



NIGERIA

Annual Report of the Department of Marketing and Exports for the year 1950-51

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Annual Report of the Department of Marketing and Exports for the year 1950-51

INTRODUCTION

GENERAL

THIS Report, the Third Annual Report of the Department of Marketing and Exports, covers the activities of the Department both as the executive organisation of the Nigerian Produce Marketing Boards and as the Produce Inspection Service of the Government. It is divided into main sections under the following headings :—

- Section I. — Purpose and Organisation of the Department.
- Section II. — Marketing Board Crops.
- Section III. — Export Commodities other than Marketing Board Produce.
- Section IV. — Shipping.
- Section V. — Produce Inspection Administration.
- Section VI. — Produce Inspected and Graded.
- Section VII. — West African Pest Infestation Research Unit.
- Section VIII. — Statistics.

SECTION I.—PURPOSE AND ORGANISATION

MARKETING FOR EXPORT

2. The primary purpose for which the Department was brought into being in September, 1949, was to act as the executive organisation of the following four Nigerian Produce Marketing Boards :—

- (a) Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board. (Established under the Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board Ordinance, 1947) (Cap. 151).
- (b) Nigeria Groundnut Marketing Board. (Established under the Nigeria Groundnut Marketing Ordinance, 1949) No. (11 of 1949).
- (c) Nigeria Oil Palm Produce Marketing Board. (Established under the Nigeria Oil Palm Produce Marketing Ordinance, 1949) (No. 12 of 1949).
- (d) Nigeria Cotton Marketing Board. (Established under the Nigeria Cotton Marketing Ordinance, 1949) (No. 13 of 1949).

DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS OF DEPARTMENT OF MARKETING AND EXPORTS

3. The duties and functions performed by the Department in its capacity as the executive organisation of the Marketing Boards relate to the implementation of the marketing policies formulated by the Boards. The Department is thus

responsible for all matters concerning the purchase, storage, evacuation to port and shipment of the export commodities subject to the provisions of the Marketing Board Ordinances and for the issue and preparation of the Boards' marketing schemes for these commodities. The Department's responsibilities also include the internal and external marketing of export crops not subject to the Marketing Board Ordinances and its activities thus cover a wide and increasing variety of miscellaneous export produce.

PRODUCE INSPECTION

4. The Department includes within its organisation the Government Produce Inspection service. The Produce Inspection Branch of the Department does not exercise its functions on behalf of the Marketing Boards, but is a service of Government for which the Department of Marketing and Exports is responsible. The terms in which each Marketing Board has appointed the Department as its executive organisation expressly exclude the Produce Inspection Branch from the appointment. The Department thus exercises a dual responsibility ; its services in connection with the marketing and export of the main Nigerian exports crops are performed on behalf of the Marketing Boards and its services in connection with the inspection of export produce are performed on behalf of the Government.

FINANCING OF THE DEPARTMENT

5. The Government is reimbursed by the Marketing Boards for the services which the Department performs on their behalf on the basis of a proportion of the estimated departmental expenditure exclusive of the expenditure of the Produce Inspection Branch. The proportion reimbursed by the Boards for the year 1950-51 was 90 per cent of the estimated expenditure. For produce other than Marketing Board produce, fees are charged for the services of the Produce Inspection Branch, and collected by Customs and Excise at the time of shipment. In the case of Marketing Board produce the fees are paid direct to the Government by the Marketing Boards in the form of commuted inspection fees.

6. A statement of expenditure and revenue during the year is attached as Appendix I.

ORGANISATION AND STAFF

7. The organisation of the Department is shown at Appendices II and III. During the year considerable difficulty continued to be experienced in recruiting suitably qualified staff, especially for the Marketing and Accounts Sections and, as Appendix II shows, three vacancies for Marketing Officers and two for Accountants were unfilled as at 31st March, 1951.

8. The organisation and administration of the Produce Inspection Section is the subject of Section V of this report.

9. The West African Pest Infestation Research Unit (the successor of the West African Pest Infestation Research Survey) was attached to the Department for administration as from the 1st of April, 1950. The organisation and activities of this Unit are the subject of Section VII of this report.

OFFICE ACCOMMODATION

10. The headquarters of the Department continued to occupy temporary office buildings in Ikoyi Road, Lagos. These premises were inadequate to meet the growing needs of the Department, and the location of the Accounts and headquarters of the Shipping Section at some distance from the Main Office increased working difficulties. No additional or alternative premises could be provided in the course of the year, and it was necessary to accommodate in the limited office space available the staff of the West African Pest Infestation Research Unit. A small outbuilding was converted for use as a laboratory for the Unit.

11. Work was started in March, 1951, on a new office building in Kano for the Principal Produce Officer, Northern Provinces, and his staff.

SECTION II.—MARKETING BOARD CROPS

GENERAL

12. Each of the Marketing Boards under its Ordinance is required to submit to the Governor in Council an annual report of its operations. The annual reports of the Marketing Boards already published and those now in course of preparation contain full accounts of the marketing and export of the commodities handled by the Department on behalf of the Boards, and, where these commodities are concerned, the Department's marketing activities do not come within the scope of this report. The Marketing Board crops are therefore dealt with in this report only insofar as they serve to illustrate particular aspects of the Department's activities, for example, shipping and produce inspection.

13. For purposes of reference to the Marketing Board Annual Reports, the seasons or marketing years of the four Boards which fall within the period covered by this report are briefly stated below.

NIGERIA COCOA MARKETING BOARD

14. The 1949-50 cocoa season, the third season of the Board's operations, closed on 1st September, 1950, and the Board's Third Annual Report contains the account of the season's operations. The 1950-51 season, the Board's fourth season, opened on 8th September, 1950, in the Eastern Area, and on 22nd September, 1950, in the Western Area, and was in progress at the end of the period covered by this Report.

15. In addition to performing the executive work of the Board in connection with the purchase, storage and shipment of cocoa, the Department continued to administer the funds voted by the Board for purposes of economic development, research and educational endowment in co-operation with the Agricultural Department, the Regional Administration and the various other authorities concerned.

NIGERIA OIL PALM PRODUCE MARKETING BOARD

16. The marketing year of the Oil Palm Produce Board corresponds to the calendar year, and the account of the Board's operations during 1950 is contained

in the Second Annual Report of the Board published in August, 1951. The Board's 1951 marketing schemes covering palm kernels, technical palm oil, special grade palm oil and plantation palm oil were issued by the Department on behalf of the Board at the beginning of the 1951 marketing year, which opened on 29th December, 1950.

NIGERIA GROUNDNUT MARKETING BOARD

17. The operations of the Groundnut Marketing Board up to the 31st of October, 1950, are covered by the First Annual Report of the Board which deals with the Board's operations up to and including the shipment and sale of the 1949-50 crop. Marketing schemes were issued by the Department on behalf of the Board to cover the Board's purchasing operations for the 1950-51 seasons, which for the crops handled by the Board, were as follows :—

- (a) *Kano Area Groundnuts*.—10th November, 1950, to 8th March, 1951.
- (b) *Rivers Area Groundnuts*.—17th November, 1950, to 29th March, 1951.
- (c) *Benniseed*.—19th May, 1950, to 31st May, 1951.
- (d) *Soya Beans*.—1st December, 1950, to 31st May, 1951.
- (e) *Sunflower Seed*.—17th November, 1950, to 31st May, 1951.

18. The account of the Board's operations during these seasons will be contained in the Second Annual Report of the Board.

NIGERIA COTTON MARKETING BOARD

19. The First Annual Report of the Board published in August, 1951, contains the account of the purchase, ginning, evacuation, shipment and overseas sale of the 1949-50 cotton crops. Marketing schemes for the purchase by the Board of the 1950-51 cotton crops in the Northern, Western and Lokoja areas were issued by the Department on the Board's behalf. The seasons in the different areas of production were as follows :—

- (a) *Northern Area Markets*.—Opened early October, 1950. Closed March-April, 1951.
- (b) *Western Area Buying Stations*.—Opened early February, 1951. Closed June, 1951.
- (c) *Lokoja Area Markets*.—Opened early February, 1951. Closed June, 1951.

20. The account of the Board's operations during these seasons will be contained in the Second Annual Report of the Board.

21. In addition to the executive work performed by the Department on behalf of the Board in connection with the marketing and export of the crops, the Department co-operated closely with the Northern Regional Administration and the Agricultural Department in implementing the measures introduced and financed by the Board for the development and improvement of the production of Nigerian cotton.

MARKETING PUBLICITY

22. In connection with the Department's activities as part of the Marketing Board organisation, mention may be made of the Marketing Publicity Section of the Public Relations Department of Government which came into operation in

the course of the year. This section is financed by the Marketing Boards and the Regional Production Development Boards and is responsible, under the Assistant Public Relations Officer (Marketing Publicity), for all publicity work undertaken on behalf of the Marketing Board organisation. Although an integral part of the Public Relations Department, the section necessarily works in very close co-operation with this Department in its capacity as the Boards' executive organisation.

