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FEDERATION OF NIGERIA

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF
COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES
FOR THE YEAR 1952-53

NINEPENCE NETT

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FOREWORD

BY THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES

I have read with much interest this report of the Department of Commerce and Industries covering the period April 1952, to March 1953, during which my predecessor Mr A. C. Nwapa, was Minister of Commerce and Industries.

During this period the commercial and trade advisory services provided by the Department in the Regions were greatly strengthened. Much help and encouragement was given to Nigerian merchants in the setting up of trade associations.

Two successful publications were produced in the *Handbook of Commerce and Industry* and the *Nigerian Journal*. The former is intended to serve primarily as a guide to businessmen visiting Nigeria and contains much useful information on all the main aspects of the country's economy. A second edition, revised to the 31st of May, 1954, is now in the press. The Trade Journal, an illustrated quarterly publication is, in a sense, complementary to the Handbook. In addition to feature articles on Nigerian trade and industry, it reproduces and analyses current trade statistics and contains other regular items of interest to the businessman at home and abroad. Both publications have been favourably received.

During the year covered by this Annual Report it was necessary, on the industry side, to call a halt to some activities, pending the recommendations of the International Bank Mission which visited Nigeria during the last three months of 1953 to make an economic survey of the country. A number of industries, however, which had been built by the Department, were handed over to other organisations in accordance with established policy. These industries included Pioneer Oil Mills, the Lafia Cannery at Ibadan and the Plateau Dairy at Vom.

A new technical information service was started to assist Nigerian industrialists and there was encouraging progress in the development of the Kano Citizens' Trading Company's textile mill at Kano and at the re-opened textile centre at Aba.

R. A. NJOKU,
Minister of Commerce and Industries

Annual Report on Department of Commerce and Industries, 1952-53

I.—INTRODUCTION

This, the eighth Annual Report of the Department of Commerce and Industries, covers the twelve months from the 1st of April, 1952, to the 31st of March, 1953. It is the fourth in the series since the reorganisation of the Department in 1949-50.

2. In September 1952, the Nigerian Government decided to invite the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to conduct an economic and industrial survey of Nigeria. Arising out of that decision the Council of Ministers directed that, pending receipt and consideration of the Bank's recommendations, there should be no change in the organisation of the Department of Commerce and Industries and that recruitment for the Industries Branch of the Department, except to replace wastage, should be suspended. Logical though this decision was, it inevitably affected the Department's capacity to accept new commitments in the field of industrial experiment and even made it difficult to sustain its existing effort. There was, however, no corresponding need for restraint in pursuing the activities of the Commerce Branch, provided these were kept within the framework of the existing organisation. In the event, it was possible to strengthen both Headquarters and the Regional organisations dealing with commercial matters.

3. So far as the Department was concerned, the chief effect of the constitutional changes which had been introduced early in 1952 was to transfer from the Centre to the Regions responsibility for the financing and management of a number of industrial schemes, notably those related to textiles and fisheries development. On the Commerce side, on the other hand, the Department's principal functions are concerned with overseas trade, the collation of commercial intelligence, the maintenance and distribution of supplies, the allocation of import licences and the control of exports and none of these are subjects which readily lend themselves to treatment on a regional basis.

4. The emergence of the Regional Production Development Boards as executive agencies for industrial schemes was noted in last year's Report; this tendency continued during the year under review. Thus, the management both of the Pioneer Palm Oil Mills Scheme in the West and of the projected commercial-scale boatyard in the East was taken over from the Department by the respective Regional Boards. More money was provided from Northern resources for the maintenance and expansion in that Region of a number of the Department's activities, the cost of which was formerly a charge on Central revenue. With the change in the source of funds, responsibility for management passed to the Northern Regional Department of Local Industries. It is, however, true that the activities in the Northern Region of the Industries Branch of the Central Department have been so closely integrated with those of the Regional Department, and the staff employed by both have been so largely interchangeable, that a report on the work of the Central Department is bound in some measure to reflect the work of the Regional Department and *vice versa*.

5. The degree of devolution achieved in the North has not been so great either in the East, where an exiguous Department of Local Industries is solely concerned with the Textile Development Scheme, or in the West, where no Regional Department of Local Industries has yet been created. However, the establishment of a post for an Assistant Director in each of these Regions greatly facilitated the devolution of executive control. The effect was to relieve the Central Department of direct responsibility for the operation or management of a number of industrial schemes.

II.—FUNCTIONS AND ORGANISATION

6. The decision to set up a Department of Commerce and Industries was announced in the "Ten-Year Plan of Development and Welfare in Nigeria, 1946" (Sessional Paper No. 24 of 1945). The Department was to have "two major sections, one for the development and improvement of the marketing of products for export and the other connected with domestic trade and the development of local industries." For some two and a half years following its inception in 1946, the Department continued to carry responsibility for export produce, but towards the end of 1948 the section dealing with that side of its activities became the nucleus of the new Department of Marketing and Exports. At about the same time the Department of Commerce and Industries took over the work of the Supply Branch of the Nigerian Secretariat.

7. Except for some change in emphasis, the functions of the Department have not been materially altered since they were originally set out in the Ten-Year Plan as follows:—

Commerce

- (a) the organisation of internal trade ;
- (b) providing the focus for commercial information and intelligence and collating information in statistical form ;

Industries

- (c) the development of village industries in their existing surroundings but on a higher level of efficiency, by giving instruction and guidance and by helping to organise the marketing of the products ;
- (d) the improvement of commodities produced in the country for internal consumption and the better preparation of agricultural products ;
- (e) the carrying out by the Department on its own account of small-scale commercial experiments up to the pilot plant stage, in order to provide the necessary proof as to both the commercial possibilities and the economic value of any proposed developments ;
- (f) the expansion and development of such experimental work initiated by other Departments as may appear to have commercial possibilities ;
- (g) the development of fisheries ;
- (h) the improvement of the peasant textile industry ;

General

- (i) the provision of advisory services in connection with subjects within the Department's scope.

8. When the Department was reorganised in 1949-50, its functions were restated in more general terms as follows:—

Trade.—To provide all possible opportunities for Nigerian businessmen to take an increasing share in the trade of the country.

Industry.—To develop secondary industries on the widest possible scale, by methods that will ensure the maximum participation by Nigerians themselves in industrial enterprise.

9. The Department is also charged with responsibility for:—

(a) the provision of information and contacts for businessmen who contemplate the investment of capital in commercial or industrial enterprise in Nigeria;

(b) the supervision of the procurement and distribution of goods in short supply;

(c) the preparation of commercial periodicals and of economic surveys and reports;

(d) the preparation and examination of accounts for a variety of quasi-commercial schemes;

(e) administrative and secretarial work connected with the operations of the under-mentioned bodies of which the Director of Commerce and Industries is Chairman:—

The Electricity Advisory Council

The Timber Advisory Board

The Motor Transport Licensing Board

The Lagos Trade and Industrial Advisory Committee.

Organisation

10. The organisation of the staff of the Department is shown in the diagrams at Appendices I to V.

Staff

11. The following table shows the state of the Departmental establishment at the beginning and end of the period covered by this Report:—

		<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Expatriate Staff</i>	<i>Non-expatriate Staff</i>	<i>Vacancies</i>
		<i>Senior Posts</i>			
1st April, 1952		130	85	10	35
31st March, 1953		130	78	13	39
		<i>Junior Posts</i>			
1st April, 1952		280	—	221	59
31st March, 1953		280	—	226	54

12. As already mentioned, it was decided in September 1952, that further recruitment for the Industries Branch should be suspended, except to replace losses of staff, until the recommendations of the International Bank Mission could be studied. Thirteen vacancies were filled substantively during the year. These included Principal Accountant, one Senior Commercial Officer and one Senior Industrial Officer, all of which were filled by promotion within the Department.

13. In the Departmental Estimates for 1952-53, the post of Assistant Director (Headquarters) was suppressed and a new post of Assistant Director (Commerce) created. Under the Regional Organisation section of the Estimates, two posts of Assistant Director were created—one for the Eastern and the other for the Western Region. This in effect restored the two posts of Deputy Director (Regional) which had had to be deleted, on grounds of economy, from the 1950-51 Estimates and put the Eastern and Western establishments back on an equal footing with the Northern.

14. The thirty-nine senior posts shown in the table in paragraph 11 as without substantive holders at the close of the period included those of:—

- Assistant Director (Commerce)
- Assistant Director (Regional) (two)
- Chief Industrial Officer
- Principal Industrial Officer
- Senior Industrial Officer (two)
- Senior Commercial Officer (two)
- Senior Accountant
- Senior Engineer
- Senior Pottery Officer

Office Accommodation

15. There was no improvement during the year under review in the accommodation in which the Department had to carry on its work in Lagos. The Commerce Branch continued to occupy part of the Airways House building at the far end of the Marina, while Headquarters and the Industries and Accounts Branches remained at Godstone House adjacent to the racecourse. Neither of these buildings is suitable; moreover, the fact that they are some two miles apart not only made co-ordination of the Department's activities extremely difficult but caused inconvenience to businessmen and other members of the public. The Headquarters of the Department is now under one roof in the new six-storey office block in Broad Street.

III.—ACCOUNTS

16. The year under review saw a continuation of the trend described in the 1951-52 Annual Report and there was a further diminution in the number of quasi-commercial schemes for which the Department was required to produce accounts.

Schemes directly operated by the Department

17. The assumption of control by the Western Regional Production Development Board relieved the Department of responsibility for drawing up the accounts of the following schemes within the Region:—

- (i) Pioneer Palm Oil Mills Scheme
- (ii) Lafia Cannery, Ibadan
- (iii) Rice Mills Scheme.

18. The creation of a Department of Local Industries in the Northern Region permitted the accounts of the following projects to be transferred to Kaduna:—

- (i) Dairy Scheme, Vom
- (ii) Groundnut Oil Mills Scheme.

19. The only quasi-commercial enterprise for which the Accounts Branch at Headquarters continued to be responsible was the Lagos Canning Factory Scheme. The balance sheet and profit and loss account for the period ended the 31st of March, 1953, were completed and audited.

Accounts submitted to the Department for comments only

20. The Department ceased to be responsible for accounts in this category for the following reasons:—

(i) Pilot Sawmill, Aponmu—closed down in February, 1952;

(ii) Government Rest House, Ikoyi—sold to Nigerian Caterers Limited in April, 1952.

Schemes operated by the Department by means of Trading Suspense Accounts

21. The Department continued to operate the accounts of the schemes below, through the Regional headquarters:—

(i) Minna Piggery;

(ii) Textile Training Schemes (7).

These accounts were submitted for audit to the respective Regional Auditors.

22. The Badeggi rice mill was sold on the 28th of May, 1952, to a private company and the Department was not called upon to operate the mill accounts.

23. During the year, the Textile Research and Advisory Bureau was opened in Lagos. A system of trading accounts controlled from headquarters was introduced with effect from the 8th of September, 1952, with an advance from Government of £750. Final accounts for the period ended the 31st of March, 1953, were submitted for audit.

24. The audit of the final account of the Brick and Tile Scheme to the 31st of March, 1953, was completed.

Miscellaneous Accounts operated in Lagos

25. The Department maintained the following accounts:—

(i) *Lagos Bank Account*.—A certificate showing the balance at the 31st of March, 1953, was submitted to the Director of Audit.

(ii) *Direct Supply Indent Account with Crown Agents*.—This account, which was created to facilitate the placing of indents on the Crown Agents for stores for the quasi-commercial schemes, decreased in importance for the reasons outlined in paragraphs 16-19. The balance on deposit with the Crown Agents at the 31st of March, 1953, was £44,794-17s-9d. Certified statements were sent to the various schemes and agencies concerned.

26. The Accounts Branch also maintained the normal Departmental accounts and these were duly reconciled with the Treasury. Details of revenue and expenditure are given at Appendices VI and VII.

27. For most of the year the Accounts Branch was two senior officers short of establishment but the reduction in activities mentioned above made it possible to keep the regional duty posts occupied by depleting strength at headquarters. Unfortunately, the incidence of leave is likely to make it more difficult to maintain this policy, but so far no request for assistance has been refused. An Accountant was seconded to the Eastern Regional Production Development Board for duty with the Pioneer Palm Oil Mills Scheme, Aba, from May to August 1952.

IV.—COMMERCE

General

28. The Regions made remarkable progress. In the North the efforts of the Senior Commercial Officer were concentrated on educating Nigerian traders in the banking, indenting, shipping, storage and distribution aspects of modern commerce. As the Kano office became more widely known, the number of enquiries increased. Senior officers visiting the principal centres of trade spread information concerning the aims and activities of the Department over a large part of the Northern Region. Merchants to whom previously the Department was at best a name learnt that it would help them to trade more efficiently both within Nigeria and overseas.

29. In the Western Region, there was an expansion of the advisory service to traders which had been started with the opening of the Ibadan office in 1951-52. Several trade associations were formed, mainly amongst importers. There were signs that a few of the members were induced to join more by the hope of securing additional import licences than by a desire for the betterment of trade through corporate action. Generally speaking, however, these newly formed associations proved their value and should, in due course, be influential in promoting higher standards of business morality and practice.

30. A large proportion of Nigeria's total exports of timber is shipped through ports in the Western Region and preliminary steps were taken to interest shippers in banding together to form responsible trade associations of their own and to raise the standards of exports.

31. In the Eastern Region, an office was opened in November 1952, at Port Harcourt, which is the most suitable place in the Region for Commerce headquarters. The only accommodation it was possible to secure consisted of two small rooms in an old building and it soon became apparent that these were inadequate. The posting of additional staff to Port Harcourt will have to be deferred until more suitable premises can be found or built, but the enthusiasm which businessmen have shown for the limited facilities so far provided by the Department has demonstrated the need for expanding the trade advisory service as soon as practicable. Several trade associations are being formed by Nigerian merchants. As in the Western Region, efforts are being made to eradicate the abuses in the timber export trade.

32. In November 1952, a Lancashire textile mission visited Nigeria and toured the main commercial centres. Its purpose was to assess the potential future demand for British cotton and rayon textiles and to recommend the action to be taken by the United Kingdom cotton and rayon industries in order to increase exports to the Nigerian market.

