or 15 per cent., in cablegrams handed in at Southern Nigeria telegraph offices, and a decrease of £982, or 11 per cent., in cablegrams handed in at Northern Nigeria telegraph offices for transmission *via* Lagos.

The paid telephone service showed an increase in paid subscriptions of £149, or 14 per cent.

SAVINGS BANK.

The amount deposited in the Savings Bank during the year was £32,493, against £29,858 in 1912, an increase of £3,635. The withdrawals amounted to £29,816, as against £27,483 in 1912, an increase of £2,333.

The Bank held a total of £45,167 for 5,379 depositors on 31st December, 1913, as against £41,590 which stood to the credit of 4,729 depositors on 31st December, 1912.

The total sum invested on behalf of the Savings Bank by the Crown Agents for the Colonies in securities approved by the Secretary of State is £39,206.

Interest at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum computed on various amounts deposited during the year aggregated £978. of which a sum of £78 was paid to depositors who closed their accounts, the difference viz. £900 being added to capital in favour of the remaining depositors.

The amount realised by interest on invested Savings Bank Funds was £1,246.

MILITARY OPERATIONS.

During the year there were only a few occasions on which it was found necessary to employ military in suppression of risings amongst the natives; and in the majority of the following cases the punitive measures were of so mild a nature as to barely warrant their inclusion as "military operations."

In March an escort visited the locality of Ogu, in the Okigwi District; and in April the Officer in charge of the temporary military district of Ukpo (Ogoja District) found it necessary to take action against one or two of the Munshi tribes living in the vicinity of Ukpo station. This portion of the Munshi country, entered only for the first time by troops in 1912, could scarcely be said to be under Government control.

In May an escort accompanied the District Commissioner of Obudu to Aheasa; in August measures were taken to suppress disaffection in a small group of towns in Ogoki, Opobo District; and in December the people of Ihiala and Okija, on the southern border of the Onitsha District, became somewhat out of hand.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

CLIMATE.

The mean shade temperature and the total rainfall recorded at ten important stations for the year 1913 is shown in the subjoined table.

Place.	Position.	Mean shade temperature.	Total rainfall.
Abeokuta	7°09'N.—3°21'E.	81°·4	44·49 inches.
Benin City	6°20'N.—5°36'E.	76°·7	75·01 "
Calabar	4°58'N.—8°19'E.	82°·2	128·84 "
Ibadan	7°24'N.—3°53'E.	79°·9	49·19 "
Lagos	6°27'N.—3°24'E.	81°·0	60·65 "
Obudu	6°38'N.—9°08'E.	78°·8	66·43 "
Ondo	7°06'N.—4°50'E.	78°·5	55·14 "
Onitsha	6°10'N.—6°47'E.	81°·9	65·74 "
Owerri	5°29'N.—7°03'E.	78°·3	76·35 "
Warri	5°31'N.—5°44'E.	79°·8	112·16 "

The greatest rainfall for the year was 243·96 inches at Forcados (5°23'N. 5°26'E.); and the least 36·58 inches at Oloke-Meji (7°25'N. 3°33'E.). The greatest and the least rainfall for the preceding year were 178·41 inches at Bonny (4°27'N. 7°10'E.) and 27·86 inches at Ibadan (7°24'N.—3°53'E.).

VITAL STATISTICS.

The coloured population of Southern Nigeria is approximately 7,891,000, with an average density of about 98 per square mile. The most thickly populated district is that around Ikot-Ekpene, in the Ibibio country, which is estimated to contain no less than 437 inhabitants to the square mile, while the most thinly peopled region is that of Oban, inhabited by the Ekoi tribe, which is estimated to have only 4 per square mile. The country to the north of Oyo and to the south-west of Shaki is practically uninhabited.

The average number of Europeans in the country may be placed at, roughly, 1,800, of whom about 40 per cent. are officials. The climatic conditions of the country make long periods of residence by Europeans impossible and the white population is therefore continually changing.