SECTION III.—EXPORT COMMODITIES OTHER THAN MARKETING BOARD CROPS

TIMBER

23. In the Annual Report for 1949-50 a notable increase in demand for Nigerian Timber was reported as a result of the removal, early in 1950, of import restrictions and price control of hardwoods imported into the United Kingdom. This trend developed into a boom in Nigerian timber during the year under review. Prices rose steadily and almost continuously throughout the year and the remarkable rise in the level of exports is shown by the following shipment figures :—

<i>Months</i>	<i>Cubic Feet</i>	<i>Quarterly Total</i>	<i>Tons (Approx.)</i>	<i>Quarterly Total</i>
1950				
April	730,804		18,270	
May	647,664		16,090	
June	468,581	1,847,049	11,710	46,070
July	488,617		12,210	
August... ..	1,055,982		26,400	
September	845,876	2,390,475	21,150	59,760
October	1,128,337		28,210	
November	1,478,853		36,970	
December	702,112	3,309,302	17,550	82,730
1951				
January	1,017,198		25,430	
February	1,435,207		35,880	
March	2,261,326		56,530	
		4,713,731		117,840
	12,260,557		306,400	

Total shipments for the corresponding months in 1949-50 were :

<i>Cubic Feet</i>	<i>Tons (Approx.)</i>
6,220,851	155,524

24. Nigeria's timber exports in 1950-51 were thus approximately double those of the previous year.

25. The steady increase in the export of Nigerian timber over the past ten years is illustrated by the following shipment figures :—

<i>Year</i>								<i>Cubic Feet</i>	<i>Tons (Approx.)</i>
1940	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,558,000	38,950
1941	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,898,000	47,450
1942	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,680,000	40,000
1943	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,038,000	50,905
1944	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,711,000	67,705
1945	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,557,000	63,925
1946	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,982,000	74,550
1947	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,472,000	86,800
1948	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,733,000	93,250
1949	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,985,000	124,625
								27,614,000	688,160

26. The average exports during these years were 2,761,000 cubic feet.

27. The exceptionally large volume of timber handled during the year under review caused congestion, sometimes acute, at the ports and special measures were necessary to control the movement of logs at Lagos. In addition to the heavy shipments from Sapele and Lagos, appreciable quantities of timber were shipped from other ports in particular Port Harcourt and Abonema where the volume of timber traffic is normally of relatively small proportions. The loading of the heavy tonnages offered for shipment presented considerable shipping problems and the sharp fluctuations in the monthly figures of tonnages exported are due almost entirely to shipping considerations and not to market fluctuations.

28. The exceptionally strong demand for Nigerian hardwoods during the period under review was centred mainly on the following species—obeche and abura, which accounted for 30 per cent and 25 per cent respectively of the total exports. In the case of obeche, the demand for this timber in the United Kingdom came chiefly from the furniture industry, and from consumers compelled to use licence-free hardwoods in substitution for controlled softwoods. Obeche also assisted considerably in relieving the plywood shortage both in the United Kingdom and on the Continent. Abura is a general purpose hardwood having uses ranging from high class joinery work to coach-building. The restrictions on the importation of dollar hardwoods contributed to a large extent to its wide consumption.

29. The remaining proportion of exports was made up of a large variety of species, including Lagos Mahogany, Agba, Iroko, Mansonia and many others. The demand for these timbers was markedly less than that obtaining for obeche and abura since the former are mainly used for specialised purposes and in any case they are not so readily available as obeche and abura. Furthermore, their consumption varies being directly related to the demand for the products of the industries which make use of them.

30. Exports of Nigerian timber were made almost exclusively to the United Kingdom ; Western Germany and the United States of America taking 5 per cent and 1.7 per cent respectively of the total exports.

31. The Government Optional Timber Inspection Scheme is dealt with in Section VI of this report.

RUBBER

32. As in the case of timber, rising world prices resulted in a boom in Nigerian rubber production and export during the year. As the Produce Inspection grading figures in the following table show, marketing responded directly to the steady rise in prices :—

Months	1950						Gradings	Average world
							Tons	market spot price (pence per lb.)
April ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	443	18
May ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	332	22
June ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	559	25
July ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	548	30
August ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	848	43
September ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	989	49
October ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,047	51
November ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,192	57
December ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,245	53
1951								
January ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,077	60
February ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,557	71
March ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,508	62
							11,345	

33. Plantation produced rubber is exempt from Government inspection ; the above figures thus apply only to rubber produced by small holders. Total exports during the year amounted to 17,439 tons. The proportion produced by small holders therefore amounted to 65 per cent as compared with an average of 50 per cent in normal years.

34. The extent of the increase in production during the year under review is illustrated by the following figures for previous years :

Year (12 months period April to March)						Gradings (Tons)	
1943-44	...	...	...	...	...	1,851	
1944-45	...	...	...	...	...	5,168	} (war-time drive).
1945-46	...	...	...	...	...	7,069	
1946-47	...	...	...	...	...	5,270	
1947-48	...	...	...	...	...	4,091	
1948-49	...	...	...	...	...	4,850	
1949-50	...	...	...	...	...	4,242	
1950-51	...	...	...	...	...	11,345	

35. Generally speaking, the quality of production declined during the year as the efforts of producers were diverted towards quantitative production, and the prices offered by exporters provided no inducement towards improvement of quality. (See also paragraph 106):

HIDES AND SKINS

36. The popularity of Nigerian hides and skins in the world markets continued unabated. The stimulus to the export trade afforded by the relaxation of export restrictions at the end of 1949 to which reference was made in last year's report, was fully maintained and exports increased in face of a firm demand as is illustrated in the following comparative figures :—

Year (Jan. to Dec.)	Hides (Tons)	Skins (Tons)
1948	5,643	3,995
1949	5,733	4,368
1950	8,124	5,614

COPRA

37. Comparatively small quantities only are produced in Nigeria for export.

38. Restrictions on the export of copra were removed in June, 1950, but relatively insignificant quantities were exported since the quality of copra available for export was not sufficiently consistent as to attract much overseas demand.

CASSAVA STARCH

39. A potential export market does exist for this product and could no doubt be developed by the introduction of improved methods of processing. However, a strong local demand absorbed all available production, and no exportable surplus became available during the year.

LOOFAHS

40. An export trade in this product could be developed since overseas buyers are seeking supplies in the sterling area, but it was found that the Nigerian product fell short of the standard of preparation and of size demanded by overseas markets.

CONOPHOR NUTS

41. Considerable interest was shown by the Society of British Paint Manufacturers in the oil which can be extracted from the seeds of *Tetracarpidium Conophorum*, since it is believed that the oil from this kernel is not merely a substitute for linseed oil, but is as good in all respects and superior in some.

42. A sample shipment of 24 cwt. was made to the United Kingdom for experimental purposes, but owing to the technical difficulties connected with the processing of this small quantity of material in a large scale plant, the oil extracted did not prove suitable for distribution to the paint manufacturers and that particular experiment was abandoned.

43. A further and larger shipment has been arranged, and it is hoped that by using different methods of processing and a suitable solvent extraction plant the experiment with a larger quantity will produce more positive results.

RAMA FIBRE

44. It was noted in last year's report that the suitability of retted rama fibre (or Kenaf) (*hibiscus cannabinus*) as a jute substitute having been established by experimental work, it was decided to encourage production of this crop for export in the first instance and ultimately with a view to utilisation in a local sack factory.

45. As in the previous year the Department was authorised to purchase on behalf of the Government any quantities of retted rama fibre which might be available, again at the price of 4½d per lb. In the face of the strong demand for

the local rope-making industry only negligible quantities were offered, and it has been established that until a production drive can be initiated and a more attractive price offered, substantial quantities are not likely to be procured either for export or for use in the projected sack factory.

GENERAL

46. Two minor crops, capsicums and ginger, are subject to inspection, and are dealt with more fully in Section VI of this report.

SECTION IV.—SHIPPING

GENERAL

47. A total of 932,749 tons of produce including 161,620 tons of palm oil was shipped by the Department during the year on behalf of the four Marketing Boards from all Nigerian ports. This total is analysed by ports and classes of produce in the Schedules at Appendix V (a) to (f).

48. Bulk shipment of edible palm oil was introduced from the Port Harcourt bulk oil plant, and some 2,500 tons were shipped in bulk instead of in drums as previously, thus realising a substantial economy in ocean freight and in returnable drums.

49. A considerable increase took place in the amount of groundnut oil handled on behalf of the Groundnut Marketing Board. The year also saw the first shipments of Soya Beans on behalf of the Groundnut Marketing Board.

