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REPORT

by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Council of the League of Nations on the Administration of the

CAMEROONS
UNDER BRITISH MANDATE

For the Year 1934

(For Reports for 1932 and 1933 see Non-Parliamentary Publications Colonial No. 89, 1933 (Price 4s. 6d.) and Colonial No. 99, 1934 (Price 4s. 0d.) respectively)

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FOREWORD.

In compiling this Report every effort has been made to give such additional information as was requested by the Permanent Mandates Commission in the course of its 26th Session during the examination of the Report for 1933. In order to facilitate reference an index is given below showing the paragraphs at which the information may be found.

Page of Minutes of 26th Session.	*Subject.*	*Paragraph.*
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Report on the Administration of the Cameroons under British Mandate for the Year 1934

INTRODUCTION.

The Cameroons under British Mandate consists of a strip of territory marching with the eastern boundary of Nigeria, except for one break of some 40 miles, from the Atlantic Ocean to Lake Chad, a distance of some 700 miles. The total area is 34,136 square miles, and the African population is approximately 780,000. The European population is 320. The territory lies diagonally between 4° and 12″ 30′ N. latitude and 8″ 3′ and 15″ E. longitude.

2. The nature of the country varies to a remarkable extent from the coastal mangrove swamps through thick forest belts to the grasslands which rise to heights of 7,000 feet and over, and from the Cameroon mountain, which towers above the port of Victoria and rises to a height of 13,350 feet, to the sandy and swampy areas in the neighbourhood of Dikwa and Lake Chad.

3. For the purpose of administration the territory is divided as follows. From the coast the Cameroons Province, comprising an area of 16,581 square miles, extends some 230 miles inland. To the north and east lie the Kentu area, 1,236 square miles, now administered as part of the Benue Province of Nigeria, and districts attached to the Adamawa Province, 11,170 square miles in area, and finally to the north-east of the Adamawa Districts there is the Dikwa Division, 5,149 square miles, forming part of the Bornu Province.

Legislation.

4. All the Nigerian Ordinances enacted in 1934 apply to the whole of the Cameroons under British Mandate with the exception of Ordinances No. 7 (Importation of textiles. Quotas), No. 8 (Additional Customs Duties on articles imported into Nigeria), No. 18 (Importation of textiles. Quotas), and No. 19 (European Officers' Pension. Mr. H. P. Griffiths).

5. The following enactments are of special interest :—

Ordinance No. 5 *of* 1934, "The Administrative Officers (Appointment as Natives Authorities) Ordinance, 1934."

Ordinance No. 16 *of* 1934, "The Liquor (Amendment) Ordinance, 1934."

I.—STATUS OF THE TERRITORY.

6. The status of the Cameroons under British Mandate has remained unaltered during the year under report.

II.—STATUS OF THE NATIVE INHABITANTS OF THE TERRITORY.

7. There has been no change in the status of the inhabitants during 1934. They are properly described as British protected persons, natives of the Cameroons under British Mandate.

III.—INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

(i) International Conventions.

8. The following international conventions applied to the Cameroons under British Mandate should be added to those noted in appendix VI of the 1929 Report* as amplified by paragraph 14 of the 1930 Report,† paragraph 8 of the 1931 Report,‡ paragraphs 8 and 240 of the 1932 Report,§ and paragraphs 200 and 201 of the 1933 Report.‖

(1) 20th January, 1932. Great Britain and Portugal Extradition Treaty. Accession 23rd June, 1934.

(2) 26th February, 1934. Great Britain and Poland Extradition Treaty. Accession 17th May, 1934.

(3) 31st May, 1932. Great Britain and Holland. Extension of Civil Procedure Convention. Accession 29th June, 1934.

(ii) International Frontiers.

9. Apart from the demarcation of some 15 miles of the boundary in the northern part of Adamawa and a consequent slight adjustment of territory there has been no alteration in the frontier. Shortage of staff and financial stringency has compelled a further postponement of the delimitation of the frontier between the French and British spheres of the mandated territory to which reference was made in paragraph 11 of the 1933 Report.

IV.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

(i) Cameroons Province.

10. The Cameroons Province is divided into four Administrative Divisions of which the areas and populations are as follows :—

Division.	*Area Sq. miles.*	*Adult Males.*	*Adult Females.*	*Children.*	*Total Population.*	*Density per sq. mile.*
Victoria ...	1,166	17,341	10,642	8,446	36,429	31·2
Kumba ...	4,162	21,466	23,687	25,251	70,404	16·9
Mamfe	4,321	19,547	24,419	21,781	65,747	15·2
Bamenda ...	6,932	61,970	71,192	76,759	209,921	30·3
Totals ...	16,581	120,324	129,940	132,237	382,501	23·0

An increase in the population of Bamenda Division is shown, due to more accurate figures being obtained from a census of the Banso tribal district.

* Colonial No. 54. † Colonial No. 64. ‡ Colonial No. 76. § Colonial No. 89. ‖ Colonial No. 99.

11. Each Division is in charge of a District Officer, assisted by two or more Assistant District Officers, who is directly responsible to the Resident in charge of the Province. No change has been made in the boundaries of these Divisions. During the year the average number of Administrative Officers in the Province has been 13·07, as compared with 11·6 in 1933 and 14 in previous years.

12. Apart from the Administrative staff there are five Medical Officers, two Superintendents of Education, a Commissioner of Police, two Assistant Commissioners of Police on the Preventive Service, one Engineer in charge of Public Works, one Collector of Customs, one Marine Officer, one Agricultural Officer and two Forestry Officers.

