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SESSIONAL PAPER

No. 6 of 1934.

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SUBJECT:

Colonial Veterinary Scholarship Scheme.



DOWNING STREET,

24th April, 1933.

Str,

I have the honour to address you on the subject of the Colonial Veterinary Scholarship Scheme.

2. In my Circular despatch of the 21st April, 1933, which will reach you at the same time as this despatch, I have informed you of certain modifications to the Colonial Agricultural Scholarship Scheme which have been recommended by a Committee appointed to examine the working of that scheme, whose report I have accepted in its entirety. I consider it only logical and practical to place the Colonial Veterinary Scholarship Scheme so far as possible on the same footing, and to apply to it such of these modifications as are appropriate, namely, those which are summarised in paragraph 72 (3) and (7) of the Report enclosed in my Circular despatch. Arrangements will accordingly be made as from the year 1933 onwards for scholarships awarded in future under the Colonial Veterinary Scholarship Scheme to be reduced in value from £250 to £200 per annum,—any fees for tuition payable to the University or institution to which the scholar is attached, and any matriculation and examination fees, being payable separately from the Colonial Veterinary Scholarship Fund instead of by the scholar himself out of his scholarship grant. With regard to the grant for books, I have decided that this shall be reduced from £12 to £10 per scholar in the case of a candidate who is awarded a scholarship for what is now the normal period of four years. These adjustments will result in the cost of the training being slightly reduced, and it is estimated that the expenditure incurred in training a scholar for four years under the scheme will be in the neighbourhood of £1,000 per scholar.

3. In the case of the Colonial Agricultural Scholarship Scheme, it will be seen that I am asking the Colonial Governments which contribute to it to undertake to provide the financial support necessary to permit of a reduced number of scholarships being awarded up to and including the year 1937-8, *i.e.*, for a period of which the last three years fall outside the present guaranteed experimental period. In the case of the Veterinary Scholarship Scheme, the period 1933-4 to 1937-8 falls within the experimental ten-year period during which your Government was asked by Mr. Amery in his Miscellaneous (2) despatch of the 30th April, 1929, to support the scheme.

4. A very careful estimate has been made of the number of vacancies for Veterinary Officers which it may reasonably be anticipated will arise in Colonial Departments of Agriculture and Animal Health during the next eight years, and which will normally be filled by officers who have received training under the scheme. After taking into consideration the number of scholars who are already receiving training under the scheme, the calculations that have been made indicate that requirements during the period 1933-40 can be met if not more than three four-year Veterinary scholarships are awarded annually during the four years 1933-36 inclusive. The funds which will be needed to provide for the training of that number of officers during these four years will be £3,000 per annum, of which one-third will be found from Imperial funds on the understanding that the remaining two-thirds is contributed by the Colonial Governments which have agreed to support the scheme.

5. I would invite your Government to undertake to provide during each of the financial years 1934-5, 1935-6, 1936-7, and 1937-8 the sum of £380 for this purpose. This provision is slightly less than the amount which your Government has been asked to contribute in respect of the current financial year, and is substantially less than the sums called for in respect of the years 1931-2 and 1932-3.

6. I shall be glad to receive confirmation from you as early as possible that the provision now asked for will be made.

I have, etc..

PLYMOUTH.

(for the Secretary of State.)

(2)

NIGERIA.

No. 431.

26th May, 1933.

SIR,

I have the honour to refer to your despatch No. 442 of the 24th of April on the subject of the Colonial Veterinary Scholarship Scheme and to confirm that this Government will contribute to the cost of the scheme during the period of four years ending with the financial year 1937-1938, on the basis proposed in the fifth paragraph thereof.

I have, etc..

DONALD CAMERON,  
Governor.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

SIR PHILIP CUNLIFFE-LISTER, P.C., G.B.E., M.C.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

(3)

NIGERIA.

No. 1384.

DOWNING STREET,

30th November, 1933.

SIR,

I have the honour to refer to my despatch No. 442 of the 24th April, in connection with the provision required to maintain the Colonial Veterinary Scholarship Scheme during the years 1934-35 to 1937-38, and to inform you that all the Governments contributing to this scheme have intimated their readiness to furnish contributions on the basis suggested, to meet two-thirds of the expenditure involved.

2. As explained in my despatch, the contributions which Colonial Governments have been asked to provide are based upon an award of three four-year scholarships annually. It was, however, decided to award only two such scholarships this summer, and consequently the amount which I shall require your Government to contribute from its own resources in respect of the financial year 1934-35 will be reduced from £380 to £253, the full contribution of £380 being resumed in respect of the year 1935-36.

GOVERNOR,

SIR DONALD CAMERON, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.,

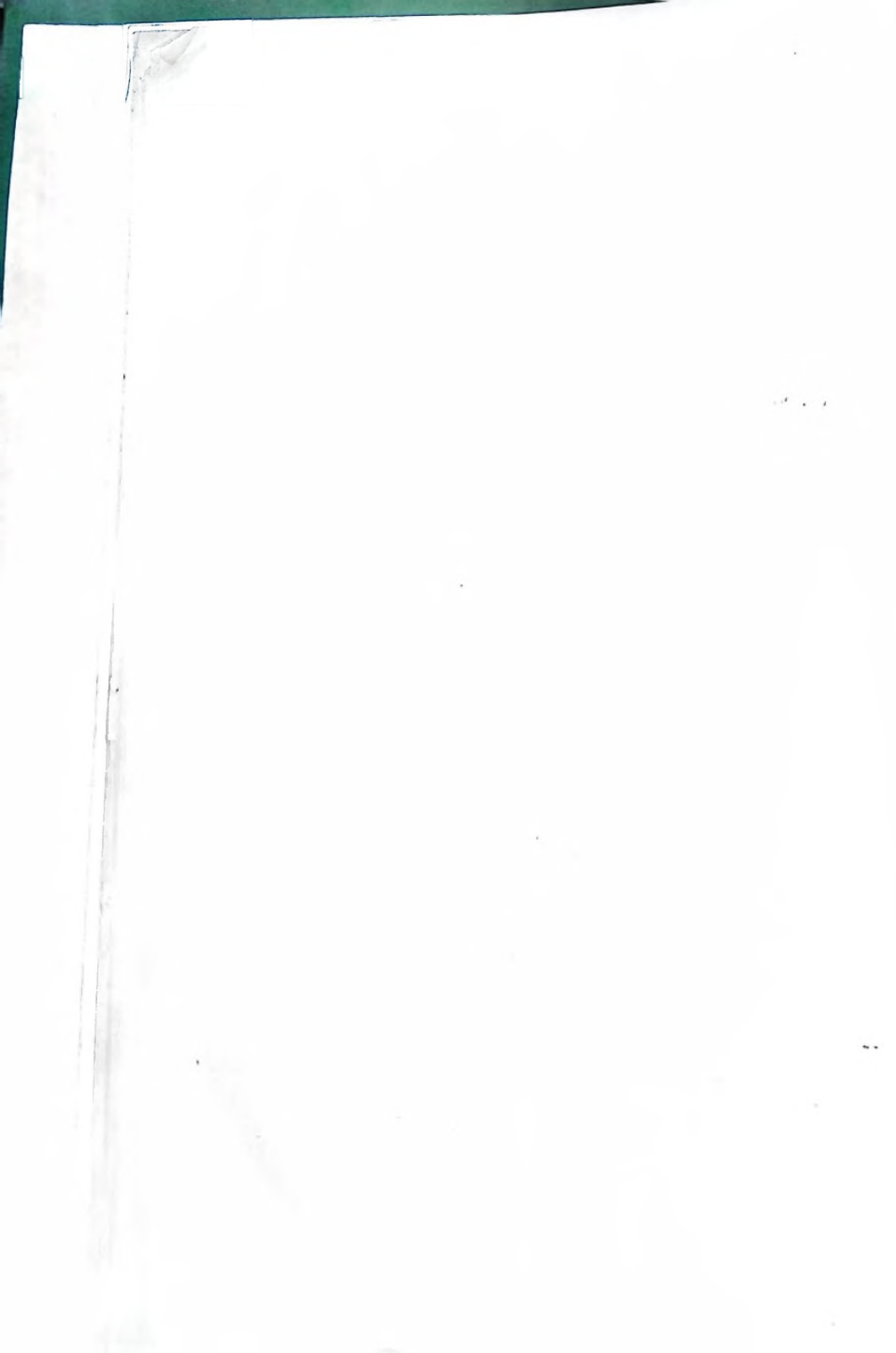
ETC., ETC., ETC.



3. With regard to the one-third contribution to the scheme which is provided from the Colonial Development Fund, I am asking the Colonial Development Advisory Committee to recommend the necessary grants. As you are aware, owing to the terms of the Colonial Development Act, such grants have to be made to Colonial Governments, and the proportion of the grant which will be allotted to your Government in respect of the contribution from the Colonial Development Fund for the year 1934-35 will be £126.

I have, etc.,

P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER.





NIGERIA

SESSIONAL PAPER

No. 7 of 1934.

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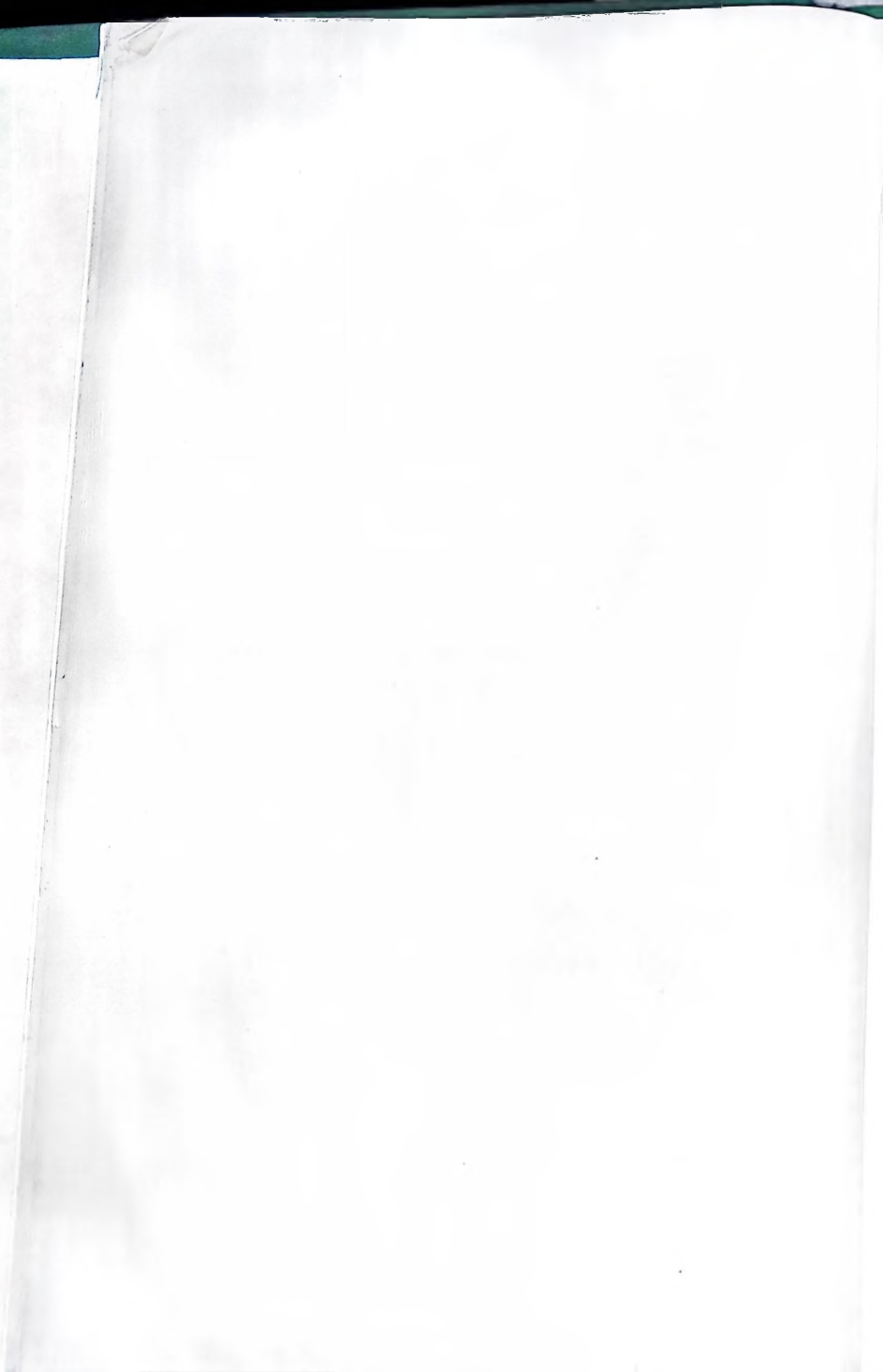
Paper laid on the Table of the Legislative Council.

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SUBJECT:

Report on the Commercial Possibilities  
and Development of the Forests  
of Nigeria

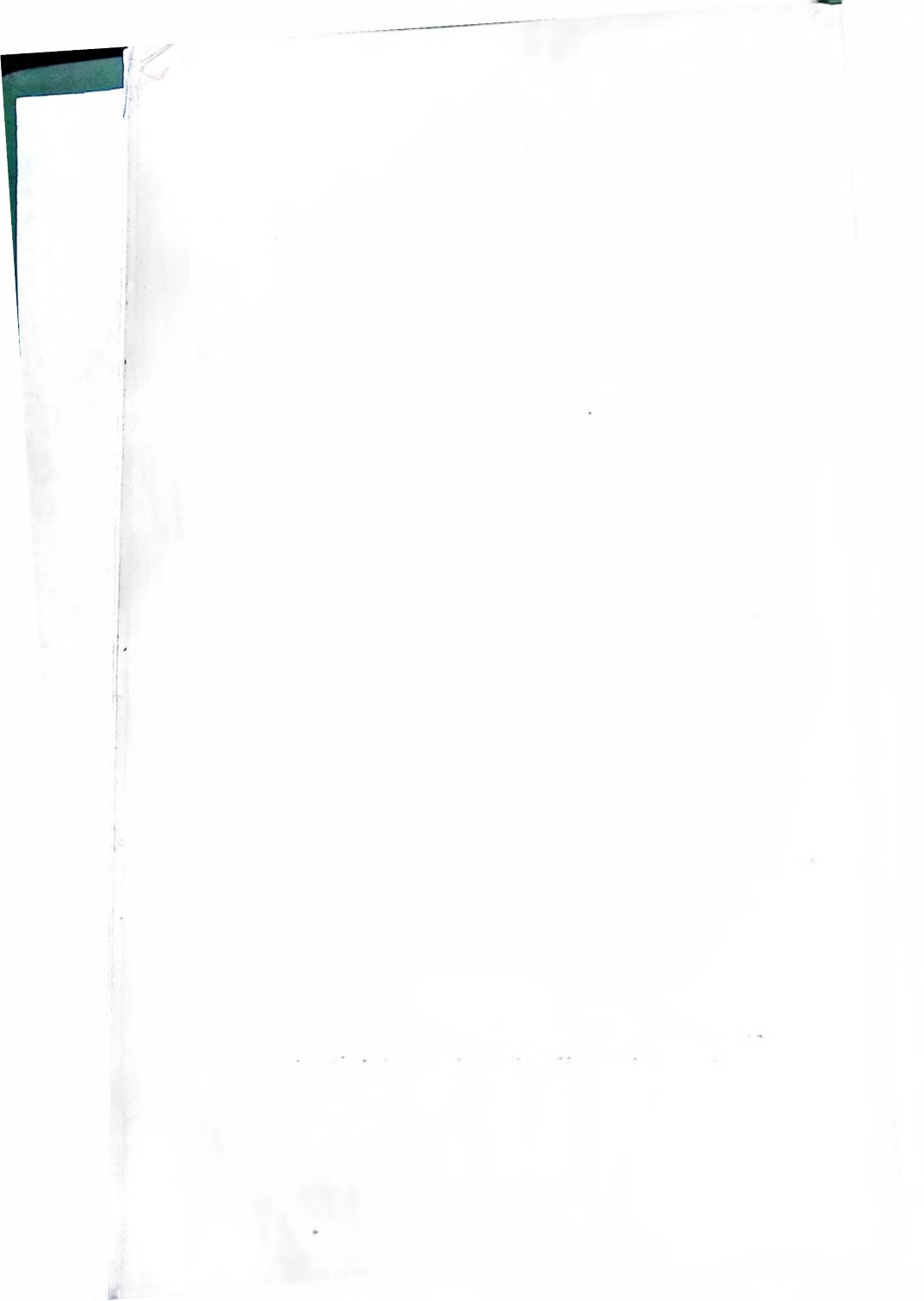
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## INTRODUCTION.

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The following report describes an investigation, carried out on the recommendation of the Empire Timbers Committee of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, into the commercial possibilities and development of the forests of Nigeria. The deliberations of the Committee upon the means of increasing trade in Empire timbers had shown the primary need to be a much closer liaison between the producing interests in the exporting colonies and the marketing and using interests in the United Kingdom. The Committee suggested that this liaison might be best established by the appointment of a special officer, trained in timber technology and acquainted with the commercial requirements of the British market, who should visit the colonies concerned. The Committee realised that, with the need for economy, it was not the moment to propose the creation of a new post the value of which had not been proved by results. In view however of the great desirability of taking immediate advantage of the present favourable opportunity for the development of Empire trade and neglecting no step to this end, the Committee suggested that an officer might be borrowed from the staff of the Forest Products Research Laboratory and sent on a mission to Nigeria and the Gold Coast, by way of proving as soon as possible the value or otherwise of the proposal. It was suggested that two months should be spent in Nigeria and one month in the Gold Coast. The Empire Marketing Board undertook to provide the cost of transport to and from the colonies concerned, and of subsistence during residence therein, the Governments of Nigeria and the Gold Coast being asked to provide the cost of travel within their territories. The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research agreed to the proposal, and accordingly I was seconded to the Empire Marketing Board as from 30th November, 1932, on which date I sailed for Lagos, arriving on 15th December.

My terms of reference were:—

“ To confer with the local Government and Forest authorities on matters connected with the commercial development of their timbers, to get into touch with the commercial interests concerned, and to assist in establishing effective co-operation between all parties.”

In respect of Nigeria, the provisional programme drawn up for me by the Forest Department contemplated a tour throughout the whole of the principal forest districts of the Southern Provinces from the vicinity of Ibadan in the west to, and including, the Cross River district and the British Cameroons in the east. After experience of the demands of the task, gained during the initial three weeks, I had regretfully to omit the Cross River district and the Cameroons from the programme and to confine my tour to the forest districts at present under exploitation, in order to allow adequate time for a thorough inquiry into the commercial possibilities of some forty or more different timbers in these districts and for becoming sufficiently well acquainted with the various official and trade interests concerned and with the conditions affecting the scheme of development that I had in mind.