There were 36 deaths and 54 cases of invaliding among European non-officials, and 7 deaths and 52 invalidings amongst the Government officials. Compared with the figures for the year 1912, there was an increase of 10 in the deaths amongst non-officials, and an increase of 22 in invalidings amongst the same class; while there was a decrease of 2 in the deaths of officials, and a decrease of 5 in their invalidings.

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

Hospitals. - The subjoined table gives the number of cases admitted into the various hospitals, both European and native, during the year, together with results:

Hospital.	Description.	In Hospital at beginning of year.	Admitted during year.	Discharged.			Deaths.
				Cured.	Relieved.	Not Improved.	
Bonny ..	Native ..	—	152	132	6	2	12
Calabar ..	{ European ..	1	94	58	30	4	3
	{ Native ..	79	1,078	1,033	37	12	75
Dogema ..	Native ..	5	201	134	44	16	12
Forcados ..	do. ..	11	283	183	74	22	15
Ibadan ..	{ European ..	—	41	36	3	1	1
	{ Native ..	—	462	412	19	—	31
Lagos ..	{ European and	49	1,882	1,541	257	—	133
	{ Native ..						
Onitsha ..	European ..	1	60	55	5	1	—
Opobo ..	{ European and	—	20	18	2	—	—
	{ Native ..						
Sapele ..	do. ..	1	33	14	16	1	3
Warri ..	{ European ..	5	114	104	10	3	2
	{ Native ..	18	564	504	46	10	22
Total ..		170	4,984	4,224	549	72	309

Lunatic Asylums.—The Asylum at Yaba (near Lagos) had 59 inmates during the year, of whom 4 were discharged as cured and 4 died. The Calabar Asylum had 25 inmates, of whom 1 was cured and 4 died.

Leper Asylums.—The Leper Asylum at Yaba and Leper Settlements at Ibusa and Onitsha had 17, 52, and 100 inmates respectively during the year.

SANITATION.

During 1913, which year may be regarded as a prominent one in the sanitary activity of Southern Nigeria, much advancement was made in developing on permanent lines sanitary improvements and organisation.

Laws passed.—Several Ordinances, Orders in Council, Notices, etc., having a bearing on the general health of the inhabitants of Southern Nigeria were passed during the year.

Visits of Inspection.—Owing to the necessity of one Sanitary Officer always being present at Headquarters, and the persistent appearance of yellow fever at one or other of the coast towns, with a frequently resulting quarantine, fewer places were visited in 1913 than would otherwise have been the case. Strenuous efforts were made, however, and many important centres were visited, and the most important work carried out.

Mosquito Index.—The reduction in the total mosquito index from 11·10 in 1911 to 5·06 in 1912, and to 3·77 in 1913, speaks eloquently of the work done. The latter figure, small as it is compared with previous years, is much larger than it would be if some of the large native towns, over which there is at present little sanitary control, were omitted from the list.

Anti-Plague Measures.—At various places in Southern Nigeria, especially at the ports, rat destruction was constantly carried on. In Lagos the number of rodents caught and killed was 24,767, being a slight decrease on the previous year.

Trypanosomiasis.—One case of this disease was reported in the Western Province but none was found in the Central Province. In the Eastern Province 736 cases were discovered in the Eket District and one was reported from Calabar.

Yellow Fever.—Timely warning had been taken from other ports along the coast, where epidemics have previously occurred, and when yellow fever appeared in Southern Nigeria the Government was not unprepared. Since the visit, in 1910, of the late Sir Rubert Boyce, who pronounced yellow fever to be endemic in these parts, Lagos town has been divided into sections and house and compound sanitary inspections have been strenuously carried out; these measures conducted enormously, no doubt, to the effective suppression of the disease. The occurrence in Lagos covered three distinct periods, but it is believed that they were one and the same outbreak. During the whole time there were 35 cases dealt with, 25 of which were found to have

been infected locally. Of the 35 persons attacked, 12 were Europeans, 3 were people of Asia Minor, and 20 were natives of West Africa. There were 5 deaths among the Europeans, 2 among the Asiatics, and none among the natives.