50. In the early months of 1951, jute imports from India fell far short of requirements and a serious shortage of produce bags occurred. It had been hoped in 1951 to improve the standard of Palm Kernel shipments by discontinuing the use of second-hand bags, but this now became out of the question, and every effort was made to increase the proportion of shipments in bulk and economise in bags.

51. In the port of Lagos frequent congestion of lighterage with import traffic caused delays in the loading of ocean vessels and also seriously impaired the lighterage service from the creek ports of Ejirin, Agbabu and Okitipupa. In the early months of 1951, lighterage proved inadequate to maintain the flow of produce from these ports and alternative road evacuation to Lagos from the Ondo/Ado-Ekiti area had to be introduced. Inadequate lighterage at the Benin ports also proved a handicap to shipping and the difficulties of access to these ports through bad road conditions and the Sapele ferry bottleneck added to the difficulty of maintaining regular lifts. The projected development of the port of Koko and its approach roads will, it is hoped, eventually do much to facilitate the shipment of produce from the Ondo/Benin areas.

52. In the Cross River area the bad state of the loading facilities at Nwaniba and Itu delayed the turn-round of lighters and seriously impeded the flow of produce. It is understood that the Eastern Regional Production Development Board has the conditions at these two ports under consideration.

SHIPPING AVAILABILITIES AND PROGRAMMED LIFTS

53. In accordance with the established procedure the shipment of all Marketing Board produce was programmed throughout the year by the Nigerian Produce Marketing Company, Limited, in London in co-operation with the shipping lines on the basis of shipping availabilities estimated in advance by the Department in Lagos in consultation with the Nigerian Railway and shipping authorities. During most of the year shipping space was adequate to meet requirements but

an acute shortage of shipping occurred towards the end of 1950 and in the early months of 1951 owing to sudden demands on the charter market to meet the requirements of coal imports into the United Kingdom. Difficulty was experienced about this time in securing sufficient space to cover port stocks. An additional factor affecting the shipment of Marketing Board produce from the Benin ports and to some extent from Lagos was the abnormally high level of timber exports during the year. Large tonnages of timber offered for shipment intensified the general shortage of shipping space during the difficult months and also added to the congestion at the ports, especially at Sapele.

PORT STORAGE

54. Heavy imports combined with shortage of rolling stock not infrequently caused congestion at the Apapa and Port Harcourt transit sheds. Import cargoes such as cement and salt overflowed into the storage space needed for export crops and were detrimental to the efficient handling of the latter and to the quality of the export produce at the time of shipment. At Port Harcourt the erection of two new sheds should do much to ease the situation. The port storage operated by the shipping section of the Department at Apapa on behalf of the Marketing Boards continued to provide a useful facility for the smaller Nigerian Licensed Buying Agents of the Boards. Parcels of cocoa were handled at different times in the Boards' store for practically all the Licensed Buying Agents of the Cocoa Board.

55. The repair depots previously operated at Apapa and Port Harcourt on behalf of the Department by the United Africa Company, Limited, for the repair and re-issue of bags returned after bulk shipment, were taken over by the shipping section and are now run as part of the departmental shipping and storage organisation.

56. During the year steps were taken by the United Africa Company, Limited, as the bulking agents of the Nigerian Oil Palm Produce Marketing Board to provide additional storage space at the bulk oil plants. The new tanks when completed will facilitate the segregation and shipment of the different categories of technical and edible palm oil bulked on the Board's behalf.

CHECKWEIGHING AND TALLYING OF PRODUCE

57. Steps taken to strengthen the establishment of the shipping section to provide a more adequate tallying and checkweighing staff resulted in a gratifying reduction in weight losses.

GENERAL SUPERVISION

58. The fleet of five launches provided by the Marketing Boards and crewed and serviced by the Marine Department continued to prove of great value in the supervision of the shipment of Board produce at the port of Lagos and at the shallow draught ports.

SECTION V.—PRODUCE INSPECTION ADMINISTRATION

ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS

59. For produce inspection purposes the country is divided into three main sectors corresponding closely to the Western, Eastern and Northern Regions. Each sector is in the charge of a Principal Produce Officer directly responsible to the Assistant Director (Produce Inspection) at the Departmental Headquarters in Lagos. The main sectors are sub-divided into areas and then into districts. Areas are controlled by Produce Officers and districts by Assistant Produce Officers, the latter being Junior Service Officers.

HEADQUARTERS OFFICE

60. The Assistant Director (Produce Inspection) and the Principal Produce Officer, Lagos, have offices in the Departmental Headquarters office. The Lagos port area is controlled by a Senior Produce Officer and when available, a Produce Officer ; the office is situated at Alakoro, Lagos.

WESTERN PROVINCES

61. As in previous financial years the organisation of produce inspection in the Western Provinces is under the Principal Produce Officer who has his headquarters at Ibadan ; he is assisted by a Senior Produce Officer and works in co-operation with regional heads of other departments and district heads of commercial firms.

62. The Western Sector is divided into seven areas, viz., Abeokuta, Ijebu Ode, Ibadan, Ilesha, Akure, Warri and Ubiaja, each in charge of a Produce Officer. The crops inspected are cocoa, palm oil, palm kernels, seed cotton, rubber, capsicums and cassava starch. Under an optional inspection scheme, timber is also inspected at Lagos and Sapele on application by an exporter.

EASTERN PROVINCES

63. This sector covers the Eastern Provinces and also the Cameroons (under United Kingdom Trusteeship). It is divided into three areas, namely, Onitsha and Port Harcourt areas and the Calabar/Cameroons area each in the charge of a Produce Officer responsible to the Principal Produce Officer stationed at Port Harcourt. The Principal Produce Officer is assisted by a Senior Produce Officer also stationed at Port Harcourt. The crops inspected are cocoa, palm oil, palm kernels and rubber.

NORTHERN PROVINCES

64. The whole of the Northern Provinces with the exception of Kabba Province is under the control of a Principal Produce Officer with headquarters at Kano who is assisted by a Senior Produce Officer also stationed at Kano. Before the beginning of the year under review the sector was divided into two areas only, namely, the Kano area and the Zaria area, each in charge of a Produce Officer stationed at Kano and Zaria respectively. It was decided, however, that these areas were much too large for efficient supervision and they have been further divided into four areas, namely, Kano, Zaria, Gusau and Maiduguri, each with its own Produce Officer with headquarters at the places named. The need for this increase in Senior Service staff was brought about by the increased drive for maximum production of cotton coupled with the tightening of control of groundnut traffic to and from the neighbouring French territories and providing an effective check on groundnuts purchased at certain stations at which price support subsidies were payable. In addition to the above six Senior Service posts, a seventh officer is stationed at Kano who is in control of all insect pest infestation control measures. Products inspected are groundnuts, seed cotton, capsicums, cured ginger and rama fibre. Seed cotton is graded at gazetted markets.

STAFF

65. Seven new appointments of Produce Officers were made during the year. Of these, two were promoted from the Junior Service.

GAZETTED INSPECTION STATIONS

66. The following table shows the number of inspection stations opened during the year as compared with 1949-50 :—

(a) Under Palm Oil, Palm Kernels, Cocoa and Cassava Starch (Inspection for Export) Regulations :

Stations opened, 1949-50	...	...	...	240
Stations opened, 1950-51	...	...	...	242

Increase	...	...	...	2
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(b) Under Groundnut (Inspection for Export) Regulations :

Stations opened, 1949-50	...	...	...	42
Stations opened, 1950-51	...	...	...	49

Increase	...	...	...	7
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(c) Under Cotton Marketing and Export Regulations :

Stations opened, 1949-50	...	...	...	94
Stations opened, 1950-51	...	...	...	129

Increase	...	...	...	35
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(d) Under Capsicums (Inspection for Export) Regulations :

Stations opened, 1949-50	...	...	...	18
Stations opened, 1950-51	...	...	...	20

Increase	...	...	...	2
----------	-----	-----	-----	---

PROSECUTIONS

67. A total of 495 prosecutions were undertaken during the year under the various produce inspection regulations, 415 convictions were obtained and fines totalling £1,639 9s 4d were imposed. At the close of the year fifty-three cases were pending.

SECTION VI—PRODUCE INSPECTED AND GRADED

EXPLANATORY STATISTICAL NOTE

68. The statistics quoted in this section refer to the financial year, April 1950 to March 1951, and must not be confused with the total tonnages for the season or crop years, details of which will be found where applicable in the annual report of the appropriate Marketing Boards. Similarly, where 1949-50 tonnages are referred to for purposes of comparison, the reference is to the previous financial year, April 1949 to March 1950.