Throughout my journey I met with unfailing and unstinted help from all those whom I met. Without that help this report

could not have been prepared. I cannot in this introduction hope to acknowledge individually all the kindnesses which I received; but I should be failing in gratitude if I did not mention in particular the pains taken by His Excellency the Governor to assure to me the best possible facilities for my necessarily rapid survey and the more than generous spirit in which all members of the public services, with whom my journey brought me in contact, gave effect to His Excellency's wishes. The excellent travelling arrangements made for me by the Forest, Public Works and Marine Departments, the very thorough plans made in advance by the Director of Forests for inspections and for contacts with individuals, and the courtesy and whole-hearted assistance of the Logging officials of the United Africa Company, especially in felling and preparing timbers for my inspection, enabled me not only to cover some 3,500 miles by motor car and launch but to use my time to the full and accomplish, as I believe, what I set out to do. I must certainly record a special debt to the Director of Forests and to the Director of Public Works, and to Mr. W. McLaren, the Timber Superintendent for the United Africa Company in the Ondo and Sapele districts, and, also, my appreciation of the assistance rendered by the Works Manager of the Public Works Department Sawmill at Ijora.

F. M. OLIPHANT,

*Assistant Director of Forest Products Research.*

Forest Products Research Laboratory,  
Princes Risborough.  
26th April, 1933.

# Report on the Commercial Possibilities and Development of the Forests of Nigeria.

## PART I.

### THE GENERAL POSITION.

1. The position in Nigeria, so far as the potentialities are concerned, is extremely encouraging. All the factors exist, or could be made to exist, necessary to make the forests of that Colony a valuable source of revenue.
2. Out of 233,000 square miles of forest clad country, 53,000 square miles consist of merchantable forest from which timber for export can be obtained, which is either accessible now or will become accessible following development of transport facilities. Large areas of other forest are at present available for everyday domestic needs and local trade. But the amount of forest reserved is very far from being satisfactory, either from the domestic or the export point of view, for establishing a permanent trade of any value. Fortunately there is still time—though it should be done with the utmost speed—to make the position secure. The subject is discussed with figures, in a later paragraph.
3. The forests contain a wide variety of valuable timber species. Given an adequate policy of conservation, and adequate methods of manufacture and use, supplies of the important species should be sufficient for the needs of the domestic market and a considerable export trade in perpetuity.
4. As a future source of supply of hardwoods to the United Kingdom, it is no exaggeration to say that Nigeria is one of the most important of Empire countries. Moreover, there appears to be an increasing demand from continental Europe, the present volume of exports to that region being, it is stated, only slightly below that to the United Kingdom. Almost all other hardwood-producing countries have either destroyed the bulk of their forests for agricultural purposes or have over-exploited them without reference to a sustained yield. India and Burma are exceptions, but all the Indian supplies, with the exception of a small export from the Andamans, are consumed domestically, while Burma's exports are practically all teak.
5. Mahogany is the most important timber exported from Nigeria. One of the Nigerians species is a very excellent substitute for British Honduras mahogany, to which the best 'Lagos' mahogany especially approximates. There has been no effective conservation of supplies in British Honduras, and export markets are depending more and more on African supplies. Development of the Amazon region might render this dependence less, and there is also competition from Peru and other south and central American states, but there seems no reason why, with proper organisation, Nigeria should not successfully compete against these supplies. At present, Nigeria's foremost competitor in the hardwood market is the United States. The value of the hardwoods, unmanufactured and manufactured, imported into the United Kingdom annually is about 9½ million pounds, of which the United States is responsible for over five million. But America, though she does now possess a forest service, acknowledges that she is over-cutting her forests, and it is probable that her supplies for export will become increasingly shorter and more costly, at



least unless and until supplies come forward from the Amazon region, which the Americans are reported to be definitely developing. Such an advance in price consequent on shortage has already taken place in American black walnut, to Nigeria's advantage. The largest export from the United States is oak, the rival of mahogany for furniture, the biggest single outlet. But there are signs that fashion is swinging back to mahogany, a change that would be expedited by an advance in the price of oak. Nigeria has substitutes also for the so-called 'soft-hardwoods' of America, and possesses most of the utility and decorative species now exported by the French.

6. Essentials to the efficient exploitation of forests are:—

- (i) The adequate conservation of the forest areas, to maintain a perpetual yield, including the education of the inhabitants to see that this is to their own advantage.
- (ii) An exhaustive knowledge of the character and composition of the forest areas, including the botanical identity of the species and the quantity of each.
- (iii) Means for making an assessment of the utilisation value of the timbers.
- (iv) Efficient logging and extraction from the forest.
- (v) Efficient protection of logs and timber from deterioration before and during shipment.
- (vi) Economical freight rates; ocean, coastwise and rail.
- (vii) Efficient sawmills.
- (viii) A domestic trade as the foundation for an economical and sure export trade.
- (ix) The closest co-operation between Political Officers, Forest Officers, officials of the timber companies, and, in the investigation of the timbers, of the Public Works, Post and Telegraph and Railway services.
- (x) Efficient liaison between the producer and his markets.

7. With regard to the first and most important essential, namely forest conservation, the position is so far favourable in that, as already stated, ample forests still exist; but I am informed that, at this date, there are serious political difficulties in the way of securing adequate reservation. There is nevertheless a strong hope that, with wider official appreciation of the need, means will be found whereby these difficulties may be overcome. The subject is treated more fully in Part II of this report. With regard to the other essentials, some are already in effective existence, some exist but need developing, while circumstances are promising for the establishment of the remainder. In technical staff and facilities needed for development, Nigeria is very fortunate. She possesses an able and enthusiastic Forest Service, including a well-staffed research branch. The excellent work at the Experimental Station at Sapoba is invaluable to the future of Nigerian forestry, whether for purposes of protection or exploitation. It may well prove to be the means of solving the difficult problem of shifting cultivation, of which more is said later in this report. At this station, also, a large volume of authoritative information upon the botanical identity of West African species has been collected, which has already proved of service in the commercial exploitation of timbers. The research staff of the Forest Service also includes a Utilisation Officer, in charge of timber development, and a Wood Seasoning Officer, both trained at Princes Risborough. The Wood Seasoning Officer is stationed at Ijora, at the sawmill and wood workshops of the Public Works Department, where he has an experimental timber-drying kiln at his disposal.

The Public Works Department's Sawmill at Ijora is extremely well organised and equipped, extensive exploratory work on the domestic and export value of various native timbers has been in progress for some time past, and the Department is entitled to the highest credit for their enterprise and for the results achieved. Prior to these investigations, American pitch pine was the staple timber for Government work and was imported in large quantities: the amount now used by the Public Works Department is negligible. Similarly, as a result of these investigations the Railways have been able to make increasing use of native timbers, and the same does or will apply to the Marine Department. A considerable sum of money has thereby been kept within the Colony. Not only has the domestic trade been widened, but, by these practical trials of native timbers and the excellent standard of sawing and seasoning, the possibility of a material expansion of the export trade has both been enhanced and made more immediate. Timber exporting interests, and indeed probably domestic traders as well, do not sufficiently realise how much they owe to the Public Works Department, in the saving of time and money and in the forward position in which the trade has been placed.

8. On the trade side, the circumstances are most fortunate. The Timber Manager for the United Africa Company in the Ondo and Sapele areas, is not only extremely efficient and progressive in his logging and shipping methods, but is only too eager to co-operate in investigative work, better methods of marketing, and in securing permanent liaison with the other interests concerned. The Manager for United Africa Company in the Degema area is equally ready to co-operate. Both these officials have in the last few months instituted experiments in sawmilling, the one at Koko, the other at Degema, for the domestic market, and these may well prove to be the starting point not only of an increased trade but of placing it on a much more secure foundation. At the same time, an English-trained native carpenter and cabinet maker has recently returned to the Koko district and has inaugurated what appears to be a rapidly increasing business in furniture making, the article being distributed by canoe to various parts of the country. A good domestic market is the foundation of a stable export trade. In most cases it is, so to speak, the bread and butter, the export trade being the jam. Another interesting line of progress consists in the successful experiments made by the United Africa Company's Manager in the Sapele district in treating logs of obeche with various preparations to eliminate stain, decay and splitting during the passage of the log from forest to ship. The situation is undoubtedly one of great promise.

9. In concluding this summary of the general position, it is necessary to make a few remarks on the subject of forest conservation for timber supply, apart from its conservation for protective, climatic reasons. Nigeria is in the happy position of still possessing adequate areas of commercial forest, but, as already stated, the position is by no means secure. A very few years' further delay will put it in jeopardy, and the necessary additional conservation is a matter of great urgency. The Director of Forests estimates the present rate of forest destruction throughout the country at 1,000 square miles a year. A comparison with India in conservation is instructive.

	<i>India.</i>	<i>Nigeria.</i>
Total, forest clad	251,468 sq. miles.	233,000 sq. miles.
Reserved	101,639 .. ..	} 14,000 .. ..
Protected	8,557 .. ..	
Unclaimed	141,272 .. ..	
Per cent. conserved	44%	6.3%

The leading aim of forestry for exploitation purposes is to secure a sustained yield in perpetuity. A forest is very easily and speedily destroyed. More often than not it does not replace itself—at least so far as the valuable species are concerned—unaided, and then only if further destruction of the young growth is prevented and the crop tended over a long period. Repeated destruction of the young growth usually results in waste land, unproductive either for forestry or agriculture. A period of eighty to 100 years is probably required in Nigeria for trees to grow to maturity, fit for exploitation as timber. It is thus only too easy to destroy forests at a far greater rate than they can be replaced. A felled area, if left to itself, may appear to the uninitiated to be reproducing another crop. Too often the new crop consists only of weed species of trees. By far the most powerful agency in bringing about this forest destruction is the pernicious system of shifting cultivation, the evil effects of which may be seen all over Nigeria, embracing large areas, in some cases containing little but weed species of trees, in others nothing but coarse grass, while in others erosion from lack of soil protection has disclosed the bare rock or created deep ravines in the sand. Unfortunately, it is the common experience of forest officers that these facts, and still more, the causes of them are seldom realised until too late, and that the forest officer is looked upon as an alarmist. Noteworthy exceptions are provided by India and Burma, who have indeed set an example to the rest of the Empire. The financial results have amply justified their policy. Examination of the figures for India shows that in the fifty-five years from 1864 to 1919, the surplus of revenue over expenditure had increased nearly twelve-fold, and that during the last five years of the period it averaged over £1,000,000 per annum, without counting the value of forest produce given away free or removed by rightholders. From Burma, the export of teak to the United Kingdom alone is just under £1,000,000 per annum. The forestry development in these two countries originated in the efforts of a few individuals from 1827 onwards, culminating in the vigorous forest policy laid down by Lord Dalhousie in 1855. Nevertheless, from that date the early years of the Forest Department, in their unpopular task, were marked by strenuous opposition, not least from Government district officials, many of whom neither appreciated the potential value of the forests nor the harm that would follow their destruction. A small book by Professor R. S. Troup, C.I.E., D.Sc., F.R.S., late of the Indian Forest Service, now Professor of Forestry and Director of the Imperial Forestry Institute, Oxford, entitled "The Work of the Forest Department in India" is very instructive on the history of events in India, the conditions making for success, and the results achieved. It would repay perusal by Political Officers stationed in forest districts. Considering the power vested in the Political Service of Nigeria in connection with forest conservation, it is of the utmost importance that these officers should have a thorough understanding of the objects of the measure.

## PART II.

### FOREST CONSERVATION.

THE WHOLE SUBJECT OF CONSERVATION URGENTLY NEEDS FRESH SCRUTINY.

#### *Proportion of forest under conservation*

10. The proportion of controlled forest is no more than 6.3 per cent of the total forest area of 233,000 square miles, or 3.8 per cent of the total land area of 368,000 square miles (excluding the Cameroons). This means a reservation, including all types of forest—for export timber, protection, grazing, and so forth—of

only 14,170 square miles. Excluding forest areas which can be exploited for domestic consumption, there are 53,000 square miles of merchantable forest which are accessible now or will become accessible with the development of transport facilities, and suitable for the supply of timber for export. The merchantable forest capable of sustaining an export trade is therefore about 22.7 per cent of the total forest area. Up to date only 9,518 square miles, or less than 18 per cent of it, have been reserved. The Government's expressed policy provides for a forest reservation for the country as a whole equivalent to twenty-five per cent of the *total land area*, *i.e.*, a reservation of 90,500 square miles, but according to the Director of Forests this seems to have been interpreted as meaning an equal spread of twenty-five per cent, apportioned to each district of the country. Practically, this is manifestly unsound. The 50,000 square miles of forest accessible for export contain by far the best and most valuable stands of high forest in the country, capable of supporting a large, permanent domestic and export trade, representing a large potential revenue. The ideal is of course to reserve it all. The Director of Forests states that reservation of the area, which is still intact, could be increased to the neighbourhood of eighty per cent without disturbing the amenities of the local inhabitants. Delay will both imperil the position and create unnecessary difficulties in satisfying the local villagers' requirements. The greatest effort should be made to preserve this forest, as both a national and imperial asset.

*Settlement of Reserves.*

11. The present procedure for the constitution of reserves appears to be unnecessarily cumbersome and conducive to prolonged delays. Moreover, there is evidence to show that the delay and the system under which preliminary proclamation is made in many cases actually hasten forest destruction. The Director of Forests states that preliminary proclamation has often merely served to announce that areas of excellent forest land are still unreserved, whereupon shifting cultivators, on whom there is at present no restriction during preliminary proclamation, have immediately started operations therein. Eventually, during the long delay before settlement is begun, destruction has proceeded so far that constitution in the original form has been found to be impossible, and the area has been wholly or partially abandoned. No rights should be allowed to accrue after preliminary proclamation, and the area should at once rank as protected forest. The matter has been discussed with the Director of Forests and the following simplified and more speedy procedure is suggested.

- (i) The Conservator, after consultation with, and with the approval of the Resident, shall select the site of the proposed reserve and prepare a preliminary plan.
- (ii) This plan to be submitted with the reserve report to the Director of Forests through the Senior Conservator concerned, a copy at the same time to be sent to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor along with a copy of the Resident's formal approval.
- (iii) Preliminary proclamation then to take place. By this preliminary proclamation, the area becomes "protected forest", *i.e.*, land in which no new rights can be acquired and in the high forests of which no acts of destruction are permitted. This does not affect existing farm land within the area.
- (iv) Settlement to be initiated three months afterwards, and completed as soon as possible. (Comments on the Reserve Settlement Officer's duties are made in a later paragraph.)



- (v) Copies of the Reserve Settlement Officer's judgment to be sent to the Senior Conservator of Forests and Resident for their formal approval, duplicates being sent to His Honour and the Director of Forests by the Resident and Senior Conservator respectively.
- (vi) Appeals to be heard by the Resident concerned during the ensuing six months, after which there shall be no further appeal. In exceptional cases an extension may be made up to two years, as at present, but in the meantime the area is to be protected as if reserved.
- (vii) Final proclamation to follow immediately formal approval of the judgment is given by His Excellency the Governor.

12. Under the present system, an agreement is drawn up and the signatures of a number of people, who in many cases do not afterwards prove to be the actual owners, are obtained. Any alterations have to be so signed, and, as the delay is often considerable, a fresh agreement may have to be negotiated owing to alterations in personnel. If the procedure suggested above were followed, it would normally be possible to reserve an area in a little more than one year; and during that time, the area, being protected, would not be subject to the numerous attempts to establish claims for farming that invariably follow, it is stated, preliminary proclamation under the present system. In connection with the question of farming, the Director of Forests states that thousands of square miles in Nigeria have been cleared for temporary agriculture, for which they were quite unsuitable and should have been left as forest. Such areas are now not only waste land but in many cases their subsequent erosion has led to serious damage such as the silting up of rivers or the formation of desert country. Protection forests are not however within the scope of this report, but the matter needs close attention. A further consequence of the delay in creating reserves is that subsequently a reserve has to be selected in a situation which is by no means the most suitable economically.

#### *Reserve Settlement Officer.*

13. After discussion with the Director of Forests, the following suggestions with regard to the Reserve Settlement Officer's duties are submitted. As soon as possible, and not more than three months after the preliminary proclamation of a reserve, the Reserve Settlement Officer should cause to be posted in all courts and other public places a notice containing—

- (a) a copy of the preliminary proclamation.
- (b) stating that no further rights can be acquired and that the forest is now protected.
- (c) explaining the consequences that will ensue when the area is reserved.
- (d) fixing a period within not less than one month from the date of the notice, when the Settlement Court will be held, fixing the times and places thereof and requesting everyone who has claims or rights with regard to the area to be present with such evidence as they possess for the support of such claims before the Settlement Court.

This information should also be broadcast as widely as possible within the area by word of mouth. The Reserve Settlement Officer should take down in writing particulars of all claims and rights, recording all evidence obtained. The Reserve Settlement Officer may allow or reject all claims either partially or wholly.

*Claims dealing with shifting cultivation.*

14. With regard to all claims except those dealing with shifting cultivation and farming rights the present methods appear to be satisfactory. After consultation with the Director of Forests, the following suggestions are made for dealing with claims to cultivation. The Reserve Settlement Officer should record for each village—

- (1) the number of claimants (*i.e.*, adult males);
- (2) the areas owned by the village and available for farming *outside* the limits of the proposed reserve.
- (3) the area claimed by the village within the reserve.
- (4) the total area necessary for farming purposes, basing the estimate on five to ten acres per adult male, depending on the district.

Provided such claims are admitted, he should then excise areas from the limits of the proposed reserve, sufficient as far as possible to allow for the exercise of the rights, taking into consideration however the lands held under (2) and the actual requirements under (4) above. In such excisions, obviously lands already farmed should be the first to go in preference to high forest. High forest should be excised only if no other lands are available and the purpose of the reserve is not stultified. The Reserve Settlement Officer should bear in mind that his fundamental purpose is to prevent the destruction of forests and create reserves, not to allocate forest land for farming. It is of course understood that allocation should be on the generous side, guided by humane considerations rather than by rule of thumb. The Political Officer's difficulties are also fully realised, in convincing the people of the wisdom of the measure. An increased allowance of not more than ten or twelve per cent might be made for possible increase in population. This will probably be found ample for many years, since, as there will be an enforced limit put to extensive temporary cultivation, more intensive permanent cultivation is likely to take its place. For a considerable period at any rate, this should probably more than counterbalance the legitimate demands made on land through increased population, and in addition will in itself be of great technical and political value. In the case of isolated areas upon which claims are allowed, the Reserve Settlement Officer should have power to effect an exchange and/or to create enclaves and/or compulsorily negotiate to extinguish rights with or without monetary or other compensation according to the value and extent of the right. The judgment should detail the final boundaries of the reserve enclaves, right areas, and so forth.

*Sanctity of Reserves.*

15. Forestry implies permanent woodland, and hence reserves which must be free from interference, except for the legitimate operations of silviculture and exploitation, in perpetuity. Lacking reserves, no amount of prohibition or restriction of felling can effect more than a temporary postponement of final destruction. Moreover, even the removal of commercially valueless species may adversely affect adjacent valuable species through the removal of shelter and soil protection. Forestry is usually unpopular and its objects and value are seldom understood. It is inevitable that complaints will be received from the local inhabitants and that many of them will have no real justification. Here is where it is essential that Political Officers concerned shall have full appreciation of the requirements of forestry and of its value not only as a source of revenue but to the ultimate welfare of the inhabitants. Without this knowledge, they are likely to be unduly influenced

by these complaints. The Director of Forests states that cases occur where serious attempts are made to unreserve large areas of forest. In addition to minor excisions, one of these attempts was successful in freeing from reserve a large area of high forest in the most important timber district of the country, in spite of strong protest from the Director of Forests. The importance of conserving these forests cannot be too strongly urged; and it is obvious that some finality is necessary. Moreover, forests are not an asset solely for the benefit of the existing generation; they belong equally to succeeding generations. In the case of Nigeria, the forests exploitable for export purposes are also an Imperial asset.