13. The following table gives the numbers and disposition of the African pensionable staff of all Departments of Government :—

Division.	*Clerical.*	*Non-Clerical.*	*Total.*
Victoria	41	30	71
Kumba	9	15	24
Mamfe	6	18	24
Bamenda	7	20	27
Totals ...	63	83	146
Totals, 1933	66	86	152

Twelve of the clerical and eighteen of the non-clerical staff are natives of the mandated territory.

14. The figures for non-commissioned police officers and constables are not given in the above table, but are given in paragraphs 64 and 127 of this Report.

15. Financial stringency, caused by economic depression, has prevented advance in the further development of Government roads, building and public institutions, but all existing works have been maintained.

16. Administration of the natives is in the form of indirect rule, which might be described as local native government, through District Heads, Clan or Village Councils, all of which form separate Native Authorities. Each Native Authority is taught and encouraged to take part in a form of local administration and is entrusted with a degree of local government to the extent of its capabilities. The "native authority" itself, whether an individual, council, or an assembly of village headmen, is the governing body of each unit, a *sine qua non* of the Native Authority, before recognition by Government, being that it must be based on native custom and have the willing acceptance of the people. It is to attain these objects that the native areas are now being scrutinized and reorganized as may be necessary. The task, begun some years ago, has been continued during the year, each area

being made the subject of a special intelligence report by an Administrative Officer before the establishment of the Native Authority is confirmed by the Governor.

17. The Native Authorities are being trained and encouraged in the task of local government; to undertake the responsibilities of law and order, sanitation, and local development, and each has its own native tribunal. Each is responsible also for the collection of taxes from its own natives and the native strangers living within its boundaries. The degree of supervision and control by the District Officer depends upon the strength and ability of the Native Authority.

Each Native Authority would like to have its own school and dispensary, and social services, but as the units are small and the revenues for each would not permit, the funds are pooled for these purposes and schools and dispensaries are being established in central positions within the Divisions to the best advantage of all concerned.

18. The funds which the Native Authorities have at their disposal consist of 50 per cent. of the taxes together with Court revenues, interest on savings invested, and other miscellaneous revenue.

None of them is sufficiently advanced as to be capable of the management of its own finances. The funds are therefore kept at a central Native Treasury under the control of the District Officer, who supervises all revenue and expenditure. There are four such Native Treasuries at Divisional Headquarters, and one in the Bamenda Division, that of the Banso Clan, which is sufficiently large and capable to have its own Treasury at its tribal centre, in charge of the tribal chief and his Council.

19. At the 26th Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission, Lord Lugard asked for information regarding the 15 natives employed in the four Native Administrations of the Province. They are employed as follows :—

4 Teachers, natives of Nigeria.
1 Sanitary Inspector, native of Nigeria.
1 Motor Driver, native of Nigeria.
1 Treasury Clerk, native of Gold Coast.
3 Treasury Clerks and Assistants, natives of French Cameroons.
1 Motor Driver, native of French Cameroons.
4 Court Messengers, natives of French Cameroons.

Of these, nine are of the educated clerical class.

20. In this connexion reference is made to paragraph 19 of the 1933 Report on the Cameroons under British Mandate in which mention was made of the fact that the schools in the Cameroons

Province did not yet turn out a sufficient number of boys fitted for clerical service. Figures are available of scholars who have gone to Nigeria to complete their education, viz. :—

1931.	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*
5	2	—	4

The number in 1934 includes one girl.

21. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Southern Provinces visited the Province in April and May. The Director of Education also toured the Province in December.

Victoria Division.

21A. The organization of the Victoria Division must perforce remain distinct from others owing to the fact that more than half of the available area of good land is in the hands of plantation companies. This, with the existence on the plantations of a large body of hired labourers, chiefly strangers to the Division, has led to a development of a Native Administration which is in contrast to that found elsewhere but which has nevertheless served its purpose with a fair measure of success. The Division is divided into three Districts, Victoria, Buea and Balong. The Victoria Native Authority area is composed of eight groups of villages under a District Head. Investigations have been set on foot with the object of furthering development along lines of local organization. The Buea Native Authority area consists of 63 village groups and the population, except for the stranger settlement at Buea, is entirely Bakweri. Enquiries have been made with the object of bringing the administration of the Bakweri more into line with the natural organization of the forest peoples. The Balong Native Authority area consists of four small villages, the District Head being the head of the Muyuka village whose leadership has always been accepted. It is probable that enquiries which are now being made will lead to a revival of the conciliar organization of the clan.

21B. Politically the outlook appears satisfactory and relations between the various communities remain good, and the enquiries which are being made with a view to broadening the basis of native administration are in advance of any outward manifestation of dissatisfaction with things as they are.

Kumba Division.

21C. The reorganized Bakossi clan now consists of eight conciliar Native Authorities and eight Courts. It is satisfactory to record that this divided responsibility has worked successfully. The Basosi people are now proved to be three clans of different origin and have requested that three Native Authorities for their three separate sections should be organized. They do not desire village Councils to be recognized but prefer to delegate executive and judicial functions to a small and trusted body of men. Enquiries are still being made into the form of administration most suitable to the Balong clan. The Bambukoos inhabit an area which is partly in Kumba

and partly in Victoria Division. The two parts of the clan do not wish to unite. The Kumba part has asked that each village Council should be a Native Authority sharing one common Court. Although only in the Bakossi clan has reorganization actually been carried out, the people of the rest of the Division are taking increasing interest in the problems of local administration and every encouragement is being given to the revival and education of the traditional Councils and Councillors.

Bamenda Division.