COCOA : WESTERN PROVINCES

GENERAL

69. The bulk of Nigerian cocoa comes from the Western Provinces and the produce inspection staff is responsible for grading the crop. The tonnages quoted

in this report for the year, 1950-51, relate to the financial year, April 1950 to March 1951. In considering cocoa production it should be borne in mind that the financial year combines the two periods 1st April, 1950, to 31st August, 1950, when the 1949-50 cocoa crop was marketed, and 22nd September, 1950, to 31st March, 1951, when 1950-51 cocoa was marketed. For the purposes of this report reference to 1949-50 tonnages relates similarly to the corresponding two period of the 1948-49 and 1949-50 cocoa crops.

70. The total tonnage of cocoa offered for grading in the Western Provinces during the first part of 1950-51 season shows an increase of 11,000 tons over the 1949-50 season. The 1950-51 season opened slowly in the more southerly areas while in the more northerly ones of Akure and Ilesha fairly large tonnages were purchased in the early months. It is of interest that the purchases in the Western Provinces for December, 1950, were the highest since 1946. Generally speaking, the crop was a good one and the final figures are shown in the following paragraph.

TONNAGE GRADED

71. The quantity of lightweight cocoa graded decreased by 2,288 tons over the 1949-50 figure, while standard weight cocoa increased by 15,434 tons. Comparative figures for the two financial years were :

			1949-50	1950-51		
Standard weight	...	...	81,881	97,315	plus	15,434
Light weight	...	...	7,955	5,667	minus	2,288
Totals	...	...	89,836	102,982	plus	13,146

The total Nigerian and Cameroons figures were as follows :—

Standard weight	...	...	91,945	105,033	plus	13,088
Light weight	...	...	8,575	6,197	minus	2,378
Totals	...	...	100,520	11,230	plus	10,710

Note.—Standard weight cocoa weighs 11 oz., or more, per 300 beans, and light weight cocoa weighs less than 11 oz. per 300 beans.

QUALITY

72. The improvement in quality which has been a notable feature of the policy of the Cocoa Marketing Board in recent years has still further advanced, as the following figures show :—

(a) *Lightweight Cocoa :*

	Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
1949-50	43.42	51.98	3.33	1.27
1950-51	67.40	32.30	0.30	—

(b) *Standard Weight Cocoa :*

1949-50	93.45	6.47	0.08	—
1950-51	98.80	1.20	—	—

Note.—During the *actual* 1950-51 cocoa season *only* Grades I and II cocoa were purchased.

Quality was of a high order as regards freedom from defective beans, but the general level of fermentation could be further improved. Less trouble than hitherto was experienced with animal ordure and velvety and black beans as a result of propaganda by the Cocoa Survey section of the Department of Agriculture and introduction of certain Native Authority Rules. All efforts were made to reduce infestation by insects to a minimum and as usual, special steps were taken to ensure early evacuation of infested stocks. Deterioration of graded stocks was not unduly heavy and no serious evacuation delays occurred.

EASTERN PROVINCES, INCLUDING CAMEROONS UNDER UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEESHIP

GENERAL

73. The total gradings in the Eastern Sector amounted to 2,607 *tons* of cocoa, a decrease of 2,593 *tons* over the previous year's total. The Cameroons total amounted to 2,072 *tons*, which represented a decrease from the previous year's total equal to 2,514 *tons*. The remainder of 535 *tons* was graded in Calabar and Port Harcourt areas. The considerable decrease was caused by unfavourable climatic conditions.

QUALITY

74. In the Eastern Provinces, 92.02 per cent of the cocoa graded was Grade I, and the table below gives the comparison with the 1949-50 period :

Eastern Provinces Cocoa Quality

				1950-51	1949-50
				<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>
Standard Weight	Grade I	...	...	92.02	77.8
"	Grade II	...	...	7.82	20.5
"	Grade III	...	...	0.08	1.0
"	Grade IV	...	...	—	0.2
Light Weight	Grade I	...	...	.08	0.3
Light Weight	Grade II	...	...	—	0.2

75. Cameroons cocoa is still "suspect" on overseas markets on account of "smokiness", and although it is by no means *all* tainted, occasional reports are received of this condition, which is extremely detrimental to the finished, manufactured product. Everything possible is done to ensure that Cameroons cocoa is immediately recognisable on arrival in overseas markets. In addition, the Cocoa Survey Section of the Agricultural Department are investigating the best methods of drying Cameroons cocoa in order to eliminate this highly undesirable characteristic odour.

LAGOS AREA

76. Standard and Light weight cocoa graded in Lagos totalled 5,641 *tons* as compared with a total of 5,484 *tons* in 1949-50. This increase of 156 *tons* was the result of diversions from outside rather than of increased production within the Colony area.

PALM KERNELS

Western Provinces

77. Production of this crop was well maintained and an increase of 13,107 tons was recorded in the Western Provinces :

1949-50	1950-51	Increase
<i>tons</i>	<i>tons</i>	<i>tons</i>
153,485	166,592	13,107

78. No serious difficulties attended the inspection of this crop for export, and the detentions for bad quality were few.

Eastern Provinces

79. The tonnage passed for export in the Eastern Provinces totalled 189,702 tons compared with 177,496 in 1949-50. This represented an increase of 12,206 tons. Of this total 3,567 tons were produced in the Cameroons. No serious set-backs were experienced in the inspection of any of this crop, but in one instance palm kernels insect infestation caused some loss. The infestation did not spread however, and it is not expected that the trouble will recur to any extent in the future. Some congestion occurred, but was largely confined to those stations which suffer seasonally from congestion as a result of various factors, the chief of which is the impossibility of creek and river evacuation in low water conditions.

Lagos Area

80. 26,746 tons of Palm Kernels were graded as compared with 16,589 in the 1949-50 period.

GENERAL

81. Some complaints have been received concerning the quality of palm kernels on arrival in the United Kingdom, but these complaints have been largely based on appearance and free fatty acid content.

82. Palm Kernels are sold to the Ministry of Food in the United Kingdom on contract. On arrival in the United Kingdom, samples of the Palm Kernels are taken and if in the opinion of the Ministry of Food the kernels are not of "good merchantable quality", they are submitted to arbitration, and a suitable allowance is made against the contract price.

83. There is no question of wrongful inspection prior to shipment, since all consignments fully complied with the definition of "first quality" palm kernels, as laid down by the Nigeria Oil Palm Produce Marketing Board under the powers conferred upon it by section 17 (b) of the Nigeria Oil Palm Produce Marketing Ordinance (No. 12 of 1949). The standard of quality laid down by the Board reads as follows :—

"The standard prescribed for exportable palm kernels is that of 'first quality,' which means palm kernels which contain less than 4 *per centum* by weight of shell, fibre, rotten and decaying kernels, and/or extraneous matter, and which are thoroughly dry and hard."

84. In all cases these standards have been ensured by the Produce Inspection Service prior to shipment, and the arbitration referred to has been based largely on discoloration and free fatty acid content. At the same time, a thorough investigation of all complaints has been conducted with a view to eliminating the causes of these complaints.

PALM OIL

GENERAL

85. The total tonnage passed for export in various grades in 1950-51 was 172,998 tons. Grading for free fatty acid content continued to be carried out by the Licensed Buying Agents. The only exception to this rule was in respect of Special Grade Palm Oil, the tonnage of which is included in the above total and which is referred to in subsection (iv) of this section. The increase over the previous year of 5,696 tons was completely satisfactory, and it is considered that the increased price and favourable supply position as regards trade goods was responsible for this increase to a large extent. This figure is only 2,676 tons below the record of 175,674 tons achieved during the year 1948-49.

Western Provinces

86. Grading figures for Palm Oil as compared with those of the previous year were as follows :—

							<i>Tons</i>
1950-51	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,039
1949-50	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,281
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,242

87. Production continued to be confined to the Warri and Ubiaja Areas, and the coastal ports of Akure Area. Warri Area as usual supplied the bulk of the tonnage passed. It is considered that the decrease in the Western Provinces was caused by the boom in the timber and rubber trades.

Eastern Provinces

88. Gradings were as follows :—

							<i>Tons</i>
1950-51	...	...	...	...	...	...	147,669
1949-50	...	...	...	...	...	...	139,776
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,893

89. Of this tonnage, 2,262 tons were produced in the Cameroons. The total Eastern Provinces tonnage was only 2,353 tons short of the 1948-49 figure.

90. The standard of purity in oil as regards dirt and water content were generally maintained. Propaganda to decrease the amount of fine vegetable matter in oil coming into Opobo was continued with success.

Lagos Area

91. 1,290 tons were passed for export during 1950-51 compared with 1,245 in the previous year. This represented an increase of 45 tons. Quality was satisfactory.

Special Grade Oil

92. In March, 1950, the Nigeria Oil Palm Produce Marketing Board introduced a Marketing Scheme for the purchase of palm oil of low free fatty acid content from local producers. This oil, which is known as "Special Grade Oil" must not be more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent free fatty acid at time of purchase, and is graded for export by the Produce Inspection Service.