*Enforcement of the Forest Ordinance.*

16. The Forest Reserves in Nigeria are held under conditions which allow rights to the local inhabitants such that there is no interference with their everyday life and legitimate occupations. In non-reserved areas there is also no undue restriction, free grants of timber being allowed for all domestic and private occupational needs. The only restriction imposes a check on those people who would exploit the forests for commercial purposes in a manner detrimental to the forests themselves. However, from details supplied by the Director of Forests, it appears clear that unjustified complaints by the local inhabitants have been allowed to cause considerable relaxation in the application of the Forest Ordinance, which in fact should be tightened considerably. Indeed the Ordinance itself would seem to require some amendments in the direction of increasing the powers of the European and Senior African officials. It is suggested that such amendments should include the granting of powers to European Forestry officers—

- (i) to compound offences;
- (ii) to seize and sell, destroy or allocate to Government use forest products illicitly obtained, the onus of proof being on the possessor of the forest produce;
- (iii) to take any steps considered advisable by the Conservator to improve forest land whether reserved or not, whether by means of planting, thinning, or cutting out of mature, over-mature or dead stock, such stock to be sold on permits in the usual way or otherwise disposed of as the Director of Forests may prescribe.

At present the powers possessed by a Conservator of Forests in Nigeria appear to be below those possessed by considerably more junior officers in other parts of the world. For the wording of the amendment, reference is invited to the appropriate section of the Indian Forest Act.

*Issue of permits and granting of licences.*

17. Whether the area is or is not a reserve, it is urged that the final opinion as to whether permits should be issued, or whether silvicultural operations should be undertaken for the improvement of the forest, should lie with the Director of Forests. It is just as much part of a Forest Officer's duty if possible to prevent forest areas from becoming over-mature and much reduced in value as it is to prevent their destruction in other ways. Yet in many cases the inhabitants appear to be allowed great power in frustrating this work, with very little effort being made to explain and insist on the wiser course. There is no doubt also that cases have occurred and do occur where the owners refuse to allow trees to be felled because they expect a bribe in addition to the legal royalty. A case in point came to notice in the Degema district, where permits have been refused to the logging company because the reputed owners have objected, notwithstanding that these



objections have been entirely unsupported by reasons or explanations. The illicit reason became clear during the discussion. The Director of Forests states that to some extent the same situation exists with regard to licences. It is manifestly bad policy to prevent the exploitation of an over-mature area, and every effort should be made to secure that it is exploited. The provisions of the Forest Ordinance are certainly not harsh, and the Director of Forests is of opinion that the political risk of firmer enforcement is often magnified. He is of the opinion that, over considerable parts of the country, the fines are so small that it appears to pay the delinquent to take the risk of being found out.

#### *Surveys and Descriptions.*

18. Considering the small staff of the Forest Service compared with the area of forest, it is remarkable that so much botanical and stock-taking survey work has been accomplished. There is however no exact knowledge of the commercial quantities of the various exploitable timbers, knowledge which is vital to final management including the regulation of exploitation for the maintenance of a sustained yield. The first questions to which a timber importer, proposing to deal in a new timber, requires an answer concern the extent, availability and regularity of the supply. Botanical identity is equally important, for in many cases a mixture of similar species, the one good and the other bad, has jeopardised the commercial future of the good timber. For the demands of aeroplane work, as in the exact identity of the various mahoganies, it is essential. It goes without saying that it would not be possible immediately to carry out enumeration surveys sufficiently detailed for the preparation of the necessary intensive working plans of all the forests of the country. But it is vital that an immediate beginning should be made with linear or group enumerations, dealing with a percentage of average forest, throughout all the existing exploitable reserves. The data so collected will be invaluable to the Working Plans Officer and at the same time ensure that over-exploitation does not take place in the immediate future. This work has been more or less limited to one or two small areas near Sapoba, carried out by Mr. Kennedy, and has ceased through lack of funds. Only when such work is complete can an economic scheme of management be drawn up. The Director of Forests states that a few years ago, a beginning was made by the appointment of several African Forest Surveyors and an Assistant Conservator who was given special training in surveying and enumeration survey work. The African staff has now been retrenched and the Assistant Conservator returned to his ordinary duties. It is also understood that inadequate transport allowances limit travelling to the equivalent of three months in the year. Constant travelling is essential to efficient forestry work and a thorough first-hand knowledge of the forests, neither of which can be obtained from an office or from native Forest Guards stationed in the areas concerned. The result is that much general work preliminary to survey, which could be carried out by Assistant Conservators, is woefully behindhand. On the general question of finance, forestry work, unlike most other kinds, involves a plan extending over a period of years ahead, and interruption may result in much loss. An adequate and steady policy is essential.

#### *Shifting Cultivation.*

19. Reference has already been made to the evils attendant upon shifting cultivation, the greatest danger which the forests have to meet. The rapidity and extent of the disappearance of

valuable high forest over wide areas of the south-west of Nigeria is a sufficient instance. Unfortunately, the problem of staying this danger is as difficult as it is urgent. In Chapter 5 of their book *West African Agriculture* by the Director of Agriculture, Mr. O. T. Faulkner, and Mr. J. R. Mackie of his staff, the authors discuss the difficulties and state:

"The problem of replacing shifting cultivation by permanent is therefore one of finding a supply of manure. But it must be noted that any manure or any new system of farming to provide for manuring, must be more profitable than shifting cultivation. However primitive the old system may be, or however objectionable, because it involves the destruction of forest or the use of an excessive area of land, the farmer cannot be expected to give it up in favour of a new system which yields a less return for the same amount of labour."

The authors consider that mixed farming can provide a solution in the Northern Provinces, where cattle can be raised and land is not in general scarce; and 'green manuring' in the south-western Provinces. But, for the poor and over-populated soils of the Delta, they state that no solution has yet been found, the peculiarities of the soil, including its high acidity, in that region rendering 'green manuring' unprofitable or often impossible. This problem, the authors state, is being closely studied. Artificial manures have proved unprofitable owing to cost, and the authors do not consider that these offer any general solution to the problem of obtaining permanent in place of shifting cultivation. Pending a solution, much forest destruction will take place. The intensity of measures of control and of investigations designed to solve the problem must take account of the great rapidity with which this destruction proceeds and the value of the capital so destroyed. On the subject of the rotation of crops, the authors say:

"It may be mentioned that Europeans frequently seem to attach an exaggerated importance to crop rotation, and to think that by simply rotating crops the native farmer can avoid the necessity of shifting cultivation. This is not true: a series of crops grown regularly in rotation will eventually exhaust the soil just as surely as the growing of the same crop year after year unless the rotation in some way provides for a supply of "manure" in some form or other. Moreover, as already shown, the native farmer does already practise the rotation of crops."

All foresters, certainly, must be aware of the necessity for manuring in the rotation of crops but it may well be, as was my own case, that they are not aware of the difficulties presented in Nigeria. It is highly desirable that there should be close co-operation in such matters between the two Departments. It is always possible that the investigations of one Department may shed light on problems of the other.

20. A method which is meeting with very successful results in Nigeria, in re-establishing the forests over destroyed forest land or land which has become too impoverished for agriculture, is the system variously known as *chena* or *taungya* plantations, a system of forming plantations by growing young trees along with temporary field crops. The success of this scheme in the Sapoba area is remarkable, and it has appealed so much to the local population that requests to come into the scheme have latterly had to be refused owing to the impossibility of supervising the work with the staff available. The natives themselves plant the trees, and in that area a small reward is given for the best three areas.

The cost of establishing these plantations has been less than one quarter of the cost of ordinary methods. *Chena* plantations have also been successfully established at Olokemeji, and, it is stated, in the Ogba reserve near Benin, the Ossomari and Akpaka reserve, Onitsha circle, and in the north. Since my return to England, I have had the advantage of a discussion with the Agricultural Adviser to the Colonial Office. He points out that the partiality for high-forest land for farming is due not only to the fertile virgin soil and the difficulty of manuring but also to the excessive weed growth that must be controlled on other areas. When the forest is cleared, a clean soil is secured. In clearing, the stumps of trees and shrubs are left, so that, when the land is eventually allowed to go fallow, it becomes a fallow of secondary bush rather than of grass and weeds, and, moreover, is free of weeds when the land is again cleared. Passing referende to this fact is made in *West African Agriculture*. The value of *chena* plantations in this connection is obvious. They might well be given a place of greater importance in forestry development. It is these considerations that lead to the suggestion of co-operation between the Departments of Agriculture and Forestry. Mention may here be made of the successful anti-erosion work in the Enugu district, which is likely to result in the reclamation of now useless land. The existing work is being maintained, but cannot be extended owing to lack of funds.

21. Before leaving the subject of conservation, the greatest stress is again laid upon the value of Nigeria's forests as a source of revenue: the fortunate position that she is still in, seeing that, alone among the majority of other countries, she is still in possession of ample forest land; and the urgent need of conservation to retain this position. Finally, stress is again laid on the need for Political Officers in whom so much power in these matters is vested, to have a thorough understanding and appreciation not only of the climatic value—which to some extent is now appreciated—of these forests, but of their great value in revenue, as the source of an increasing domestic and export trade. The average value of timber and forest products exported annually during the past five years, 1927 to 1931, was:—timber, £255,000, minor forest products, £80,000. It may not be so generally known that the total value of timber and forest products domestically consumed and exported must, according to statistics collected by the Director of Forests for the next Imperial Forestry Conference, at a conservative estimate be of the order of £2,750,000 a year. This does not of course include the value of cultivated or semi-cultivated crops such as rubber, palm oil and the like.

### PART III.

#### EXPLOITATION.

##### A.—ASSESSING THE UTILISATION VALUE OF TIMBERS.

###### *Preliminary Investigations.*

22. A great deal of exploratory work can be done, and some must be done, before applying to Princes Risborough for tests. With the facilities available in Nigeria, it will often be possible to carry out locally all the preliminary investigations needed before the timber can safely be offered to the export market. The principle should certainly be to carry the investigation as far as possible locally, before applying for tests at home. Tests at Princes Risborough will be those for which specialist knowledge and equipment are not available locally, for example, strength tests, durability tests with reference to United Kingdom

conditions, certain special problems in seasoning, machining and finishing, special tests for the home consumer, conditioning of trial shipments, and the like. A good example is provided by *Celtis*, a genus containing several very similar species, some or all of which may be of considerable value for export. It is for Nigeria to determine the exact botanical identity of each species; practical means by which the logger may distinguish them; the possibility of keeping the timbers free from stain before and during shipment, whether in the log or as sawn timber; their seasoning qualities, and, by practical trials, their probable uses. Princes Risborough has already given advice on the prevention of stain, and in the final stage would carry out exhaustive tests to determine definitely the value of the timbers for the purposes suggested, including strength tests, and possibly seasoning and conditioning tests with special reference to the British market, and would arrange for commercial trials.

23. Work on this basis will have several advantages. It will prevent much unnecessary work being thrown upon Princes Risborough, allow its programme to be concentrated, and add to the scope and speed in placing new timbers on the market. Given that the present willing co-operation of the timber firms is maintained, it will put an end to the deplorable practice of sending new species on consignment to export markets, unaccompanied by any information as to the character or possible uses of the timber. This practice cannot be too strongly condemned. A good timber may be sold to a purchaser who buys it for a use to which it is not suited, he may not understand its seasoning or machining requirements, the timber may arrive stained, and so forth, resulting in the ruin, often for many years, of the prospects of the timber on the market.

*District Forest Officers and Logging operations.*

24. It is highly important that Forest Officers in districts where logging operations are in progress should not only co-operate sympathetically with the logging officials in matters in which the forester can give useful advice, but make themselves as familiar as possible with the aims and methods of timber extraction, and the purposes for which the timber is to be exported. While it is true that the ordinary Forest Officer has not the time to specialise in utilisation nor to give an extensive assistance to the logging companies and that the solution lies in maintaining an adequate staff of specialists in utilisation, yet it is not sufficient to leave this aspect solely to the utilisation staff. It is part of the business of a Forest Officer to grow trees for timber, and he should know a great deal more than in many cases he does about the subject. With some exceptions, co-operation with the logging companies is by no means what it should be. It has been established in the Ondo Circle, and the trade speak in high terms of its value.

*P.W.D. Forest Department and Trade sawmills.*

25. The Public Works Department in its well-equipped sawmill at Ijora, has wide facilities for the investigation and practical trial of the properties and uses of the various timbers, and mention has already been made of the valuable results achieved. Moreover, the Forest Department's experimental drying kiln is in operation there. It is strongly recommended that investigations concerning the characteristics, preparation for market, and uses of Nigerian timbers should form a definite function of the Public Works Department, and that financial provision should be made for it, based on a joint programme to be drawn up by a body which should at least include the Public Works Department, Forest Department, and the United Africa Company in



conference. In drawing up this programme, certain work would also be allocated to the Forest Department mill at Eba, and to the United Africa Company's mills at Koko and Degema, such as might be economically more appropriate to them.

*Messrs James Latham & Company.*

26. Messrs. Latham are in a different position from the United Africa Company in that they possess their own sawmill, workshops, and plywood factory in London. It is believed, however, that they would be willing to co-operate in investigations carried out in Nigeria.

*Antiseptic treatment of timber.*

27. Timber preservation has not been mentioned in the above paragraphs on preliminary investigations. At present, creosoting and other means of preservation find no place in Nigeria, and there is no experimental nor commercial treating plant in the country. Experiments in antiseptic treatment upon timbers which would have to be used for certain purposes in treated condition in the United Kingdom would at present have to be carried out at Princes Risborough. But more important than the export market is the fact that by preservative treatment many of the Nigerian timbers now subject to attack by white ant, 'worm' and decay could be brought into domestic use thus widening domestic trade and providing a market for many 'unwanted' species. Telegraph poles, sleepers, fencing, and certain requirements in dock and building construction are among the outlets for treated timber. Considerable saving would be made in the cost of replacements. The antiseptic treatment of timber is no longer in the problematical stage, either as to its technique or its value. It is widely practised all over the world. Here again, for Nigeria, perusal of the history of the development of wood preservation in India is instructive, as contained in the bulletins issued by the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, recording experiments carried out of a long period of years by the then Forest Economist, Mr. R. S. Pearson, C.I.E., now Director of the Forest Products Research Laboratory, Princes Risborough. At the outset, antiseptic treatment was by no means looked upon with favour by the majority of engineers in India, partly no doubt owing to the failure of spasmodic and ill-conditioned experiments carried out before Mr. Pearson's time. But it is now recognised practice and most, if not all of the railways, it is believed, have their own treating plants. Creosote is now in fact manufactured commercially in India. It is strongly recommended that an experimental plant of semi-commercial size should be installed in Nigeria, for the examination of the aptitude of the various species of timber for treatment, to be followed, when the requisite knowledge of the species and the skill in treating them have been attained, by a scheme of practical trials in co-operation with the Public Works, Railway and Post and Telegraph services. The best situation for such a plant would probably be the Public Works Department sawmill at Ijora. Advice on equipment, with estimates of cost could be provided by Princes Risborough. It would be necessary to procure an engineer and give him some months' training at Princes Risborough. But it is suggested that Mr. Sleigh, the Forest Engineer, should be given this duty. His assistant at Eba, is a competent man, and Mr. Sleigh could visit Eba, say, once or twice a month. Mr. Sleigh would need some special training at Princes Risborough. It is thought that the position of the Eba sawmill, as a site, is too out of the way. It is important that the investigations should be easily accessible for inspection by engineers and others interested. In view of the

character of the Nigerian timbers that it would be desired to use in the treated condition, it is probable that a small pressure plant would be necessary for the practical trials, though the initial experiments in aptitude for treatment might be carried out by the cheaper, 'open tank' method in the first instance. Since writing the above I have been informed that the Public Works Department have already purposed to erect an 'open tank' plant at Ijora.

B.—DEVELOPMENT OF A DOMESTIC AND EXPORT TRADE IN  
SAWN TIMBER.

28. I entirely agree with the views expressed by the Director of Forestry as to the advisability of fostering a trade in sawn timber rather than in timber in the round, on the grounds that—

- (i) much waste of timber will be saved;
- (ii) many timbers can be exported and landed in good condition that do not travel satisfactorily in the log;
- (iii) by far the greater part of the using trades of the United Kingdom have for years past purchased their supplies in sawn, seasoned and graded form at reasonable prices, and it is highly unlikely that they will abandon this practice for the more hazardous and troublous one of buying timber in the log;
- (iv) it is likely to result in the use of a greatly increased number of species on the domestic market.

The point is the more important in that America, Nigeria's chief competitor, is the country supplying most of the sawn timber. The preference for sawn timber does not mean to say that shipments of sawn lumber will entirely replace shipments of logs. There will always be an export trade in prime logs for highly decorative solid work and veneers, and for cutting to special requirements.

29. A sawn timber trade cannot however be developed all at once. Seeing that a large proportion of the cut from the average run of logs will not be of sufficiently high grade for export (for it would probably not pay to ship it, particularly in the early stages of the sawn trade), it will be necessary to develop a domestic trade in the lower grades, as a sure basis for the export trade. This the United Africa Company have started to do, and the venture deserves every encouragement. It must also be realised that there is much spade work to be done before a high quality sawn timber trade can be built up: it is essential that the product should be high quality, since it will compete with the best prepared product on the market, namely that from America. It cannot be too clearly emphasised that the United Kingdom market is in any case an exacting one. Proper seasoning is all-important and will have to be investigated for the several species; some timbers are liable to deteriorate during ocean transport, and preventive measures will have to be devised; a definite standard of quality, with equivalent marks, must be introduced; costs will have to be closely determined, together with the output to be expected from different grades of logs; many timbers will need investigation, long or short, to determine uses.

C.—Costs.

30. The heaviest single item in the cost of placing timber on the market is freight. I received a number of complaints that the rates, both ocean and coastwise, demanded by the Shipping Conference lines, are excessive. As far as I am able to judge,

there seems some justification for these complaints. Indeed, whether or no it be wholly for this reason, the United Africa Company now charter their own steamers and ship timber to England at considerably less cost. Competition in the timber trade is now so severe that high freight rates in comparison with those of rival countries must seriously curtail exports. I have not yet been able, since my recent return to England, to obtain all the facts necessary for examining this question, and, in order not to delay this report, those figures will be furnished later. The subject certainly needs close inquiry. Reasonable railway freight rates, also, are an essential to the growth of domestic trade.

31. It is recommended, as advocated by the Director of Forests, that royalties should be scaled down on the lines he suggests in his memorandum, for the encouragement of an export trade in sawn timber, but this might also apply to the domestic trade as well, seeing that this is the true foundation of an export trade. Until however a sawn timber trade is established, it is recommended that similar scaling down should apply to exports of new timbers in the log, until they are established on the market.