33. The staff situation in the Commerce Branch has been reasonably satisfactory during the year. The only posts remaining to be filled at the end of the period were those of the Assistant Director (Commerce) and two Senior Commercial Officers. The two latter vacancies were offset by holding two Commercial Officers over establishment.

Trade Statistics*

34. The value of Nigeria's overseas trade in 1952 reached the record level of £242 million, compared with £204 million in 1951 and £152 million in 1950. The total values of imports and exports for 1952 and for the two previous years are set out in the table below:—

	1952	1951	1950
Imports	£113,113,039	£84,568,863	£61,868,104
Exports and re-exports	128,987,137	120,068,365	90,222,771
Total overseas trade	242,100,176	204,637,228	152,090,875

* Statistics refer to the calendar year.

IMPORTS

35. Values of imports by countries of origin were:—

£,000

Country	1952	1951	1950
United Kingdom	58,207	43,467	37,026
India and Pakistan	6,471	4,943	3,755
Southern Rhodesia	403	345	199
Other Commonwealth countries	1,496	1,786	955
Belgium	2,024	1,530	454
France	1,457	1,236	613
Germany (Western)	6,459	4,493	1,422
Italy	3,883	3,846	1,242
Japan	11,345	7,524	5,836
Netherlands	3,783	2,382	1,648
Netherlands possessions	4,558	3,006	2,967
Norway	2,668	1,507	592
United States of America	5,181	3,709	2,502
Other countries	3,867	3,430	1,741
Parcel post	1,311	1,365	916
Total.. .. .	113,113	84,569	61,868

36. The United Kingdom was as usual the largest supplier of goods to the Nigerian market. Japan occupied second place, largely because it was possible, for a period, to allow greater freedom for imports from this source. Imports from the O.E.E.C. countries also increased, through the operations of the European Payments Union which permitted a more liberal licensing policy. It was still necessary to restrict imports from the dollar area to essentials (see also paragraph 40 below).

37. The principal imports by value, with comparative figures for the two previous years and explanatory notes, are set out below:—

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value £,000</i>
<i>Ale, beer, stout and porter</i>				
During the year the price of imported beer increased but the quantity imported decreased. The reasons for this decrease were twofold. Local production was stepped up and, for balance of payments reasons, there were some restrictions on the import of continental beer in the early part of the year.	1950	000 gallons	2,580	905
	1951	000 gallons	4,289	1,768
	1952	000 gallons	3,662	1,747
<i>Apparel (manufactured)</i>				
There was no material change in imports, which were steady. Supplies were ample.	1950	Value	—	833
	1951	Value	—	1,093
	1952	Value	—	1,011
<i>Artificial silk piece goods</i>				
The growing popularity of rayon in Nigeria is largely responsible for the increase in imports in 1952, although there was some overpurchasing in all types of textiles.	1950	000 sq. yds.	24,553	3,759
	1951	000 sq. yds.	40,669	7,678
	1952	000 sq. yds.	67,492	10,364
<i>Cement</i>				
At the end of 1951 the market was overstocked, which partly accounts for the reduction in imports in 1952; there were shipping difficulties in the first half of 1952. Annual requirements are about 250,000 tons, but it is essential that supplies are brought in regularly if distribution is to be satisfactory and temporary local shortages are to be avoided.	1950	Tons	153,861	1,098
	1951	Tons	261,057	2,562
	1952	Tons	205,169	2,236
<i>Chemicals</i>				
The campaign for the increased use of fertiliser is mainly responsible for the increase, coupled with the fact that the supply position has improved.	1950	Value	—	850
	1951	Value	—	1,136
	1952	Value	—	1,465
<i>Cigarettes</i>				
The reduction in imports is due to the increased production and the growing popularity of cheaper locally manufactured brands; to some overstocking of imported cigarettes; and to increases in the price of imported cigarettes.	1950	Millions	494.5	810
	1951	Millions	247.3	362
	1952	Millions	75.5	93
<i>Cotton piece goods</i>				
Imports in 1951 were exceptionally low and in 1952 most textile importers overpurchased. Cotton piece goods continue to be the largest class of imports and annual consumption is estimated at 160 to 180 million yards.	1950	000 sq. yds.	148,882	14,148
	1951	000 sq. yds.	121,327	14,898
	1952	000 sq. yds.	204,964	24,765
<i>Electrical and telegraphic apparatus (excluding wireless)</i>				
Increase due to programme of expansion by the Electricity Corporation of Nigeria.	1950	Value	—	1,082
	1951	Value	—	1,290
	1952	Value	—	2,181
<i>Fish</i>				
Increased supplies of stockfish became available from Scandinavian sources.	1950	Tons	4,168	659
	1951	Tons	10,053	1,893
	1952	Tons	13,898	3,163
<i>Flour</i>				
Consumption is increasing as a bread diet grows in popularity.	1950	Tons	12,168	672
	1951	Tons	13,171	811
	1952	Tons	16,736	1,062

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i> £,000
<i>Footwear</i>				
Imports were steady and supplies adequate ..	1950	000 pairs	1,431	524
	1951	000 pairs	2,509	1,064
	1952	000 pairs	2,270	1,054
<i>Iron and steel manufactures</i>				
It was necessary during the year for the Department to request that a number of Nigeria's essential steel orders should be given priority in the United Kingdom but there was a gratifying improvement in the availability of all types of iron and steel.				
<i>Corrugated iron sheets</i>				
	1950	Tons	18,174	1,515
	1951	Tons	19,010	2,553
	1952	Tons	25,140	2,951
<i>Other building materials</i>				
	1950	Tons	11,260	595
	1951	Tons	11,328	694
	1952	Tons	25,024	1,690
<i>Nails</i>				
	1950	Tons	—	—
	1951	Tons	3,154	188
	1952	Tons	2,337	151
<i>Hollowware</i>				
	1950	Value	—	1,192
	1951	Tons	8,638	1,732
	1952	Tons	6,611	1,332
<i>Other steel manufactures</i>				
	1950	Value	—	1,758
	1951	Value	—	3,087
	1952	Value	—	4,659
<i>Other metal manufactures</i>				
A steady increase has been maintained	1950	Value	—	902
	1951	Value	—	940
	1952	Value	—	1,382
<i>Jute bags and sacks</i>				
These were in much freer supply from India ..	1950	000	8,067	1,006
	1951	000	8,578	1,539
	1952	000	20,347	3,730
<i>Machinery</i>				
The progressive increase reflects the gradual development and mechanisation of Nigeria's industry.	1950	Value	—	2,735
	1951	Value	—	4,072
	1952	Value	—	5,242
<i>Medicine and drugs</i>				
Imports were steady and supplies adequate ..	1950	Value	—	797
	1951	Value	—	1,228
	1952	Value	—	1,328
<i>Paper</i>				
Increased imports reflect a general improvement in supplies.	1950	Value	—	289
	1951	Value	—	1,216
	1952	Value	—	1,690
<i>Petroleum oils</i>				
These import figures do not necessarily reflect the releases for civil consumption. Consumption figures show a steady increase each year.	1950	000 gallons	64,793	3,437
	1951	000 gallons	81,633	4,985
	1952	000 gallons	81,018	5,484

Commodity	Year	Unit	Quantity	Value £,000
Salt				
The leading firms imported large stocks of dendritic salt in 1951 but met with considerable sales resistance. Supplies of "Lagos" salt cannot be increased, which accounts for the drop in quantity imported in 1952. No increase in supplies can be expected until sales resistance to dendritic salt is overcome.	1950	Tons	63,372	797
	1951	Tons	94,801	1,455
	1952	Tons	82,329	1,457
Sugar				
An increased allocation from the Ministry of Food led to a rise in imports. The demand is still growing.	1950	Tons	10,863	665
	1951	Tons	10,970	833
	1952	Tons	13,549	1,022
Tobacco (unmanufactured)				
Increase due to the Nigeria Tobacco Company's drive to increase production of locally made cigarettes in which a proportion of imported leaf is used.	1950	Tons	2,254	1,068
	1951	Tons	2,677	1,362
	1952	Tons	3,930	1,805
Tyres and Tubes				
Imports are steady and no shortages were apparent. Prices have dropped, following the reduction in the price of raw rubber.	1950	000	991	512
	1951	000	1,214	1,418
	1952	000	1,246	1,199
Cars				
Imports are now fairly steady and there is no shortage of the normal types.	1950	Numbers	2,154	940
	1951	Numbers	3,311	1,637
	1952	Numbers	3,457	1,969
Lorries and Chassis				
Lorries were in short supply in 1951 but during 1952 the position improved steadily and by the end of the year there was no appreciable shortage.	1950	Numbers	2,793	1,633
	1951	Numbers	2,757	1,757
	1952	Numbers	5,392	4,355
Tractors				
The increase is mainly due to the development of mechanised forms of agriculture and earth moving.	1950	Numbers	182	202
	1951	Numbers	135	192
	1952	Numbers	329	413
Cycles				
Supplies were more than adequate, the only noticeable shortage being in the more popular makes.	1950	Numbers	154,632	1,277
	1951	Numbers	153,387	1,401
	1952	Numbers	205,799	2,081
Other Vehicles				
	1950	Numbers	2,631	120
	1951	Numbers	3,738	162
	1952	Numbers	3,960	271
Spares				
	1950	Value	—	700
	1951	Value	—	913
	1952	Value	—	1,761
Aircraft and parts				
	1950	Value	—	138
	1951	Value	—	307
	1952	Value	—	641
Railway rolling stock and spares				
The main post-war replacement programme is now complete and imports are levelling off towards normal requirements of around £500,000 per annum.	1950	Value	—	1,885
	1951	Value	—	899
	1952	Value	—	605
Other goods (including parcel post)				
	1950	Value	—	12,288
	1951	Value	—	16,701
	1952	Value	—	19,429
TOTAL IMPORTS				
	1950	Value	—	61,868
	1951	Value	—	84,569
	1952	Value	—	113,113

Import Control

38. Import Control continued to be exercised under Order in Council No. 50 of 1950, as amended by Orders in Council Nos. 25 and 29 of 1951 and No. 3 of 1953. Authorisations given under this Order in Council during the year included a new Open General Licence, No. 2, permitting the importation into Nigeria of a wide range of goods from many countries. Trade was further liberalised by the transfer of newsprint, ale, beer and porter from the restricted list to this open general licence.

39. Open General Licence No. 1 was amended by the addition of sugar to the restricted list; the purpose was to provide for the allocation of import quotas to individual merchants to be undertaken in Nigeria instead of by export agencies in the United Kingdom.

40. Dollar expenditure was restricted to the following essentials: heavy machinery for agriculture, industry, mines and public works; kit cars; saloon cars; lorries; unmanufactured tobacco; wheat flour; petroleum products and sundry small items, *e.g.*, certain medical supplies which were unobtainable from soft currency sources. A limited number of saloon and kit cars were licensed on the grounds that no equivalent to the North American product, which is outstandingly suitable for long distance travel in Nigerian conditions, could be procured outside the dollar area.

41. So long as the Sterling Area remains short of dollars Nigeria, as a member, must continue to restrict purchases from North America. These restrictions are, however, compensated for by the freedom granted to the members of the Sterling Area to buy goods in other parts of the world where the balance of trade may be adverse to the individual country making the purchase. An outstanding example of a country with which Nigeria has an adverse trade balance is Japan, which, in 1952, supplied Nigeria with over £11 million worth of goods (at prices generally speaking well below those ruling in other markets) but herself purchased nothing from Nigeria. The foreign currency needed to pay for the goods supplied by Japan had therefore to be earned by selling Nigeria's raw materials elsewhere, for example to America. In 1952 nearly £15 million worth of Nigeria's exports went to the United States but visible imports from the United States amounted to only a little over £5 million (this figure, however, excludes some dollar imports such as petroleum products).

42. Owing to the Sterling Area's net adverse balance with the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation, it became necessary to restrict Nigeria's imports of beer, cement and salt. When the position improved later in the year these restrictions were relaxed. It had been possible to license imports from Japan fairly freely in 1951 and during the early part of the year covered by this Report, but restrictions had to be imposed later, owing to Japan's inability to accept an equivalent value of goods from the Sterling Area, with the result that the balance of trade became unfavourable to the Sterling Area. Most goods could still be imported from the Sterling Area under open general licence and a wide range of goods from most European countries was similarly free from import restrictions.

Supplies

43. At the beginning of the year it was still difficult to obtain certain classes of goods, because materials normally used in their manufacture, or the goods themselves—*e.g.*, lorries—were being diverted for rearmament purposes. However, the position steadily improved and at the end of the year there were adequate supplies of all imported commodities.

44. Reference has already been made to the position in the early months of 1952 when Sterling Area resources of foreign currency showed signs of depletion and it became necessary for a number of countries to review their import policies. At that time, the Council of Ministers decided that no large scale cuts in foreign expenditure could be made without damaging Nigeria's economy—a conclusion which was recognised by the Commonwealth Economic Conference, held in December 1952, in London, at which the Honourable A. C. Nwapa, M.H.R., Minister of Commerce and Industries, represented Nigeria. Meanwhile, in the previous June the Minister, accompanied by the Director of Commerce and Industries (Mr H. B. Cox), had already visited the United Kingdom and the Continent to explore possible alternative sources of supply from which Nigeria might continue to draw her essential requirements without restriction.

EXPORTS

45. The table below gives the principal countries to which goods were exported and the value of the goods, with comparative figures for 1951 and 1950:—

<i>Countries to which goods exported</i>	<i>£,000</i>		
	<i>1952</i>	<i>1951</i>	<i>1950</i>
United Kingdom	99,808	88,864	71,093
Eire	1,169	1,166	—
South Africa	161	865	221
Other "scheduled territories"	695	446	200
Canada	627	335	70
France	334	1,808	326
Germany (Western)	2,585	2,824	1,113
Netherlands	2,209	1,752	1,428
United States of America	14,818	15,862	13,198
Other countries	2,127	2,615	798
Ships' Stores	62	78	41
Re-exports including parcel post	4,392	3,455	1,735
Total	128,987	120,070	90,223

It will be seen that the United Kingdom was again the largest purchaser of Nigerian exports followed, as in the previous year, by the U.S.A., but with a slightly lower total than in 1951. Exports to European countries were on a reduced scale.