93. The purchase of this high quality oil was confined to certain stations in the Eastern Provinces where good quality technical oil has habitually been produced, and by the end of the year under review, the scheme was proving so attractive to producers that arrangements were being made to increase the number of these stations.

94. Production of this oil has progressively increased, and by the 31st March, 1951, a total of 2,565 tons had been graded for export.

Plantation Oil

95. As in the past, the Nigeria Oil Palm Produce Marketing Board continued to purchase high quality palm oil produced on plantations owned and operated by the United Africa Company, Limited, and the Cameroons Development Corporation, but, in accordance with previous practice, such oil is not subject to grading by the Produce Inspection Service, who only inspect it for impurities.

Quality Improvement

96. Table of grades by percentages.

Areas	1949-50					1950-51					Special	Plantation
	Gr. 1	Gr. 2	Gr. 3	Gr. 4	Gr. 5	Gr. 1	Gr. 2	Gr. 3	Gr. 4	Gr. 5		
Western	22.86	4.99	41.63	29.19	1.33	18.30	7.50	40.70	32.70	0.80	—	—
Eastern	74.40	17.40	6.90	1.00	0.30	71.06	18.01	7.08	1.17	0.35	1.74	0.59
Lagos	1.12	98.88	—	—	—	33.18	30.62	36.20	—	—	—	—

The above figures show the percentages of each grade produced in each of the three areas. As will be seen, in the Eastern Provinces, 73.39 per cent of the production for export was within the Special, Plantation and Grade I free fatty acid limits, and the tonnage thus falling below Grade II was only 8.60 per cent. Furthermore, the figures for Grade V oil are not applicable beyond the 31st December, 1950, since with the considerable improvement in quality here illustrated, it was found possible for the Nigeria Oil Palm Produce Marketing Board to cease purchase of that grade at the beginning of the 1951 marketing year.

97. The high percentage of oil from the Western Provinces which falls into Grades III and IV is due to the methods of production peculiar to the Western Niger Delta where oil of high free fatty acid is produced. It is hoped that the introduction in that area of Pioneer Oil Mills will tend to improve the quality of production.

GROUNDNUTS

98. All groundnuts produced for export are grown in the Northern Provinces. Inspection during the 1950-51 year was extended to certain stations in Bornu Province where the buying price is subsidised in order to check fraudulent declarations of purchases at these stations. Nuts bought and inspected at these stations were bagged and sealed and marked. 10 per cent of all railments were examined and limits for extraneous matter remained as before.

Storage

99. All stores and pyramid bases were as usual approved by the Produce Inspection Service before being used. Construction of pyramids was on the usual lines. Early covering with tarpaulins was carried out before the rainy season.

Pest Infestation of Groundnuts

100. Infestation was caused to some degree by *Trogoderma*, *Tribolium* and *Termites*, but damage by *Trogoderma* was considerably less than that by *Tribolium*. Routine measures were taken to control infestation and close liaison was maintained with the West African Pest Infestation Unit. For the first time large scale fumigation of groundnuts was carried out in situ, and a total of 3,031 tons was treated in this manner. All stores and pyramid bases were sprayed prior to storage and all groundnuts stored in the open were sprayed before covering with tarpaulins.

101. The following tables showing Groundnut statistics for the period under review will be of interest :—

					<i>Tons</i>
(a)	Total railed (inspected) 1949-50	...	...	...	340,753
	Total railed (inspected) 1950-51	...	...	...	238,569
	Decrease	...	...	...	<u>102,184</u>
(b)	Purchases by Licensed Buying Agents :				
	Kano Area 1949-50	...	...	...	178,151
	Kano Area 1950-51	...	...	...	131,051
	Rivers Area 1949-50	...	...	...	10,013
	Rivers Area 1950-51	...	...	...	11,692

Inspection of Kano Area groundnuts takes place at time of *railment* ; Rivers Area groundnuts are not subject to inspection.

COTTON

Northern Area : Tonnage Graded

102. The tonnages of seed cotton graded as compared with gradings in the previous year were as follows :—

					<i>Tons</i>
1950-51	...	...	...	...	41,342
1949-50	...	...	...	...	31,417
	Increase	...	...	...	<u>9,925</u>

Quality

103. The percentages of grades as compared with the 1949-50 season were as follows :—

	<i>Grade N.A. I</i>	<i>Grade N.A. II</i>	<i>Grade N.A. III</i>
1950-51	...	78.9	20.0
1949-50	...	79.8	20.2

As will be seen, during the 1950-51 season, Grade N.A. III was purchased. This policy, while it did not effect a high percentage of the total purchases, proved popular since it ensured that the producer who possessed some low grade cotton did not lose part of his crop as a result of its being unsaleable. Benue Ungraded Cotton was purchased as in the previous year, at Loko, Rumaisha and Amagede.

Western Area

104. The quantity of seed cotton offered for grading in the Western Provinces was almost insignificant, the tonnage being 125 tons, compared with 659 tons

in the previous year. Figures of percentage production in grades are as follows :—

						IN. 1	IN. 2	IN. 3
1950-51	...	...	...	...	...	99.4	0.4	0.2
1949-50	...	...	...	...	...	97.5	1.8	0.7

RUBBER

General

105. This section of the report does not refer to production from the following Plantations which are exempt from the Rubber (Inspection for Export) Regulations :—

The Cameroons Plantations, Pamol Limited and J. A. Thomas Estates.

Eastern and Western Provinces

106. In the Western Provinces, the main producing areas are Warri/Benin and Ubiaja and in the Eastern Provinces the main producing area is confined to Aba with small centres of production in Calabar Province. Quality left much to be desired, and the bulk of the rubber graded fell into B 2 Grade. A certain amount was graded in Lagos but most of this emanated from Warri area. Figures of tonnages inspected and graded are :—

(a)				Western Provinces	Lagos	Eastern Provinces	Total
1949-50	...	...	...	4,188	—	51	4,239
1950-51	...	...	...	11,140	12	191	11,343
	Increases	...	...	6,952	12	140	7,104

(b) The proportions of tonnage passed in the various grades were as follows :—

Grade						Total 1949-50	Total 1950-51
A 1	...	...	...	...	...	0.17	0.09
A 2	...	...	...	...	...	8.67	0.70
A 3	...	...	...	...	...	52.36	11.95
B 1	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
B 2	...	...	...	...	...	38.65	87.21
C 1	...	...	...	...	...	0.15	0.05

CAPSICUMS

107. Slightly greater interest was taken in the export of this crop during the 1950-51 year as the table below shows.

Tonnage of Capsicums inspected and passed :—

				Western Provinces	Northern Provinces	Lagos	Total
1950-51	...	...	...	55	98	195	348
1949-50	...	...	...	7	21	17	45
	Increases	...	...	48	77	178	303

108. Capsicums graded in Lagos come by rail mainly from the Northern Provinces and also from the Ibadan District. It is therefore impossible to estimate the total production of the Northern and Western Provinces accurately. The increased trade in this cash crop is encouraging, but the market tends to be speculative, and this level of purchases may not be maintained.

GINGER

109. During the year the tonnage of this crop increased to some extent as the following figures show :—

								<i>Tons</i>
1948	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112
1949	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
1950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67

110. This increased tonnage was caused by a considerable price increase which allowed the "cured ginger" trade to compete with that for split uncured ginger, the market for which has declined to some extent recently. All ginger marketed at Kachia was of good quality ; the grading figures were :—

							<i>tons</i>	<i>cwts</i>
Grade I	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	13
Grade II	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	13
Total							67	6

TIMBER

111. The optional timber inspection scheme operated by the Department, which was described fully in the annual report for 1949-50, continued to work satisfactorily during the year.

112. The scheme is used almost exclusively by the small Nigerian shippers, and it has helped a number of these small firms to establish themselves as timber shippers by enhancing the reputation of their shipments in overseas markets. During the year, 646 certificates of quality were issued, of these sixty-seven were not "clean", i.e., these certificates were endorsed to the effect that some of the timber in the consignment did not conform to the required standard of quality, measurement, species, etc.

113. The following table shows the quantities inspected monthly during the year :—

<i>Month</i>				<i>Cubic Feet</i>	<i>Tons (approx.)</i>
	1950				
April	...	...	...	47,553	1,191
May	...	...	...	101,034	2,471
June	...	...	...	67,838	1,702
July	...	...	...	95,725	2,111
August...	...	...	...	100,195	2,254
September	...	...	...	123,040	3,051
October	...	...	...	102,181	2,403
November	...	...	...	71,282	1,733
December	...	...	...	106,007	2,366
	1951				
January	...	...	...	170,628	3,716
February	...	...	...	181,364	3,822
March	...	...	...	132,756	3,026
				1,299,603	29,846

Pre-Inspection

114. In addition to the final inspections leading to the issue of a certificate of quality considerable quantities of timber were pre-inspected. Pre-inspection is carried out at the request of the shipper while the consignment is in course of preparation for shipment. In a large number of pre-inspections the timber was condemned for export and there is no doubt that a proportion of undesirable shipments was avoided through this procedure.