#### D.—GIRTH LIMITS.

32. It has been observed that a considerable number of trees felled for timber have unsound hearts. In some species this is particularly prevalent and severe. Although, of course timber companies prefer the larger trees and often fell in excess of the minimum limit, there seems to be little doubt that the girth limit is in many cases too high and that the trees are over-mature, even at the minimum limit. These girth limits were arranged at a very early date on small evidence, and it is recommended that they be revised. This would not prevent the felling of over-mature trees—it is important in the interests of the forest that they be removed—for conversion in the sawmill. In fact a good trade is being done at Degema in sawn timber from such logs. Most over-mature logs are large, and produce sound, wide boards from the outer portions. Since the commercial tendency is to select the larger trees for felling, it might or might not be necessary to encourage the taking out of over-mature trees, after lowering the girth limit, by scaling down royalties on such trees.

#### E.—MARKET EXTENSION.

33. During the tour, some fifty probable and possible commercial timbers have been investigated as to their value, and classified. Notes on supplies and distribution have been made. A final list has been drawn up in consultation with the Public Works and Forest Departments, and the Forest Utilisation Officer, showing—

- (i) timbers likely to be suitable for export;
- (ii) timbers likely to be suitable domestically;
- (iii) timbers on which further investigation is necessary in Nigeria or at Princes Risborough;
- (iv) timbers which either for technical reasons or shortage of supplies are of no value for export.

A descriptive list will be forwarded in due course to the Forest Department and other interests concerned.

34. It is recommended that, of the promising species, a few, only, at a time should be selected for intensive investigation. For instance, the mill at Koko is concentrating on the local and export marketing of sawn mahogany and abura; the mill at Degema on the local marketing of black afara. For co-operative investigation, the various species of *Celtis* might take first rank in



view of their abundance and promise for export. Intensive work on this one group will not prevent subsidiary work of a preliminary character to explore three or four of the more promising timbers to determine which should be next for intensive investigation. Indeed, this is already being done. It is well again to stress the point that the domestic market is the foundation for an export trade and should not be starved of attention.

35. The building up of local industries is of extreme importance. It is understood that the United Africa Company is about to install a box-making plant at Sapele. Mention has been made of the promising cabinet trade at Koko under native auspices. Every effort should be made to start other such local industries. The question of training native craftsmen is of importance in this connection.

36. There is some heart-burning in the commercial timber world both of Nigeria and the United Kingdom on the contention that the Public Works Department are entering the market not only as rivals in the domestic trade but, lately, in the export trade as well. As explained in a subsequent paragraph, this contention is not justified by the facts. As a general principle, however, it is not considered that direct Government competition with the trade is conducive to the speedy and economical development of the country's timber industry, especially the domestic industry, which, as remarked above, is the indispensable foundation. The Government of India's ruling on this matter is again instructive, the result of many year's experience. The following is an extract from the quinquennial review on forest administration for the period 1909-10 to 1913-14.

"The question of the agency by which forest produce should be extracted has given rise to considerable discussion in the past and although certain general principles may be laid down, the form of agency most suited to any particular province or area must necessarily depend upon local conditions.

"In forest administration the object in view is twofold—first to conserve and improve the forests, and this is the first concern of the trained staff, and secondly to secure to the tax-payer the greatest immediate benefit from their commercial working. To obtain the best commercial results departmental or private agency should be employed as circumstances dictate, and provided always that Government receives a fair share of the profits earned, private agency should be freely employed. But when this is done the term of the contract should on the one hand be sufficiently long to enable the initial outlay to be recovered, while on the other hand provision should invariably be made for a revision of the rates of royalty at stated intervals so that Government may not be deprived of its share of any rise in prices which may take place. Should it be found impossible to employ private agency on these terms, departmental working should be adopted, and if this cannot be undertaken by the trained staff without prejudice to the work of conservation and improvements there seems to be no reason why a separate staff specially trained in commercial exploitation should not be employed. At times, indeed, departmental working is essential as, for instance, in the extraction of little-known timbers or other products for which it is desired to create a market, when for any reason the system of extraction by purchasers breaks down, or when it becomes necessary to prevent trade manipulation or the creation of a monopoly."

37. Where the Public Works Department can be of extreme value in building up both a domestic trade and an export trade is in the joint exploratory work already suggested and the preparation of trial shipments of a new timber ripe for introduction to the market. The shipments, in the writer's opinion, should be in sawn form rather than in the log. Their character and quality is then readily seen; the boards are seasoned, which is of the first importance; graded; and the shipment provides its own demonstration, to a large extent, of the possibilities of the timber. In the earlier cases at least, it would be advisable for one of the Utilisation Officers at Princes Risborough to inspect the timber at the docks and, if he thought necessary, to have the consignment sent to the Laboratory for re-grading and conditioning. In the first instance it would probably be necessary to send a small, sample shipment, say 100 to 200 cubic feet, for the broker's inspection and for use as samples for his clients. According to the reception of these, the broker would then advise upon the size of the first trial shipment in commercial volume. Under the scheme of co-operation suggested, it is unlikely that a timber without any prospects would be so proposed to the market, and it therefore seems improbable that a properly prepared shipment would remain unsold. Indeed, it is possible that the broker might be able to arrange a contract in advance. If advance contracts have not been made, the timber is sent on consignment and there is delay in selling it, it might be necessary for the broker to distribute all or part of it free, in order to get it tried out by users and create a demand for it.

38. It is recommended that pamphlets descriptive of the timber, hand samples, and samples cut to veneer thickness, should be prepared for distribution by the broker prior to the arrival of the timber. Princes Risborough would co-operate in this work. Sample planks, showing the average run of the timber, should be available for inspection in London and at Princes Risborough. In certain cases it would be advisable to have semi- or wholly-manufactured articles on display.

39. It is suggested that the exploitation of a new timber in this manner should be continued by Government until assured that the commercial interests concerned can and will supply the export market with shipments to the standard of quality required. In the early stages it may be necessary for the Government to supply demands that are over and above the capacity of the trade to fill. Care would have to be taken that no shipments were made by Government either on contract or consignment which would compete with unsold stocks of the same timber, suitable in quality and specification for the same requirements, lying in merchants' yard at home. This is important in the case of Messrs. James Latham, who hold stocks of Nigerian timbers at their yard in London.

40. As stated in paragraph 36, the facts do not justify the contention that the Public Works Department are competing with the trade in the domestic and export markets. I have carefully examined the system of costing employed by the Public Works Department in arriving at the sale prices of their timbers and am satisfied that these costs (*e.g.*, power and on-charges) are well above the level that a commercial firm would find necessary, at least in the early stages. But the main point is that at present the United Africa Company's mills are certainly not well enough equipped to handle the trade satisfactorily, either in quantity or quality. Further, it is certain that sales of native timbers by the Public Works Department have been very effectual in reducing the quantity of foreign softwood timber imported. Lacking this check, it is more than probable that local interests in Lagos would

go in heavily for this foreign import, as an easier trade than milling native logs. It seems to me essential that the Public Works Department should continue this work until such time as private interests have been induced to take it up and can handle it efficiently. As remarked above, care would have to be taken in regard to the export market against competing with unsold similar stocks in merchants' yards at home.

41. A standard quality of logs for export should be maintained. The United Africa Company has in being a rigid inspection in the forest and again at the point of shipment. But the majority of native producers, owing to the difficulty of financing labour, do not deliver logs at the shipping point in "fair average quality" condition. These logs are in many cases exported unsold, on consignment, and the market is likely to be flooded with inferior timber to the detriment of Nigerian timbers as a whole, both in reputation and price. A partial remedy would be to exact some security against the payment of labour, as in the case of European firms. This would result in speedier extraction and corresponding improvement in the condition of the logs. Bad manufacture on the other hand, it is thought, could be improved only by an export mark of quality. Some special arrangement would have to be made in this connection with Messrs. James Latham. It probably may and does pay this firm to have a certain proportion of lower grade logs, according to the market, transported to their London sawmill to be there converted into sawn timber and sold, after grading, as such. It must also be realised that the rigidity of the standard of logs for sale will vary slightly according to the state of the market. The exact means by which this proposal should be implemented is a matter for settlement between the Government and the trade.

#### F.—ADVISORY AND CO-ORDINATING BOARD

42. It will be clear from what has been said above that many interests are concerned in the development of Nigeria's forests and that there are many matters that must be the subjects of conference. The general policy governing development is one; carefully considered programmes of research and investigation are necessary in the several directions mentioned; there will be questions as to means of expanding domestic trade, establishing new industries, and training craftsmen; the question of an export mark of quality has to be determined; and there is the need for maintaining close co-operation both between Government and the trade and between the several Government Departments concerned. It is suggested that some form of Advisory and Co-ordinating Board might be set up for this purpose. Thorough co-ordination is essential for success.

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#### PART IV.

#### FINANCE.

43. At my request, the Director of Forests has submitted figures, shown in the Appendix, setting out the financial consequence of putting the forests of Nigeria on a secure, practical and permanent basis. The figures cover the period of the next ten years. Compared with the present staff of the department, the increases that he suggests may seem unwarrantably high. This is certainly not so. The present strength of the Forest Department is very far below the strength required and bears no practical relation to the demands of the task. The basis of judgment must be the size of the forests; their climatic value and their great

commercial value, nationally and imperially; their backward state of conservation and management and the work involved in putting them on a practical footing; and that the present situation is critical and urgent. So far as the task is concerned I am therefore fully in accord with the Director of Forests in his request for ten additional Assistant Conservators a year over the next decade.

I am, however, informed that it is quite impossible for Nigeria, in the present circumstances of trade depression, to afford the financial provision required for an increase on this scale. I suggest therefore that, while that establishment should be recognised as the ideal to be attained, a modified scheme within the compass of present conditions should be drawn up to cover an agreed preliminary period, the scheme to be a definite minimum, to be expanded as and when increased revenue from development permits. In view of the need, especially in forestry, for an uninterrupted programme of development and for providing training institutions with advance estimates of staff requirements, it is suggested that the preliminary period should be not less than three years, preferably five. To arrive at the modified scheme it is suggested that two statements should be compiled: the first to show the number, distribution (including staff on leave and average number of casualties), and individual duties of the staff, with the area of the several districts; the second to show essential silvicultural work, work that could be put on a maintenance basis or slowed down, and essential work (botanical and stock-taking surveys, etc.) connected with timber trade development. These statements would show whether or no it would be possible to make temporary use of existing forestry or administrative staff for urgent development work and afford definite figures for the extra staff required. The conclusion would then be read in conjunction with the financial provision possible, taking into account the increased revenue likely to be derived from more intensive development. It is believed that the revenue from timber exports will certainly show an increase during the current year, and there seems little doubt that with stricter regulation and supervision the revenue from the local use of timber could be very materially increased.

The re-appointment of a Deputy Conservator, or at least that of a senior, experienced officer attached to the headquarters staff, is also entirely sound. To carry out effective supervision the Director must be constantly on tour. It is essential for efficiency and smooth working that he possess an officer of sufficient experience to represent him in his absence or whom, as occasion may demand, he may depute to act for him in some duty away from headquarters. The Director must not be tied to his desk.

44. The Director of Forests has included in his estimates a figure of £1,000 to cover the cost of sending certain timbers to Princes Risborough for test and of both sample and larger scale, trial shipments to the home market. The maximum cost in 1933/34 of sending timbers to Princes Risborough would probably be of the order of £200. Particulars will be supplied to the Director of Forests, to allow him to submit firm figures, after consultation with the Director of Forest Products Research. If trial shipments of three new timbers were sent to the English market in 1933/34, the cost would be about £1,000; but, as stated earlier, it is probable that with proper organisation and care, most or all of that sum would be recovered. In addition, it was recommended earlier in this report that sawmill and utilisation experiments should form a definite function of the Public Works Department, entailing the necessary financial provision. I understand that the erection and running cost of a creosoting 'open tank' plant, which the Director of Forests



originally included in the estimates for his own Department, will now be a charge on the Public Works Department. Recommendations as to the size and character of the plant required can be supplied by Princes Risborough. The cost, manufactured at home, would be of the order of £120 for a suitable plant.

#### SUMMARY.

To sum up. The large forests of Nigeria, containing a wide variety of excellent timbers, are extremely valuable from the national standpoint: from the Imperial standpoint they assume a particular value in that Nigeria is among the four Empire countries that can at present offer generous hardwood supplies for export. But the position is not safe.

The area of forest under measures protecting it from destruction is woefully small—only 6.3 per cent of the total. Of the 53,000 square miles of very valuable forest accessible for export supplies, only 9,518 square miles, or less than eighteen per cent of it, have been protected. Further delay is dangerous. At the Imperial Forestry Conference in 1920, it was reported by Mr. H. M. Thompson, then Director of Forests, that, during seventeen years, 40,000 square miles of good forest had been destroyed. The present Director of Forests estimates the annual rate of destruction at 1,000 square miles.

The size of the Forest Department staff is, and for some years has been, quite insufficient for the magnitude, difficulty and urgency of the task. Indeed, the department is entitled to great credit for the results it has achieved under this handicap. In various places in this report I have quoted India. There is nothing that renders India, as some may think, an exception in requirements. The problem and its demands for India and for Nigeria are parallel, technically and commercially. The only divergence is that, India being three and a half times the size of Nigeria, distances are greater, provincial services require to be more or less self-contained units on this account, and therefore headquarter staffs must be somewhat larger. In comparing the figures given below it must also be remembered that India, with a Forest Service established nearly a hundred years ago, is many chapters ahead while Nigeria is at the beginning of the story. Against this, Nigeria has almost the same area of forests. The staff of the two countries is:—

	<i>India.</i>	<i>Nigeria.</i>
Imperial (European) service ... ..	257	47
Provincial (Native) service ... ..	260	nil.
Subordinate :		
Rangers		
Deputy Rangers		
Foresters	... .. 15,240	237
Forest Guards		
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	15,757	284

Making every allowance for India's extra provincial requirements and her stage of development, this great contrast is almost sufficient in itself to prove the inadequacy of Nigeria's staff for a similar task. The proposals of the Director of Forests, especially in respect of adding ten Assistant Conservators to his staff annually over the next ten years, appeal to me as entirely reasonable. Indeed, the delay has been so great that, but for the limits imposed on speed by technical and other considerations, the scale of increase might well have been greater.

But it is vital to begin at once, and without more delay to embark on a steady uninterrupted policy of development under which all the several interests are co-ordinated. Apart from the safety of the capital resources, the development of marketing and of the consequent demands, under the impetus of the policy of Empire trade, is seriously over-running the organisation of supplies. Indeed, this was a reason for my mission. A check now may well put the clock back again. The closer the situation in Nigeria is studied, in the light of probable commercial demand in volume and character, the more justification is shown for an advance on Indian lines. India could not have achieved her remarkable results with a staff on the meagre scale of Nigeria. Indian statistics show that the rise in net revenue has closely followed the increase in superior staff. Had production been organised, Nigeria could at this present time have had a larger export trade, restricted though the market is. With improved demand and prices, even at her present stage of development she will doubtless increase her export trade, possibly from the present three hundred and forty thousand pounds a year to the half million which was the average for some years before the slump. But however good the demand becomes, she can never take full and, more important, permanent advantage of it without an adequate, skilled staff to maintain the required level of organisation, based on a steadily progressive policy. Early last year, before I had visited Nigeria, I endeavoured to review the present and probable future demands of the United Kingdom timber market and to assess the value in replacement of foreign timber that could be shared by the several parts of the Empire, in addition to their present trade. My calculations, which were carefully conservative, showed that British West Africa's share should be close on a million pounds, of which the greater proportion would fall to Nigeria. Now that I have first-hand knowledge of the possibilities, I believe that I was too conservative and moreover that the attainment of such an objective is by no means so difficult as I had feared.

Other factors beside large timber resources and a keen Forest staff are in Nigeria's favour. In the last few years, the Public Works Department, who have a well organised and equipped saw-mill and wood workshops, have pursued a policy of investigating and utilising native timbers, which has brought the use of foreign timber to an insignificant quantity and placed the chances of expanding the export trade in a much more forward position. Timber traders in Nigeria are keen, and anxious to co-operate in those investigations. Of the interest on the part of dealers and users in the United Kingdom, there is no doubt.

I believe that if the commercial interests of Nigeria see that Government, on its side of the task, has determined upon an adequate policy of development, they on their part will be encouraged to incur the expenditure necessary to improve matters on their side of the task. In the past lean years, they have had to bear the whole burden, under great difficulties. They have faced cut-throat foreign competition at prices indicative of sale below cost of production. It may be argued that their own first costs might have been lowered by expenditure on improvements in extraction and sawmilling plant. Even then, to expand markets, they would have been obliged at the outset to sell at a loss, trust to an increased production to lower their overhead costs still further, and to improving trade and prices to confirm their position on a market won at a sacrifice and re-imburse them for their losses. Discouraged and uncertain, with no prospect at that date of any protective help for British production, they have not felt warranted, even if funds

allowed, in taking the risk. That situation has not only been improved but can be improved still more. And happily there are signs that trade is itself improving.

Lastly, there are many interests involved. Close, sympathetic co-operation is required, both between the various Government Departments and between Government and the Trade. Given this, which is an essential, the steady policy of development proposed should not only, in normal conditions, show ample justification financially but is one of the steps necessary to bring back these conditions.



## APPENDIX.

### A NOTE ON THE FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE EFFICIENT DEVELOPMENT OF THE FOREST OF NIGERIA.

A.—*Immediate requirements (i.e., an increase of the 1933-34 votes).*

	£	£
(1) Enumeration Surveys.		
Labour ... ..	800	
5 African Surveyors ... ..	200	
3 Forest Guards ... ..	90	
	£1,090—	£1,090
(2) Increased transport vote of ... ..	3,500—	3,500
(3) .. canoe vote ... ..	600—	600
(4) Demarcation, etc. ... ..	1,200—	1,200
(5) Timber investigation, etc. ... ..	1,000—	1,000
(6) Impregnating tank :		
Cost ... ..	£300	
Upkeep ... ..	£250	550— 550
(7) Sylviculture and botanical work ... ..	600—	600
(8) Tools, seeds, etc. ... ..	200—	200
	£8,740	

B.—*Annual minimum requirements on certain votes for years subsequent to 1933-34: Other charges (actual total amounts).*

	£
(1) Guaranteed minimum of Demarcation Vote (to be increased to £3,000 after five years and £4,000 after ten years) ...	2,000
(2) Guaranteed minimum of Enumeration Vote (to be increased to £2,500 after five years and £3,000 after seven years) ...	1,750
(3) Transport ... ..	7,000
<i>(Note: This Vote to increase by £180 per each additional Assistant Conservator's appointment).</i>	
(4) Canoes (purchase, hire, etc.) (to be increased to £1,500 after five years) ...	1,100
(5) Timber Investigation and Research (to be increased to £1,500 in three years) ...	1,200
(6) Sylvicultural Investigations (to be increased to £2,500 after five years) ...	2,000
(7) Bush Houses ... ..	500
<i>Personal Emoluments (increases only).</i>	
(1) Re-appointment of Deputy Director of Forests at £1,100 + £220 ... ..	= 1,320
(2) Re-appointment of Senior Conservator of Forests at £960 + £96 ... ..	= 1,056
(3) 10 Assistant Conservators at £480 ... ..	= 4,800
(4) 12 Forest Guards at £30 ... ..	= 360

The re-appointment of the Deputy Director of Forests and the third Senior Conservator of Forests are obviously essential in view of the work which the Department is now doing and in view of the increased work necessary as forest development occurs. The item ten Assistant Conservator of Forests and twelve Guards to be added to annually by that amount until the European staff maximum of 125 is reached; eight is actually the figure required but the additional two allows for casualties; the number of guards should be increased yearly until the increase is 185 on the present figure.