46. In 1952 the principal exports by value, with 1951 and 1950 values for comparison, were as follows:—

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value £,000</i>
<i>Produce of the Marketing Boards</i>				
Benniseed	1950	Tons	14,372	704
	1951	Tons	11,265	652
	1952	Tons	13,463	1,147
Cocoa	1950	Tons	99,947	18,984
	1951	Tons	121,478	31,381
	1952	Tons	114,731	28,666

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value £,000</i>
<i>Produce of the Marketing Boards—continued</i>				
Cotton	1950	Tons	12,623	2,975
	1951	Tons	15,374	4,950
	1952	Tons	19,296	6,734
Cotton Seed	1950	Tons	16,557	216
	1951	Tons	21,251	401
	1952	Tons	9,132	246
Groundnuts	1950	Tons	316,862	15,237
	1951	Tons	141,359	9,321
	1952	Tons	260,444	21,691
Groundnut oil	1950	Tons	3,513	267
	1951	Tons	4,036	443
	1952	Tons	9,931	1,578
Palm oil	1950	Tons	173,010	12,072
	1951	Tons	149,752	12,949
	1952	Tons	167,288	17,120
Palm kernels	1950	Tons	410,263	16,694
	1951	Tons	347,013	20,059
	1952	Tons	374,163	22,598

All the above products are exported by, or under the authority of, the relevant Marketing Boards. Reference should be made to the Annual Reports of the Department of Marketing and Exports for detailed comments on the fluctuations in volume and values of produce exported.

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value £,000</i>
<i>Other Products</i>				
<i>Bananas, fresh</i> .. .	1950	Tons	—	1,746
	1951	Tons	71,812	2,154
	1952	Tons	72,985	2,187
<i>Coffee</i> Better prices were obtained in 1952 and demand increased.	1950	Tons	—	28
	1951	Tons	227	62
	1952	Tons	300	99
<i>Columbite</i> There was a large increase in the world price.. ..	1950	Tons	916	315
	1951	Tons	1,092	837
	1952	Tons	1,228	1,307
<i>Copra</i> Reduced overseas prices during 1952 led to a drop in exports.	1950	Tons	1,018	64
	1951	Tons	6,256	577
	1952	Tons	3,595	200
<i>Ginger</i> Reduced overseas demand during 1952 led to a drop in price.	1950	Tons	473	72
	1951	Tons	577	126
	1952	Tons	456	62
<i>Glycerine</i>	1950	Tons	683	63
	1951	Tons	561	129
	1952	Tons	609	125

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value £,000</i>
<i>Gum Arabic</i>				
There has been a steady increase in exports ..	1950	Tons	1,089	62
	1951	Tons	1,600	177
	1952	Tons	2,515	218
<i>Hides and Skins</i>				
Reduced overseas demand resulted in lower prices ..	1950	Tons	13,739	6,380
	1951	Tons	13,987	7,914
	1952	Tons	8,848	3,260
<i>Kapok</i>				
Reduced overseas demand resulted in lower exports ..	1950	Tons	152	23
	1951	Tons	532	126
	1952	Tons	237	53
<i>Peppers and chillies (excluding capsicums)</i>	1950	Tons	754	153
	1951	Tons	637	142
	1952	Tons	184	37
<i>Piassava</i>	1950	Tons	2,164	147
	1951	Tons	1,976	136
	1952	Tons	1,584	114
<i>Rubber</i>				
The world demand and world prices slumped in 1952	1950	Tons	13,106	1,834
	1951	Tons	20,856	7,483
	1952	Tons	18,331	4,138
<i>Shea nuts</i>				
Overseas demand was good and prices hardened ..	1950	Tons	3,307	53
	1951	Tons	16,788	543
	1952	Tons	14,864	497
<i>Tin ores</i>	1950	Tons	11,417	6,020
	1951	Tons	11,753	8,974
	1952	Tons	10,575	7,666
<i>Timber—Logs</i>				
Apart from some general falling off in world requirements, the demand and the prices offered for Nigerian timber were adversely affected by the poor quality of shipments made in 1950 and 1951.	1950	000 cu. ft.	9,217	2,226
	1951	000 cu. ft.	16,845	5,078
	1952	000 cu. ft.	7,706	2,153
<i>Timber—Sawn</i>				
The volume exported in 1952 was slightly less than in the previous year but prices hardened.	1950	000 cu. ft.	548	224
	1951	000 cu. ft.	956	478
	1952	000 cu. ft.	949	507
<i>Plywood</i>	1950	Value	—	300
	1951	Value	—	423
	1952	Value	—	515
<i>Veneers</i>	1950	000 cu. ft.	83	49
	1951	000 cu. ft.	33	19
	1952	000 cu. ft.	14	8
<i>Other exports</i>	1950	Value	—	580
	1951	Value	—	1,281
	1952	Value	—	1,669
<i>Re-exports</i>	1950	Value	—	1,735
	1951	Value	—	3,455
	1952	Value	—	4,392
TOTAL EXPORTS	1950	Value	—	90,223
	1951	Value	—	120,070
	1952	Value	—	128,987

Export Control

47. Export control continued to be exercised under Order in Council No. 49 of 1950, as amended by Orders in Council No. 24 and No. 46 of 1951 and No. 4 of 1953. The export of most commodities continued to be permitted under open general licence to the Sterling Area and to Scandinavia, but specific export licences were still required for exports to all other non-sterling destinations.

48. The main purpose of export control is to ensure that goods needed for consumption in Nigeria are not sent out of the country and this applies to locally produced as well as to imported goods. Export control also ensures that the proceeds of sale of goods sent to destinations outside the Sterling Area are repatriated to Nigeria.

Trade Statistics

49. Full details of imports and exports are published in the monthly Trade Summary obtainable from the Department of Statistics ; and in the annual Trade Report obtainable from the Government Printer, Lagos. A Digest of Statistics, which includes summary particulars of Nigeria's overseas trade, is compiled and published periodically by the Department of Statistics.

Trade Advisory Service

50. The main purpose of the trade advisory service is to provide businessmen, particularly Nigerians, with advice, information and contacts to enable them to trade more efficiently and more extensively.

51. In particular, the service is designed

(i) to provide information on market conditions in Nigeria and in other countries ;

(ii) to assist in the establishment of business contacts between overseas and local merchants ;

(iii) to provide reports on the financial standing and business reputation of individuals and firms. (This service is particularly important, as no prudent businessman would contemplate entering into a contract without first ascertaining the standing of his prospective customer) ;

(iv) to assist in the settlement of trade complaints.

52. By keeping in close touch with the commercial community, especially on supply problems and in relation to import and export control, the Department is in a favourable position to give unbiased market reports on conditions in Nigeria. For information concerning market conditions in other countries the Department relies on the Trade Commissioner in London.

53. It has been possible to assist in the establishment of numerous business contacts from information collected about reliable Nigerian importers and exporters. Records are maintained of the financial standing and business reputation of some thousands of firms in Nigeria. These particulars have been gathered from many sources ; in a number of instances the standing and reliability of a businessman have been assessed by officers of the Department after detailed personal investigation. Status reports are issued on request. Where Nigerian merchants wish to obtain introductions to overseas buyers and confirming houses, arrangements can usually be made through the Trade Commissioner in London. Suitable Nigerian firms are recommended to overseas companies seeking reliable agents.

54. The trade advisory service continued to expand during the year and on occasion the Department was hard pressed in dealing with the thousands of enquiries of all kinds which were received.

55. Much time was again taken up with trade complaints. When a Nigerian firm is involved in a trade dispute with an overseas firm, the Department, if consulted, acts as a mediator and attempts to effect settlement by consent—it has no legal authority to enforce a decision in such circumstances.

56. There are still many traders who do great damage to Nigeria's good name in the world of commerce by failing to discharge their contractual obligations. Sometimes failure is due to genuine ignorance, but a commoner cause is the trader's inability, through lack of capital, to fulfil his commitments punctually. There are, however, still too many instances in which, solely for reasons of self interest, the individual or firm deliberately defaults.

57. Unfortunately it is not only the defaulter's reputation which is ruined by this kind of malpractice; the taint spreads and even the honest merchant is made to suffer through the decline of confidence felt by the outside world in business dealings with Nigerians. The elimination of the undesirable element is no simple task. Much time has been spent in explaining the fundamental principles of the law of contract and in instilling a knowledge of the practices which in trade circles are universally recognised as obligatory.

58. The setting up by the police authorities of a "fraud squad" contributed to the reduction in the number of trade complaints and to the settlement of a number which had been outstanding for some time.

59. During recent years a number of companies have been registered to carry on the business of banking. Since the Banking Ordinance became law, the formation of new banking companies has been subject to restriction. During the year, several of the companies registered before the Ordinance came into effect went into liquidation. In most instances failure was due to the inability of the bodies concerned to conduct their business on sound lines, usually from incompetence or from ignorance of the basic principles of banking. There were, however, instances in which the proprietors were convicted under the criminal law; offenders were prosecuted.

Registration of Business Names

60. Registration is necessary where one or more persons trade under a name other than his or their true surname(s). Registrations effected totalled 6,878, against 6,261 in the previous year.

Trade Commissioner for Nigeria

61. A full account of the activities of the Trade Commissioner is published in the annual report of the Nigeria Office in London. Close liaison was maintained with the Trade Commissioner on all commercial matters.

United Kingdom Trade Commissioner for West Africa

62. The Department kept in constant touch with the Commissioner on all matters affecting exports from the United Kingdom to Nigeria.

British Industries Fair

63. In May 1952, Nigeria exhibited for the fourth successive year in the Commonwealth Section of the British Industries Fair at Earls Court, London. An organising officer was appointed as in the previous year.

64. The theme of the exhibit was Nigeria's exports and imports and the progress made with industrialisation in Nigeria. Members of the staff of the Department and of the Nigeria Office were in attendance at the stand. The newly prepared publications *Handbook of Commerce and Industry in Nigeria* and *Nigeria—Britain's Largest Colony* were distributed.

65. Although, as in previous years, a large number of people showed interest in the Nigeria exhibit, the number of business enquiries received at the stand was again small. It is impossible to measure in terms of trade the value of a display which was in any case intended primarily as a national prestige exhibit. The Council of Ministers decided subsequently that Nigeria should not participate in the British Industries Fair in 1953, on the grounds that the relatively heavy expenditure involved could be used to better effect in publicising Nigeria by other means.

V.—REPORTS AND PUBLICATIONS

66. With the recruitment of an officer possessing the requisite background experience and qualifications, the Department began in 1952 to publish information on national and international trade. The *Handbook of Commerce and Industry in Nigeria*, to which reference was made in paragraph 64, has met with a most encouraging reception. It contains a brief outline of the geography, population and constitutional development of Nigeria; general economic information and particulars of those Government Departments chiefly concerned with the fostering of trade; a comprehensive survey of communications, overseas trade, customs and excise and the various controls; general commercial and industrial information; a short appreciation of the mineral resources of the country; and various statistical appendices. The *Handbook* also contains hints for visiting businessmen and is of particular value to overseas firms wishing to extend their activities to Nigeria. Nigerians also find it useful, especially those who contemplate embarking on overseas trade. It is intended to publish a new edition every year.

67. At the beginning of 1953, a quarterly illustrated *Nigeria Trade Journal* made its first appearance. This publication is prepared primarily for circulation in Nigeria amongst businessmen, although many hundreds of copies of each issue are distributed overseas. It contains a number of topical articles and, in addition to trade statistics and information of general interest to businessmen, reproduces the text of any new legislation on economic matters which may have been enacted during the quarter, with notes on the reason for changes in law. The *Journal* has been favourably received both in Nigeria and overseas.

VI.—SHIPPING

68. In 1952, over 1,100 vessels were entered and cleared directly to other countries. There was some improvement in handling ships in Nigerian ports and congestion on the scale experienced during 1951 did not recur. There was also a marked acceleration in the clearance of goods at Customs Wharf, Lagos. The £3 million extension which will provide four additional berths for ocean-going vessels at Apapa Wharf is still under construction.

69. At the beginning of the period under review, freight rates on cargoes from United Kingdom/Continental ports to Nigeria were subject to a surcharge of 30 per cent. This surcharge was reduced to 20 per cent early in April 1952, and in

July it was removed, but $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent was added to the basic freight rate. In January 1953, there was an increase in the rebate payable to those shipping cargo to Nigeria exclusively by West African Conference Lines vessels.

70. These reductions in ocean freight rates not only meant lower prices for imported goods but helped Nigerian exports to compete in world markets. The rates are, nevertheless, relatively high and it is to be hoped that, as port facilities improve, there will be further reductions.

VII.—INDUSTRIES

71. Reference has already been made in paragraph 2 above to Government's invitation to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to undertake an industrial and economic survey of Nigeria; and to the consequential decision that further action to fill vacancies existing in the Industries Branch as at the beginning of September 1952 should be suspended until the Bank's recommendations should have been received and considered. The assumption by the Regional Production Development Boards of direct responsibility for certain projects hitherto financed by them but managed by the Department has also been noted. Nevertheless a good deal of useful work was done during the year on the Industries side of the Department. A record of this is to be found in the paragraphs which follow.

TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICE

72. The many technical enquiries received by the Industries Branch have shown the need for the systematic collection of data concerning industrial development to enable an information service to be built up. All over the world large resources of men and money are employed in scientific and industrial research, but in present conditions the results are not easily accessible to Nigerian entrepreneurs or to the organisations responsible for the execution of development plans in Nigeria. The provision of such a service, for which it was decided that the Department should be responsible, will take some time. Regular correspondence with technical and research organisations overseas is an essential and to establish the necessary contacts takes time. There is some information available in Nigeria but this is, in the main, uncollated; the first task is therefore to bring together and index the data available. Preliminary work started during the year but the shortage of trained staff, the need for making initial contacts and the very size of the task gave warning that immediate progress would not be impressive. That such a service is worthwhile is demonstrated by the large sums of money spent annually for the same purpose by governments in Europe and America and by technical, commercial and scientific organisations and associations throughout the world.

73. So far the nucleus of a technical library has been catalogued. Contact has been made with overseas bodies such as the Imperial Institute, the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, the Colonial Products Advisory Bureau, the British Paper and Board Makers' Association, the Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux. In Nigeria, liaison is being maintained with the Departments of Agriculture and Forestry; with the Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology; with the West African Institute for Oil Palm Research; the West African Fisheries Research Institute; the West African Building Research Bureau and the Tropical Testing Establishment. Specific

technical problems have been submitted to Messrs Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., and to a number of engineering specialists in the United Kingdom and Europe.

FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT*

General

74. With the regionalisation of this section of the Department's work it was possible to differentiate clearly between the duties of the Central and Regional staffs, the former concentrating on the investigation of new techniques and the latter on their application and development. Fundamental research is a matter for the inter-territorial West African Fisheries Research Institute, to which Nigeria contributes funds. The Department's work begins at the point where that of the Institute ceases.

75. Regionalisation made necessary the moving of the Fisheries offices in the Eastern and Western Regions to the administrative capitals of Enugu and Ibadan. Small subsidiary offices were maintained at Port Harcourt and Warri for the benefit of creek and sea fishermen in those areas. The Northern Fisheries office was moved from Ilorin to Kumbul in the Plateau Province.

76. The work of the Fisheries Section, which aims at increasing the available supply of animal protein by developing a prosperous and productive fishing industry, continued along the same lines as in previous years. The work may be divided broadly into four parts:—

- (i) the cultivation of fish in ponds and reservoirs ;
- (ii) the exploration of new sea fishing grounds ;
- (iii) the introduction of improved gear for fishing from canoes ;
- (iv) the use of powered craft for sea fishing.

Fish Ponds

77. In the Northern Region, rapid progress was made in the construction of the Panyam Fish Farm, a scheme which is financed by the Northern Regional Development Board and now managed by the Department of Local Industries. The first stage, which involved the flooding, on a phased programme, of over 300 acres, was almost finished by the end of the year. Dams containing some 300,000 cubic yards of earth were built ; all the houses, offices and roads were constructed ; three sluices, two spillways, five main monks and seventy-two subsidiary monks were completed. The total cost amounted to £30,000, which was below the estimate for this phase of the project.

78. The hope that the usual light rains would gradually fill the reservoir had not, at the time of writing, been fulfilled, and there is a danger that if the first rains come in the form of a cloudburst the new and as yet not fully stabilised earthworks will be damaged.

79. The breeding ponds at Panyam may yield fresh information about the behaviour of the *tilapia* which it is intended to cultivate.

80. Other work in the North during the year was chiefly concerned with stocking the Plateau reservoirs and dams and in obtaining breeding stock for the Panyam Fish Farm. The new reservoir at Ilorin and five ponds at the Utacu (Kontagora) Settlement Scheme were stocked ; and the Bosso dam at Minna was re-stocked. Work started at the end of the year on a small scheme at Maska in the Katsina

* A matter for which the Ministry of Land and Natural Resources is now (1954) responsible. Fisheries staff accordingly no longer form part of the Department of Commerce and Industries.

Province. If this is a success it is probable that Native Authority funds will be made available for further dam building in this area. Such work will be facilitated when the tractors and special equipment, which were received at the end of the year, are brought into use.

81. Useful information was obtained on the transport of live fish ; the vulnerability of different species was studied with particular care.

82. In the Eastern Region good progress was made with both fresh water and brackish ponds. Numerous small, privately owned, ponds were completed and stocked in the Rivers, Onitsha and Ogoja Provinces ; the owners and their families are now reaping the benefits. Several larger ponds are in various stages of development. At Itu, in the Calabar Province, two ponds of some three acres in all were completed and partly stocked. It was unfortunate that, owing to an error in judgment, the sluice gates were not opened sufficiently during a heavy storm and the dam was breached. Three brackish water ponds at Ngo, Old Agani and Obianga in the Andoni area of Opobo Division are under construction and a new pond is being built in Opobo itself.

83. At Buguma in the Rivers Province a site for another brackish water pond was surveyed. At Ogbakiri-Okporowo a fattening trap was nearly completed by the end of the year. At Ovim in the Owerri Province a one-and-a-half-acre pond was completed and stocked. Later it was trial-fished with encouraging results.

84. Experimental fishing was carried out at Nike and Abatete Lakes in the Onitsha Province. At Abatete it is hoped to persuade the local trap fishermen to use canoes and nets, a method which they have not attempted before. Nike is intended as a source for stocking other ponds. An inspection was carried out and advice given on a site for a pond at Ezi-Umunya.

85. At Abakaliki in the Ogoja Province a trial pond was built to discover whether fish could be grown there in conjunction with rice ; a good crop of rice was obtained and over a thousand fish were caught. It is hoped to extend this experiment to other areas. At Oboko rice swamp a similar test was carried out, also with encouraging results. Ponds at the Agricultural Station at Abakaliki were stocked. The intention is to build fish ponds wherever there are suitable sites and when the rice swamps along the mangrove belt are planted the aim will be to work in close co-operation with the Agricultural Department.

86. Local opinion throughout the Eastern Region welcomes the idea of fish ponds as providing a potentially productive occupation for men too old for more active kinds of fishing.

87. In the Western Region, four ponds were constructed in the Ife area, two by a school and two by a farmer. A series of trial ponds was started near Warri.

88. The small demonstration "one-man" pond of about one-tenth of an acre at Ado Ekiti continues to produce about 60 lb of fish annually with little attention. This would be a useful contribution to the diet of any family and efforts have been made to develop fish culture on this scale. At the Asaba Rural Training Centre, there are several ponds of similar size, the care of which forms part of the curriculum.

89. At Ilora in the Oyo Province a pond is being built in co-operation with the medical faculty of Ibadan University College to demonstrate how unhealthy swamp may be brought under biological control and cleaned up.

90. Near Lagos a modest experiment in the fertilisation of a fish pond by the effluent from a piggery was started. Mullet, catfish and *tilapia* are growing well there.

91. In Ibadan the Railway reservoir was fished and, as in previous years, the catch weighed over half a ton. The Eleiyele reservoir at Ibadan affords a good income to about sixty part-time fishermen who are being organised into a co-operative society, the average total daily catch being about 200 lbs. The *tilapia* which were introduced appear to have flourished along with the mud-fish which were already present.

Exploration of Sea Fisheries

92. Where the Department takes over in this sphere from the West African Fisheries Research Institute its main instrument is the 45-foot motor fishing vessel *Explorer*. This vessel suffered serious mechanical failures during the year and because of the lack of repair facilities, it was only able to undertake a limited programme of work. Galvanic action on the propeller and shaft caused by the copper sheathing on the hull was a particular source of trouble.

93. One result of the *Explorer's* earlier discovery of a fishing ground between Lagos and Cotonou was its exploitation by West African Fisheries, a subsidiary of the Colonial Development Corporation, whose trawlers landed up to 90 tons of fish monthly.

Sea Fishing from Canoes

94. The principal development of this type of fishing took place in the Eastern Region where there was a spectacular expansion of activity. In one area alone—the Ibeno area of Eket Division—the number of canoes increased by 300 per cent. Quite apart from those obtained through other channels, approximately £2,000 worth of nets, costing between £30 and £40 each, were bought during the year under the auspices of the Department. It is estimated that, as a result of the Department's work, there are twenty-five *bonga* nets, forty-eight shark nets, nine seine nets and twenty nets of long lines now in regular use. This does not include three hundred *bonga* nets and twenty shark nets belonging to Ilajes who settled along this coast with the Department's encouragement. Over one hundred Gold Coast and Ilaje canoes have also been introduced. Such is the demand for Gold Coast canoes on the Eastern seaboard that arrangements are being made to bring a canoe carver, at present in the Western Region, to instruct local canoe builders.

95. In 1951 a series of shark fishing experiments had been carried out to determine the best size of mesh for the nets and the most effective way of using them. The lessons then learned were practised during the year. Shark nets and twine for making them were in keen demand.

96. Help was given to various co-operative and thrift and loan societies who are taking up sea fishing, particularly in the Andoni area of Opobo Division.

97. In the Western Region the prototype of an improved sailing canoe, equipped with lugsail and lee boards, was used successfully by Colony fishermen for a large part of the year. Modifications are being introduced in the light of the experience gained. As in previous years, assistance in obtaining nets and gear was given to numerous fishermen all along the coast. In particular two small enterprises financed by loans from the Western Regional Development Board were helped to make a good start.

98. Demonstrations were given of an improved method of extracting shark liver oil.

See Fishing from Powered Craft

99. In order to increase the operating range and the catches of canoe fishermen and to enable them to use gear which would tap a hitherto neglected source of fish, a Master Fisherman was sent to Opobo with the necessary staff and equipment to start trawling experiments with a twenty-five-foot yorkshire coble fitted with a small diesel engine. Mainly because the engine was unsuitable, early results were disappointing. A larger boat which was under construction at the end of the year will be fitted with a more powerful engine.

100. One of the first two all-Nigerian fishing crews using powered craft began fishing out of Victoria from a launch provided by the Cameroons Development Corporation. At the start they met with some difficulties as a result of sharks attacking the cod-end of the trawl, but this trouble was overcome through the ingenuity of one of the Department's fishermen, by fitting a simple home-made sheath of chicken wire over the cod-end. Subsequent catches were most encouraging; between August 1952, and January 1953, although the crew were often unable to use the launch for considerable periods because it was needed for banana-loading operations, 39,000 lb of fish were caught.

101. A Gold Coast canoe fitted with an outboard engine worked experimentally out of Lagos harbour. It was used successfully for visiting set nets and for towing other canoes to the fishing grounds.

TEXTILE DEVELOPMENT

General

102. Officers of the Textile Section continued to assist the development both of hand- and power-loom weaving. With only a small supervisory staff, the need to give each side of the industry a fair share of attention made postings difficult, particularly in the West where for part of the year it proved impossible to provide full time supervision of the Textile Centres. Nevertheless progress was maintained. There is still a demand for the training of hand-loom weavers but this is expected to diminish.

103. Demands from hand-weavers for supplies of yarn and dyestuffs showed a marked increase. Broad-loom weavers benefited greatly by more regular supplies of yarn at stable prices. This was the result of an arrangement whereby a Lebanese firm in Duala contracted with the Department to spin yarn from Nigerian lint.

104. Technical assistance was afforded throughout the year to the Kano Citizens' Trading Company and there was a significant improvement in both the quality and the yardage of cloth produced at this mill. The Department's help was sought for only a limited period by the management of the combined spinning and weaving unit situated just outside Lagos. Here the output of cloth was negligible and it is believed that by the end of the year the regular production of yarn had not even begun.

105. The year was a much easier one for the Nigerian textile industry as a whole than 1951-52. After the break at the end of 1951, yarn prices continued to fall and by the end of 1952 approached the 1949 level. The demand for cloth was maintained and broad-loom weavers raised their production to more than 25,000 yards during the year.

HAND-LOOM WEAVING

106. This report covers the activities of those broad-loom weavers who come within the orbit of the Textile Officers' supervision: many owners of broad-loom

operate singly, independently and part-time and it is not possible to obtain reliable records of their output. The policy of increasing assistance to trained weavers led to developments that appear to justify the decision to place less emphasis on training. Weaver groups in the West have gained in efficiency and are learning the management of their business, but they cannot yet be left to do this without supervision.

107. In the North progress was only moderate, but it is possible to foresee further development in the employment of weavers at and around the Textile Centres. The production cost of some broad-loom cloth is still too high for this area because of its dependence on expensive imported yarn.

108. The re-opening, in April 1952, of the single Textile Centre in the Eastern Region, at Aba, was welcomed. There has been an increase in loom capacity in the neighbourhood.

Northern Region

109. The work of the three Northern Regional Textile Centres is shown in the figures given below:—

					<i>Trainees passed out</i>	<i>New looms distributed</i>	<i>Yards of cloth woven at Centre</i>	<i>Yards woven at Native Administration Centres</i>
Ilorin	..	..	..	..	19	2	1,726*	—
Minjibir	..	..	..	..	17	9	504	3,291
Sokoto	..	..	..	..	7	9	2,245	1,312
Total	..	..	..	..	43	20	4,475	4,603

* includes rama matting.

The Native Administration Centres in Sokoto Province referred to in the final column above are those at Birnin Kebbi, Bakura, Moriki and Argungu. All the Native Administration centres in the Northern Region closed down in the farming season.

110. The interest of dyers in the hydrosulphite vat and in the treatment of fast colours by modern methods is reflected in the sales of dyestuffs (250 lb) and in the quantity of yarn dyed (1,550 lb). Dyers in Sokoto Province appear to consider that the modern indigo hydrosulphite dyeing is profitable.

Western Region

111. Results in the Western Region were as follows:—

					<i>Trainees passed out</i>	<i>New looms distributed</i>	<i>Yards of cloth woven</i>	<i>Cloth woven at Native Adminis- tration Centres, etc.</i>
Auchi	..	..	..	..	38	10	866	4,574
Ado Ekiti	..	..	..	..	12	2	495	5,628
Oyo ..	..	..	..	..	13	4	467	1,122
Total	..	..	..	..	63	16	1,828	11,324

112. The bulk of the 11,324 yards of cloth woven by the Auchi Native Administration Centre, the Community Weaving Centre at Ado Ekiti and the Oyo Perseverance Union of Weavers was bought by Nigerians either against specific orders or in local markets. Orders continued to be received from institutions and from the European community. Each of the weaving groups gained in efficiency and in experience of the business side of textile production. The Ado Ekiti Community Weavers and the Oyo Perseverance Union of Weavers became co-operative societies. Both suffered from lack of working capital, but at the beginning of 1953 a loan of £4,700 to provide buildings, more equipment and working capital was granted to the Community Weavers by the Western Regional Development (Loans) Board. Progress at the Auchi Native Administration Centre was not maintained, perhaps because only intermittent supervision could be provided. Dyestuffs sold amounted to 270 lb.

Eastern Region

113. The Textile Centre at Aba, which had been closed throughout the previous twelve months, was re-opened on the 1st of April, 1952, with funds voted by the Eastern House of Assembly. A Textile Officer was posted, the stored equipment was repaired and erected, stocks of yarn were purchased and the first twenty-one trainees were at work by mid-April.

114. Since that time the production of cloth and dyed yarn has increased steadily; the Centre is quite unable to meet demands for its products, in spite of a full complement of twenty-eight trainees.