21D. The Division is divided for administrative purposes into 16 units as closely as possible in accordance with the natural grouping of its inhabitants. About 60 per cent. of the population is of Tikar origin. In four of the Native Authority areas the administration is in the hands of a single chief. In nine of the others the Native Authority is a composite type designed to develop a corporate spirit in the heads of a number of homogeneous, but not necessarily interrelated, units. In two of the others the Native Court is the Native Authority whilst the unorganized Kaka-Ntem area has no Native Authority and is for the present directly administered by the District Officer through such chiefs or village Councils as exist.

21E. The Banso area is one of the largest and most populous districts of the Division and is efficiently administered by the Chief (Fon) of Banso. A separate Native Treasury was inaugurated in 1932 and continues to work successfully, the chief and his Council exhibiting a real interest. Encouraging progress is being made in the Kaka-Ntem area, inhabited by a backward and timid people. At present there is a native court but no Native Authority. It is hoped that an early settlement of administrative problems will be reached. The Mbembe area, which is in the extreme north of the Division, is considered the most backward area in the Division. The people belong to five different groups of villages, two of Tikar and three of Munshi origin. The organization is nominally conciliar but the Native Authorities at present have little real authority and progress is necessarily slow as the people are lazy and backward.

21F. Administration is naturally more efficient in areas such as Bali, Banso and Nkom, where the authority of a single chief is recognized or where the institution of chieftainship is fully developed as amongst the Tikar peoples of the Bafut and Ndop areas. Amongst the forest peoples of Widekum origin and the primitive inhabitants of the Mbembe and Kaka-Ntem areas the building up of a corporate spirit and respect for authority is a matter of great difficulty.

Mamfe Division.

21G. The Division can be racially and geographically divided into three parts. The first and largest consists of the forest people; the Banyangi, Anyang, Keaka and others who inhabit the centre, south and west. The second group is composed of the hill people,

the Bangwa, Mbo and Mundane who live in the east. The northern part of the Division is inhabited by the Assumbo, Messaga, Manta and Menka in rugged mountainous country.

21H. The administration of the Division is being reorganized to utilize existing Councils and to make them Native Authorities as far as possible for natural units. Units in the past were very small and the aim of the administration has been to induce voluntary amalgamation. At present the task of administration is entrusted to seven major Native Authorities, the only fully reorganized unit being the Banyang clan where the Native Authorities understand their position and willingly accept responsibility. Generally speaking, enquiries have shown that the traditional authority is usually the Village Council, though in Bangwa, Mundane and parts of the Mbo the village chief has autocratic powers. Intelligence reports have been compiled on the Menka-Widekum, Mundane and Assumbo areas. In the areas so far not reorganized the Native Authorities are usually the village heads who are members of the Native Court. They have performed their duties satisfactorily.

21I. There is one central Native Treasury, but subsidiary estimates are now prepared for each clan and they have to abide by these. The result has been that the Native Authorities are beginning to realize that if money is to be spent on improvements in their area it has first got to be provided. Nominal rolls for purposes of taxation have been compiled for the first time and will make for greater accuracy in assessment.

Northern Districts.

22. For the purposes of administration the northern portion of the mandated area is divided into three sections: the Kentu Area, administered as part of the Benue Province of Nigeria; the districts attached to the Adamawa Province; and, in the north-east, the Dikwa Division of the Bornu Province.

Their areas and populations are as follows:—

	Area, sq. miles.	*Population.*	*Density of Population to sq. mile.*
Adamawa Districts ...	11,170	204,604	18·3
Kentu Area ...	1,236	5,766	4·7
Dikwa Division ...	5,149	185,481	36·0

23. The Dikwa Division with a population of 185,481 comprises two sections with widely different types of people and country. The northern part, peopled by Moslem Kanuri, Fulani and Arab, is flat and frequently submerged during the rainy season. It is probable that in the distant past it formed part of Lake Chad. As the dry season advances the water drains off towards the present lake, leaving the country an arid waste until the "Masakwa" or dry season corn springs up to lend a touch of colour to an otherwise desolate scene.

24. The southern section, peopled by mixed tribes of pagans largely of common origin, becomes hilly as one progresses beyond Bama towards the Gwoza hills, the northernmost spur of the Cameroons mountain system. These rocky hills have proved a refuge for a people who were for generations harried by the Mandara people and the Fulani of Adamawa. Gradually in the last ten years they are being persuaded to leave their fastnesses and settle in the plains. Regular markets which can be attended without fear of raiders and the establishment of a school at Hambagda have been stepping-stones on the way to a more civilized and less rigorous form of life; and the fact that the young men from the hills who want to take wives from amongst the people living in the plains are required to come and live there has been another and potent influence in inducing them to leave the hills.

25. The area has been administered by a District Officer with headquarters at Dikwa and another Administrative Officer residing at Gwoza and touring in the hill districts. The intervention of the Shehu in the affairs of the hill people is now scarcely more than nominal. Ill-health has interfered with the continuity of administration and the success with which the Shehu of Dikwa and his Council carried on the administration at headquarters for nearly two months, without the usual close supervision, was a gratifying tribute to their ability. Another source of gratification was the success which attended the visit of the Shehu to a Conference of Chiefs at Kaduna, the capital of the Northern Provinces of Nigeria. He displayed the liveliest interest in all he saw, and such contact with the outside world cannot but stimulate a desire for progress in every department of the administration. The Native Treasury, the Court of the chief Kadi and the Native Administration Public Works Department continue to do excellent work, and progress on the right lines.

26. The successor to the late District Head Woloje is a product of the Dikwa elementary school and the Katsina Training College. Although as yet inexperienced in practical work it is hoped that under careful supervision he will prove successful and instil new ideas of progress into this somewhat backward district.