Sanitary Expenditure. The expenditure for 1913 amounted to £10,634, as against £8,384 expended in the previous year, an increase of £2,250.

RAILWAY.

The year 1913 covers the first complete working period of the lines formerly known as the Lagos, Baro-Kano, and Bauchi (Light) Railways, subsequent to the amalgamation of the three systems under one administration, now known as the Nigerian Railway. Results are therefore of more than usual interest, illustrating as they do the somewhat remarkable progress made under the new conditions. The main results are as follows, including charges for haulage of Government material:—

	Combined Railways 1912.	Nigerian Railway 1913.
Mean mileage operated	912	924
	£	£
Gross receipts	503,202	713,628
Working expenditure	354,875	385,130
Proportion of working expenditure to gross receipts	70·52%	53·97%
	£	£
Net receipts	148,327	328,498
Total capital expenditure on mileage open for traffic	5,825,883	6,045,812
Total capital expenditure on open and unopen lines		
		6,091,242
Percentage of net receipts to capital expenditure :—		
(a) On open lines	2·51	5·43
(b) On open and unopen lines .. .		5·39

Growth of Traffic.—The increase in business on the railway is largely due to general development of trade, and would have taken place quite apart from the amalgamation of the railways, but there is no doubt that it has been very considerably stimulated by the adoption of a uniform railway policy under one administration. Long distance traffic has been encouraged by the reduction of rates and fares, and there has been a wider distribution of trade. Traffic has also followed a more natural course by both rail and river routes. The exceptional low water on the Niger, which has hindered river traffic, has not been nearly so acutely felt as it would have been, and the rail route has been able to take cargo that would formerly have been shut out, especially in the case of hides and ground-nut traffic from the north.

Rates.—The tariff that was promulgated towards the close of the previous year on the amalgamation of the railways was necessarily somewhat experimental, and has been revised from time to time as occasion demanded. The tendency has been almost entirely in the

direction of further reduction, practically the only increase having been in ground-nuts and shea-nuts, and this did not actually come into effect during the year under review. The rate was unremunerative as the trade increased to such an extent that it entailed a very considerable haulage of empty wagons over the whole length of the line. The rate was therefore advanced 15s. 8d. per ton on the lead from Kano to the coast, and, judging by the variation of prices paid to the local growers, there appears to be no doubt that the trade can well afford the increase. The only other increase has been in the rates on trade gin and spirits north of Ibadan, which has been made purposely almost prohibitive between that station and Ikirun, which is near the boundary of Northern Nigeria, where import is prohibited. The principal reductions have been in coal and patent fuel, agricultural machinery, bags, fuel oil, petrol, coconuts, maize, and building material.

The result of the operation of the current rates has been a reduction in the average freight received per ton per mile from 3·7 pence to 2·8 pence : and as against 4·08 pence on the Lagos Railway in 1912.

The principle of equality of rates between the hinterland stations and the coast by rail and river to Burutu, or by rail to Lagos, has been maintained and has worked quite smoothly in practice.

Revenue.—The gross earnings as compared with the combined railways in 1912 were as follows :—

	1912.	1913.
	£	£
Coaching	118,910	132,567
Goods	376,895	566,995
Motor service and sundries ..	7,397	14,066
Total	503,202	713,628
Train mileage ..		1,235,345

The number of passengers carried amounted to 1,159,710, against 977,827 in 1912, representing a steady increase of 18 per cent. In spite of the reduction of fares to one farthing per mile (except on the first 200 miles, where the fare remains at a halfpenny) the profit per mile on 3rd class vehicles amounts to 5·8 pence, as against 8·4 pence on the Lagos Railway. These figures show, however, that as low a fare as is economically possible is now given. On first-class vehicles, due to the “boat train” service, there is no loss.

On second class the loss is reduced, but is still considerable, being 1·6 pence per vehicle mile against 3·4 pence on the Lagos Railway.

The accommodation provided for passengers is excellent on the coastal section, but in the Northern Provinces large additions and replacements are required, especially in first and second class accommodation. The stock lately received will enable this to be effected to a certain extent.