115. The first trainees all successfully completed the course and some ordered looms built at the Centre with which to set up business in their own villages. Orders for cloth were passed to the more reliable of these. This arrangement proved most successful and the Centre showed a trading profit for the year; there were over 1,000 yards of cloth on order at the end of the year. A second batch of trainees started a course in January 1953, by which date nearly every trainee of the first term was at work on his own. Production for the year to the 31st of March, 1953, was approximately as follows:—

Woven cloth	...	...	...	...	2,300 yards
Yarn and cloth dyed	...	...	...	...	3,810 lb
Yarn sold	...	...	...	...	1,500 lb

116. It is intended that the Textile Officer in charge of the Centre shall continue to visit ex-trainees as frequently as possible to give advice and assistance as required.

117. The decision of the Eastern Regional Government to re-open the Centre has been well justified and the time may soon come when the opening of a second centre will have to be considered.

118. The following figures reflect the work of the Centre:

<i>Trainees passed out</i>	<i>New looms distributed</i>	<i>Yards of cloth woven</i>
28	16	2,300

119. The total production of broad-looms working in the Eastern Region is not known, but there was a much increased demand for equipment and for yarn (1,500 lb) both grey and dyed.

POWER-LOOM WEAVING MILLS

Kano Citizens' Trading Company

120. This mill continued in production throughout the year under the supervision of the Department. In addition to the officer responsible for the management, various specialists were posted for duty in the mill from time to time. Production was changed from grey baft to dyed drills and by the end of 1952 output had risen to 5,000-6,000 yards per week of excellent quality cloth. Blue dyed drill has been supplied to certain Native Administrations for police uniforms.

121. The training of weavers was pushed forward vigorously; some are now capable of running two looms each and a few three looms each. During the year it was demonstrated that increased individual output could be achieved under proper supervision and an early change to double-shift working is possible. So long as the lack of cotton spinning capacity within Nigeria persists, the survival of the mill as a commercial unit must depend on regular supplies of cheap imported yarn.

122. There has been no progress with the plan prepared during the year for altering the mill into a vertical unit with a spinning plant.

J. F. Kamson and Company Limited, Mushin

123. The installation of the spinning plant at this mill was completed but at the end of the period it had not yet gone into production. The owners continued to be entirely responsible for the running of the mill, but technical advice was requested from, and provided by, the Department, after the spinning plant had been erected.

COMBINED TEXTILE RESEARCH AND ADVISORY BUREAU AND MECHANICAL TRAINING CENTRE

124. The first year's work at the Centre in Lagos was devoted mainly to instruction in practical operations. Trainees dismantled and assembled looms and made some progress in loom maintenance. Theoretical instruction was given on elementary cloth design and raw materials. This admittedly narrow programme was dictated by lack of space at the Moloney Street premises and by the shortage of specialist officers at headquarters. It was shown in the course of the year's work that while trainees have no particular difficulty in acquiring technical knowledge they are slow in learning to apply it to practical problems.

125. For the advisory service, the fullest use of the equipment is not yet possible but a number of examinations and tests on yarn and cloth were carried out. The Centre collaborated with the textile laboratory at Aba in this service.

TEXTILE LABORATORY

126. The laboratory continued research on indigo and dyeing methods and carried the work on *adire* dyeing to a stage where a new method can be demonstrated to dyers. Arrangements for demonstrations in the Western Region in 1953 were put in hand. Routine testing in the laboratory was applied to raw materials and to yarn and cloth as well as to dyestuffs; work on the last included the evaluation of indigo grains and the exhaustion of vats, the assessment of synthetic dyestuffs from a number of sources and the continuation of performance tests.

127. With the object of supplying Nigerian dyers with fast colours at a low price, a number of direct colours were examined and after-treated with various metallic salts. The results, though interesting, were not altogether satisfactory for use by dyers who have not yet learned to apply the correct type of dyestuff for a given job and whose only object is to obtain fast bright colours. A more flexible but at the same time more economical use of dyestuffs will no doubt come with longer experience.

128. Further work on mangrove cutch was postponed pending the provision of better filtration and extraction apparatus. A sample extract submitted to the Colonial Products Advisory Bureau was unfavourably reported on. The extract, though not fit for export, would still be of value in Nigeria as a tanning agent, as a dyestuff and as a net preservative. The possibility of producing the extract economically is being further examined.

PIONEER PALM OIL MILLS

129. It has previously been agreed that it is not a proper function of the Department to operate an established industry and that, once a scheme emerges from the pilot stage and shows signs of viability as a commercial enterprise, it is time for others to take over management so that the Department may be free to explore new possibilities.

130. The Eastern Regional Pioneer Palm Oil Mills Scheme had, by October 1951, developed to a stage where it was possible for the Regional Production Development Board, the financing body, to take over direct control. At the same time control of the three mills in the Kabba Province, the operation of which had been closely linked to that of the Eastern mills, was transferred to the Northern Regional Board.

131. In the West, the same stage was reached fifteen months later and control of the Pioneer Oil Mills in that Region passed to the Production Development Board on the 1st of January, 1953. Some of the Department's staff continued to work for the Scheme on a reimbursement basis during the first quarter of 1953, recruitment having progressed insufficiently to enable the Board to run the mills entirely with its own staff.

132. By the end of the period the mill construction programme had progressed as follows:—

<i>Mills completed and in production (10)</i>			
<i>Mill</i>			<i>Province</i>
Akolu	}		Abeokuta
Mosan			
Agbadu	}		Delta
Asagba			
Ashaka			
Iselegu	}		Ibadan
Odo-Oba			
Asejire*	}		Benin
Abudu			
Benin†			

* Operated by a co-operative society.

† Erected for the West African Institute for Oil Palm Research.

Mills completed but not yet in production (7)

<i>Mill</i>	<i>Province</i>
Oriah	Delta
Ivorogbo	
Amukpe	
Efferun	
Tori	
Gbimidaka	
Okparabe	

The above mills were constructed but not yet in operation at the date of hand-over to the Western Regional Production Development Board.

Mills under construction (6)

<i>Mill</i>	<i>Province</i>
Uburu-Uku	Benin
Ibusa	
Aradagun	Colony
Ago-Iwoye	Ijebu-Ode
Ode-Ate	
Araromi	Ibadan

133. The figures below show production during the nine months ended the 31st of December, 1952, that is, for the period during which they were under the control of the Department :—

<i>Mill</i>	<i>Fruit Milled Tons</i>	<i>Oil Produced Tons</i>
Akolu	121	14
Mosan	87	15
Agbadu	1,039	129
Asagba	1,056	152
Ashaka	342	41
Iselegu	53	7
Abudu	278	38
Odo-Oba	2	—
Total	2,978	396

These figures give an average palm oil extraction rate of 13.3 per cent.

134. It may be of interest to refer briefly to the progress of the Palm Oil Mill Schemes in the Northern and Eastern Regions in the period since the Department ceased to be responsible for management.

135. The Northern Regional Production Development Board, the body financing the three mills in the Kabba Province, investigated four or five other sites in that area and palm groves in the neighbourhood were "thickened up" to ensure a steady supply of fruit.

136. The Eastern scheme developed to the extent that, at the 31st of March, 1953, there were fifty-one mills in operation, two under construction and one being reconditioned after purchase from a private company. Fifty-five more mills on order were beginning to come forward and sites had been selected for forty of these. During the year, 33,000 tons of fruit were purchased at a cost of about £313, 000 ; this produced 9,700 tons of oil (approximately five per cent of the Region's export) and 2,300 tons of kernels. 250 junior staff and 1,200 labourers were employed by the scheme.

137. The Eastern Regional Production Development Board is in process of developing oil palm estate at Kwa Falls and elsewhere.

West African Institute for Oil Palm Research

138. During the year the Department co-operated closely with the Institute on many problems affecting palm oil production in Nigeria. For reasons beyond the control either of the Institute or of the Department, little progress was made with the programme of research into the processing of palm oil which had been planned to begin in 1952-53 and an outline of which was given in last year's report.

DAIRY

Production

139. Output of butter and cheese by the Vom Dairy Scheme was maintained at approximately the level of production for the previous year ; a sharp increase in production of clarified butter fat was recorded. Comparative figures are as follows :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Butter</i>	<i>Cheese</i>	<i>C.B.F.</i>
	<i>lbs</i>	<i>lbs</i>	<i>lbs</i>
1951-52	255,000	57,000	26,000
1952-53	250,000	56,000	66,000

Distribution

140. Transport delays, storage difficulties and seasonal flush resulted in the occasional overstocking of cream and butter and, so that they should not be wasted, the excess stocks were converted into clarified butter fat. It is for this reason that the production of clarified butter fat greatly exceeded domestic requirements. There is no intention of producing clarified butter fat specifically for the export market, but in the particular circumstances it was necessary to dispose of over half the total production to the Ministry of Food in London. That butter production was maintained at last year's level, in spite of competition from imported butter and margarine on the one hand and persistent difficulties in distribution and storage on the other, may be considered satisfactory.

General

141. On the 1st of April, 1952, the dairy was taken over by the Northern Regional Department of Local Industries and was redesignated the Plateau Dairy. This name has been registered as a trade mark and incorporated in wrappers and labels, the good design of which should enhance the market appeal of the dairy's products.

142. Work on the construction of new dairy buildings had been completed by the end of the year and the installation of modern plant and equipment was in hand.

BOATBUILDING

143. Work has continued in the experimental boatyards at Opobo and Makurdi.

144. At Opobo some additional woodworking machinery was installed during the year. The preliminary trials of the *Obong River*, the first of the experimental load-carrying motor barges, had already been carried out during 1951-52. This barge, which has a freight capacity of about fifteen tons and cost approximately £1,500 complete with engine, was lent to a local association of produce traders with a view to testing her suitability as a cargo vessel in the creeks. Unfortunately the association got into difficulties with its own organisation, with the result that the barge was little used and had to be withdrawn. After this the boatyard took over direct control and a variety of cargoes, including palm oil, palm kernels, coal, machinery and steelwork, were carried during 2,000 miles running on extended trials. When the requisite operational experience had been gained the barge was sold to the Agricultural Department, Eastern Region, for use as a mobile rice mill. The work of installing the mill machinery was carried out at the boatyard.

145. A second barge, *Otta Minni*, was built on lines generally similar to those of the *Obong River* but with improvements in design which experience with the earlier vessel had shown to be desirable. The *Otta Minni* was sold to the Eastern Regional Production Development Board after only a brief trial, as the Board was in urgent need of transport for conveying stores and equipment to its coconut estate at Bonny. As soon as she can be released from this assignment fuller tests are to be carried out by the Department; meanwhile a complete log of her operations is being kept.

146. Major work was also done at Opobo on repairs to and the installation of engines in small second-hand motor fishing boats obtained from the United Kingdom for use by the Fisheries Section of the Department. The construction of a somewhat larger new fishing boat was nearly completed. The first craft ever built at the Opobo experimental yard, a 26-foot touring launch, was fitted with a new engine and sold to the Eastern Regional Production Development Board—the original engine had already given long service when first installed. Two 16-foot fast motor boats were completed and handed over; both had been built to the order of the Calabar Provincial Administration which, however, took delivery of one only and allowed the second to go to the Agricultural Department.

147. The air-cooled diesel engines used in the barges and motor fishing vessels have given a certain amount of trouble and other types of engine are to be tried. Otherwise all reports on the behaviour of craft built in the Department's boatyard at Opobo have been favourable.

148. During the absence on leave of the Boatbuilding Superintendent, the opportunity was taken to utilise the services of the boatyard employees, under the supervision of the Woodworking Officer, to complete the building of quarters at Opobo for the staff of the scheme and in making furniture.

149. Many requests were received from individuals, firms, quasi-Government bodies and Government Departments for the construction to order of boats of various types. Except where it was possible without loss of efficiency to arrange for a small boat to be built alongside a larger experimental one, such requests had to be rejected, both because of the limited facilities available and in order not to hinder progress with experimental work.

150. A lease was arranged of the site for the Eastern Regional Production Development Board's boatyard at Opobo, now known as the Oil Rivers Boatyard. The Board, having already recruited some of the staff, decided to undertake the direct control of the yard, including responsibility for its construction.

151. At Makurdi, the 45-foot wherry type sailing craft the *Katsina Ala River*, was completed and ran her trials. These revealed that her speed was insufficient, in the prevailing light winds, to overcome the river current, even during the low water season. She is accordingly to be fitted with an engine and sold. A plywood barge designed to carry five tons of cargo was built, propulsion being by quant, sweeps or, in favourable winds, sail.

152. The construction of a new boatyard, on a different site, was started with funds provided by the Northern Regional Production Development Board. In future, the management will be the entire responsibility of the Director of Local Industries, Northern Region.

153. In the Western Region, Epe, which has an old boatbuilding tradition, was chosen as the site for the new boatyard. This is a Development and Welfare Scheme wholly financed by Nigerian funds. Most of the machinery ordered for this yard had to be stored in Lagos while lease negotiations were finalised. Meanwhile the officer who is to construct the boatyard was engaged in the building of a house for the Boatyard Manager on land not affected by the lease.

CANNING

154. The Lafia Cannery at Ibadan, which had been established by the Department during 1951 as a pilot scheme for the canning primarily of citrus fruits, was taken over at the end of the 1951-52 citrus season by the financing body, the Western Regional Production Development Board. During the 1952-53 season the cannery operated on a somewhat smaller scale than during the previous year. It has been integrated with the Board's much larger scheme for citrus processing which is to cost some £300,000.

155. Having handed over this, its first enterprise in this field, the Department was free to employ its resources on the canning of other foods. The Livestock Mission which visited Nigeria in 1948 had recommended the early establishment of a meat cannery in the Northern Region. This proposal was considered, in September 1952, by a conference under the chairmanship of the Minister of Natural Resources, which concluded that small-scale experiments should precede the establishment of any large venture.

156. The Principal Canning Officer, on returning from leave in the autumn of 1952, opened a small cannery at Kano and made up a variety of experimental packs, some consisting of meat and others of composite African dishes. With these he is conducting consumer research to find out what foods and what packs are most likely to be economically marketable.

157. At the end of the period covered by this Report representatives of an English meat packing firm visited the Northern Region to investigate the possibility of utilising by-products of the internal meat trade which are at present wasted.

CONOPHOR NUTS

158. The seventeen tons of heat-treated conophor nuts shipped to the United Kingdom in October 1951 were processed under the supervision of the Colonial Products Research Bureau. Nine tons of oil were extracted and distributed for

experimental use to paint manufacturers whose reports leave little doubt that the oil is wholly satisfactory for use in the production of paint.