27. The administration of the hill districts of the southern area has received the most careful attention throughout the year. In the past these people had been constantly raided for slaves and tribute by Mandara, Adamawa and at times Bornu, but it is unlikely that any permanent suzerainty was obtained by anyone. For this reason it became apparent that direct control by a Moslem District Head appointed from Dikwa or anywhere else was not justified. On the deposition during the year under review of the District Head of Ashigashiya for misappropriation of tax money no successor was appointed and the experiment is being made of direct administration by an Administrative Officer with a view

to establishing, if possible, a form of local administration by the pagan chiefs themselves. The presence of a representative of the Shehu is still necessary, during the present transitional stage, for purposes of administrative convenience.

28. Advance is being made at an advisedly slow rate in order to make sure that the final system when evolved shall be the one best suited to the needs and wishes of the people. The progressive attitude of the Pagan Court and its apparent popularity among the people are encouraging indications of future possibilities.

On the whole, taking into consideration the comparatively brief period during which the Dikwa Division has been under close administration, it may be claimed that satisfactory progress is being made in native administration and in educating that administration to assimilate and apply the principles of justice and development.

Adamawa Districts.

29. The Adamawa Districts, with a population of 204,604, are divided into northern and southern areas. The hilly districts of the north are thickly populated by primitive tribes still scarcely touched by contact with civilization. In this area an outbreak of violence occurred at Bagira in the Mubi District. A mission by representatives of the District Head (contrary to the policy and instructions of the Government and without the knowledge of the Administrative Officer) for the purpose of hastening the collection of tax resulted in their being attacked. This incident inflamed the local youth and their enthusiasm led the village headman to lead an attack on the District Head, who was staying in another part of the village. The latter was compelled to fly for his life and four of his party and one Fulani trader were killed by the insurgents.

The Touring Officer immediately visited the area with a police escort, and while endeavouring to get into touch with the recalcitrants and to procure food supplies for his party was attacked with rocks and arrows and compelled to open fire. Three of the natives who took part in the outbreak were killed. A full enquiry was held into the causes of the disturbance and it transpired that the village had been subject to extortion and oppression by the District Head's messengers and by their own village Head. The Lamido visited the area and held a public trial of the persons accused of extortion, six persons in all being convicted and sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment. The District Head has been removed from office and confidence was soon restored under the new District Head, an ex-Councillor of the Lamido. The District Head is now directly controlled by the Administrative Officer whose touring headquarters are at Mubi and the new man promises to make a capable and sympathetic administrator of this somewhat difficult district.

30. Two Administrative Officers have been permanently on tour during the year and the primitive nature and dense population of the people make continual supervision necessary. The District Heads are directly and closely supervised and controlled by Administrative Officers and every effort is being made to bring the pagan people into more direct contact with Administrative Officers.

31. At the 26th Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission M. Orts asked for details of the native officials in the Adamawa Districts. They are as follows :—

District Heads	14 (11 Fulani and 3 Pagan)
District Scribes	14
District Messengers	20
Village Headmen	105
N.A. Police (Dogari)	30
Alkali	7
Alkali's Assistants	7

32. In the Chubunawa District particular attention has been devoted to village organization and it is possible that a certain amount of re-grouping of villages will be found desirable. In the southern part of the Adamawa area the unsatisfactory work of the District Head of Gashaka led to his suspension from office. A large town is rapidly growing up at Mayo-Dagga, which was selected last year as the new headquarters of the District of Gashaka. The villages of the south-west are remote and the people primitive, but they are happy and relatively prosperous and are amenable to administration. The District of Nassarawo is peaceful and well administered but the work of the District Head of Toango has been most unsatisfactory and he has been suspended. Investigations are being made in the two small pagan districts of Gurumpawo and Yebbi, peopled by Chamba pagans, with a view to their federation with people of similar stock in the neighbouring districts of Chamba and Nassarawo.

Kentu Area. Benue Province.

33. Definite progress can be recorded in this area since its transfer to the Wukari Division of the Benue Province in April, 1933. Detailed investigation of social organization has been carried out and reorganization on traditional lines has been approved and, in part, put into practice. The three groups which occupy the area, Kentu, Ndoro and Tigon, have no inclination to combine and three separate native administrations have been established. In each the clan or village chiefs and elders are to be appointed Native Authorities subordinate to a tribal Native Authority comprising a Council of the chiefs and elders of the constituent clans.

34. It is interesting to note that the proposal to establish these Native Authorities was shortly followed by an apparently spontaneous application for inclusion in the Tigon area by certain Tigon units in Bamenda Division of the Cameroons Province. The application is now being considered in conjunction with the Resident, Cameroons Province.

V.—PUBLIC FINANCES.

35. Figures of Government revenue and expenditure are shown in Appendix I. They cover the financial year which ended on 31st March, 1934. The same method of presenting the accounts of both revenue and expenditure has been adopted this year as was adopted last year. The method was explained at length in paragraphs 318 to 323 of the 1926 Report.* On the side of expenditure the fraction used in computing the proportional figures remains at $\frac{1}{28}$, the approximate ratio of the population of the Cameroons under British Mandate to the aggregate population of Nigeria and the Cameroons under the British Mandate together. Similarly, on the revenue side, sums of £10,000 and £1,300 have been added to the customs import and export duties, respectively, to represent the amount of duty paid at Nigerian ports on imports and exports which have entered and left the mandated territory by the Nigerian land frontier.

36. The figures in Appendix I show a deficit of £28,731 on the year's working as against £48,787 in 1932-3. The revenue for the year amounted to £91,336 as against £81,042 in 1932-3, the increase being chiefly due to increased customs duties and an increased proportional share of the distribution from West African Currency Board receipts.