Goods Traffic.—The total tonnage lifted amounted to 400,670 tons and revenue earned to £566,995, against 358,926 tons and £376,895 revenue of the combined railways in 1912. The traffic was divided as follows:—

	Tons.	£
Public traffic, including live stock.. .. .	174,957	500,288
Government traffic, including stone for the Harbour Works	225,713	66,707

Although the receipts on public traffic show a very gratifying increase to the ratio of tonnage hauled, the receipts per ton mile have fallen from 3·70 pence to 2·88 pence owing to cheap long distance traffic.

Construction.—The construction of a new line, known as the Eastern Railway, was commenced during the year, and will run from the head of the Bonny estuary northwards across the Benue River and join the main line from Lagos to Kano at a point where it crosses the Kaduna River some 50 miles south of Zaria. This important work will add, it is believed, enormously to the wealth and prosperity of Nigeria.

MOTOR SERVICE.

The development and results of working of this feeder service are of great interest in view of the possibilities of extension in the future. The principal results are:—

Total number of vans in service	12
Mileage run	102,581
Tonnage lifted	5,271
Average distance carried	27½ miles.
Number of passengers carried	8,657
Receipts per van mile	20·58 <i>d.</i>
Expenditure per van mile exclusive of depreciation	15·52 <i>d.</i>
The total capital invested was:—	£
Building, etc.	3,359
Vans	7,932
	<hr/>
	11,291
Less amount already written off for depreciation on vans to 31st December, 1912	3,078
	<hr/>
	£8,213
	<hr/>

The net earnings during the year amounted to £2,157. From this figure should be deducted depreciation on vans at 20 per cent. per annum and on buildings at 10 per cent. per annum—£1,006 leaving a net credit of £1,151. The utility of the service cannot be, however, measured by this figure, as the whole of the tonnage handled is railway borne. The service not only develops the country but acts as a direct feeder to the railway.

MARINE SERVICES.

In the Western Province only one mail and transport service was maintained, the Porto-Novo run having been handed over to a French Shipping Company in the latter part of 1912 :—

Lagos-Siluko-Sapele, weekly from Lagos to Sapele calling at intermediate ports. This service was practically suspended for three months owing to an outbreak of yellow fever. More passengers were carried, however, than in 1912, and the cargo traffic, which was always small on this journey, increased from 148 to 1,380 tons. The larger and improved type of craft employed was much appreciated.

In the Central Province there were three mail and transport services :—

Forcados-Burutu-Warri, bi-weekly ; *Forcados-Koko-Sapele*, weekly ; and *Burutu-Lokoja*. The first two services suffered from periods of yellow fever quarantine at Forcados, and for two months practically nothing but mails were carried ; the passenger and freight figures, therefore, do not compare favourably with 1912.

In the Eastern Province three services were maintained :—

Bonny-Degema-Akassa, weekly ; *Bonny-Opobo*, bi-weekly ; and *Cross River*, weekly. The direct service between Bonny and Akassa was accelerated by a new non-stop run between Bonny and Degema, the launches then proceeding direct to Brass and Akassa. This arrangement was much appreciated by long distance passengers. A second and larger launch served the intermediate stations between Bonny and Degema.

The Cross River mail and transport service was run weekly by stern-wheelers between Calabar and Ikom. During the dry season months the mail service is carried on by shallow draught motor launches, the river above Itu not being navigable for any vessel drawing more than 12 to 18 inches. An additional wet season (July to November) service has been run up the Ewayong River from Obubra to Bansara by a shallow draught motor launch, and has done much to stimulate traffic up this important tributary. 19,588 passengers and 2,421 tons of cargo were carried during the year.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Harbour Works.—On the 31st of December, 1913, the works which have been in progress for the past few years with the object of making the Port of Lagos open to ocean-going steamships were in a most satisfactory position, and, even before the completion of the task was in sight, large vessels have been able to navigate the bar and berth inside the harbour.