The figures given above are based on the assumption that the reserved area of merchantable forest should be increased from the present 9,500 square miles to a minimum of 45,000, *i.e.*, the minimum which will allow for the permanency of the timber trade. This trade can neither continue to exist nor can it be developed further unless the forests upon which it is dependent are properly managed.

The minimum superior staff required for this is between 125 and 130 officers; the extra recruitment being spread over ten years.

In regard to transport the present vote, drastically cut in recent years, has reached a point which in many cases limits effective work to about three months in the year; it is vastly inadequate. The same applies to the votes for canoe-travelling, demarcation, silviculture, tools, seeds, etc., while the timber investigation and enumeration surveys votes have ceased altogether.

These immense reductions were the result of a definite command in the name of economy for a further total reduction of £5,000 on the 1933-34 estimates after they had been prepared and this will, as was pointed out at the time, compel abandonment of essential work, which cannot result otherwise than in loss of trade. My own view is, as I stated at the time, that these reductions cannot and will not prove economical.

The estimated development costs given above do no more than allow for the carrying out of essential work, if the forests are to be a permanency and if the export trade is not gradually to become reduced to the extent that it ceases to matter.

As shown elsewhere the value of this trade, taken over the last five years, in export alone is £340,000 annually and the total annual value (internal and export) may safely be estimated at 2½ million pounds; over the previous five years the annual export value was approximately half a million pounds, the decrease in recent years being due partly to general depression but also the destruction of formerly exploitable forest areas due to lack of reservation.

It is safe to say that had it not been for the activities of the department the present value of the export trade would not have been one-eighth what it is at present; it is also safe to say that with proper management of the forests, with proper investigation and handling this trade can be increased to three or four times its present value and more.

Nigeria is still largely a forest country, its prosperity depends entirely on its forests; in addition these forests, giving as they do the direct yield recorded above and possessing such immense development possibilities, it is only reasonable, when the cost is comparatively so small, to urge that they be given every chance not only to maintain their present output standard but to be given every facility for further development.

J. R. AINSLIE,  
*Director of Forests.*  
 6. 2. 1933.

NIGERIA

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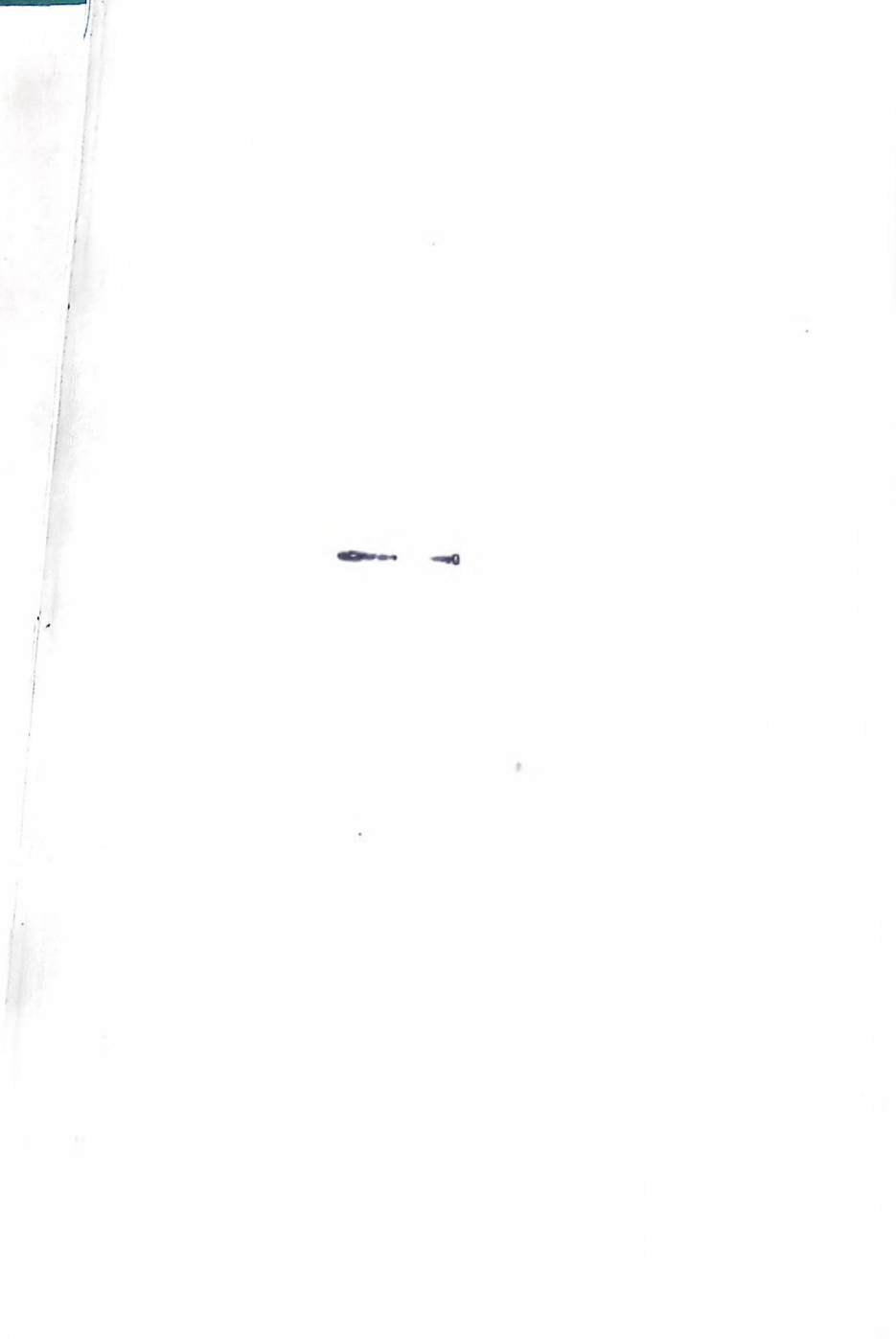
No. 8 of 1934.

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Paper laid on the Table of the Legislative Council.

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SUBJECT:  
Report of the Economy Committee.



Ref. No. 44/478/33.

THE TREASURY,  
LAGOS.  
NIGERIA,  
4th January, 1934.

SIR,

ECONOMY COMMITTEE.

With reference to your letter No. 29002 of 4th December and in accordance with His Excellency's direction, we have the honour to submit this report in accordance with the first part of the terms of reference of the Committee appointed, as follows:—

- (a) to ascertain whether any further reductions in the expenditure of each Government department (other than the Railway) can be effected at once without very seriously impairing the efficiency of the public services rendered by the department concerned.

2. The Committee has met on sixteen occasions, from 8th December to 3rd January, and every member has been present throughout the whole of the forty-eight hours that the Committee has actually been in session.

The Estimates for the financial year 1934/35 have been examined item by item, the Heads of the Departments concerned have been consulted either by letter or in person before the Committee, on every occasion when such a course has been necessary or possible, and no effort has been spared to present this first part of the report as expeditiously as possible and in such a form as can readily be examined and speedily applied to a revision of the draft Estimates now in proof form.

3. The reductions of the Estimates recommended by the Committee amounting in all to a net total of £105,336, are shown and explained in detail in Appendix 2 attached to this report, and are summarised in Appendix 1. These reductions are recommended after the fullest consideration and proposals for economies of the wisdom of which there has been any doubt have been excluded, in the hope that by the exercise of such moderation and careful discrimination the report as submitted may prove wholly acceptable to Government. Some of the reductions originated from the Heads of Departments concerned and were accepted by the Committee after due scrutiny, others were suggested by the Committee to the Heads of Departments and were accepted by them, and the remaining reductions are recommended by the Committee itself. All reductions have been considered by comparison with actual expenditure figures for 1932/33 and with the expenditure up to the latest date available in the Treasury: *viz.* 30th September, 1933; and the Committee has no hesitation in giving its considered opinion that the reductions recommended will not impair or endanger the efficiency of the Public Service. On the contrary, it is considered no curtailment of the Public Services whatsoever will be necessary following the adoption of the Committee's recommendations.

THE HONOURABLE  
THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT,  
LAGOS.

4. When the Committee was first convened, the financial position for 1934/35, as revealed in the draft Estimates submitted, was as follows:—

Estimated Expenditure 1934/35 (including Railway deficit) ... ..	£4,969,346
Estimated Revenue ... ..	4,437,203
Deficit ... ..	<u>£532,143</u>

The Committee were informed that the Governor was prepared, if necessary, to submit to Council a budget with a deficit of not more than £400,000, so that the Committee's task was to seek reductions amounting to approximately £130,000.

During the time the Committee was in session, however, certain revisions of the Estimates were made by the Chief Secretary, on Treasury and other recommendations, the net result of which was to reduce substantially the estimated deficit.

The position as it is understood to be at the time this report is being prepared is as follows:—

Estimated Expenditure 1934/35 (including Railway deficit) ... ..	£4,925,702
Estimated Revenue 1934/35 ... ..	4,478,121
Deficit ... ..	<u>£447,581</u>

5. The reductions recommended by the Committee amount to a net total of £105,336, so that should these reductions be wholly accepted, and subject to any other changes of the Expenditure or Revenue Estimates now under consideration, the estimated deficit will be reduced to

	£447,581
less	105,336
	<u>£342,245</u>

6. In addition to the particular recommendations for reductions detailed in Appendix 2, the Committee also submits the following five general recommendations:—

- (1) It is recommended that so far as is consistent with the efficiency of the Public Service, none of the existing vacancies in the establishment should be filled either by promotion, transfer or new appointment. Such recommendation to be interpreted in its widest terms and including the postponement of entry into the Service of pupils and probationers, and also including any appointments and promotions now pending but not actually effected.

It is considered a far preferable alternative to enforced retrenchment in one branch of the service to withhold or postpone the filling of vacancies in the same or another branch.

So far as the knowledge and competence of this Committee has permitted an endeavour has been made to give practical effect to this recommendation in Appendix 2 of this report.



- (2) It is recommended that the filling of offices rendered vacant by retrenchment, and the preservation in the Estimates of what should be extinct duty pay, should not be permitted.

Such a recommendation might be regarded as axiomatic, but the draft Estimates contain several items to the contrary, all of which, so far as the Committee has been able to assure itself, have been corrected by inclusion with the deductions detailed in Appendix 2.

- (3) It is recommended that Bush Allowance be reduced from £3 per month to £2 per month, and a reduction to this effect is included in Appendix 2.

The Committee considers that such allowances should be reduced or sacrificed rather than to have recourse to the alternative of retrenchment of staff.

- (4) It is recommended that the rates of pay to employees and labour should be reviewed with the object of economy.

Appendix 3\* to this report is a summary of the non-pensionable employees separately provided for in the Estimates and described as such. The total is £227,415.

Where considered necessary, by comparison with actual expenditure in the aggregate, reductions of some of these items have been included in Appendix 2 of this report, but the larger question of rates of pay, and the disparities of rates as revealed in the Estimates, was considered to be beyond the immediate scope of this Committee, and it is suggested that a Wages Committee might be appointed for the revision of rates generally, with a view to economy and standardisation, and having especial reference to motor drivers and messengers, who receive a variety of rates, personal and otherwise, and much in excess of the cost for which the services could readily be obtained.

- (5) The following recommendations are made as regards Transport Allowances and Transport:—

- (i) That Class III Mileage transport allowance at 10d. per mile is excessive and should be reduced to 6d. per mile. G.O. 141 refers.
- (ii) That Bicycle Allowances be reduced from 7s. 6d. to 5s. per month. G.O. 146 refers.
- (iii) That Horse Allowance be reduced from £2 10s. per month to £2 per month or less and the double allowance correspondingly reduced. G.O. 146 refers.
- (iv) That some economies in the cost of free transport of officers' loads be effected, with especial regard, if possible, to payments for other than Government Services. The Committee realises that reduction of such expenditure can only be effected by limitation of movements of officers or by reduction of the free scales allowed, and recommends the latter course, as it would not interfere with ordinary business and would not involve hardships.

As the General Orders for Transport are most complicated the Committee does not wish to make any definite recommendation as regards details of the suggested changes except to point out that the generous free allowances for baggage on transfer and assumption or resumption of duty offer scope for substantial reduction, and that corresponding reductions might be made in other respects.

- (v) That the minimum Class I Local Area Transport Allowance of £2 per month is too high a minimum for general application to motor cycles and that G.O. 141 should differentiate between motor cycle and motor car allowances.

\* It is further recommended that the minimum monthly allowance for a motor cycle should be £1 10s. per month, but that the monthly motor car allowance of £3 per month might with justice be made more readily available upon the recommendation of Heads of Departments under the conditions of the General Order.

Appendix 4\* to this report shows that in the Draft Estimates the items for Transport monthly allowances and Transport mileage and hire, etc., total respectively £22,039 and £53,846. Because of the decision affecting General Orders involved, and pending exact information from all Departments which has been requested, no attempt has been made to calculate the financial effect of these recommended reductions of transport allowances, paragraph 6 (5) (i)-(v), nor has any reduction been included in Appendix 2 on this account, but the Committee considers that the reductions which would result from the adoption of the reduced mileage rate would far exceed the increase in expenditure which would result from the recommended application of the rule for monthly allowances.

7. The Committee has not made the recommendations it otherwise would have made for reductions from Head 34, R.W.A.F.F., as it is understood that recommendations for reductions have already been submitted to the Secretary of State.

8. No recommendations are made as regards Head 33, Railway Capital Works, which is regarded as being excluded from the terms of reference.

9. In Appendix 2 under Head 21, Miscellaneous, a recommendation is made concerning the large sums paid in contributions to institutions outside Nigeria, and it is recommended that with some possible exceptions a substantial reduction of these contributions should be effected.

10. The Committee recommends an addition of £3,000 to Head 22, Pensions, in respect of the pensions which will become due as a result of the few retrenchments recommended.

11. In Appendix 2 under Head 19, Medical Services, a note is made having regard to those reductions of the Estimates for personal enrolments which the Director of Medical and Sanitary Service offered to the Committee, calculated on a general presump-

\* Not printed.



tion of staff wastage during the year. An examination of past year's accounts reveals that the savings under personal emoluments in the Estimates for the Medical Services have been as follows:—

	£
1930/31	27,000
1931/32	16,000
1932/33	13,000

Having regard to these indications of exceptional staff wastage in the Medical Service, the Committee considered that the reductions offered by the Director of Medical and Sanitary Service could justly be accepted.

12. The Committee received a letter from the Hon. Secretary of the Women's League, as follows:—

Sir,

I am directed by the members of the Lagos Women's League, to bring to your notice as Chairman of the Finance Investigation Committee:—

- (1) That there is great distress among women and children owing to the retrenchment of Government officials:
- (2) That, that being so, they respectfully request you to do all in your power to put forward other methods than the dreaded retrenchment to bring money into the coffers of Government.
- (3) They humbly suggest that all measures for advanced improvement, great or small, throughout the country, should be withheld till the condition of things better.
- (4) That they are certain their men-folk would willingly accept less pay till the finance of the country has improved, than be retrenched.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) C. OLAJUMOKE OBASA,

*Hon. Secretary,*

December, 20, 1933.

This letter is included in this report as it endorses so completely the considered opinion of the Committee that every possibility of economy must be examined and tried before further retrenchments for purposes of economy only are effected.

It is considered that the existing establishment should be preserved wherever possible, in the interests of the Public Service as a whole, and that sacrifices should be imposed upon all as a far preferable alternative to retrenchment, except in those cases where the interests of efficiency with economy are best served by some limitation of staff.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servants,

(Sgd.) C. W. LEESE,

*Chairman of the Committee.*

(Sgd.) J. CALDER WOOD, )

(Sgd.) E. M. FALK, )

(Sgd.) E. O. MOORE, )

(Sgd.) L. M. HERAPATH, )

*Members.*



## APPENDIX I

		DRAFT ESTIMATES.			
		Personal Emoluments	Other Charges.	Total.	Personal Emoluments
		£	£	£	£
1.	Public Debt	...	751,668	751,668	...
2.	Governor	8,858	1,676	10,534	...
3.	Agriculture	71,402	29,213	100,615	510
	<i>Special</i>	...	50	50	...
4.	Analyst	2,099	383	2,482	...
5.	Audit	15,291	2,748	18,039	...
6.	Colliery	14,043	48,227	62,270	40
	<i>Special</i>	...	4,650	4,650	...
7.	Colony	12,087	4,672	16,759	291
	<i>Special</i>	...	923	923	...
8.	Customs	60,838	10,171	71,009	2,820
9.	Education	128,568	116,395	244,963	5,581
10.	Forestry	47,559	9,839	57,398	150
	<i>Special</i>	...	6,750	6,750	...
11.	Geological	7,758	2,900	10,658	...
12.	Harbour	8,489	13,870	22,359	...
13.	Judicial	36,158	12,831	48,988	...
14.	Land	6,459	3,351	9,810	36
	<i>Special</i>	...	1,751	1,751	...
15.	Legal	6,915	1,257	8,172	...
	Chief Commissioner, N.P.	3,319	1,252	4,571	...
	Lieut. Governor, S.P.	3,522	1,350	4,872	...
18.	Marine	131,572	122,530	254,102	4,527
	<i>Special</i>	...	3,150	3,150	...
19.	Medical	275,319	117,561	392,880	12,323
	<i>Special</i>	...	28,007	28,007	...
20.	Mines	7,550	2,321	9,871	...
21.	Miscellaneous	...	105,391	105,391	...
22.	Pensions	...	436,461	436,461	...
23.	Police	...	26,603	26,606	76
24.	Posts and Telegraphs	112,827	39,927	152,754	546
25.	Printing	19,310	5,970	24,280	...
26.	Prisons, N.P.	5,402	3,030	8,432	...
	S.P.	49,861	50,529	100,390	744
28.	Provincial Administration	338,290	101,364	439,654	3,382
29.	P.W.D.	122,369	25,013	147,382	5,517
30.	Electricity Branch	26,939	40,518	67,457	1,196
	<i>Special</i>	...	4,755	4,755	...
31.	P.W. Recurrent	...	214,227	214,227	...
32.	Extraordinary	...	19,722	19,722	...
33.	Railway Capital	...	27,460	27,460	...
34.	R.W.A.F.F.	217,852	99,169	317,021	...
	<i>Special</i>	...	748	748	...
35.	R.W.A.F.F., Reserve	...	...	...	...
36.	Secretariat, Nigerian	22,468	1,821	24,289	...
	<i>Special</i>	...	2,000	2,000	...
37.	Secretariat, N.P.	12,951	1,658	14,609	240
	S.P.	15,212	1,739	16,951	212
39.	Surveys	37,139	14,917	52,056	25
40.	Treasury	46,153	14,477	60,630	90
41.	Veterinary	21,719	11,963	33,682	...
42.	Colonial Development Fund	...	29,402	29,402	...
	TOTAL	2,100,061	2,577,130	4,677,191	38,660
43.	Railway	...	248,511	248,511	...
	GRAND TOTAL	2,100,061	2,825,641	4,925,702	38,660