159. If the cost of conophor oil can be reduced to a level comparable with that of linseed oil it should find a ready market. The present high cost of the raw nuts, which are regarded as a delicacy, makes this impossible and no progress is likely to be made with the commercial exploitation of the conophor nut as a source of oil until the results of cultivation trials are known. These trials are being carried out by the Western Regional Production Development Board, which hopes to prove that the nuts can be grown at a much lower cost than the price obtainable for the wild variety as a food.

160. The Department's work on this subject during the year was limited to experiments in the direct extraction of oil without heat-treatment. Hitherto a heat-treatment process had been regarded as the only means of inhibiting the rapid rise in free fatty acid which occurs when the extraction of oil is delayed. A British company which has evolved a new process of oil extraction by means of high frequency impulses undertook to make experimental extractions from nuts harvested in the 1953 season.

CERAMICS

Eastern Region

161. The work at the Okigwi Pottery Training Centre made excellent progress during the year. The main building and a house for the officer in charge were completed; a large production-size kiln, a blunger, settling tanks and a clay storage pit were built. All this work was supervised by the Pottery Officer. Fire bricks made by trainees in two small pilot kilns were used in the construction of the main kiln.

162. During the construction period samples of clay deposits from upwards of thirty areas in the Region were fired and tested. All were found to be suitable for making either pots or bricks and tiles.

163. The first trainees came from Inyi and Uturu, where small village pottery industries already existed. They have been helped to reorganise their business and are now producing pots for sale; in accordance with the Department's policy, they continue to be supervised by the Pottery Officer.

164. The large kiln at Okigwi was fired for the first time in September 1952. Steady temperatures of 1080°C were registered and 370 pots were fired. Production of the first glazed ware roused great interest and enthusiasm and its fame soon spread as far afield as Port Harcourt, Enugu and Lagos.

165. The operation of the large kiln is now mainly in the hands of seven trainees who are being taught to work it as a commercial undertaking. They are already producing pots for sale to a value of £60-£70 per month.

166. Trainees at the end of the period numbered forty-six. Most of them are in receipt of a subsistence allowance from Community Development or Native Administration funds.

167. On the land occupied by the pottery some 1,000-1,500 *gmelina* seedlings are planted each year to supply the wood fuel for firing the kilns.

Northern Region

168. Training was started on a small scale at Abuja. Much of the year's work consisted of completing the construction of the Training Centre where there is as

yet only one small kiln. Bricks for the building of a larger one were being made and were ready for firing at the end of the period.

Western Region

169. Ado Ekiti was selected as the most favourable site for the Western Regional Training Centre which was established there in May 1952, with twelve trainees—nine boys and three girls. After it had been in existence for only eight months the trainees gave demonstrations of pot-throwing on kickwheels at the Colony Agricultural Show at Agege and similar demonstrations in the following month at Oyo and Ijebu-Ode.

Ikorodu Ceramic Industries

170. The substantial tunnel-kiln pottery at Ikorodu, founded by Nigerian private enterprise, reached a stage when it was ready to begin production, though certain difficulties had still to be overcome. Whenever called upon to do so the Department gave assistance and technical advice to this undertaking.

Brick-Making

171. The Department's efforts over several years to recruit a Brick and Tile Officer having proved unsuccessful, the officers in charge of the Pottery Training Centres concerned themselves with this side of ceramic development as far as their primary duties would allow.

172. In the East particularly, where the local brick clays make a good red brick at 1,100°C, there is active interest in brick-making. Projected village brick-making schemes at Okigwi and Abak sent trainees to the Pottery Training Centre and some trainees produced hand-made bricks of excellent quality. A hand-operated brick press is shortly to be installed by the Okigwi Industrial Union. The Isekwuato Native Administration approved a project for a brickworks at Abak and the Pottery Officer, Okigwi, designed the buildings and layout. Enquiries for training, for the testing of clays or for technical advice came from Opobo, Port Harcourt, Abak, Uyo, Itu, Aba, Ikot Ekpene, Bende, Ahoada, Owerri, Orlu, Onitsha, Awka, Udi and Enugu.

GROUNDNUT OIL MILLS

173. The management of the Groundnut Oil Mills Scheme, which is financed by the Northern Regional Production Development Board, was taken over by the Department of Local Industries on the 1st of April, 1952.

174. The primary objects of this scheme were to improve the diet of the people by making available a high-grade oil and to encourage the use of groundnut cake—both as cattle food and, in a refined form, for human consumption. Experience proved these aims to be unattainable, at least on an economic basis.

175. Pending a decision as to the future of the two mills at Funtua and Kaura Namoda and of the four mills delivered but not erected, the Kaura Namoda mill was closed. The mill at Funtua was used for the processing, on behalf of the Cotton Marketing Board, of 50 tons of undelinted cotton seed and for the experimental expression of shea nut butter. It appears certain that a mill with a single expessor unit cannot be operated economically and that the basic purpose of the plan, which was to locate such small mills over a wide area, is impracticable.

MECHANICAL DECORTICATION OF GROUNDNUTS

176. The Groundnut Marketing Board, seeking to compete in a market where buyers demand a high proportion of whole kernels, asked the Department to conduct experiments in mechanical decortication with a view to improving on the traditional

method in which pestle and mortar are used. For this purpose a groundnut decortiating machine was erected, at the end of March 1952, as an adjunct to the groundnut oil mill at Funtua and the recording of its output began shortly afterwards. First results gave 40 per cent of exportable products, a figure which was later improved to 61 per cent by reducing the feed rate.

177. When it became evident that this single experiment would not be sufficient, it was decided to make comparative tests with a further six machines, variously manufactured in Great Britain, U.S.A., France and India. Profiting by the experience gained at Funtua, the Department designed a factory to house the machines incorporating efficient dust disposal and mechanical handling arrangements and adequate provision for sampling and power measurement. Orders were placed for the buildings and equipment and the factory is due to begin working in Kano in October 1953. It was decided that two engineers should be seconded from the Department to supervise the machine settings and records and to evaluate the operating results.

PIG PRODUCTION

178. Investigations which took place during 1951 showed that about 600 pigs per month were required to meet the Nigerian demand for pork products, including that for the victualling of ships. During 1952-53 this demand increased to about 700 pigs per month. The extra numbers were supplied partly from the Department's piggery at Minna, where the programme of expansion described in last year's report had been successfully started, and partly from increased deliveries by a private producer in Kano.

Minna Piggery

179. The building programme which was completed during the year increased the accommodation for pigs by 25 per cent compared with the previous year. By March 1953 there was room for 1,623 head. The average number of births increased from 125 per month in 1951-52 to 196 per month in 1952-53, while the average monthly sales rose from 66 to 134. The following table illustrates the progress made during the year:—

1952-53

Month	End of month stock figure	Litters born	Piglets	Litters average	Sales	Purchased for breeding
<i>1952</i>						
April	1,200	23	179	7.78	66	—
May	1,293	34	245	7.20	131	2
June	1,371	24	188	7.83	96	—
July	1,400	24	183	7.63	140	—
August	1,413	23	163	7.09	125	—
September	1,420	24	180	7.5	143	—
October	1,461	28	216	7.5	151	—
November	1,425	16	138	8.63	150	—
December	1,363	22	167	7.59	227	3
<i>1953</i>						
January	1,441	28	228	8.14	134	2
February	1,443	25	176	7.04	152	—
March	1,623	35	290	8.29	93	—
Monthly Average, 1952-53 ..	—	25.5	196	7.7	134	—
Monthly Average 1951-52 ..	—	15	125	8.31	66	—

180. Precautions were taken against the possible danger of stock deterioration during a period of quick expansion. Pigs for breeding purposes were bought from the Veterinary Department and, further to improve the standard of the herd, two white boars were acquired from the United Kingdom. These suffered no ill effects from the voyage to Nigeria and quickly settled down in their new surroundings.

181. Trading results for the year, the first in which the Department was not obliged to set aside considerable numbers of saleable stock for breeding purposes, were highly satisfactory. The net profit was approximately £6,500, excluding provision for interest on capital and for expatriate supervision. Though these items were well covered it is clear that, for a number of years, no repayment of capital will be possible. In an enterprise that is rightly regarded as speculative, prudent financial policy demands the creation of a substantial contingency reserve. Food costs, the hazards of disease and fluctuations in the consumer market are unpredictable factors; they must be given due weight in planning the future of this project which has now reached commercial viability.

182. Reference has already been made, in paragraph 155 above, to the Livestock Mission which visited Nigeria in 1948 and to the conference which met in Lagos in September 1952, under the chairmanship of the Minister of Natural Resources, to consider the Mission's report. With the aim of establishing an export trade in pig products the Livestock Mission recommended a policy of expansion for the pig industry in Nigeria. The conclusions of the Lagos conference on this recommendation were, however, against the expansion of pig production for export, both because of the uncertainty and high cost of supplies of feeding-stuffs for pigs and because a large increase in the number of pigs would endanger the food resources of the people of the Northern Region.

RICE MILLING

183. Owing to the long delivery dates for machinery, the Rice Mills Scheme, which was taken over from the Agricultural Department in 1951, has developed slowly. During 1952 deliveries improved to the extent that eleven mills had been completed by the end of that year, with four still in process of erection. Details are as follows:—

<i>Province</i>	<i>Mills completed</i> (11)	<i>Mills under construction</i> (4)	<i>Site leases drafted</i> (2)
ABEOKUTA	... { Owode Ibora	Ilaro	
IBADAN ...	... Mosan		
ONDO ...	... { *Ikole *Oka *Igbimo *Alade		
BENIN ...	... Ekpoma	Akwukwu	Agenebode
DELTA ...	... { Ughelli Ashaka Akoko	Ewu Oria	Usoro

(* Run by co-operative societies).

Owing to lack of local support, the mill at Mosan was closed down in November 1952. The plant was removed to Asejire and put at the disposal of the local co-operative society. Akoko mills had been completed but was not in service at the close of the period.

184. Production figures for those mills which operated under the control of the Department were as follows:—

<i>Mill</i>					<i>Paddy Milled (lbs)</i>
Owode	...	...	...	...	217,314
Iboro ...	...	...	...	...	128,349
Mosan	...	...	...	...	33,604
Ekpoma	...	...	...	...	222,153
Ughelli	...	...	...	...	234,976
Ashaka	...	...	...	...	7,303
					843,699

185. Managerial responsibility for the scheme was handed over to the financing body, the Regional Production Development Board, on the 31st of December, 1952, simultaneously with responsibility for the Pioneer Palm Oil Mills Scheme with which it is closely linked.

Eastern Region

186. Although the Department is not directly concerned with rice milling in the East, it may be mentioned that £5,000 has been advanced by the Eastern Regional Production Development Board for the erection and operation of small rice mills in areas where the growing of rice is just beginning. When the mills are established they are sold to private enterprise and with the funds thus obtained other mills can be built. Some six mills have been started in this way. It has been noted in paragraph 144 that the first of the experimental motor barges constructed in the Department's boatyard at Opobo was sold to the Agricultural Department for use as a mobile rice mill.

GARI MAKING

Mechanical Cassava Graters

187. The most laborious of the processes in making the staple foodstuff gari is the grating of the cassava root. Various individuals have at different times devised simple machines, differing in detail but using the same basic principle of a revolving drum with a jagged surface. It has been mentioned in earlier reports that the Department developed a design incorporating the best points in each of these machines. The grater thus evolved, driven by a 2 h.p. motor, produces about 2 cwt of grated cassava root per hour.

188. During the year, attempts were made to interest manufacturers in the quantity production of the machine and as a result five firms in Nigeria are now able to supply it in slightly differing designs.

189. Demonstrations given at agricultural shows and elsewhere in the Western Region resulted in a large number of enquiries being received and it is known that, by the end of the period, over thirty machines had been sold. The cost of the machine is £45, to which must be added the cost of a power unit, approximately £60, where no electric power is available.

Mechanisation of Gari Manufacture

190. The investigation into the manufacture of gari on a fully mechanised scale continued during the year on the basis of finding suitable standard machinery to carry out the various processes and thus avoiding the cost and delays of developing special machinery. An experimental plant is being set up in Lagos to investigate methods of process control and to evaluate the effect of process variations on vitamin and protein content. Sample batches of gari were prepared in the Department's laboratory and sent both to the Applied Nutrition Unit of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and to the Hot Climate Physiological Research Unit at Oshodi, near Lagos, for determination of these two factors and for digestibility trials.

191. The food value of this staple is low and the practicability of using it to convey a nutritional additive forms part of the investigation. Since the storage life of gari is short, packing methods are another aspect of the problem under investigation.

FIBRES

192. During the year a considerable amount of work was done on the further investigation of the following Nigerian fibre-bearing plants:—

<i>Hibiscus Cannabinus</i>	}	Rama
<i>Urena Lobata</i>		
<i>Clappertonia Ficifolia</i> ...	...	Bolo Bolo
<i>Boehmeria Nivea</i> ...	...	Ramie or "China Grass"
<i>Cocus Nucifera</i> ...	...	Coir (Coconut fibre)
<i>Sida Cordifolia</i> ...	...	Sida Hemp
<i>Furcraea</i> ...	...	Mauritius Hemp
<i>Abroma Augusta</i>		

Fibre for Produce Bags

193. The main effort was directed to advising on the increased production of indigenous fibres for the manufacture of produce bags at the Onitsha sack factory (the project for which was abandoned finally in March 1953).

194. It appeared early in the year that, owing to the high prices offered for unretted rama "ribbons", there would arise the problem of retting the large quantities of material likely to accumulate at buying stations. Since the probable retting centres were in low rainfall areas, it was thought wise to carry out small-scale retting trials using an aerated system, which makes it possible to control the acidity in the water and so to use the effluent over and over again. This means that large quantities of water are saved and that it is possible to avoid the dangers of river pollution and the destruction of fish life when the retteries are eventually run off.

195. The Department obtained the willing co-operation of the Department of Agriculture in the construction of an aerated rettery at Samaru. Equipment was imported, an experienced officer was posted and experiments started in October 1952.

196. A programme was laid down for the retting of identical material by anaerobic (natural) and by aerated methods and for any difference in the results to be carefully studied. At the close of the period covered by this report these trials had been nearly completed and it was already clear that:—

(a) all "bast-type" (as opposed to "leaf-type") fibres will ret under aerated conditions ;

(b) aerated rets can be completed in half to one-third of the normal period ;

(c) aerated retting improves the appearance and quality of the fibre ;

(d) fibre retted by the aerated method is rather darker in colour—a matter of little importance in the manufacture of produce bags ;

(e) intelligent workers readily acquire the technique of aerated retting.