The Eastern Mole, the first to be commenced, had a length of 7,315 feet, of which 809 feet were built during the year. A total of 452,180 tons of stone were utilised in its construction. The Western Mole had advanced 1,975 feet from its base on the foreshore, of which 1,039 feet were completed during the year. A total of 150,608 tons of stone were used on this mole.

Altogether 9,209 feet of wall have been constructed, and no less than 602,788 tons of material have been transported from the quarries at Abeokuta, 60 miles from Lagos, and placed in position. The total cost of the Harbour Works up to the end of 1913 was £482,748, while the erection of wharves has cost an additional £213,576.

Towards the end of the year the following large ocean-going cargo boats, among others, entered the harbour :—

S.S. " Montenegro "	2,856	Registered tonnage.	
S.S. " Ethiopie "	2,475	"	"
S.S. " Degema "	2,245	"	"
S.S. " Patani "	2,178	"	"
S.S. " Andoni "	2,034	"	"

The following table shows for each year since 1907 the official draught for steamers navigating the entrance to the port :—

Date.	Minimum.	Maximum.
1907	9' 0"	11' 0"
1908	11' 6"	13' 0"
1909	12' 0"	14' 0"
1910	13' 0"	15' 0"
1911	11' 6"	16' 0"
1912	9' 6"	16' 6"
1913	12' 0"	18' 0"

Waterworks.—Work has proceeded steadily with the scheme, inaugurated in 1907, of supplying Lagos with water from the valley of the River Iju, some 17 miles distant, and by the end of the year the pipe line from that waterway to the town was practically complete. It is hoped, therefore, that water will be laid on to the houses and streets in Lagos by the end of 1914. The total expenditure up to the end of the period covered by this report was £213,576.

Buildings and Road Construction.—A considerable programme of building and road construction was carried out during the year by the Department of Public Works, and the following are the more important undertakings completed :—

At Lagos: Machinery and buildings for new Public Works Yard; new General Post Office; new Printing Works; addition to Electric Power Station; and a Training School. In the Western Province: The road between Oshogbo and Ogbomosho. In the Central Province: The roads between Agbor, Benin, and Ifon; Awka, Udi, and Okwoga; and Abakaliki and Obubra. In the Eastern Province: The roads between Calabar and Odukpani; Ikot-Ubaw and Uyo; Aba, Owerri, and Oguta; and Afikpo and Okigwi.

Waterway Clearing.—A large amount of snag clearing and removal of other obstruction was carried out during the year in the following waterways:—Rivers Yewa, Awna, Awmi, Niger, Ota-Minni, Sombreiro, Imo, Cross, and the creek system between Lagos and Benin. There was a marked improvement for navigation after the parties had completed their work.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CONSTRUCTION.

Pole and Wire Mileage.—The telegraph mileage at the end of the year was 2,133 pole miles and 5,166 wire miles, with 57 miles of submarine telegraph cable. The telephone mileage was 155 pole miles and 746 wire miles, which gave a total telegraph and telephone mileage for Southern Nigeria of 2,345 pole and cable miles and 5,969 wire miles. There were 106 telegraph offices and 6 telephone exchanges.

New Lines.—Telegraphic communication was established between Koko, Sapele, and Kwale (60 miles); the line was extended from Owerri to Degema (66 miles) with a branch line from Elele to Ahoada (11 miles); a branch was also run from Nkarahia on the Owerri-Degema line to Port Harcourt (29 miles), the base of the new Eastern Railway construction.

Additional Wires.—A third wire on the main telegraph line was completed between Warri and Benin City (64 miles), and between Calabar and Ikot-Elkpene (77 miles). On the Nigerian Railway the section between Eruwa Road and Ogunshile (8 miles) was reconstructed, two additional wires were erected between Iddo and Ibadan (123 miles), and the erection of two additional wires between Ibadan and Oshogbo was commenced.

River Cables.—A new cable was laid across the River Niger from Asaba to Onitsha ($2\frac{1}{2}$ miles), and two additional cables were laid across the Sapele River at Sapele for the third wire on the Warri-Benin City and the Kwale-Sapele-Koko land line.