37. The expenditure was £120,067 as against £129,829 in 1932-3. The financial stringency continued to demand the strictest economy in all branches of the public service.

38. The total deficit to 31st March, 1934, is as follows :—

	£
Deficit for period from 1916 to 31st March, 1933	696,071
Deficit for period 1933-4	28,731
Total deficit to 31st March, 1934	724,802

Native Treasuries.

39. The financial statements of the various Native Treasuries for the year 1933-34 are given in Appendix II. There has been no change in the principal sources of revenue.

40. It is satisfactory to note that Victoria, Kumba, Bamenda and Banso Native Treasuries show a surplus of revenue over expenditure and a consequent increase in the surplus balances available. Mamfe, which has been more adversely affected by the trade depression, shows a small deficit on the year's accounts.

Victoria Native Treasury.

41. The expectations of an increase in tax revenue in the Victoria Division during the year 1933-34, reference to which was made in last year's Report, have been justified. A further increase in the

* Colonial No. 30.

labour population justifies the belief that during 1934-35 the revenue from tax will rise still higher. The financial position of Victoria Native Treasury is sound and it is likely to remain so.

Kumba Native Treasury.

42. A census taken of the stranger population in the Kumba Division has resulted, as was expected, in a considerable increase in the tax revenue of the area. This, combined with a reduction in expenditure on Village Heads and the substitution of Councils for highly paid District Heads, has resulted in a very handsome surplus of revenue over expenditure during the year under review. The available surplus balance has been thereby nearly doubled in one year.

Mamfe Native Treasury.

43. Reference has already been made to the small deficit of the Mamfe Treasury. Trade depression has resulted in a fall of £1,000 in the Native Administration share of tax revenue during the financial year. Reductions have been made in expenditure, and particularly the share of revenue paid to Village Heads.

Bamenda Native Treasury.

44. Reductions in Judicial and special expenditure during the year have resulted in a somewhat larger surplus of revenue over expenditure than was the case in 1932-33, and the Native Treasury is gradually improving its position.

Banso Native Treasury.

45. Thanks to a considerable increase in the Jangali tax (cattle tax) the Banso Native Treasury has managed to put aside a revenue surplus of nearly £300 during the year, and now possesses a fairly substantial surplus balance.

46. The Kentu area, as reported in paragraph 76 of the 1933 report, is now included in the Wukari Division. During the re-organization of that area no desire was expressed for a separate Native Administration Treasury. In any event the complete illiteracy of the people would render it impossible at present. The Wukari Native Administration Treasury acts as banker for the Kentu Native Administration, separate estimates and accounts being kept of their revenue and expenditure. On the 31st March, 1934, the Native Administration was in credit to the extent of £668.

47. The Native Treasury at Yola supplies the needs of the whole Adamawa Emirate including the Districts held under the Mandate; in organization it is identical with the treasuries of the most advanced Native Administrations. The reduction in the Native Administration share of General Tax and Jangali from 70 per cent. to 60 per cent. at the beginning of the financial year 1933-34 is partly responsible for the fall of £3,602 in the Native Administration share of revenue for this year. The fall in General Tax was due to the tax not being collected in full during the financial year, arrears outstanding amounting to £1,335.

48. In spite of the decline in revenue, expenditure on the Mandated Areas, actual and proportional, was increased by £95. The opening balance on April 1st, 1934, in the Native Treasury accounts for the Mandated Areas amounted to £12,108, a fall of £1,854, due to the fall in revenue. To facilitate collection of revenue and to ensure the more prompt payment of salaries and services the establishment of a sub-treasury at Mubi to serve the districts of the northern area has been approved and will be inaugurated in 1935.

49. In the Dikwa Native Administration Treasury the balance on 31st March, 1934, was £15,158, an increase of £370 during the financial year. Of this sum £7,044 is invested in long-term securities and £4,000 is on short-term deposit with the Bank of British West Africa. The reduction in the Native Administration share of tax from 75 per cent. to 65 per cent. was maintained, and economies both in recurrent and capital expenditure were necessary in order that they might not exceed the current revenue.

VI.—DIRECT TAXATION.

50. Direct taxes are collected in the mandated territory from natives under the provisions of the Native Revenue Ordinance and from non-natives under the Non-Natives Income Tax (Protectorate) Ordinance. The taxes paid by natives consist of (*a*) a general tax, and (*b*) a cattle tax known as "Jangali." The latter is only levied in the grazing areas, i.e., in northern areas and in the Bamenda Division of the Cameroons Province. All direct taxes are paid in cash and may not be commuted for labour or any other form of service. The income tax on non-natives was maintained at 1 per cent. on incomes over £30 per annum.

51. At the 26th Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission, M. Orts asked for information on the subject of the grazing tax collected on cattle driven into the northern part of the Cameroons under French mandate. A consultation took place between the Administrator of Fort Foureau and the District Officer stationed at Dikwa in January, 1934. The French Authorities suggested that an annual lump sum payment should be made to Logone by the Dikwa Native Administration in view of the difficulties of collecting the tax from cattle owners. The proposal, however, was not acceptable to the British Government and cattle owners have been informed that they must pay the tax of 3 francs per head if they wish to pasture their cattle in French territory. The cattle which are driven to the Logone pastures come for the greater part from Dikwa.

52. As stated in paragraph 81 of the 1933 Report two methods of assessment of general tax under the Native Revenue Ordinance were employed in the Cameroons Province, "lump sum" assessment and a flat rate for each taxable individual. The former system, which is not very suitable for primitive people, is giving way to payment by individuals. Taxpayers themselves prefer and

are demanding the latter system, which will soon be uniform throughout the Province. There is, of course, no objection to a family joining together and paying the total sum due from them as a body, but the principle remains that each taxpayer gets his receipt and is released from further obligation. A sliding scale of income tax is applicable to those of ascertainable income, a system employed chiefly in the Victoria Division.