Quality

115. On the whole, the anxiety to take full advantage of the high level of world prices led to a deterioration in the quality of the timber shipped during the year. The worst defects resulted from neglect on the part of the small shippers to dress the logs properly. In many cases removal of the bark was evidently considered as sufficient dressing. In timbers such as Obeche, worm defect does not generally penetrate deeply, and this defect, and also bad shape, can be removed by careful dressing.

SECTION VII.—WEST AFRICAN PEST INFESTATION RESEARCH UNIT

ORGANISATION AND FINANCE

116. The West African Pest Infestation Research Unit was formed in April, 1950, to carry on the research work into the pest infestation of stored products, which was commenced by the West African Pest Infestation Survey. The latter was an experimental research survey financed entirely out of Colonial Development and Welfare research funds. No further funds were made available by the Colonial Office for any successor research scheme after the expiry of the Survey period at 31st March, 1950, and the West African Pest Infestation Research Unit is at present financed as follows :—

	<i>Per Cent</i>
Nigeria	90
Sierra Leone	8
Gambia	2

Of the Nigerian share, 25 per cent is contributed by the Government of Nigeria, the balance being paid by the Nigeria Cocoa, Groundnut and Oil Palm Produce Marketing Boards.

117. Financial provision under these arrangements was made for a period of two years terminating at March, 1952, and it has been agreed in principle by the Governments of the territories concerned that the work of the Unit should be extended to 1955, subject to approval of the necessary expenditure by the respective Finance Committees.

118. The Unit continues to come under the technical direction of the Stored Products Sub-Committee of the Colonial Office, but is attached to the Department of Marketing and Exports for administrative convenience. This has made for close co-ordination with the work of the Department, the Produce Inspection Branch of which is responsible for the implementation of control measures recommended as a result of the Unit's research.

STAFF

119. The Unit was working during the year at considerably below its establishment strength of four Senior Service officers, comprising two Chemists, and two Entomologists (including the officer in charge of the Unit).

120. In March, 1951, the only Entomologist on the staff reverted to the Home Civil Service, leaving two vacancies to be filled. The Junior Service staff employed amounted to fifteen, with two vacancies. The organisation of the Unit is shown at Appendix IV.

ACCOMMODATION

121. The headquarters of the Unit were established at Ikoyi, Lagos, where the Department of Marketing and Exports provided office accommodation for the officer in charge. Since March, 1951, a laboratory for research work has been in operation at Ikoyi. The former West African Pest Infestation Survey laboratory at Kano was used by the Unit, and was staffed by six Junior Service staff; administration being carried out by the Produce Inspection Service at Kano until a Senior Service officer of the Unit becomes available for posting to Kano.

ACTIVITIES

122. The main responsibility of the Unit is to conduct research into the nature and origin of pest infestation of stored products with a view to making recommendations to deal with this menace. Since most of the work of the West African Pest Infestation Survey was conducted in the Northern Territories (where routine control measures to maintain the quality of the groundnut crop during storage were introduced) it is intended that in future the work of the present Unit should be concentrated more in the Southern Provinces with particular reference to infestation of the cocoa crop by tobacco beetle (*Lassioderma serricorne*).

123. A certain number of scientific investigations were carried out during the year, but serious Senior Staff shortage prevented any substantial progress in this direction, since the practical Survey work, which is an essential preliminary to pure research, occupied the greater part of available staff resources.

124. Exploratory surveys were carried out in the oil palm and cocoa growing areas of Nigeria and a brief inspection tour of the Gambia and Sierra Leone was completed by the Entomologist who had discussions there with officers of the Gold Coast on storage problems.

125. Some practical assistance was given by the Unit to the Department of Marketing and Exports in the early part of 1951, in dealing with an emergency which arose as a result of a light infestation of the groundnut crop by *Trogoderma granarium*.

SECTION VIII.—STATISTICS

126. The following statistical Appendices are attached :—

Appendix I.—Statement of Expenditure and Revenue of the Department of Marketing and Exports.

Appendix II.—Organisation and staff of the Department of Marketing and Exports.

Appendix III.—Organisation and Staff of the Produce Inspection Branch of the Department of Marketing and Exports.

Appendix IV.—Organisation and Staff of the West African Pest Infestation Research Unit.

Appendix V (a) to (f).—Shipment of Marketing Board Produce.

Appendix VI (a) to (d).—Produce Inspection and Grading Statistics.

A. H. YOUNG,
Director of Marketing and Exports.

APPENDIX I

DEPARTMENT OF MARKETING AND EXPORTS

(Excluding Produce Inspection)

1ST APRIL, 1950 TO 31ST MARCH, 1951

	£	£
(a) PERSONAL EMOLUMENTS		42,371
(b) OTHER CHARGES :		
Local Transport and Travelling	5,626	36,177
Office and General	1,695	
Motor Vehicles: Maintenance and Running Costs.. .. .	135	
Rent of Offices and Stores	25,382	
Labour	3,339	
Launches : Maintenance and Running Costs	—	
Scales Maintenance	—	
Total		<u>£78,548</u>

PRODUCE INSPECTION

APRIL, 1950 TO MARCH, 1951

EXPENDITURE

	£	£
(a) PERSONAL EMOLUMENTS		148,150
(b) OTHER CHARGES :		
Local Transport and Travelling	25,871	37,676
Office and General	5,146	
Motor Vehicles : Maintenance, etc.	1,120	
Upkeep of Laboratories	399	
Stores and Materials for Produce Inspection	3,468	
Semi-Permanent and Temporary Buildings: Maintenance.. .. .	1,047	
Expenses of Board and Committee Members	625	
(c) SPECIAL EXPENDITURE :		
Semi-Permanent and Temporary Buildings : Erection		4,514
Total		<u>£190,340</u>

KANO AREA GROUNDNUTS SUBSIDY CONTROL

	£	£
(a) PERSONAL EMOLUMENTS		2,090
(b) OTHER CHARGES :		
Local Transport and Travelling	927	1,776
Office and General	528	
Materials and Stores	321	
(c) SPECIAL EXPENDITURE :		
Temporary Buildings : Erection and Alterations		37
Total		<u>£3,903</u>

REVENUE, 1950-51

	£	s	d	£	s	d
Overtime and Rebagging	2,681	0	0			
Rebagging Fees	524	0	0			
Produce Inspection Fees	24	8	6			
				3,229	8	7
Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board	56,614	10	0			
Nigeria Cotton Marketing Board	9,513	4	0			
Nigeria Groundnut Marketing Board	44,085	16	0			
Nigeria Oil Palm Produce Marketing Board	100,156	10	0	210,370	0	0
Total				<u>£213,599</u>	8	7

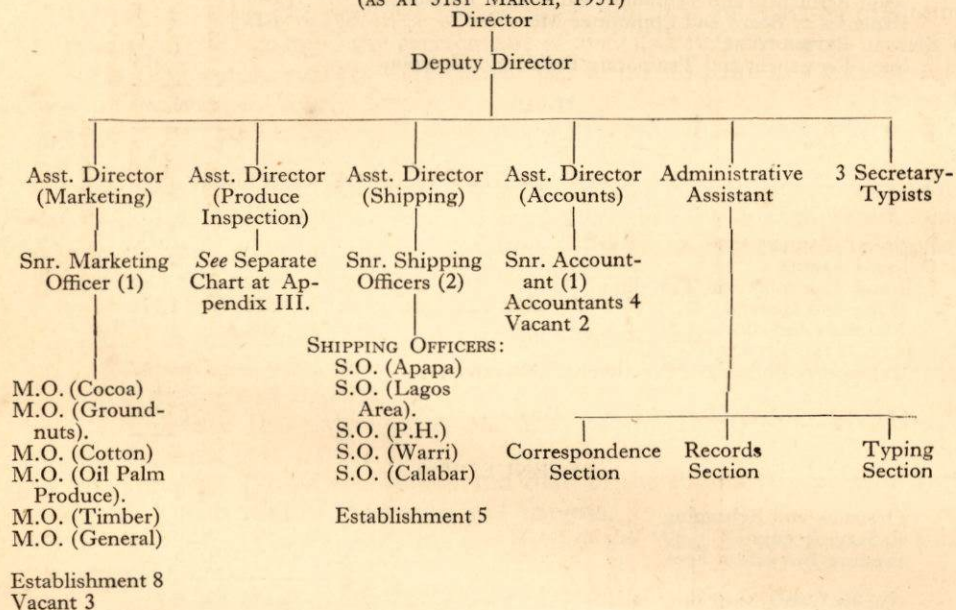
WEST AFRICAN PEST INFESTATION RESEARCH UNIT