Wireless Station.—A wireless (Telefunken) station was opened for traffic at Lagos by the African Direct Telegraph Company at the end of the year. The station is able to work with ships in the Forcados River (150 miles), and good signals are obtained from the land stations at Accra (Marconi) on the Gold Coast, Monrovia (French system) in Liberia, and Duala (Telefunken) in the Cameroons.

SUMMARY OF THE MORE IMPORTANT OCCURRENCES**DURING 1913.**

Combined Departments.—As a preliminary step towards the complete unification of the Administrations of the Nigerias, the Customs, Marine, and Railway Departments of Northern Nigeria were each amalgamated with the corresponding department of Southern Nigeria; and the group thus formed was designated the Combined Departments.

Yellow Fever.—Yellow fever appeared in Lagos and other Southern Nigeria ports during the year, but was successfully combated. There were 7 deaths.

Eastern Railway.—The construction of a railway from Port Harcourt, a newly discovered and natural harbour at the head of the estuary of the Bonny River, to a point on the main line from Lagos to Kano some 50 miles south of Zaria received the sanction of the Secretary of State. Construction was commenced.

Lagos Harbour Works.—The construction of moles with the object of rendering the sand bar across the entrance to Lagos Harbour navigable fully justified expectations, as large ocean-going steamers were able to enter the port.

POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE NOTES.

ATTITUDE OF THE NATIVE.

The year under review was a peaceful one, and the only disturbances which it was found necessary to quell by armed force took place among the more remote and unsettled tribes. The most important was a raid by the Munshis on the northern frontiers of the Protectorate. They were driven out of the lands they had seized and a permanent boundary line was made. Throughout the greater part of the Protectorate the attitude of the people was satisfactory, and they willingly co-operated in the construction of improved means of communication.

LAND AGITATION.

In the Colony and some of the coast ports the appointment of a Committee by the Secretary of State to enquire into the tenure on which land was held gave rise to a good deal of apprehension, and reports were spread that it was the intention of Government to confiscate the land. The agitators sent emissaries into the interior and much unrest was caused. Subscriptions were raised to send a deputation to England to give evidence before the Committee, and the disposal of the funds raised for this purpose gave rise to much recrimination. The arrest of a prominent educated native and his conviction on a charge of misappropriation of trust funds led to a riot in Lagos, since the man was also a leading agitator.

AMALGAMATION OF THE NIGERIAS.

The main feature of the year in the sphere of administration consisted in the preliminary steps taken towards the amalgamation of the two Nigerias, which was to be consummated on January 1st, 1914. In preparation for this event the Railways, Customs, and Marine Departments, which were common to both (since the railways and waterways traverse both Protectorates and the Customs were responsible for the collection of duties on all frontiers), were amalgamated during the year, and constituted "Central" or "Combined" Departments. Careful inquiries were made by the Governor into the working of the judicial system and in particular of the Native Courts and the disposal of the large revenues which accrued from fines and fees

collected by the latter; into the system of administrative control involved by the division of the Colony and Protectorate into three "Provincial" units; into the methods under which leases of lands had been granted; and into various other spheres of administration and departmental organisation, in many of which preliminary changes were at once introduced.

LABOUR FOR RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

The construction of the new Eastern Railway, which is to run northward from Port Harcourt at the head of the Bonny estuary, was commenced during the year, and a most striking feature in this connexion was the expeditious recruitment by officers of the political staff of the very large amount of labour required. The organisation was started on November 6, and by the 21st of that month 3,000 labourers were at Port Harcourt and machinery was in existence to enable that number to be brought up to a total of 8,000 within a fortnight of the demand for the labourers being made. The majority of the labourers come from the surrounding Ibo and Ibibio countries, places which in past years have placed many obstacles in the way of providing necessary workers for public undertakings, and the achievement of assembling so large a number of men for this purpose without coercion upon the local chiefs may be considered an administrative coup.

A. G. BOYLE,

Lieut.-Governor, Southern Provinces, Nigeria
(Late Colonial Secretary, Southern Nigeria).

SOUTHERN NIGERIA, 1913.