53. Taxes are collected according to Native Authority areas, and the village is the tax-paying unit in each area. The Village Head collects from the individual and pays to the Native Authority, who pays to the Native Treasury, and the whole system is based on the village nominal roll of adult males liable to pay tax. During the last year a system was introduced whereby during the first quarter of the financial year the people rest from tax-paying activities; in the second quarter the Village Heads, after discussion with the Native Authorities and the District Officer, revise their nominal rolls of the taxpayers in the villages, and receive, through the Native Authority, tax receipts, either discs or paper, according to the number of taxpayers. In the third quarter the Village Heads collect the money, give out receipts, and pay the tax over to the Native Authority who, in the fourth quarter, pays it into the Native Treasury.

54. There has been no hitch in the programme and the tax is paid without trouble or delay. In the areas where the Native Authority is a Council consisting of the Village Heads in assembly, all come to the Treasury centre with their money, which they hand over to the District Officer or Native Treasurer.

55. The rate of tax varies throughout the Province from place to place and year to year. The original assessments of wealth are revised systematically unit by unit, as time and staff allow, by means of re-assessment reports. Throughout the two southern Divisions of Victoria and Kumba the rate has been 8s. per adult male for the last few years till 1934 when, owing to a decrease in produce prices, it has been reduced in a few areas to 6s. In the northern Divisions of Mamfe and Bamenda, the rate varies from 1s. to 7s. "Jangali" is collected in the Bamenda Division at the rate of 1s. 6d. per head of cattle.

56. The following figures show the incidence of taxation, 1934-5 assessment :—

Division.	*Taxable males.*	*Total tax.*	*Incidence per adult male.*		*Total population incidence.*	
		£	s.	d.	s.	d.
Victoria	17,341	6,200	7	2	3	4·8
Kumba	21,466	8,074	7	6	2	3·5
Mamfe	19,574	4,112	4	2	1	3
Bamenda	61,970	10,600	3	5	1	0·12
	120,351	28,986	4	9·8	1	6·2

57. In some areas, though complete re-assessment for the purpose of adjustment of the rate of taxation has not yet been possible, it has been found necessary, owing to the prevailing economic depression, to remit a portion of the taxes due. This has been done in the Mamfe Division where £388 of the total taxes due before the end of the financial year will be remitted.

58. In the Adamawa Districts the annual census on which revision of assessment is partly based was carried out in August by district staffs under the general supervision of Administrative Officers and showed a total decrease in population of 5,405 or 2·5 per cent. The decrease is fairly evenly distributed over the various districts, and the fluctuation due to temporary migration is normal. Among the Fulani and in the more advanced pagan areas the individual tax demand is fixed by a committee of elders presided over by the Village Head which is in a position to judge each individual's capacity to pay. The more primitive tribes have not yet reached a stage where such graduation is possible, and a simple poll tax is demanded as the most equitable method in a primitive community where there is an even distribution of wealth. As has been previously stated, the poll tax will automatically give way to a more exact distribution as soon as the people themselves consider the present method inequitable.

59. There has been a reduction in the incidence of taxation in the more heavily taxed districts, the total demand being £8,988 as against £10,004 last year. Last year's assessment could not be collected in full owing both to the heavy fall in the price offered for ground nuts (which is the principal tax crop) and to extensive damage by locusts. Due allowance has accordingly been made in the current year's demand which is considered to be well within the capacity of the people to meet.

60. In the Dikwa Division adjustments and reductions have been necessary to meet the situation arising from the general low-level of produce prices. The largest reductions were found to be necessary in Gumsu, Bama and Woloje Districts. Test assessments were carried out in Gwoza, Ashigashiya and Gumsu Districts, which showed that the revised rate of taxation was a fair and equitable one. The incidence of General Tax for the Division including the hill tribes was :—

	1933-34.	*1932-33.*
Per Adult Male	4/7·5d.	5/9·8d.
Per head of total population	1/2·9d.	1/6·6d.

The adult male incidence for the hill pagans is approximately the same as the total population incidence for the whole Division.

61. In the Kentu area there are no cattle and the only tax imposed is the General Tax, which is assessed on a capitation basis of 3s. 3d. per adult male. The Assessment Report shows that

this rate represents approximately 7·5 per cent of the gross income, expressed in sterling, in the case of the Tigon, 4·9 per cent. in the case of the Ndoro, and slightly less than 3 per cent. in the case of the Kentu. The reason for the variation between the three tribes, which are entirely self-supporting, is that the Tigon have a plentiful source of currency in the palm kernels and oil from their forests while the Kentu at the other end of the scale, having no economic sylvan produce, have to rely on petty sales of foodstuffs to passing travellers along the trade routes. None of the tribes has any use for currency except for tax payment and all internal trade is by barter. The 38 adult male Hausa in the Kentu Area are assessed at 6s. each.

62. A census of the population and live stock is carried out each year under the direct supervision of an Administrative Officer. The names of all adult males are recorded and details of live stock and special crops are entered on the assessment sheets. For the purpose of tax assessment and collection each tribal area is sub-divided into units in accordance with the indigenous social organization. Each unit is assessed separately on a capitation basis and the total assessment announced, but the division of the demand among the individual taxpayers is left to the local council of elders. In practice there is little or no variation and with primitive people such as these it is probably preferable that collection should be strictly on a capitation basis. The tax is collected independently in each unit and is brought to Wukari by representatives selected by the local council. Individual receipts are not yet issued unless requested for a specific purpose, e.g., when an individual is about to travel outside the area.