	£	£
(a) PERSONAL EMOLUMENTS		4,685
(b) OTHER CHARGES :		
Local Transport and Travelling and Passages	891	2,484
Office and General	280	
Labour	173	
Materials and Equipment	665	
Motor Vehicles Maintenance and Running Costs	434	
Electricity, Water, etc.	41	
Outfit Allowance	—	
(c) SPECIAL EXPENDITURE :		
Conversion of Building to Laboratory		350
Total		<u>£7,519</u>

APPENDIX II

DEPARTMENT OF MARKETING AND EXPORTS

(AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1951)



Total Establishment (excluding Produce Inspection Branch) :

Senior Service Staff	30
Junior Service Staff	117

DEPARTMENT OF MARKETING AND EXPORTS

APPENDIX III

PRODUCE INSPECTION BRANCH (AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1951)

Assistant Director (Produce Inspection)

Departmental Headquarters,
Lagos

Principal Produce Officer

EASTERN PROVINCES :
Principal Produce Officer

Senior Produce Officer
P. O. (Calabar)
P. O. (Port Harcourt)
P. O. (Onitsha)

WESTERN PROVINCES :
Principal Produce Officer

Senior Produce Officer
P. O. (Ibadan) (2)
P. O. (Abeokuta)
P. O. (Ijebu Ode)
P. O. (Ilesha)
P. O. (Warri)
P. O. (Ubiaja)
P. O. (Akure)

NORTHERN PROVINCES :
Principal Produce Officer

Senior Produce Officer
P. O. (Kano)
P. O. (Zaria)
P. O. (Gusau)
P. O. (Maiduguri)

COLONY
Senior Produce Officer

Produce Officer-in-Training

Development Officer,
i/c Pest Control

Summary : Senior Service Staff

Total Establishment

Senior Service Staff 32
Junior Service Staff 871

Assistant Director	..	..	..	..	1
Principal Produce Officers	..	..	..	..	4
Senior Produce Officers	..	..	..	..	4
Produce Officers	..	..	..	..	23
Vacant	..	..	..	..	1

DEPARTMENT OF MARKETING AND EXPORTS

APPENDIX IV

WEST AFRICAN PEST INFESTATION RESEARCH UNIT

Senior Scientific Officer (1)

Scientific Officers—(3) (2 vacancies)

Total Establishment :

Senior Service Staff 4
Junior Service Staff 17

APPENDIX V (a)

SHIPMENT OF MARKETING BOARD PRODUCE : APRIL, 1950 TO MARCH, 1951

(a) LAGOS/APAPA (INCLUDING TRANSHIPMENTS FROM BENIN AND BONNY PORTS)

MONTHS	COCOA		GROUNDNUTS		GROUNDNUT OIL		BENNISEED		PALM KERNELS		PALM OIL		PALM KERNEL MEAL		COTTON LINT		COTTON SEEDS	
	49-50	50-51	49-50	50-51	49-50	50-51	49-50	50-51	49-50	50-51	49-50	50-51	49-50	50-51	49-50	50-51	49-50	50-51
1950																		
April ..	10,050	5,715	9,009	12,775	—	584	—	—	10,686	20,242	2,108	2,370	—	100	—	1,186	—	—
May ..	7,600	6,098	19,746	13,962	—	277	—	486	17,324	20,969	1,780	3,108	—	—	—	1,041	—	—
June ..	3,850	5,623	7,292	10,052	—	271	—	—	19,414	21,055	2,804	1,844	—	—	—	1,161	—	—
July ..	4,933	3,296	20,831	17,638	—	388	—	—	16,232	31,413	2,345	2,495	—	—	—	2,522	—	—
August ..	3,112	3,362	25,161	23,305	—	440	—	—	14,419	24,455	1,786	1,487	—	50	—	2,402	—	—
September ..	—	387	25,546	12,452	—	174	—	—	16,540	16,932	—	1,224	—	75	—	496	—	1,818
October ..	—	354	24,752	3,872	—	179	—	—	19,704	19,461	3,592	2,043	—	—	—	45	—	1,665
November ..	5,550	6,254	24,698	9,527	—	348	759	—	12,448	13,950	1,178	442	—	50	—	—	—	5,803
December ..	17,149	9,652	25,625	10,506	467	149	—	—	16,878	9,868	3,651	3,470	—	75	—	—	—	350
1951																		
January ..	18,054	7,797	24,634	18,352	—	349	709	—	14,770	14,758	1,618	3,860	—	50	204	—	—	1,874
February ..	11,649	19,346	19,127	11,078	—	63	920	—	8,319	10,575	2,838	—	—	50	593	388	—	—
March ..	8,931	17,757	20,294	7,010	—	206	—	—	8,032	17,177	944	1,107	—	—	740	4,174	—	290
Totals ..	90,878	85,641	246,715	150,529	467	3,428	2,388	486	174,766	220,855	24,644	23,450	—	450	1,537	13,415	—	11,800

Notes.—Palm Kernels and Groundnuts shipments include transshipments from Benin Ports.
Palm Oil shipments include transshipments from Benin Ports, Opobo and Koko.

APPENDIX V (b)

SHIPMENT OF MARKETING BOARD PRODUCE : APRIL, 1950 TO MARCH, 1951

(b) BENIN PORTS (EXCLUDING TRANSHIPMENTS)

MONTHS	COCOA		GROUNDNUTS		BENISEED		PALM KERNELS		PALM OIL		COTTON LINT		COTTON SEED	
	49-50	50-51	49-50	50-51	49-50	50-51	49-50	50-51	49-50	50-51	49-50	50-51	49-50	50-51
1950														
April ..	550	792	—	1,735	988	1,555	1,441	608	—	—	—	—	—	—
May ..	1,430	1,551	—	—	—	443	2,710	541	1,376	—	—	—	—	—
June ..	439	1,145	—	—	871	1,868	4,101	1,847	—	2,485	—	—	—	—
July ..	—	—	—	34	—	—	4,268	319	—	2,547	—	—	—	—
August ..	—	264	—	—	—	797	1,897	—	1,355	—	—	—	—	—
September ..	—	37	—	97	1,844	—	2,338	1,914	1,356	1,262	—	—	—	—
October ..	—	14	—	—	1,511	—	1,195	933	—	—	—	—	—	—
November ..	—	44	1,170	—	1,620	1,189	924	2,247	—	—	—	—	—	273
December ..	880	301	—	930	—	498	—	—	946	1,024	—	—	—	—
1951														
January ..	1,378	744	—	943	1,622	3,871	—	1,381	—	—	—	—	—	57
February ..	507	2,324	—	—	1,250	—	—	1,296	1,330	1,556	—	—	—	—
March ..	2,066	480	—	—	—	637	279	349	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	7,250	7,696	1,170	3,739	9,706	10,858	21,665	13,316	6,363	8,874	—	746	—	330

APPENDIX V (c)

SHIPMENT OF MARKETING BOARD PRODUCE

APRIL, 1950 TO MARCH, 1951

(c) PORT HARCOURT

MONTHS	COCOA		GROUNDNUTS		BENNISEED		SOYA BEANS		PALM KERNELS		PALM OIL	
	49-50	50-51	49-50	50-51	49-50	50-51	49-50	50-51	49-50	50-51	49-50	50-51
1950												
April ..	—	—	10,881	8,595	—	—	—	—	4,325	6,332	5,724	6,278
May ..	—	—	6,380	9,177	—	—	—	—	7,135	6,875	4,918	5,017
June ..	—	—	10,069	9,643	—	—	—	—	5,688	7,421	6,725	4,908
July ..	—	—	10,780	13,032	—	—	—	—	5,999	10,744	5,859	6,612
August ..	—	—	6,365	13,409	—	—	—	—	5,904	6,107	5,362	6,670
September ..	—	—	7,445	6,354	—	—	—	—	5,086	3,357	6,999	6,658
October ..	—	—	8,310	6,628	—	—	—	—	2,893	6,451	4,593	7,018
November ..	—	—	8,976	3,524	530	1,030	—	—	3,205	4,382	4,191	5,902
December ..	—	—	9,467	1,310	—	525	—	—	2,936	1,012	9,447	1,913
1951												
January ..	99	200	5,815	9,551	368	151	—	—	7,383	6,301	2,364	2,224
February ..	147	127	15,242	3,458	450	—	—	—	5,456	3,538	5,213	815
March ..	82	—	8,596	4,259	190	—	—	470	5,081	5,505	2,658	8,696
Totals ..	328	327	108,326	88,940	1,538	1,706	—	470	61,091	68,025	64,089	62,711

Note.—Palm Kernels and Palm Oil shipments include transshipments from Opobo and Abonema.
The Nigeria Groundnut Marketing Board first purchased Soya Beans in the 1950-51 season.