Fibres treated included *hibiscus cannabinus*, *urena lobata*, *clappertonia* and *sida cordifolia*. A full report will be available in due course.

197. It remains to be seen how this new technique can be applied in Nigeria for the production of a cheaper fibre. If this must always be grown as a "compound" rather than as a plantation crop, the difficulty and cost of transporting such bulky material may prove the deciding factor.

198. Having in mind the major problems of retting and transport, the Fibre Utilisation Officer started enquiries into the possibilities of direct decortication of stem fibres. The method employed is that of feeding dry whole stems directly through the decorticator to produce 75 per cent clean fibre. This operation is followed by a scutching or brushing process which further cleans the fibre.

199. Orders were placed in Germany for small decorticating machines which it is hoped to use experimentally on the whole range of bast fibres in the Northern and Eastern Regions. The primary processing will be undertaken in the villages, the partly-cleaned fibre being subsequently transported to central clearing and grading stations where it will be baled.

200. Although the fibre produced in this manner would not be immediately exportable, it is known that it will spin yarns suitable for the manufacture of produce bags in West Africa.

201. The investigations and trials noted in the following paragraphs were carried out in co-operation with the Agricultural Department.

Hibiscus Cannabinus

202. Some twelve varieties of seed were obtained through the Swaziland Irrigation Scheme and trials were conducted at Samaru to determine the best varieties for acclimatisation in Nigeria—*hibiscus* is most susceptible to any change in the hours of daylight. This experiment followed upon trials at Samaru, involving a comparison between Nigerian red and green stem varieties, which were not quite finished at the end of the period.

Clappertonia

203. As a result of a comprehensive survey by the Fibre Officer in May and June 1952, it was agreed that this plant offers great possibilities for the production of a fibre suitable for weft yarns in sacks.

204. *Clappertonia* could be produced much more cheaply than *rama* for the following reasons:—

(a) it is perennial ;

(b) it grows in riverside swamp land which is otherwise worthless ;

(c) it yields two harvests a year in most places ;

(d) it has a prolonged harvest period and would therefore need little storage space ;

(e) it is estimated that there are 100,000 acres of wild stands in the Eastern Region ; much of this could be brought under cultivation.

205. By arrangement with the District Officer at Itu, 20 acres of swamp and bush were cleared and planted with cuttings. It is intended that this should serve as a large-scale trial under expert supervision and for this purpose, equipment installed at the Samaru rettery will probably be moved to Itu later in 1953 so that comprehensive retting trials may be carried out on site.

Ramie

206. It was decided that, in view of the success of the trials which have been laid down for some years in Bamenda by the Agricultural Department, the Department of Commerce and Industries should proceed to investigate the production of "China Grass". This is the name given to the partially cleaned and decorticated fibre, in which state it is commonly imported into the United Kingdom. "China Grass" is not expected to meet any internal demand, but would be a valuable crop for export. The small German machines mentioned in paragraph 199 should be capable of adjustment for these trials, which it is hoped to carry out in September 1953.

207. Experiments during the year showed that altitudes in Bamenda around 2,500 feet are more suitable than 4,000 feet and above. It was arranged that small plots of *ramie* should be planted on other suitable Provincial farms at quite low altitudes and trials were accordingly laid down at Abakaliki, Nkwelle and Abak.

208. Whole plots at Bamenda were pruned to the ground in March 1953. These will be harvested in blocks at four-weekly intervals to prove the best state of maturity for decortication. Storage trials will also be conducted on the site.

209. Information was readily given to the Department by the Cameroons Development Corporation during the year.

Coir

210. The raw material of this fibre, which is the waste material from the production of copra, is at present the most readily available of any in Nigeria.

211. Throughout the year efforts were made to obtain reliable information on the most suitable machinery for the production of "mattress" fibre for the furnishing trades of the world. It was found impossible to obtain accurate data on the behaviour and yield of Nigerian husks by sending consignments to the United Kingdom, as the time taken in transit alters the condition and maturity of the raw material. A simple method of organising comprehensive tests in Nigeria is therefore being sought.

212. Much interest was shown in this investigation by local growers, as well as by the Eastern and Western Regional Production Development Boards. The Department is making every effort to put up schemes for factories as soon as possible. It should be added that the market for "mattress" fibre is more stable than that for the "brush" or spinning fibres from the Far East ; moreover the technique is simple and factories could be run entirely by Nigerians.

PAPER MANUFACTURE

213. Data collected on the pulping, bleaching and paper-making qualities of various cellulose materials and on their availability were circulated to interested bodies for criticism and enlargement.

214. Requests for advice on process equipment and for a preliminary assessment of costs were submitted to three industrial undertakings with a view to preparing a scheme for a small pilot manufacturing unit designed to use a limited variety of raw materials and processes for the production of both book paper and newsprint in medium grades, with blended pulps if necessary. On the information supplied in answer to these requests it should be possible to make recommendations in regard to suitable sites and to estimate the cost of operating on a pilot scale.

215. By the end of the period, investigations had reached a stage suggesting that cellulose materials would be relatively easy to obtain but that the need to import chemicals might adversely affect the economics of a full-scale enterprise. It appears, moreover, that such an enterprise may have to be large enough to permit the economic recovery of waste chemicals and that it may be necessary to develop local sources of the requisite chemicals.

LOAN INVESTIGATIONS AND DISBURSEMENTS

216. The Department provided officers from its staff to act as secretaries of the Colony Development Board and of the Eastern Regional Development Board. Whereas decisions in regard to the grant of loans are a matter for the Boards, the Department is often asked for technical advice on enterprises for which loans have been sought. Such advice was given during the year on a wide range of projects.

217. The Department continued to be responsible for the disbursement to small industrialists of certain loan funds and gave much practical help to the borrowers in starting their enterprises in a businesslike way.

MISCELLANEOUS

218. Numerous requests were received for advice and assistance in a variety of subjects. For example, a design was evolved for road oil-tankers for use in transporting palm oil from the pioneer oil mills in the Eastern Region to the bulk storage plants at the ports. Again, the Woodworking Officer was temporarily posted to the Awka Co-operative Carvers' Union Limited, to advise on improved methods of carpentry. The manufacture of plastics and matches and the processing of the by-products of abattoirs were other matters investigated. A start was made with the collection of statistical data for use in determining whether it would be practicable to introduce salt ponds and fractional crystallisation plant to produce in Nigeria the 80,000 tons of salt at present imported each year.

VIII.—LAGOS TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

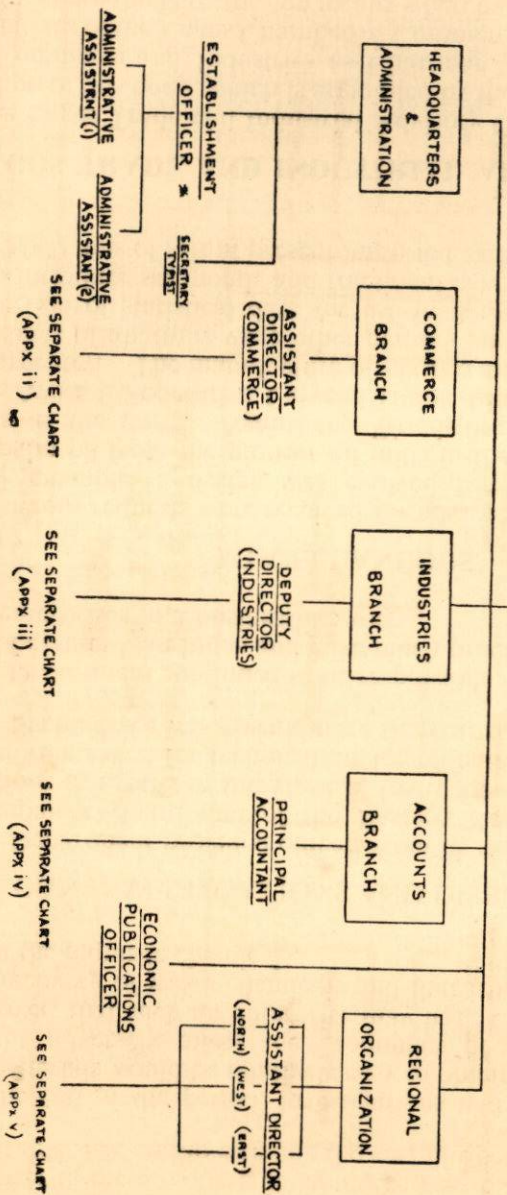
219. The Lagos Trade and Industrial Advisory Committee was set up in 1950. It is the function of this body, which is appointed by the Governor and consists of the Director of Commerce and Industries as Chairman, with prominent businessmen and representatives of the Lagos Chamber of Commerce and other trade associations as members, to advise the Director "on means whereby Nigerians may be encouraged and assisted to play a larger and more efficient part in trade and industrial enterprise." The committee met ten times during the year under review. In discussions emphasis shifted from the discouragement of trade malpractice to a study of measures to improve general trading conditions.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES | 1952/53 | APPENDIX I

HEADQUARTERS ORGANIZATION

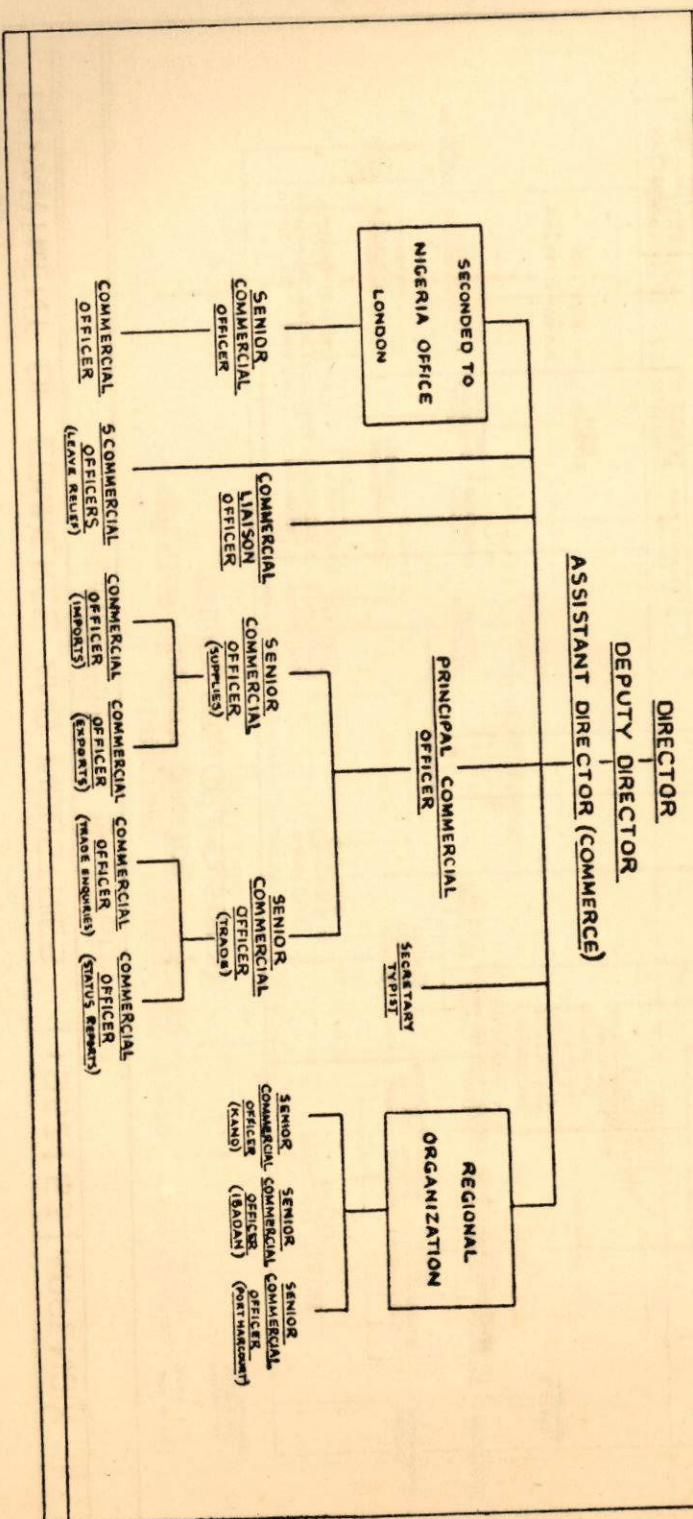
DIRECTOR OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES

DEPUTY DIRECTOR



* CREATED BY SPECIAL WARRANT DURING THE YEAR

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES	1952/53	APPENDIX ii
COMMERCE BRANCH		

