

practiced by 35 per cent of the population. The remaining 18 per cent adhere to ancient cults and faiths and are found mostly in remote areas of the country.

Climate — Nigeria's climate is tropical. The coast is hot and humid throughout the year with temperatures between 21°C (70°F) and 32°C (90°F). The north is generally much drier with greater extremes in temperature. A more temperate climate is found in the higher plateau regions.

During the dry season (November to May), weather conditions are largely caused by the northeasterly Harmattan, a hot, dry, dust-filled wind from the Sahara. The Harmattan has its greatest effect in the northern states where the thick haze and impaired visibility often disrupt air traffic, particularly during December and January. The wet season (May to November) is influenced by the wet southwesterly winds from the Atlantic. Annual rainfall ranges from 200 to 300 cm (80 to 120 inches) along the coast, and from 50 to 140 cm (20 to 55 inches) in the northern regions.

Currency — The unit of currency is the Naira (N) which is further divided into 100 Kobo. As of July 1982, N1.00 was equivalent to Can \$1.87. Foreign exchange controls limit the amount of Nigerian currency which may be taken into or out of the country. The present limit is N50 for travellers arriving or departing.

Measures — The metric system is used in Nigeria. All equipment and products imported into Nigeria should show metric measures only.

Electricity — Industrial electricity is supplied at 380/400 volts, three phases, 50 cycles AC. The electricity supply for domestic use is 230/240 volts, single phase, 50 cycles AC. A wide variety of mostly British style plugs and sockets is in use.

Holidays — Both Moslem and Christian holidays are observed nationally. The Moslem lunar calendar has only 354 or 355 days. Since Muslim holidays (Ids)