No.	COMMITTEE REDUCTIONS.		RESULT.		
	Other Charges.	Total.	Personal Emoluments.	Other Charges.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
...	...	...	...	751,668	751,668
175	175	8,858	1,591	10,359	10,359
735	1,215	70,892	28,478	99,370	99,370
...	...	...	...	50	50
25	25	2,009	...	2,034	2,059
55	77	15,269	...	2,003	17,272
568	968	15,643	...	47,969	61,612
650	650	...	...	4,000	4,000
265	526	11,827	...	4,106	16,233
200	200	...	...	723	723
149	3,160	58,918	...	9,811	67,829
7316	13,207	122,577	...	198,779	231,756
1,295	1,445	47,469	...	8,514	15,853
...	...	...	...	6,759	6,759
80	80	7,758	...	2,829	10,578
1,805	1,805	8,189	...	12,445	20,554
214	214	36,158	...	12,588	48,744
...	36	6,123	...	3,361	9,784
...	...	...	...	1,751	1,751
15	15	6,915	...	1,212	8,127
55	35	3,319	...	1,197	4,516
70	70	3,522	...	1,280	4,802
6,131	10,658	127,915	...	116,459	244,374
280	280	...	...	2,870	2,870
1,315	16,638	262,996	...	118,216	376,212
2,827	2,827	...	...	25,789	25,789
100	100	7,550	...	2,221	9,771
3,618	3,618	...	...	191,743	191,743
+ 3,000	+ 3,000	...	...	439,461	439,461
4,020	4,096	199,997	...	22,583	222,580
1,620	2,236	112,281	...	38,237	150,518
...	...	19,310	...	5,450	24,560
150	150	5,492	...	2,859	8,222
299	1,913	48,117	...	59,400	99,517
5,488	8,870	334,908	...	95,876	439,784
+ 925	4,592	117,052	...	25,968	141,020
1,254	2,459	25,743	...	39,264	65,007
4,755	4,755	...	...	...	...
11,826	11,826	...	...	292,401	292,401
6,000	6,000	...	...	13,722	13,722
...	...	...	...	27,460	27,460
...	...	217,852	...	99,169	317,021
...	...	...	...	748	748
25	25	22,668	...	...	...
1,250	1,250	...	...	1,796	24,464
...	240	12,711	...	750	750
5	217	15,000	...	1,658	14,399
759	774	37,415	...	1,794	16,734
1,050	1,140	46,963	...	14,167	51,582
175	175	24,719	...	13,427	59,199
63	63	...	...	11,788	39,597
...	...	...	...	29,339	29,339
66,670	105,336	2,061,395	...	2,510,460	4,571,855
...	...	...	...	248,511	248,511
66,670	105,336	2,061,395	...	2,758,971	4,820,366

## APPENDIX 2.

		Reduced from.	To.	Reduction
		£	£	£
<b>Head 2.—GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.</b>				
Item 12.	Transport	70	50	20
.. 20.	Grounds, Government House, Lagos	250	230	20
.. 21.	Grounds, Government House, Kaduna	160	130	30
.. 23.	Furniture, Government House, Kaduna	40	10	30
.. 25.	Public rooms, etc., Government House, Kaduna	50	10	40
.. 28.	Caretaker, etc., Government House, Kaduna	135	100	35
Total, Other Charges Savings		...	...	£175
<i>Net result:—</i>				
	£	£	£	
Personal Emoluments	8,858	—	8,858	
Other Charges	1,676	175	1,501	
	£10,534	175	10,359	

It is recommended that consideration be given to the advisability of handing over Government Lodge, Kaduna, to the Chief Commissioner, with a view to economy of maintenance. See recommendation under Head 16.

### Head 3.—AGRICULTURE.

Item 13.	5 Botanists.			
	It is recommended that the increase of one in the establishment should be disallowed, or deferred indefinitely.			
.. 15.	2 Schoolmasters.			
	The Director of Agriculture suggests retrenchment of one as a measure for increased efficiency with economy and the Committee recommends this, especially as the number of pupils, etc., under items 28, 29, and 30 is so very small			
		1,216	716	500
.. 20.	1 Senior Assistant.			
	Recommended that this promotion be withheld indefinitely			
		...	...	10
	Total, Personal Emoluments reductions	...	...	£510
.. 41.	Passages	3,300	3,200	100
.. 48.	Stationery	200	160	40
.. 49.	Contingencies	55	30	25
.. 50.	Books and periodicals	80	50	30
.. 57.	Upkeep Laboratories	590	250	340
.. 58.	Palm Oil Extension work	850	700	150
.. 60.	School Equipment	80	30	50
	Total, Other Charges reductions	...	...	£735
<i>Net result:—</i>				
	£	£	£	
Personal Emoluments	71,402	510	70,892	
Other Charges	29,213	735	28,478	
	£100,615	1,245	99,370	

*Note.*—The Director of Agriculture offered the retrenchment of five European officers, but only 1, that of the Schoolmaster, is accepted by the Committee under "A" of the terms of reference.

The other retrenchments offered, namely two Superintendents, one Chemist, and one Botanist, will be considered under "B" of the terms of reference, as it is understood that their retrenchment is contemplated for economy reasons only.



## Head 4.—ANALYST.

	Reduced from.	To	Reduction.
	£	£	£
Item 15. Library	20	10	10
" 17. Upkeep of Laboratory	115	100	15
Total, Other Charges reductions	...	...	£25
<i>Net result:—</i>	£	£	£
Personal Emoluments	2,099	—	2,099
Other Charges	383	25	358
	<u>2,482</u>	<u>£25</u>	<u>£2,457</u>

## Head 5.—AUDIT.

Item 11. 17 First-class Clerks	3,668	3,646	22
One vacancy not to be filled.			
" 17. Railway Transport	515	165	350
" 20. Contingencies	20	15	5
Total, Other Charges reductions	...	...	£55
<i>Net result:—</i>	£	£	£
Personal Emoluments	15,291	22	15,269
Other Charges	2,748	55	2,693
	<u>£18,039</u>	<u>£77</u>	<u>£17,962</u>

## Head 6.—COLLIERY.

## Item 5. 1 Colliery Surveyor.

The Committee were informed of the intention to retrench this office as a measure for improved efficiency.

Probable saving	720	320	400
Total, Personal Emoluments reductions	...	...	£400
" 30. Furniture	50	25	25
" 33. Timber	2,817	2,700	117
" 34. Teak Plantation	500	400	100
" 35. Mining Materials	5,700	5,500	200
" 36. Crown Agents Commission	160	100	60
Total, Other Charges reductions	...	...	£568
" 46. Development	1,000	800	200
" 47. Machinery and Plant	1,650	1,200	450
Total, Special reductions	...	...	£650
<i>Net result:—</i>	£	£	£
Personal Emoluments	14,013	400	13,613
Other Charges	48,525	668	47,857
	<u>£62,538</u>	<u>1,068</u>	<u>£61,470</u>
Special	£4,650	650	4,000

It is recommended that the items of Special Expenditure be strictly reviewed with a view to further substantial economies unless the works are essential and cannot possibly be deferred.

## Head 7.—COLONY ADMINISTRATION.

	Reduced from.	To.	Reduction
	£	£	£
Item 2. Allowance to Commissioner of Lands ... ..	300	240	60
The Committee recommends that this allowance should not exceed £240 per annum the previous substantive duty pay of the post.			
Mr. Herapath asked that his own opinion that no allowance should be granted, should be recorded.			
.. 6. 2 First-class Clerks ... ..	415	215	200
The Committee was informed that a vacancy is expected, and recommends that it should not be filled.			
Total, Personal Emoluments reductions ... ..			£260
.. 16. Transport, Monthly ... ..	155	135	20
.. 17. .. Mileage, etc. ... ..	140	120	20
.. 18. .. Materials, etc. ... ..	30	20	10
.. 24. Staff of Rest Houses ... ..	48	42	6
.. 25. Station, etc., Labour ... ..	250	200	50
.. 28. Stationery ... ..	100	90	10
.. 29. Temporary buildings ... ..	250	225	25
.. 31. Dispensaries ... ..	250	225	25
.. 35. Headmen for collection of tax (change of name of item) ... ..	900	800	100
Total, Other Charges reductions ... ..			£266
.. 41. Improvements in the Colony ... ..	900	700	£200
<i>Net result—</i>			
	£	£	£
Personal Emoluments	12,087	260	11,827
Other Charges	4,672	266	4,406
	£16,759	526	16,233
Special	£923	200	723

## Head 8.—CUSTOMS.

Item 10. 87 First-class Customs Officers ... ..	19,167	18,367	800
Reduction of four. One vacancy not to be filled and three retrenched.			
.. 11. 10 Second-class Customs Officers, etc ... ..	20,609	20,089	520
Reduction of five by retrenchment.			
The above retrenchments are recommended by the Comptroller of Customs, as a measure for increased efficiency with economy as the officers concerned have proved inefficient.			
The Committee accepts and confirms this.			
.. 13. Fees to Officers for Overtime ... ..	3,000	1,500	1,500
A revision of the share of the fees payable to officers concerned from 50% to 25% is recommended.			
Total, Personal Emoluments reductions ... ..			£2,820
.. 14. Passages ... ..	1,400	1,300	100
.. 21. Stationery ... ..	300	200	100
.. 22. Stores ... ..	175	100	75
.. 23. Uniforms ... ..	650	500	150
.. 25. Labourers ... ..	350	800	150
.. 26. Suppression of Smuggling ... ..	400	350	50
.. 29. Trucks ... ..	20	15	5
.. 30. Weighing Machines ... ..	80	70	10
Total, Other Charges reductions ... ..			£640
<i>Net result—</i>			
	£	£	£
Personal Emoluments	60,838	2,820	58,018
Other Charges	10,471	640	9,831
	£71,309	3,460	67,849

	Reduced from.	To.	Reduction
	£	£	£
<b>Head 9.—EDUCATION.</b>			
Item 5. 1 Assistant Director	1,200	...	1,200
.. 6. Duty Pay	240	...	240
Vacancy not to be filled.			
.. 8. Duty Pay of Chief Inspector	28	220	+ 192
.. 9. 1 Inspector	1,000	...	1,000
.. 10. Duty Pay	200	...	200
Being retrenched. Vacancy not to be filled.			
.. 21. 3 Probationers	189	161	28
Recommended increase be deferred.			
.. 38. 37 Superintendents	23,966	23,946	20
This provision includes one vacancy which the Committee recommend should not be filled.			
.. 47. Special Language Allowance	72	36	36
.. 48. Charge Allowance to Housemasters	180	90	90
.. 52. 238 Teachers: 5 1st Grade, 108 2nd Grade, 119 3rd Grade plus 6 at various rates	33,986	31,222	2,764
Retrenchment of fourteen offered by the Director of Education and accepted. See note below.			
.. 55. 189 Probationary Teachers	5,078	4,885	193
Retrenchment of eleven offered by the Director of Education and accepted. See note below.			
.. 57. 3 Carpenters	144	132	12
Total, Personal Emoluments reductions			£5,591
.. 66. Passages	6,800	6,600	200
.. 69. Transport, Materials, etc.	195	100	95
.. 73. Stationery	370	300	70
.. 74. Office Books	34	28	6
.. 76. Translation Bureaux	225	150	75
.. 78. Uniforms	80	60	20
.. 79. School Material, Kaduna	50	30	20
.. 80. School Material, Jos	40	30	10
.. 81. Higher College, Katsina	2,000	1,750	250
.. 82. Grants-in-aid	82,750	78,240	4,510
.. 83. Building Grants	726	236	500
.. 84. Grants for Supervisors	4,000	3,510	490
See note below.			
.. 85. Expenses of Boards	...	...	...
.. 86. Empire Day	100	75	25
.. 87. Books for Schools	145	225	...
.. 88. Upkeep of Lorries	900	700	200
.. 92. King's College	125	100	25
.. 93. Printing Examination Papers	1,750	1,600	150
.. 95. Queen's College	100	75	25
.. 96. Middle Schools	550	475	75
.. 97. Elementary Training Centres	3,100	2,850	250
.. 99. Yaba Higher College	1,650	1,500	150
.. 100. Playing Fields	1,800	1,650	150
.. 101. New Text Books	150	100	50
	200	150	50
Total, Other Charges reductions			£7,616
<b>Net result:—</b>			
	£	£	£
Personal Emoluments	128,568	5,591	122,977
Other Charges	146,395	7,616	108,779
	£244,963	13,207	231,756

*Note.*—The retrenchment of Teachers under items 52 and 55 were offered by the Director of Education, as a direct result of having effected the reductions of grants from items 82-84, and as a measure for increased efficiency with economy.

The Committee accepts and recommends both.

*Notes for consideration under "B"*

32. Chief Inspector. To lapse when vacancy occurs.

37. Item 38. Includes one vacancy which should not be filled. King's College, leave conditions of staff.

## Head 10.—FORESTRY.

	Reduced from.	To.	Reduction.
	£	£	£
Item 3. 1 Senior Conservator of Forests ... ..	1,920	960	960

It is recommended that the restoration of the establishment to two should not be permitted.

.. 4. Duty Pay ... ..	192	96	96
.. 5. 38 Conservators ... ..	24,752	25,670	*918
.. 6. Seniority Pay ... ..	852	924	*72
.. 19. 49 Forest Guards, Grade I ... ..	2,084	2,048	36
.. 20. 166 Forest Guards, Grade II ... ..	4,661	4,613	48

No increase to be allowed.

It is recommended that these increases should not be permitted, in pursuance of the policy recommended by the Committee of maintaining the establishment at its existing strength where possible, without recourse either to retrenchment or to new appointments.

Total, Personal Emoluments reductions ... .. £150

.. 24. Passages ... ..	2,500	2,350	150
.. 25. Transport, Monthly ... ..	500	330	170
.. 26. .. Mileage, etc. ... ..	2,000	1,900	100
.. 28. .. Railway ... ..	1,300	1,200	100
.. 32. Periodicals ... ..	50	30	20
.. 34. Contingencies ... ..	25	20	5
.. 40. Survey Forest Reserves ... ..	400	200	200
.. 42. Canoes ... ..	150	300	150
.. 44. Sylviculture ... ..	800	500	300
.. 45. Collection, etc., of Specimens ... ..	75	25	50
.. 46. Investigations ... ..	75	25	50

Total, Other Charges reductions ... .. £1,295

Net result:—	£	£	£
Personal Emoluments	47,559	150	47,409
Other Charges	9,839	1,295	8,544
	<u>£57,398</u>	<u>1,445</u>	<u>55,953</u>

The Acting Director of Forests offered the retrenchment of Messrs. Lauchlan, Wood, and Quartey as a measure of economy, but the Committee do not feel justified in accepting these retrenchments, purely for reasons of economy, under "A" of the terms of reference.

The offer will be considered under "B".

As regards item 44. Sylviculture, £800, there is also provided a sum of £600 for a similar service under item 55. Special Expenditure, and the Committee recommends that one or both of these items should be reduced or eliminated. A reduction of £300 from item 44 has been effected by the Committee.

## Head 11.—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Item 29. Upkeep of Motor Lorries ... ..	300	220	80
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Net result:—	£	£	£
Personal Emoluments	7,758	—	7,758
Other Charges	2,900	80	2,820
	<u>£10,658</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>10,578</u>

Reduced from	To	Reduction
£	£	£

### Head 12.—HARBOUR.

#### Item 1. Port Engineer.

Recommend the vacant post be filled at a salary of £1,000 plus £200 Duty Pay.

#### .. 3. 1 Senior Assistant Engineer.

The Committee recommend that if no appointment has been made, this new post should not be filled.

#### Items 9, 10, 11. Clerical Staff.

The Committee consider the clerical staff of this Department too expensive and too highly graded for the work it has to do.

#### Items 13, 15, 16. Employees.

General recommendation No. 4 to be applied.

Item 29. Stationery	30	20	10
.. 30. Contingencies	20	20	16
.. 31. Drawing Materials	25	25	11
.. 32. Fuel	850	800	50
.. 33. Rails and Sleepers	200	150	50
.. 34. New Plant	400	350	50
.. 35. Upkeep, Motor Vehicles	200	100	100
.. 36. .. Tug	1,300	1,000	300
.. 37. .. Motor Craft	400	375	25
.. 38. Aro Stone	450	400	50
.. 39. Railway freight	750	667	83
.. 40. Entrance Works Labour	800	700	100
.. 41. .. .. Stores	150	135	15
.. 42. Wharves and Bridges	2,300	1,900	400
.. 43. Establishment, Labour	2,100	2,100	300
.. 44. Establishment, Stores	800	700	100
.. 45. Uniforms	10	5	5
.. 48. Railway Transport	150	125	25
.. 49. Stationery	6	2	4
.. 50. Contingencies	10	3	7
.. 51. Labour	600	550	50
.. 52. Explosives	100	90	10
.. 53. Stores, etc.	100	90	10
.. 54. Coal, etc.	150	120	30
.. 57. New Plant	80	70	10
Total, Other Charges reductions	...	...	£1,805

Net result:—	£	£	£
Personal Emoluments	8,489	—	8,489
Other Charges	13,870	1,805	12,065
	£22,359	1,805	20,554

Note.—Clerical staff to be dealt with under (B).