APPENDIX V (d)

SHIPMENT OF MARKETING BOARD PRODUCE

APRIL, 1950 TO MARCH, 1951

(d) DEGEMA/ABONNEMA

MONTHS								PALM KERNELS		PALM OIL	
								1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51
1950											
April ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,590	3,710	—	2,286
May ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	579	2,071	3,033	1,388
June ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,638	1,624	2,326	4,585
July ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,587	3,663	1,794	2,748
August ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,824	1,496	3,157	2,886
September ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,761	3,347	3,645	4,826
October ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,358	1,247	2,820	2,661
November ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,268	2,975	529	2,580
December ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,959	2,317	1,654	2,140
1951											
January ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,826	3,527	—	1,211
February ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,296	2,296	1,991	—
March ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	804	1,467	—	1,614
Totals ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27,490	29,740	20,949	28,925

APPENDIX V(e)

SHIPMENT OF MARKETING BOARD PRODUCE
APRIL, 1950 TO MARCH, 1951
(e) CALABAR

MONTHS	COCOA		PALM KERNELS		PALM OIL		BENNISEED	
	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51
1950								
April	—	—	1,421	1,831	3,295	1,451	—	—
May	51	—	5,665	4,664	3,525	4,256	—	2
June	19	20	3,701	5,309	4,582	5,754	—	—
July	20	21	10,128	5,838	5,493	3,971	—	—
August	—	—	3,583	4,520	947	1,074	—	—
September ..	167	188	7,210	5,159	2,920	4,456	119	—
October	—	—	6,156	2,300	3,454	1,901	492	—
November ..	82	179	2,833	8,528	2,882	3,439	—	189
December ..	45	41	5,535	5,946	4,276	1,931	—	—
1951								
January	293	119	5,018	3,543	910	2,120	—	—
February ..	100	79	1,850	4,359	2,905	1,720	—	—
March	311	12	5,490	3,019	2,803	3,487	—	—
Totals ..	1,088	659	58,590	55,016	37,992	35,560	611	191

APPENDIX V(f)

SHIPMENT OF MARKETING BOARD PRODUCE
APRIL, 1950, TO MARCH, 1951
(f) CAMEROONS PORTS (TIKO AND VICTORIA)

MONTHS					COCOA		PALM KERNELS		PALM OIL	
					1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51
1950										
April	..	..	..	..	229	233	126	—	—	—
May	..	..	..	..	31	6	116	238	—	716
June	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	127	—	221
July	..	..	..	..	232	—	75	101	—	244
August	..	..	..	..	—	156	—	75	—	101
September ..	..	..	..	..	607	—	157	—	—	—
October	..	..	..	..	—	213	—	203	—	181
November ..	..	..	..	..	—	78	—	—	—	—
December ..	..	..	..	..	661	515	—	142	—	327
1951										
January	..	..	..	..	—	—	127	—	—	—
February ..	..	..	..	..	582	492	79	197	342	300
March	..	..	..	..	874	—	141	—	—	—
Totals ..	..	..	..	..	3,216	1,693	821	1,083	342	2,090

APPENDIX VI (a)

COCOA GRADING (IN TONS), NIGERIA AND CAMEROONS, 1950-51

32

MONTHS					STANDARD WEIGHT COCOA			Total Standard Weight Cocoa	LIGHT WEIGHT COCOA			Total Light Weight Cocoa
					Grade I	Grade II	Grade III		Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	
1950												
April	..	..	..	..	247	73	—	320	654	218	14	886
May	..	..	..	..	285	14	2	301	792	476	3	1,271
June	..	..	..	..	21	4	—	25	1,055	582	2	1,639
July	..	..	..	..	49	5	—	54	422	301	—	723
August	..	..	..	..	195	4	—	199	211	202	—	413
September	..	..	..	..	260	23	—	283	15	102	—	117
October	..	..	..	..	3,795	508	—	4,303	6	2	—	8
November	..	..	..	..	20,823	255	—	21,078	8	7	—	15
December	..	..	..	..	32,469	153	—	32,622	16	—	—	16
1951												
January	..	..	..	..	27,631	81	—	27,712	112	10	—	122
February	..	..	..	..	13,497	67	—	13,564	473	66	—	539
March	..	..	..	..	4,493	79	—	4,572	410	38	—	448
Totals					103,765	1,266	2	105,033	4,174	2,004	19	6,197

Increase, Standard Weight Cocoa 1950-51 over 1949-50 13,088

Decrease, Light Weight Cocoa 1950-51 over 1949-50 2,378

APPENDIX VI (b)

COCOA GRADING (IN TONS), NIGERIA AND CAMEROONS, 1949-50

MONTHS					Total Standard Weight Cocoa	LIGHT WEIGHT COCOA				Total LightWeightCocoa
						Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV	
1949										
April	257	57	41	19	374	80	254	92	32	458
May	18	26	9	—	53	187	645	58	49	939
June	43	20	1	—	64	382	920	36	8	1,346
July	293	88	—	—	381	406	781	10	6	1,203
August	791	257	5	—	1,053	305	567	19	4	895
September	374	281	5	—	660	49	322	16	2	389
October	3,876	1,907	11	—	5,794	10	12	—	—	22
November	11,992	1,649	12	—	13,653	—	4	—	—	4
December	27,551	860	16	—	28,427	30	7	1	—	38
1950										
January	23,072	556	9	—	23,637	208	68	2	—	278
February	12,262	431	6	—	12,699	1,234	559	6	—	1,799
March	4,861	287	2	—	5,150	706	471	27	—	1,204
Totals	85,390	6,419	117	19	91,945	3,597	4,610	267	101	8,575

APPENDIX VI (c)

PRODUCE INSPECTION (IN TONS), NIGERIA AND CAMEROONS, 1949-50 TO 1950-51

MONTHS	PALM KERNELS		PALM OIL		COCOA		GROUNDNUTS		N.P's COTTON		CAPSICUMS		RUBBER	
	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51
1950														
April ..	35,571	35,634	25,562	30,107	832	1,206	18,128	21,020	—	—	—	48	245	443
May ..	39,863	42,104	26,471	31,565	992	1,572	18,542	24,793	—	—	—	51	226	332
June ..	41,294	46,577	22,308	23,680	1,410	1,664	26,771	24,617	—	—	—	36	257	559
July ..	36,482	43,405	13,154	14,240	1,584	777	24,757	35,260	—	—	—	5	244	548
August ..	30,898	40,395	10,459	8,555	1,948	612	28,294	30,284	—	—	—	4	258	848
September ..	26,783	31,688	6,883	6,363	1,049	400	30,058	15,467	—	—	—	7	260	989
October ..	21,986	25,324	6,106	5,106	5,816	4,311	39,189	8,229	—	—	—	20	242	1,047
November ..	21,286	23,012	6,751	5,374	13,657	21,093	34,232	17,487	221	60	—	9	323	1,192
December ..	21,570	16,457	7,396	3,812	28,465	32,638	32,764	25,801	4,894	1,239	22	43	440	1,245
1951														
January ..	19,207	23,284	7,549	10,997	23,915	27,834	30,912	11,730	20,374	20,499	20	76	535	1,077
February ..	21,618	25,108	12,030	14,231	14,498	14,103	30,022	12,445	5,403	16,745	—	31	626	1,557
March ..	31,012	30,052	22,633	18,968	6,354	5,020	27,084	11,436	525	2,799*	3	18	586	1,508
Totals ..	347,570	383,040	167,302	172,998	100,520	111,230	340,753	238,569	31,417	41,342	45	348	4,242	11,345
	Increase 35,470 tons		Increase 5,696 tons		Increase 10,710 tons		Decrease 102,184 tons		Increase 9,925 tons		Increase 303 tons		Increase 7,103 tons	

*Includes grading in April, 1951 of 134 tons.

APPENDIX VI (d)

COTTON GRADING : NORTHERN PROVINCES, 1949-50 AND 1950-51

QUANTITY TO THE NEAREST TON

MONTHS	GRADE I		GRADE II		GRADE III		TOTALS	
	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1949-50	1950-51
1950								
November ..	86	9	135	36	—	15	221	60
December ..	4,088	539	807	568	—	133	4,895	1,240
January ..	18,154	16,489	2,219	3,766	—	243	20,373	20,498
1951								
February ..	4,352	13,157	1,051	3,406	—	182	5,403	16,745
March ..	291	1,906	172	638	—	53	463	2,597
April ..	33	130	29	3	—	1	62	202*
Totals ..	27,004	32,230	4,413	8,417	—	627	31,417	41,342*

* Adjusted total.