VII.—INDIRECT TAXATION.

63. Certain alterations were made in the Customs Tariff in 1934. A general surtax of 10 per cent. additional to all duties payable was imposed in October, save on gin, rum, petrol and stockfish, the two latter being made the subject of special duty increase. This increase in the import tariff is in the nature of a set-off against a reduction in the export tariff, the export duty on palm oil being reduced from 24s. to 11s. 6d. and on palm kernels from 18s. to 10s. 6d. per ton. New export duties on bananas were imposed at the rate of (*a*) fresh, 2d. per bunch, (*b*) dried, ⅜d. per pound. This duty aroused protests from the plantation owners in the Cameroons Province and as a consequence the situation has recently been reviewed with the result that the basis of assessment has been altered and the rate of the duty modified and is now ¾d. a count for fresh bananas and 2d. per 10 lb. for dried bananas.

Preventive Service.

64. There has been no alteration in the authorized strength of the Eastern Preventive Service which remains at 138 men under the command of two police officers. This service operates over

130 miles in the northern section and about 93 miles in the southern section of the mandated territory and maintains 12 Preventive Stations. The coastal area and creeks, as well as the eastern frontier, are constantly patrolled. The patrolling of the frontier is an extremely arduous task. The country is mountainous everywhere and the tracks are often more suitable to chamois than to human beings. Water is frequently bad and difficult to obtain; conditions of life are often primitive and always rigorous. It will give some idea of the nature of the country to record that the European officers employed on this duty frequently find that a pair of boots lasts only a month. The policeman's lot, on the Preventive Service, is not a happy one.

65. The two police officers in command of the Preventive Police have power to try persons charged with offences against the Customs Ordinance, and to pass sentences not exceeding three months' imprisonment or a fine of £25. The numbers of persons convicted of smuggling offences in 1934 were as follows:—

(*a*) Provincial Court up to 31st March, 1934.

By Assistant Commissioner of Police, Northern Section	2
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Southern Section	8
,, Resident	2
Southern area, by Divisional Officers	32
Northern area, ,, ,, ...	3
Total	47

(*b*) Protectorate Court: 1st April—31st December, 1934.

By Assistant Commissioner of Police, Northern Section	40
,, ,, ,, ,, Southern Section	41
,, High Court, Calabar Area	1
,, Magistrates' Courts, Southern Area	59
,, ,, ,, Northern Area	22
Total	163
Grand Total	210

In 1933 there were 568 convictions.

66. Smuggling into the mandated territory appears to grow less and less. In 1934, 210 persons were convicted of smuggling offences as compared with 568 in 1933 and 624 in 1932. The activities of the Preventive Service are in some measure responsible for this but it can also be attributed to other causes. The spending power of the people has been reduced and they cannot afford the luxuries of other days. The smuggling of cigarettes has become unprofitable since the placing on the markets of a cheap brand of cigarette manufactured in Nigeria of locally grown tobacco by the British America Tobacco Company.

67. The revenue collected during the year 1934 at the 12 Preventive Stations was as follows :—

Station.	*Import.*	*Export.*	*Total*
	£	£	£
Tiko	70	1	71
Mundame	83	317	400
Mpundu	141	44	185
Ninong	97	49	146
Misso (Muambong)	131	50	181
Mbonzie	440	633	1,073
Santa	100	—	100
Bamum-Kumbit	46	—	46
Fossongo	—	—	—
Hunyapa	32	30	62
Bamumbu	1	—	1
Fontem	14	—	14
Bangola	118	—	118
Total, 1934 ...	1,273	1,124	2,397
Total, 1933 ...	1,215	684	1,899

68. The following is a comparative statement of the principal seizures in 1933 and 1934 :—

	1933.	1934.
Cigarettes	298,599	99,516
Tobacco	3,595 lb.	4,038 lb.

69. At the 26th Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission, Lord Lugard enquired if recent Nigerian legislation on quotas for cheap Japanese goods which did not apply to the Cameroons might not make it difficult to prevent smuggling. There have so far been no indications that smuggling of this class of goods is taking place.

VIII.—TRADE STATISTICS.

70. There are two ports of entry for the Cameroons under British Mandate, Victoria and Tiko. The two following tables show the total import and export trade of these two ports since 1928 and the trade through each of the two ports in the year 1934. It is worthy of note that whereas the statistics of Victoria show that trade is remaining stationary, those of Tiko indicate a steady and important rise. In 1931, the tonnage shipped from Tiko was 11,751 ; in 1934, it was 24,871. This is undoubtedly due to the expanding banana trade to which reference is made in a later paragraph. In accordance with the request made by M. Merlin at the 24th Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission the weights of the exports in addition to their value are given in the first table.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADE OF THE PORTS OF VICTORIA AND TIKO, CAMEROONS PROVINCE, 1928–1934.

Year.	Import.				Export.					Total Trade.	Duties.				
	Specie.		General Cargo.		Specie.		General Cargo.								
	Government.	Commercial.	Government.	Commercial.	Government.	Commercial.	Government.	Commercial.			Import.	Export.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	Tons.	£	£	£	£	£	£
1928 ...	—	30,298	5,039	285,269	—	200	—	386,260	9,128	707,066	30,995	7,343	38,338	—	1,998
1929 ...	—	19,500	2,087	193,033	—	—	2	307,605	8,147	522,227	18,063	6,623	24,686	—	13,652
1930 ...	—	13,000	1,585	162,621	—	100	23	278,916	10,485	456,245	18,468	6,622	25,090	404	—
1931 ...	—	—	1,687	102,179	—	—	2	155,430	17,568	259,298	14,317	5,989	20,306	—	4,784
1932 ...	—	—	1,463	101,999	—	—	12	158,284	24,556	261,758	18,594	7,312	25,906	5,600	—
1933 ...	—	—	732	116,360	—	—	1	168,036	31,108	285,129	23,310	7,875	31,185	5,279	—
1934 ...	—	5,107	972	110,069	—	—	—	194,012	36,480	310,160	19,886	10,515	30,401	—	784

STATEMENT OF THE TRADE OF THE PORTS OF VICTORIA AND TIKO, 1934.