	Reduced from.	To.	Reduction.
	£	£	£
<b>Head 13.—JUDICIAL.</b>			
Item 34. Contingencies	50	40	10
.. 35. Libraries	160	150	10
.. 42. Copying documents	150	100	50
.. 44. Labour	100	80	20
.. 46. Subsistence Allowance	385	...	...
Strongly recommended that this allowance should be discontinued on the analogy of travelling allowances ( <i>see "B"</i> ).			
.. 57. Crown Witnesses Expenses	800	700	100
.. 63. Copying documents	160	50	50
.. 66. Uniforms	24	20	4
Total, Other Charges reductions	...	...	£244
<i>Net result:—</i>	£	£	£
Personal Emoluments	36,158	—	36,158
Other Charges	12,830	244	12,586
	£48,988	244	48,744
<b>Head 14.—LAND.</b>			
Item 9. 10 Second-class Clerks	1,033	997	36
Reduction of one; vacancy not to be filled.			
Total, Personal Emoluments reductions	...	...	£36
<i>Net result:—</i>	£	£	£
Personal Emoluments	6,459	36	6,423
Other Charges	3,361	—	3,361
	£9,820	36	9,784
<b>Head 15.—LEGAL.</b>			
Item 19. Contingencies	10	7	3
.. 20. Uniforms	6	4	2
.. 22. Library	50	40	10
Total, Other Charges reductions	...	...	£15
<i>Net result:—</i>	£	£	£
Personal Emoluments	6,915	—	6,915
Other Charges	1,257	15	1,242
	£8,172	15	8,157
<b>Head 16.—CHIEF COMMISSIONER, N.P.</b>			
Item 16. Upkeep of Motors	200	175	25
.. 17. Upkeep of Grounds	90	60	30
.. 18. Upkeep of Public Rooms	...	...	...
Reference is directed to the Committee's recommendation regarding the corresponding item under Head 2 for Government Lodge, Kadma.			
Total, Other Charges reductions	...	...	£55
<i>Net result:—</i>	£	£	£
Personal Emoluments	3,319	—	3,319
Other Charges	1,252	55	1,197
	£4,571	55	4,516
<b>Head 17.—LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, S.P.</b>			
Item 9. Transport, Mileage, etc.	195	150	45
.. 16. Upkeep, Motor Vehicles	275	250	25
Total, Other Charges reductions	...	...	£70
<i>Net result:—</i>	£	£	£
Personal Emoluments	3,522	—	3,522
Other Charges	1,350	70	1,280
	£4,872	70	4,802

		Reduced from.	To.	Reduction.
		£	£	£
<b>Head 18.—MARINE.</b>		13,943	13,063	880
Item 7.	24 Marine Officers, Grade II Reduction of two; vacancies unfilled.			
Items 10, 11.	1 Superintendent Engineer, £1,100 plus £220 This post is vacant and it is recommended either that the post be abolished, or that any promotion contemplated be deferred.	192	96	96
Item 13.	Duty Pay of Principal Engineer There is only one substantive post of Principal Engineer, and therefore only one duty pay may be provided for. If the post of Superintendent Engineer is filled by promotion, and other consequent promotions are made in the lower grades, the following three reductions can be made:—			
" 14.	4 Engineers, Grade I	3,421	3,231	260
" 15.	Seniority Pay	216	186	30
" 16.	33 Engineers, Grade II (Reduction of one to thirty-two).	19,170	18,510	660
" 19.	Duty Pay of Senior Accountant The post of Chief Accountant has been abolished by retrenchment and the duty pay of the office may not therefore be preserved. The provision of £96 is therefore reduced to £72 but to remain as Duty Pay and not Seniority Pay, so as to permit the African holder of item 20 to participate if permitted to act in the senior post. A similar recommendation as regards the Public Works Department is being made.	96	72	24
" 20.	1 Accountant <i>Delete</i> the grade £600-800 from the Estimates as the post was abolished by retrenchment. There is no holder of this office, and none is contemplated and to show the grade in the Estimates creates a false position. Is it necessary to create a new item for the post of Accountant, even on a new scale for an African holder? The result is merely to extend maximum of the grade of the present holder and it is recommended that this should be deferred indefinitely.	600	575	25
" 26.	3 Tugmasters Reduction of one by retrenchment.	1,883	1,423	460
" 27.	Allowance to Buoyage Officer. Item to be struck out as there is no provision.			
" 35.	3 Senior Foremen Reduction of one; vacancy not to be filled.	2,160	1,660	500
" 36.	8 Foremen	4,732	3,932	800
" 37.	1 Beachmaster Retrenchment recommended by Director of Marine and accepted.	480	120	360
" 39.	6 Assistant Chief Clerks It is recommended that the one vacancy should not be filled.	1,584	1,564	20
" 47.	2 Senior African Foremen Reduction of one; vacancy not to be filled.	843	591	252
" 70.	5 Technical Assistants Reduction of one; vacancy not to be filled.	216	192	24

		Reduced from.	To.	Reduction.
		£	£	£
Item 75.	7 Drivers Reduction of one; vacancy not to be filled.	8,668	8,608	60
.. 77.	Overtime	1,276	1,200	76
Total, Personal Emoluments reductions ...		...	...	£4,527
.. 88.	Stationery	360	310	50
.. 90.	Uniforms	570	505	65
.. 91.	Labour	23,693	22,000	1,693
.. 92.	Maintenance Stores and materials	21,000	20,000	1,000
.. 95.	Waterways maintenance	3,300	2,000	1,300
.. 96.	Signal Stations, Buoys, etc.	5,599	5,000	499
.. 99.	African Crews of Dredgers, etc.	13,769	12,269	1,500
.. 102.	Rent	122	98	24
Total, Other Charges reductions ...		...	...	£6,131
.. 113.	Twin Pontoon Ferry, Sapele Work to be deterred.	280	...	£280
<i>Net result.—</i>		£	£	£
Personal Emoluments		131,572	4,527	127,045
Other Charges		122,590	6,131	116,459
		£254,162	10,658	243,504
Special		£3,150	280	2,870

*Note.*—The reduction from items 91 and 92 are made from a calculation based on actual expenditure for five months of the current year, at the suggestion of the Director of Marine, and the Director of Marine acquiesces in these reductions, with the assurance that if the reduced provision proves insufficient on account of unforeseen increases of labour for special work, then augmentation may be permitted.

### Head 19.—MEDICAL.

Item 9.	10 Senior Medical Officers Reduction of one; vacancy not to be filled.	12,451	11,301	1,150
.. 10.	Seniority Pay at £100	948	848	100
.. 20.	69 Medical Officers Reduction of three; vacancies not to be filled. Of this reduction of £4,876, only £2,449 is in respect of actual vacancies; the remainder £2,427 is offered as a reduction by the Director of Medical Service on the general presumption of normal wastage of establishment.	60,077	55,201	4,876
.. 21.	Seniority Pay	4,182	4,038	144
.. 23.	3 Lady Medical Officers Reduction of one; vacancy not to be filled.	3,417	2,475	942
.. 24.	Seniority Pay	216	144	72
Items 37, 38.	1 Matron at £600, plus duty pay £120. It is recommended that this post should lapse on retirement of present holder.			
.. 42.	51 Nursing Sisters This reduction is offered by the Director of Medical Service on a general presumption of wastage as in item 20	22,446	21,261	1,185
.. 55.	Teaching Allowance Recommended this allowance be halved.	60	30	30
.. 69.	11 First-class Clerks Reduction of one; vacancy not to be filled.	2,483	2,328	155
.. 70.	38 Second-class Clerks This reduction is offered by the Director of Medical Service on the general presumption of staff wastage.	3,110	3,050	60

		Reduced from.	To.	Reduction
		£	£	£
<b>Head 19.—MEDICAL.—continued.</b>				
Item 73.	20 First-class Dispensers ... By Director of Medical Service on general presumption of staff wastage.	4,290	4,220	70
.. 74.	89 Second-class Dispensers ... Reduction of eleven. It is recommended the increase of establishment be disallowed.	11,811	10,471	1,340
.. 75.	27 Medical Students ... Provision should be made only for those students now in training and no further salaried pupils should be appointed from now onwards.	...	...	...
.. 77.	11 Storekeepers ... By Director of Medical Service on general presumption of staff wastage.	2,201	2,161	40
.. 78.	9 Senior Nurses ... By Director of Medical Service on general presumption of staff wastage.	2,066	2,006	60
.. 79.	32 Charge Nurses ... Reduction of one; vacancy not to be filled.	5,291	5,171	120
.. 80.	70 First-class Nurses ... Reduction of four; vacancies not to be filled.	7,640	7,352	288
.. 81.	231 Second-class Nurses ... Reduction of seventeen. Vacancies not to be filled. Leaving a net increase of one over 1933-34 provision. In connection with the footnote explana- tory of this item it is recommended that African Staff should not be seconded to Native Administrations on reimbursement, whenever the persons concerned could be employed direct by the Native Administra- tions.	13,811	13,200	611
.. 82.	140 Nurses in training ... The increase of five to be disallowed.	5,100	4,950	150
.. 83.	3 First-class Midwives ... Increase of two to be disallowed.	256	212	44
.. 85.	7 Pupil Midwives ...	396	272	120
.. 87.	25 Lunatic Asylum Attendants ... By Director of Medical Service on general presumption of staff wastage.	2,118	1,968	180
.. 88.	15 Wardens, etc. ... By Director of Medical Service on general presumption of staff wastage.	1,565	1,535	30
.. 89.	6 Lepet Attendants ... By Director of Medical Service on general presumption of staff wastage.	364	334	30
.. 92.	5 Third-class Laboratory Attendants ... By Director of Medical Service on general presumption of staff wastage.	334	304	30
.. 95.	34 Second-class Sanitary Inspectors ... Reduction of four; vacancies not to be filled.	4,539	4,187	352
.. 96.	30 Third-class Sanitary Inspectors ... Reduction of three; vacancies not to be filled.	2,352	2,208	144
Items 103, 104, 105, 107, 109 and 110.	General recom- mendation No. 4 to be applied	...	...	...
Total, Personal Emoluments reductions ...		...	...	£12,323
Item 111.	Passages ...			
.. 114.	Transport of Stores ...	13,000	12,800	200
.. 121.	Uniforms ...	800	600	200
.. 123.	Upkeep of Libraries ...	700	650	50
.. 124.	Stationery ...	150	100	50
.. 126.	Motor Ambulances ...	600	500	100
.. 130.	Maintenance, etc., Hospitals ...	1,500	1,200	300
.. 132.	Hospital Diets ...	6,000	5,500	500
.. 134.	Fuel, etc. ...	11,500	11,000	500
.. 138.	Expenses in England ...	1,500	1,500	100
		1,500	1,400	100

## Head 19.—MEDICAL.—continued.

	Reduced Items	£	£	£
Item 139. Grants to Dentists ... ..	...	...	...	...
<i>Delete provision.</i>				
" 146. Infant Welfare in Ibo Country ... ..	...	...	...	...
Recommended that this item should be suspended and that immediate steps be taken to inform the Mission concerned.				
The Committee understands that no appointment has yet been made.				
<i>Delete provision.</i>				
" 147. Labour ... ..	...	...	...	...
General recommendation No. 4 to be applied.				
" 153. Investigations Laboratory supplies ... ..	100	50	50	
" 154. Sanitary Labour ... ..	...	...	...	...
General recommendation No. 4 to be applied.				
" 156. Refuse and disposal ... ..	250	125	125	
" 157. Sanitary Improvements ... ..	400	200	200	
" 158. Infectious Diseases Hospitals, Maintenance ... ..	400	200	200	
" 159. Infectious Diseases Hospitals, Equipment ... ..	150	75	75	
" 160. Infectious Diseases Hospitals, Diets ... ..	250	125	125	
" 162. Maintenance Disinfectors ... ..	250	125	125	
" 164. Experiments Sanitation ... ..	100	50	50	
" 165. Teaching Allowance ... ..	60	30	30	
Reduction by one-half.				
Total, Other Charges reductions ... ..				
		...	...	24,315
" 166. Tsetse Fly Investigation ... ..	13,281	11,955	1,326	
General reduction of 10%.				
" 167. Special Sleeping Sickness Survey Team ... ..	1,094	1,735	641	
General reduction of 10%.				
" 169. Purchase of drugs for Sleeping Sickness ... ..	9,200	8,000	1,200	
Appropriate reduction to correspond with reductions of items 166 and 167, excluding the £1,500 reimbursed by Kano Native Administration Estimated £1,200.				
" 171. Diabetes Research ... ..	600	300	300	
Total, Special Expenditure reductions ... ..				
		...	...	22,827

It is recommended that the Headquarters Staff of the Tsetse Fly Investigation be reduced to the minimum possible, and the expenditure and activities be mainly confined to treatment and work in the field.

Net result:—	£	£	£
Personal Emoluments	275,319	12,323	262,996
Other Charges	117,561	4,315	113,246
	<u>£392,880</u>	<u>16,638</u>	<u>376,242</u>
Special	£28,607	2,827	25,780

Note.—The following reductions, offered by the Director of Medical Service and included in the above schedule, are calculated on a general presumption of staff wastage, during the year, and, the Committee advice acceptance of these reductions:—

Item	£
20	2,427
42	1,185
70	60
74	70
77	40
78	60
87	180
88	30
89	30
92	30
	<u>£4,112</u>



## Head 20.—MINES.

	Reduced from.	To.	Reduction.
	£	£	£
Item 14. Passages	800	750	50
.. 16. Transport, Mileage, etc.	490	440	50
Total, Other Charges reductions	...	...	£100
<i>Net result.—</i>			
Personal Emoluments	7,550	—	7,550
Other Charges	2,321	100	2,221
	£9,871	100	9,771

*Note.*—The Committee will consider under "B" the staff of the Mines Department especially in regard to a reduction of Senior African Clerical staff consequent upon new appointment of European Confidential Clerk.

## Head 21.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Item 3. Charge on initial salaries	100	50	50
.. 8. Bush Allowances	10,250	6,834	3,416
Reversion of rate to £2.			
.. 15. Contribution, Veterinary Scholarship	380	253	127
.. 12. Examiners' Fees	100	70	30
.. 37. Boy Scouts	700	675	25
Total reductions	...	...	£3,648

*Net result.—*

£105,391 - £3,648 = £101,743

Note for consideration under "B" items 9 and 10.

Grants to Institutions outside Nigeria discontinue or reduce substantially.

(Item 58. Care and Maintenance, Sierra Leone, recommend enquiries seeking relief from this expenditure.

## Head 22.—PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

			Increase.
Item 1. Pensions, General	345,000	346,000	1,000
.. 2. Gratuities, General	10,000	12,000	2,000
Additions to allow for retrenchments recommended	...	...	£3,000

*Net result.—*

£436,461 = £3,000 = £439,461

## Head 23.—POLICE.

	Reduced from.	To.	Reduction.
	£	£	£
Item 72. 12 Bailiffs			
Vacancy not to be filled.	543	467	76
Total, Personal Emoluments reductions	...	...	£ 76
.. 76. Transport, Monthly	1,500	1,300	200
.. 77. " Mileage, etc.	2,500	2,400	100
.. 79. " Prisoners	350	300	50
.. 83. Stationery	400	300	100
.. 84. Contingencies	120	100	20
.. 85. Periodicals	60	30	30
.. 86. Clothing, etc.	3,300	5,955	3,345
.. 91. Fire Engines	165	145	20
.. 93. Motor Vehicles	350	850	100
.. 95. Rifle Ranges	125	100	25
.. 96. Sheriffs Expenses	230	200	30
Total, Other Charges reductions	...	...	£4,020
<i>Net result.—</i>			
Personal Emoluments	200,063	76	199,987
Other Charges	26,603	4,020	22,583
	£226,666	4,096	222,570

## Head 24.—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

	Reduced from.	To.	Reduction.
	£	£	£
Item 13. Duty Pay of two Divisional Engineers ... The provision of a third duty pay for a post which does not exist should not be allowed.	288	192	96
.. 40. Overtime fees ... .. .	550	100	450
Total, Personal Emoluments reductions ... .. .	...	...	£546
.. 59. Passages ... .. .	4,300	4,100	200
.. 60. Transport, Monthly Allowances ... .. .	1,750	1,650	100
.. 61. " Mileage, etc. ... .. .	2,080	2,000	80
.. 62. " Materials, etc. ... .. .	600	540	60
.. 63. " Railway ... .. .	5,600	4,750	250
.. 65. Stationery ... .. .	600	500	100
.. 72. Maintenance, Telegraphs ... .. .	5,850	5,250	600
.. 74. Railway Signalling ... .. .	1,200	900	300
Total, Other Charges reductions ... .. .	...	...	£1,690
Net result:—	£	£	£
Personal Emoluments	112,827	546	112,281
Other Charges	39,927	1,690	38,237
	£152,754	2,236	150,518

Notes for consideration under " B ".

The Postmaster-General offers the retrenchment of two Surveyors and one Inspector Mechanician should such a course be necessary in the interests of economy, but he would not ordinarily recommend this.

Motor repairs in own workshops instead of by Public Works Department.

Petrol charged to item 62.

## Head 26.—PRISONS, N.P.

Item 18. Transport of Prisoners ... .. .	400	350	50
Prisoners Rations ... .. .	1,700	1,600	100
Total reductions ... .. .	...	...	£150
Net result:—	£	£	£
Personal Emoluments	5,402	—	5,402
Other Charges	3,040	150	2,890
	£8,442	150	8,292

## Head 27.—PRISONS, S.P.

Item 5. 6 Superintendents ... .. .	3,848	3,128	720
Recommends Captain Lilley's vacancy not to be filled.	...	...	...
.. 9. 6 First-class Clerks ... .. .	...	...	...
Four only provided for.	...	...	...
.. 12. 19 Assistant Chief Warders ... .. .	...	...	...
Eighteen only provided for.	...	...	...
.. 20. 1 Motor Driver ... .. .	60	36	24
Presumably this will be a new appointment and should not exceed £36.	...	...	...
Total, Personal Emoluments reductions ... .. .	...	...	£714
.. 23. Passages ... .. .	675	660	15
.. 24. Transport Monthly Allowances ... .. .	258	234	24
.. 31. Stationery ... .. .	130	100	30
.. 36. Prison Stores ... .. .	1,700	1,600	100
.. 40. Upkeep, Motor Lorry ... .. .	100	70	30
.. 41. Manufacturing Materials ... .. .	600	500	100
Total, Other Charges reductions ... .. .	...	...	£299
Net result:—	£	£	£
Personal Emoluments	49,861	744	49,117
Other Charges	50,699	299	50,400
	£100,560	1,043	99,517

		Reduced from.	To.	Reduction.
		£	£	£
<b>Head 28.—PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION.</b>				
Item 1.	5 Senior Residents ... ..	9,800	7,000	2,800
	Reduction of two recommended as the Deputy Chief Secretary and the Commissioner of Lands are separately provided for in their Departmental Estimates.			
" 12.	9 Assistant Chief Clerks ... ..	3,168	2,688	480
	Recommended that the two vacancies should not be filled.			
" 24.	19 Motor Drivers ... ..	1,002	900	102
	The rate quoted is incorrect and an explanatory footnote is necessary. It is recommended the rates be rigorously revised.			
	Total. Personal Emoluments reductions ...			<u>£3,382</u>
" 27.	Transport, Mileage, etc. ... ..	24,050	20,000	4,050
	Actual Expenditure, 1932-33. £19,133.	N.P.11,700	N.P.9,250	
	Actual Expenditure, six months, 1933-34, £8,765. Taking these figures into account, and also considering the over-estimate in 1933-34, the provision of £1,500 under the Judicial Head for the Protectorate Courts, and the lower rates for hiring and carriers now ruling, the Committee advises that this item is over-estimated and recommends substantial reduction.	S.P.12,350	S.P.10,250	
	(This reduction is exclusive of any consideration of a reduction of rate of allowance for mileage).			
" 28.	Transport, Materials, etc. ... ..	900	650	250
	Reduced after consideration of actual expenditure figures to October, 1933.	N.P.450	N.P.250	
		S.P.450	S.P.200	
" 30.	Canoe and Ferry Services ... ..	428	400	28
" 33.	Stationery ... ..	1,400	1,250	150
		N.P.900	700	
		S.P.600	550	
" 37.	Uniforms ... ..	370	350	20
		N.P.190	180	
		S.P.180	170	
" 39.	Maintenance of Motor Vehicles ... ..	2,050	1,800	250
		N.P.1000	900	
		S.P.1050	900	
" 40.	Extra Services and Assessments ... ..	140	120	20
		N.P.90	N.P.80	
		S.P.50	S.P.40	
" 43.	Station and Market Labour ... ..	8,650	8,500	150
		N.P.3,000	N.P.2,800	
		S.P.5,650	S.P.5,700	
" 44.	Special presents to Chiefs, Northern Provinces ...	125	100	25
" 49.	Political Agencies, Southern Provinces ... ..	25	10	15
" 51.	Maintenance of Roads, etc., Southern Provinces	1,600	1,400	200
" 52.	Temporary buildings ... ..	18,000	17,670	330
		N.P.8,000	N.P.7,670	
		S.P.10,000	S.P.10,000	
	Total. Other Charges reductions ... ..			<u>£5,488</u>
<b>Net result:—</b>				
	Personal Emoluments	£ 338,290	£ 3,382	£ 344,908
	Other Charges	101,364	5,488	95,876
		<u>£439,654</u>	<u>8,870</u>	<u>430,784</u>