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APPENDIX I.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE IMPORTATION OF SPIRITS INTO NIGERIA
DURING THE FIVE YEARS ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1913.

Year.	Quantity in gallons.*	Declared value.	Revenue derived from duties.	Duty chargeable.	Remarks.
		£	£		
1909	2,950,111 (1,365,150)	308,770	639,503	From 22nd Dec- ember, 1906, 4s. the imperial gal- lon. From 15th Jan- uary, 1909, 5s. the imperial gal- lon.	Value of spirit im- ports amounted to 6.22 per cent. of whole inward trade, including specie.
1910	4,748,139 (1,973,910)	456,485	999,823	As above	7.79 per cent. as above.
1911	4,835,303 (1,839,960)	440,818	975,557	As above	7.76 per cent. as above.
1912	4,450,196 (1,774,856)	440,952	1,013,807	From 4th March, 1912, 5s. 6d. the imperial gallon.	6.90 per cent. as above.
1913	4,635,273 (1,853,750)	452,939	1,138,305	From 25th March, 1913, 6s. 3d. the imperial gallon.	6.28 per cent. as above.

*Imports of spirits at 100° Tralles shown in brackets.

APPENDIX II.

WORK CONDUCTED AT THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE DURING THE YEAR 1913
FOR THE COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

Reports on the following subjects were furnished to the Government of Southern Nigeria from the Imperial Institute during 1913 as the result of investigations conducted in the Scientific and Technical Department, supplemented when necessary by reference to commercial experts.

Maize.—Recommendations were made as to the procedure to be adopted in employing carbon disulphide for the destruction of insects in maize, with the object of killing both the mature insects and the pupæ.

Specimens of beetles infesting a sample of maize forwarded from the Colony were identified as *Calandra oryzae*, Linn., and *Tribolium confusum*, J. du V.

Teak.—An exhaustive report was furnished on the mechanical properties and working qualities of specimens of teak stated to have been cut from a tree grown at the Ebute-Metta Gardens. The wood was found to resemble East Indian teak in colour, texture and markings, and its working qualities were also similar to those of the latter variety. The Nigerian teak was inferior to Indian teak in transverse strength, but about equal to the latter wood in its resistance to compression. There seems little doubt that teak of very good quality will be available in Southern Nigeria when the plantations are sufficiently old.

Minerals.—The examination of specimens collected by the Mineral Surveyors was continued during the year, and reports on the results of the work of the Survey during 1911 and 1912 were published as Colon and Reports—Miscellaneous, Nos. 85 and 86 (Cd. 7067 and 7110).

Six samples of argentiferous lead ore from the Ogoja and Abakaliki districts were analysed at the Imperial Institute and valued as follows, c.i.f. Swansea, with "soft foreign" lead at £16 10s. per ton and silver at 2s. 5d. per oz.:—(1) From Worakandi, £2 16s. per ton (£2 10s. for the lead and 6s. for the silver); (2) from Mkpume, £15 2s. per ton (£6 15s. for the lead and £8 7s. for the silver); (3) from Workum, £18 7s. per ton (£7 2s. for the lead and £11 5s. for the silver); (4) from Igwenidor, £16 15s. per ton (£5 19s. for the lead and £10 16s. for the silver); (5) from Igwenidor, £20 13s. per ton (£7 16s. for the lead and £12 17s. for the silver); (6) from Igwenidor, £15 13s. per ton (£7 5s. for the lead and £8 8s. for the silver). All these samples, with the exception of that from Worakandi, represented valuable silver-lead ores which would be readily saleable in the United Kingdom.