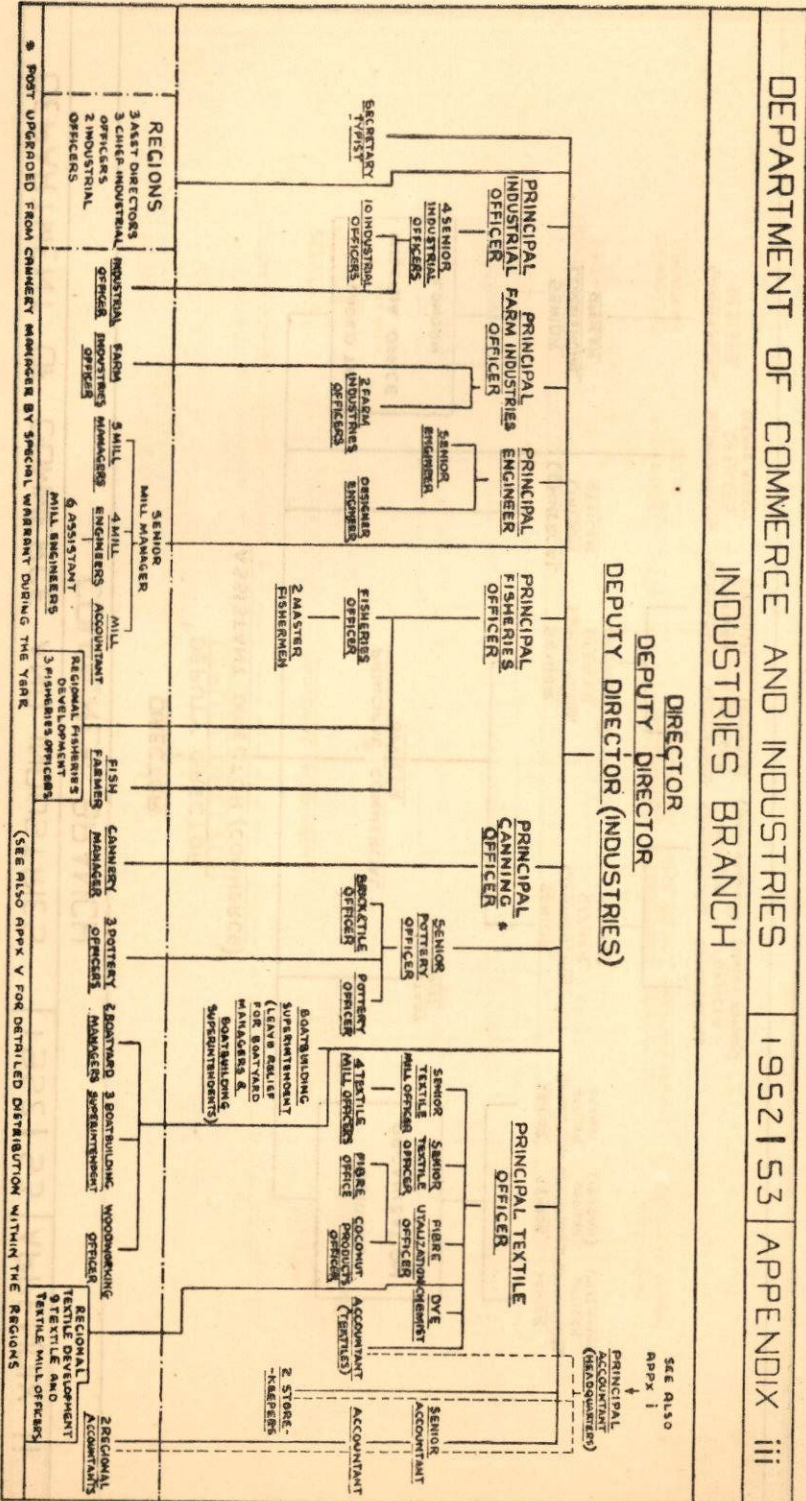


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INDUSTRIES BRANCH

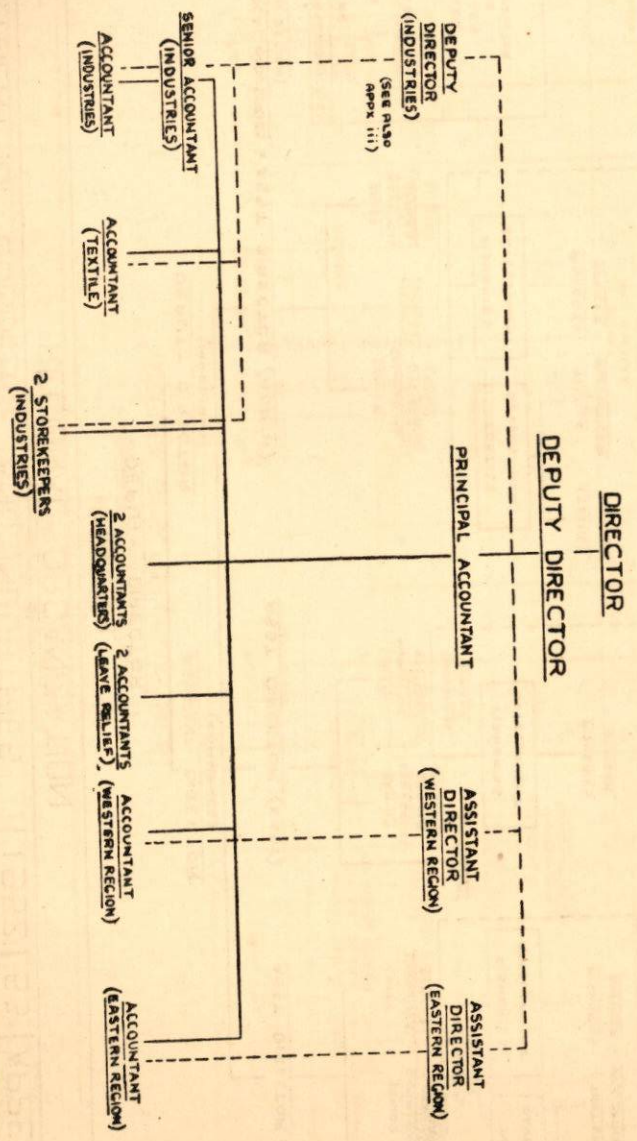
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APPENDIX iii

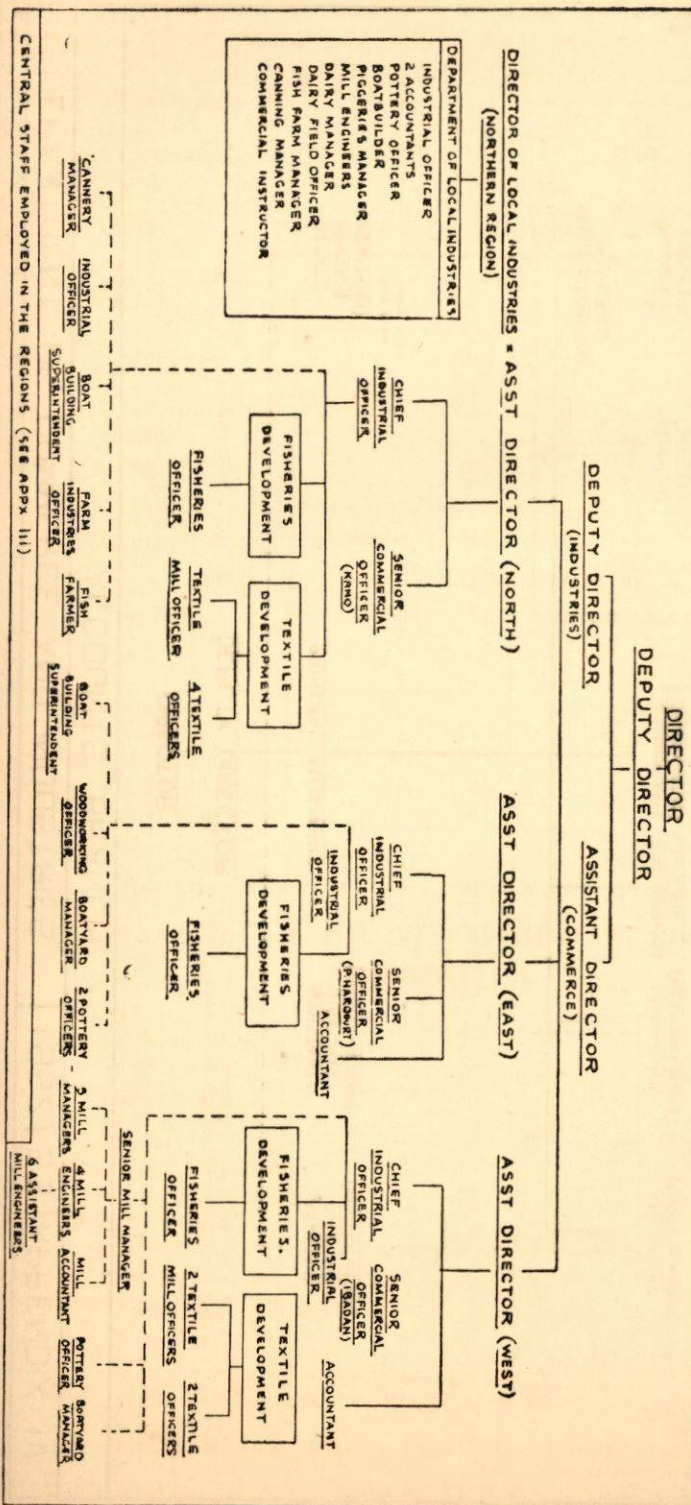
DIRECTOR
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
DEPUTY DIRECTOR (INDUSTRIES)



DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES	1952/53	APPENDIX IV
ACCOUNTS BRANCH		



DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES 1952/53 APPENDIX V -
REGIONAL ORGANIZATION



APPENDIX VI

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL REVENUE—1952-53

HEAD 9—EARNINGS OF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND REVENUE FROM GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

						£	s	d
Sub-head 10: Bricks and Tiles	..	..	..	..	..	0	6	1
Sub-head 12: Conophor Nuts	..	..	..	..	..	1,148	18	0
Sub-head 15: Fisheries	..	..	..	..	..	511	19	11
Sub-head 17: Pottery	..	..	..	..	..	193	5	3
Sub-head 21: Woodworking	..	..	..	..	..	1,042	17	5
Total	..	..	..	..	..	£2,897	6	8

APPENDIX VII

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL EXPENDITURE—1952-53

HEAD 9—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES

						£	s	d
Personal Emoluments	..	..	..	..	..	98,697	0	0
Other Charges	..	..	..	..	..	20,705	0	0
Special Expenditure	..	..	..	..	..	25,718	0	0
Total	..	..	..	..	..	£145,120	0	0

HEAD 48—DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE

I.—FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

						£	s	d
Personal Emoluments	..	..	..	..	..	14,851	0	0
Other Charges	..	..	..	..	..	11,067	0	0
Special Expenditure	..	..	..	..	..	417	0	0
Total	..	..	..	..	..	£26,335	0	0

S.—TEXTILE DEVELOPMENT

						£	s	d
Personal Emoluments	..	..	..	..	..	26,752	0	0
Other Charges	..	..	..	..	..	7,868	0	0
Special Expenditure	..	..	..	..	..	389	0	0
Total	..	..	..	..	..	£35,009	0	0

PUBLICATIONS

The following is a list of some of the Government Publications which may be obtained (post free in Nigeria) from the Government Printing Department, Lagos. A complete list may be obtained gratis on application.

Money Orders and Postal Orders should be made payable to the Federal Government Printer, Lagos. Postage stamps are not accepted.

Forestry

British Empire Forestry Conference, 1947, 4s.

Geological Survey Bulletins

- No. 6—The Nigerian Coalfield (Section 1 Enugu Area), *Bain*, 5s.
- No. 9—The Southern Plateau Tinfields, *Falconer*; The Geology of Mama, Nassarawa, *Raeburn*; The Geology of Bauchi Town, *Bain*; 5s.
- No. 10—Eocene Fishes from Nigeria, *White*, 6s-3d.
- No. 11—The Tinfields of Zaria and Kano Provinces, *Raeburn*, *Bain* & *Russ*; Tinstone in Calabar District, *Raeburn*; 10s.
- No. 18—The Sedimentary Rocks of Sokoto Province (*Brynmor Jones*), 7s-6d.
- No. 19—The Geology of the Plateau Tinfields—Resurvey 1945-8 (*Dr Dixey*), 12s-6d.
- No. 20—The Geology of the Osi Area, Ilorin Province (*B. C. King* & *A. M. J. de Swardt*) 10s-6d.

Laws of Nigeria

- The Revised Laws of Nigeria, 1948, Limp Cloth Cover, £10-10s per set.
Separate volumes are not sold.
- Laws of Nigeria, 1948-49 Supplement, Stiff Bound, 35s.
- Laws of Nigeria, 1948-49 Supplement, Limp Bound, 30s.
- Laws of Nigeria, 1953, Stiff Bound, 21s.
- Laws of Nigeria, 1953. Limp Bound, 17s-6d.

Legal

- Nigeria Law Reports, Vols. 2, 12 and 19, 10s-6d each.
- West African Court of Appeal, Selected Judgments, Vols. 2, 3, 4, 7, 8 and 11, 10s each.

Legislation

- Hand-book of Constitutional Instrument, 3s-4d.

Medical

- Care and Treatment of Lunatics, 5s.
- Nutrition in the Colonial Empire—Part I, *McDonald*, 3s. Part II, *McDonald*, 2s-6d.

Miscellaneous

- A Guide to Posts in the Permanent Establishment of the Senior Service of Nigeria. Price 3d per copy:—
N.S.S. 1. General Conditions of Service.
N.S.S. 3. Medical and Health.
N.S.S. 4. Agriculture, Chemistry, Forestry and Veterinary.

- N.S.S. 6. Administrator-General, Judicial, Legal.
- N.S.S. 7. Civil Aviation, Meteorological, Public Works.
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- N.S.S. 11. Education.
- N.S.S. 12. Electricity, Posts and Telegraphs.
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- N.S.S. 16. Railway.

African Education, 8s-6d.

Checklist and Atlas of Nigeria Mammals, 10s.

Companies Ordinance Form E, 1s-6d each.

Companies Ordinance Forms 1 to 7 and Forms 1F to 7F, 1s each.

Co-operative Societies, Introduction into Nigeria, *Strickland*, 9d.

Customs Order-in-Council (Legal Notice No. 97) 6d.

Eastern Region Scholarship Scheme of 1952, 6d.

General Orders (Buckram Covers), £3.

Northern Region Provincial Annual Report, 1951, 9d.

Oil Seed Processing in Nigeria, 1952, 10s-6d.

Policy for Local Government and Co-operative Societies, S.P.4/1953, 6d.

Policy for Medical and Health Services, S.P.2/1953, 6d.

Policy for Public Works, S.P.8/1953, 6d.

Policy for Survey, S.P.5/1953, 6d.

Ten-Year Education Plan, 2s.

Public Records

Preservation and Administration of Historical Records and Establishment of Public Records Office in Nigeria, 9d.

Progress Report on Local Government in Northern Region, 1s-6d.

Report on the Highways of Nigeria, 9d.

Road Guide of Nigeria, 10s.

Speech and Address by His Honour to the Eastern House of Assembly, Feb. 1952, 1s.

Speech by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to the Eastern House of Assembly, Jan. 1953, 6d.

Speech of His Honour to the Northern House of Assembly, Jan. 1953, 1s-6d.

Staff List, April 1954, 7s-6d.

Statement of the Policy proposed by the Government for the Establishment of Nigerian Ports Authority, 9d.

Statement of policy proposed by the Government for the establishment of the Nigerian Railway Corporation, 9d.

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1955

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