		Reduced from.	To.	Reduction.
		£	£	£
<b>Head 29.—PUBLIC WORKS.</b>				
Item 5.	2 Assistant Directors	2,200	1,466	734
.. 6.	Duty Pay	440	220	220
.. 8.	6 Senior Executive Engineers	4,800	5,760	+ 960
.. 10.	68 Executive Engineers	43,523	42,056	1,467
.. 21.	Duty Pay of Senior Accountant	96	72	24
As there is no duty post of Chief Accountant the provision for a duty pay as £96 should not be permitted.				
A similar recommendation is made as regards the Marine Department.				
.. 27.	1 Water Engineer	920	620	300
.. 28.	Seniority Pay	72	39	33
.. 52.	1 Office Assistant	475	---	475
.. 55.	31 First-class Clerks	6,428	6,418	10
.. 56.	96 Second-class Clerks	7,699	7,691	8
.. 57.	42 Clerks (non-pensionable)	2,579	2,543	36
.. 59.	42 Messengers	985	958	27
	Reimbursement item increased	26,216	29,359	3,143
Total, Personal Emoluments reductions				£5,517
.. 63.	Transport, Mileage, etc.	1,000	4,800	+ 800
.. 66.	Stationery	400	385	15
.. 67.	Contingencies	100	70	30
.. 68.	Periodicals and Books	50	95	+ 45
.. 69.	Instruments and drawing materials	125	250	+ 125
Total, Other Charges increases				+ 925
<i>Net result:—</i>				
		£	£	£
	Personal Emoluments	122,569	5,517	117,052
	Other Charges	23,043	+925	23,968
		<u>£145,612</u>	<u>4,592</u>	<u>141,020</u>
<b>Head 30.—PUBLIC WORKS ELECTRICITY.</b>				
Item 16.	16 Power Station Attendants	1,784	1,592	192
	Reduction of two.			
.. 19.	17 Clerks (non-pensionable)	762	816	+ 54
.. 20.	12 Messengers	266	208	58
	Reduction of one.			
	Reimbursement item	---	1,000	1,000
Total, Personal Emoluments reductions				£1,196
.. 27.	Stationery	225	150	75
.. 37.	Maintenance, Lagos	22,100	22,755	+ 655
.. 38.	.. Port Harcourt	3,300	2,769	531
.. 39.	.. Kaduna	4,900	4,341	559
.. 40.	.. Enugu	5,500	4,456	774
Items 41, 42, 43.	The expenditure to be incurred from these items will be added to the Capital of the Electricity Undertaking, and it is recommended that the expenditure be met from Funds.	4,755	---	£1,254
				£4,755
<i>Net result:—</i>				
		£	£	£
	Personal Emoluments	26,939	1,196	25,743
	Other Charges	40,518	1,254	39,264
		<u>£67,457</u>	<u>2,450</u>	<u>65,007</u>
	Special	£4,755	4,755	—

## Head 31.—PUBLIC WORKS RECURRENT.

	Reduced from.	To.	Reduction.
	£	£	£
Item 1. Current Repairs to Public Buildings	45,000	44,000	1,000
.. 4a. Roads and Bridges	98,000	91,000	7,000
.. 5. Township Roads	7,800	7,400	400
.. 7a. Water, Lagos	12,450	11,730	720
.. 8b. Water, General	12,900	12,100	800
.. 13. Safes and Cash Tanks	100	80	20
.. 14. Ice Plant	250	—	250
.. 15. Condensers	736	700	36
.. 21. Labour	4,000	3,900	100
.. 22. Transport	15,000	13,500	1,500
Total reductions	—	—	£11,826

Net result.—

£214,227 - £11,826 = £202,401

The footnote relating to item 11 requires to be altered to £11,800.

It is recommended that item 3. Minor Works be excluded from the General Warrant.

The subject of the free issue of bedding and mosquito nets to officers to be considered under "B".

## Head 32.—PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY.

Item 4, 1933-34. Mame-Bamenda Road	11,900	5,900	6,000
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It is recommended that expenditure from this item be confined to completion of works, and that expenditure on new works be again deferred.

Net result.—

£19,722 - £6,000 = £13,722.

## Head 36.—SECRETARIAT, NIGERIAN.

Item 5. 3 Principal Assistant Secretaries.

Recommended that these posts be filled by Deputy Residents, thus releasing Residents for the Provinces.

.. 32. Upkeep, Grounds	50	30	20
.. 33. Care of public roads	30	25	5

Total, Other Charges reductions

.. 34. Statistical	—	—	£25
Accelerate his departure.	2,000	750	£1,250

Net result.—

	£	£	£
Personal Emoluments	22,668	—	22,668
Other Charges	1,821	25	1,796

£24,489 25 24,464

Special

£2,000 1,250 750

## Head 37.—SECRETARIAT, N.P.

Item 7. 1 Assistant Chief Clerk

Reduction of one: vacancy not to be filled.

Net result.—	£	£	£
Personal Emoluments	12,951	240	12,711
Other Charges	1,658	—	1,658

£14,609 240 14,369

540 300 240



		Reduced from.	To.	Reduction.
		£	£	£
<b>Head 38.—SECRETARIAT, S.P.</b>				
Item 10.	8 First-class Clerks .. .. .	1,898	1,722	176
	Reduction of one; vacancy not to be filled.			
.. 11.	32 Second-class Clerks .. .. .	3,450	3,414	36
	Reduction of one; vacancy not to be filled.			
.. 13.	12 Messengers.			
	It is recommended that this establishment should be reduced to ten.			
	Total, Personal Emoluments reductions ...	...	...	<u>£212</u>
.. 25.	Drawing Materials .. .. .	30	25	5
	Total, Other Charges reductions ...	...	...	<u>£5</u>
<i>Net result:—</i>				
		£	£	£
	Personal Emoluments	15,212	212	15,000
	Other Charges	1,739	5	1,734
		<u>£16,951</u>	<u>217</u>	<u>16,734</u>

<b>Head 39.—SURVEY.</b>				
Item 26.	5 Motor Drivers .. .. .	204	222	+ 18
	General recommendations No. 4 increase provision by £18 on account of repairs effected to one motor lorry, previously regarded as abandoned.			
.. 27.	18 Headmen .. .. .	684	675	9
.. 28.	24 Messengers .. .. .	657	624	33
	Total, Personal Emoluments reductions ...	...	...	<u>£24</u>
.. 30.	Transport, Monthly Allowances .. .. .	600	555	45
	Reduction consequent upon withdrawal of bicycle allowances from clerks employed at Kaduna Junction.			
.. 31.	Transport, Mileage, Hire, etc. .. .. .	700	500	200
.. 36.	Stationery .. .. .	100	80	20
.. 39.	Chainmen, etc. .. .. .	6,625	6,100	525
.. 43.	Uniforms .. .. .	25	15	10
.. 45.	Upkeep of Motor Lorries .. .. .	300	350	+ 50
	To be increased by £50. See items 26 and 31.			
	Total, Other Charges reductions ...	...	...	<u>£750</u>
<i>Net result:—</i>				
		£	£	£
	Personal Emoluments	37,439	24	37,415
	Other Charges	14,917	774	14,167
		<u>£52,356</u>	<u>774</u>	<u>51,582</u>

## Head 40.—TREASURY.

	Reduced from	Tot.	Reduction.
	£	£	£
Item 14. 102 Second-class Clerks	3,109	3,019	90
Vacancy not to be filled			
.. 19. Transport, Mileage, etc.	100	90	10
.. 24. Stationery	350	325	25
.. 25. Contingencies (including uniforms for Messengers (alteration of title)	...	...	...
.. 27. Species Boxes and Bags	80	65	15
.. 28. Conveyance of Specie, etc.	11,000	10,000	1,000
Total, Other Charges reductions	...	...	1,050
<i>Net result—</i>			
Personal Enrolments	46,153	90	46,063
Other Charges	14,477	1,050	13,427
	£60,630	1,140	59,490

## Head 41.—VETERINARY.

Item 42. Fuel	75	50	25
.. 45. Uplink, Laboratory, etc.	750	600	150
This reduction is made allowing for routine work and excluding extensive researches.			
Total, Other Charges			£175
<i>Net result—</i>			
Personal Enrolments	24,719	—	24,719
Other Charges	11,860	175	11,785
	£36,582	175	36,507

## Head 42.—COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND.

Item 2. Veterinary Scholarships			
Reduced contribution allowed by the Secretary of State, C.S. M.P. 2722.	190	127	63
<i>Net result—</i>			
	£29,392	207	£29,599

NIGERIA

SESSIONAL PAPER

No. 9 of 1934.

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Paper laid on the Table of the Legislative Council.

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SUBJECT :

Annual Report by the Registrar of  
Companies for the year ended  
31st December, 1933.



**COMPANIES ORDINANCE SECTION 241—ANNUAL  
REPORT BY THE REGISTRAR FOR THE YEAR ENDING  
31ST DECEMBER, 1933.**

*Companies registered under the Companies Ordinance, Cap. 138.*

During the year twenty-six companies were registered as compared with twenty-four registered in 1932. As to those registered in 1933, their countries of origin were:—

England	8
France	2
Holland	1
Nigeria	14
Rhodesia	1

Of these twenty-six companies, eight were public and eighteen were private companies.

*Revenue.*

2. The fees collected under Head 1, Item 11, Stamp Duties were £256 15s. in respect of new companies and £792 in respect of increases of capital in established companies. The revenue realised from companies' registration under Head 2, Item 11, was £238 as against £303 14s. 6d. in 1932.

*Companies struck off the Register—Section 224, Companies Ordinance.*

3. The number of companies struck off the register was sixty-one as against twenty-two in 1932. Their countries of origin were:—

England	55
France	1
Nigeria	3
Tasmania	2

Of these forty were public and twenty-one private companies.

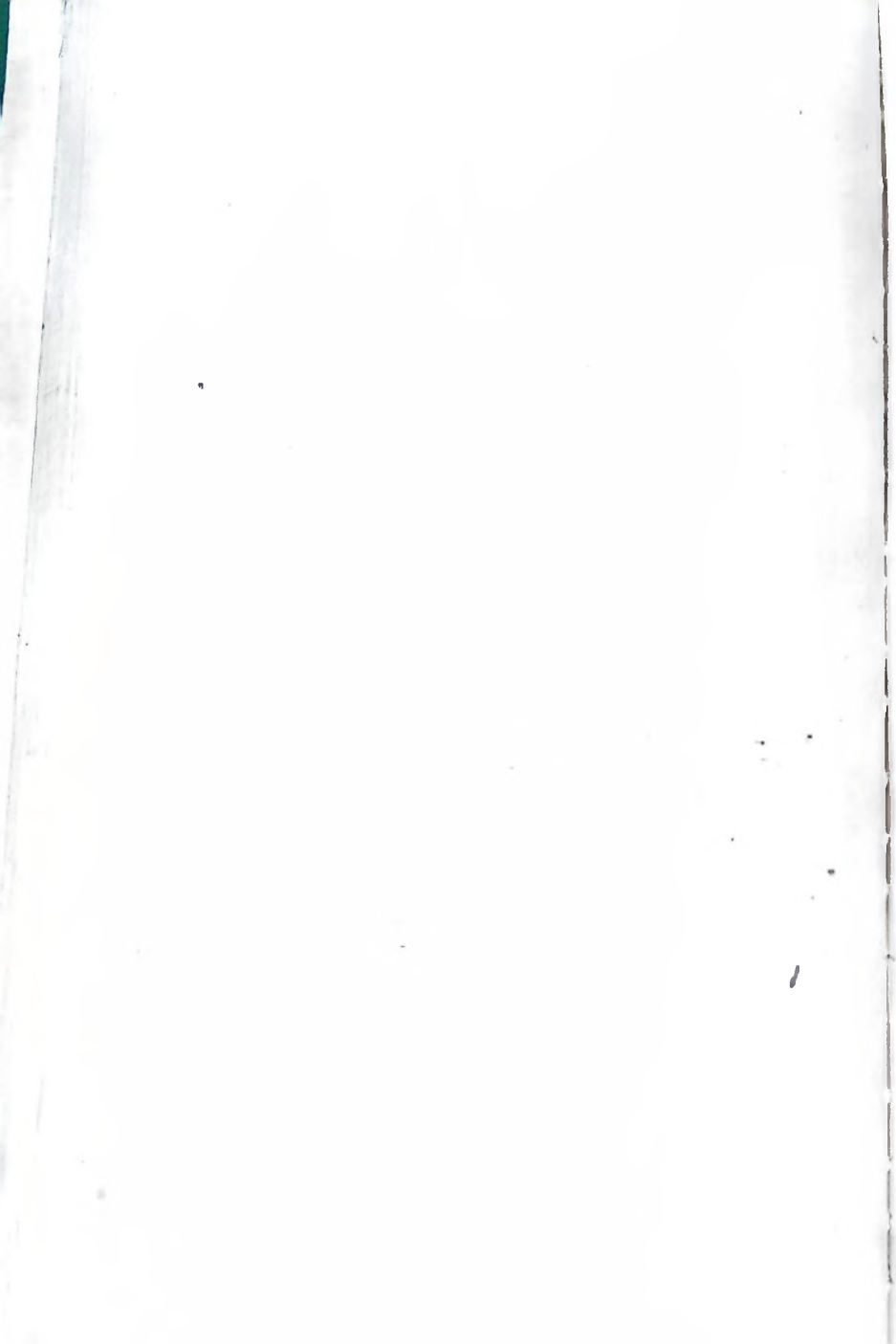
4. While there was an increase of thirty-nine companies struck off as compared with 1932 all except three were struck off before the middle of February, and these were, for the greater part, companies which had become non-operative during the previous year.

*Companies wound up—Section 122 (iii).*

5. No winding-up orders were made during 1933 but three orders made prior to 1933 have not been completed.

W. E. HUNT,  
*Registrar of Companies.*





NIGERIA

SESSIONAL PAPER

No. 31 of 1934.

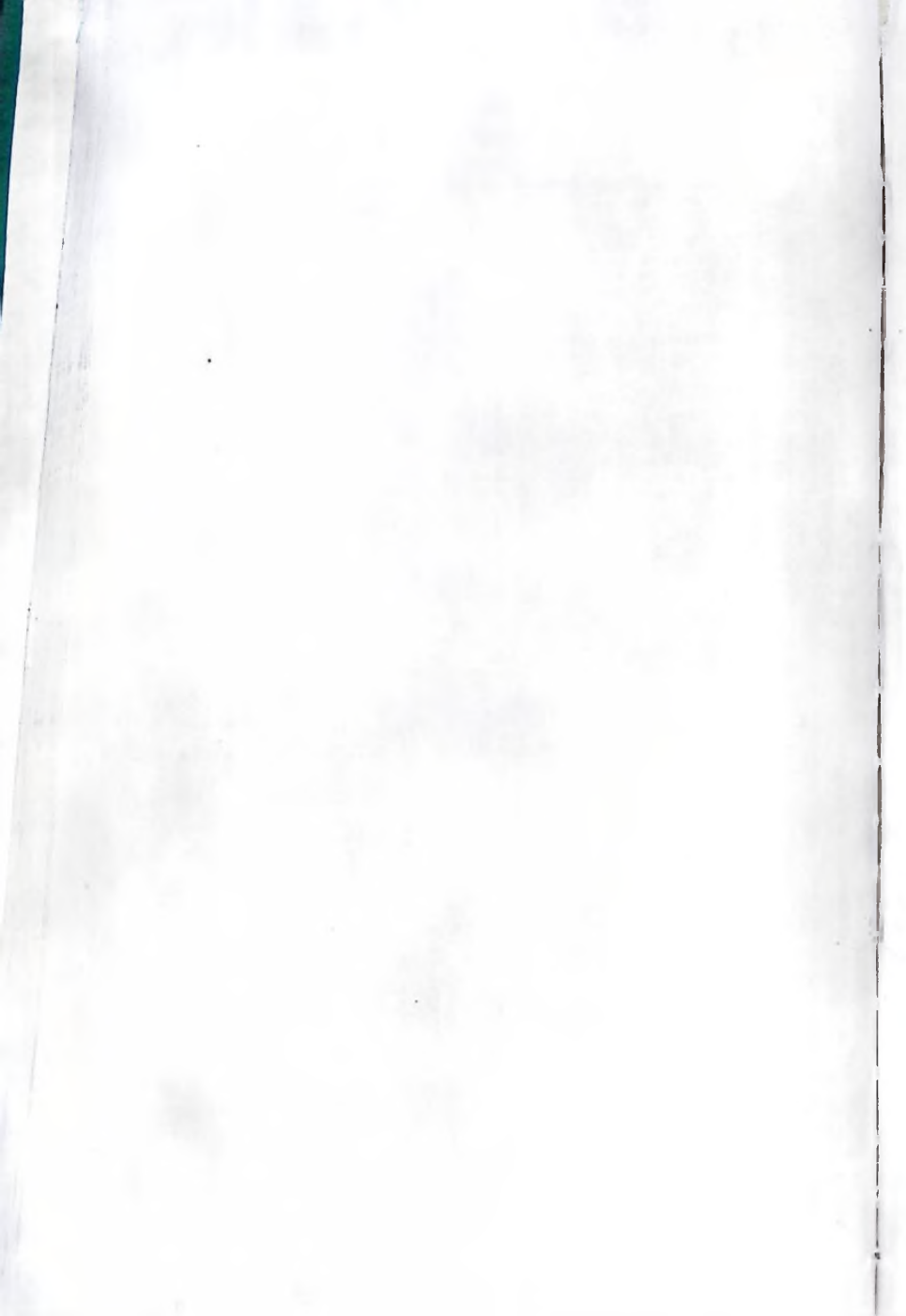
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Paper laid on the Table of the Legislative Council.

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SUBJECT :

Extension of the Existing Agege Water  
Supply.



# Agege Water Supply.

## EXTENSION OF THE EXISTING SUPPLY.

The existing method of supplying Agege is by a water selling station which was opened in April, 1930. As a result of increased demand for water and lack of pressure, additional storage tanks have been added from time to time to meet the peak demands during the day.

When the station was first opened water was sold at a halfpenny for four gallons, but reductions have been made and the present price is  $\frac{2}{10}$  d. for four gallons.

## PROPOSED EXTENSION.

To increase the facilities for drawing water, it is now proposed that a second selling station be erected 300 yards south of the existing station. The cost of this new station is estimated at £300. The revenue to be derived from the two stations will not show much increase on the revenue derived from the present station but even although the expenditure for attendants will be increased the combined revenue will be more than sufficient to cover this increase.

## CONCLUSION.

The Legislative Council is invited to approve the expenditure of £300 from loan funds to cover the cost of this additional selling station which will greatly alleviate the present congestion.