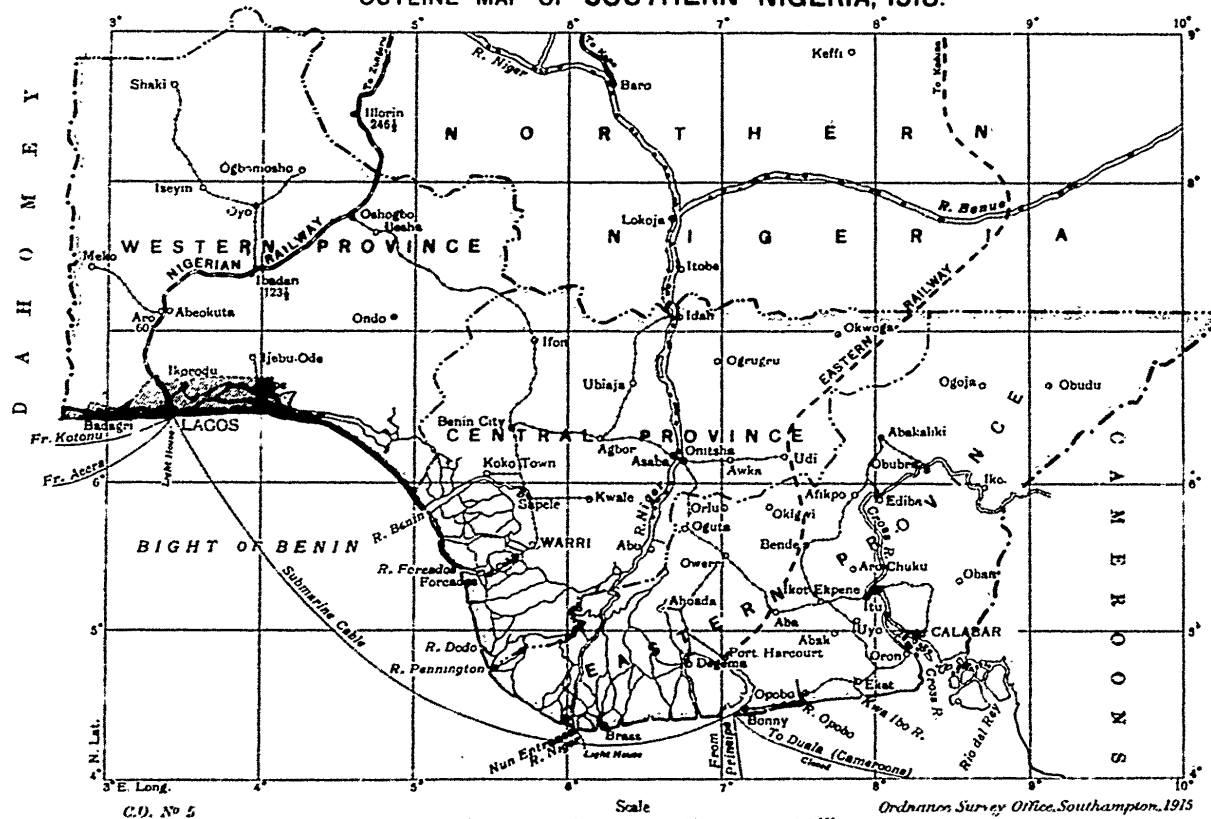
Reports were also furnished on a number of borings from wells sunk in the course of a search for petroleum in the Colony.

Other minerals examined included specimens from the Ogoja District and from Ijaga.

Miscellaneous.—Information was supplied during the year to Government officials, and to commercial firms and private enquirers in the United Kingdom, on matters relating to products of Southern Nigeria, including Para rubber, *Triplochiton Johnsonii* timber, palm-oil machinery, insect pests, zinc ores, lead ores, iron pyrites and other minerals.

Bulletin of the Imperial Institute.—Articles were published in the Bulletin of the Imperial Institute during 1913 on the following products of Southern Nigeria:—Mangrove barks, *Anogeissus leiocarpa* bark, argentiferous lead ores, coal, cocoa, cotton, oil-palm products, *Pentadesma butyracea* kernels, rubber, and the timber of *Triplochiton Johnsonii*.

OUTLINE MAP OF SOUTHERN NIGERIA, 1913.



REFERENCE

Railway constructed.	.....	Headquarters of Administrative Districts	.....
" under construction.	-----	Portion of Southern Nigeria known	.....
Telegraph constructed.	.....	as the Colony	.....

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

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

ANNUAL.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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