Ports.	Import.				Export.				Total Trade.	Customs Duties.				
	Specie.		General Cargo.		Specie.		General Cargo.							
	Government.	Commercial.	Government.	Commercial.	Government.	Commercial.	Government.	Commercial.		Import.	Export.	Total.	Increase on 1933.	Decrease on 1933.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria*	—	5,107	972	65,516	—	—	—	77,515	149,110	14,706	5,365	20,071	—	1,125
Tiko ...	—	—	—	44,553	—	—	—	116,497	161,050	5,180	5,150	10,330	341	—
Total £	—	5,107	972	110,069	—	—	—	194,012	310,160	19,886	10,515	30,401	—	784

* Under Victoria is included the trade passing through the Frontier Preventive Station.

71. The principal articles of import during the last five years have been :—

		1930.	*1931.*	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*
Bags and sacks ...	Doz.	4,216	4,269	5,014	5,851	6,090
Cement	Tons	714	589	329	326	519
Cigars and cigarettes	Hds.	6,878	6,678	9,982	14,489	11,934
Cotton piece-goods...	Sq.Yds.	398,366	364,262	582,133	658,355	610,722
Fish	Lb.	870,559	710,095	669,458	702,119	649,690
Kerosene	Imp. Gal.	48,955	23,709	47,890	43,860	34,572
Motor spirit	Imp. Gal.	58,304	31,800	49,503	61,761	47,438
Rice	Cwt.	16,861	10,238	11,328	12,938	16,530
Salt	Cwt.	8,568	8,793	7,628	8,939	8,856
Tobacco	Lb.	8,363	11,094	26,521	21,015	11,040

72. The following are the values of some of the leading articles of import which cannot be estimated in terms of quantity :—

	1930.	*1931.*	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*
	£	£	£	£	£
Apparel	9,063	6,739	4,473	5,128	4,555
Implements and tools	2,143	1,753	1,247	2,145	2,034
Iron and steel manufactures ...	9,666	6,788	6,910	8,634	11,551
Machinery	6,460	2,479	610	982	1,883

73. The import of alcoholic liquor is given in paragraphs 283 to 285 below.

74. Countries of origin of the principal imports were :—

	Victoria.	*Tiko.*	*Total.*
	Doz.	*Doz.*	*Doz.*
Bags and sacks—			
United Kingdom	18	—	18
Germany	383	946	1,329
India	3,043	1,700	4,743
	3,444	2,646	6,090
Cement—	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
United Kingdom	35	—	35
Germany	154	292	446
French Cameroons	27	—	27
French Possessions	11	—	11
	227	292	519
Cigars and cigarettes—	*Hds.*	*Hds.*	*Hds.*
United Kingdom	8,039	1,508	9,547
Germany	954	678	1,632
Holland	44	15	59
India	10	—	10
Egypt	5	10	15
French Possessions	189	—	189
French Cameroons (Duala)	467	2	469
Portuguese Possessions	—	13	13
	9,708	2,226	11,934

	Victoria.	Tiko.	Total.
Cotton piece-goods—	*Sq. Yds.*	*Sq. Yds.*	*Sq. Yds.*
United Kingdom	326,771	37,147	363,918
United Kingdom (Government)	39	—	39
Germany	3,321	3,583	6,904
Gold Coast	24	—	24
Holland	20,491	—	20,491
Italy	2,621	682	3,303
Japan	184,602	3,577	188,179
Russia	15,524	—	15,524
Belgium	—	904	904
U.S. America	—	30	30
Czechoslovakia	1,240	—	1,240
French Cameroons (Duala)	7,376	6	7,382
French Possessions	2,737	—	2,737
Spanish Possessions	15	32	47
	564,761	45,961	610,722
Fish—	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*
United Kingdom	1,800	2,288	4,088
Germany	736	7,054	7,790
Holland	6	—	6
France	156	—	156
U.S. America	722	1,457	2,179
Norway	206,833	171,319	378,152
Canada	2,521	2	2,523
Portugal	2,459	2,437	4,896
Russia	353	33	386
Japan	125	—	125
Chile	1,100	—	1,100
French Cameroons (Duala)	1,069	—	1,069
French Possessions	577	—	577
Spanish Possessions	105,877	140,760	246,637
Gold Coast	6	—	6
	324,340	325,350	649,690
Kerosene—	*Imp. Gal.*	*Imp. Gal.*	*Imp. Gal.*
United Kingdom (Government)	20	—	20
U.S. America	24,357	6,736	31,093
French Cameroons (Duala)	502	—	502
French Possessions	305	—	305
Germany	—	2,652	2,652
	25,184	9,388	34,572
Motor spirits—	*Imp. Gal.*	*Imp. Gal.*	*Imp. Gal.*
U.S. America	29,797	8,950	38,747
Germany	6,066	1,337	7,403
French Cameroons (Duala)	1,268	—	1,268
French Possessions	20	—	20
	37,151	10,287	47,438

	Victoria.	Tiko.	Total.
Rice—	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*
United Kingdom	1	1	2
Germany	—	191	191
Holland	988	508	1,496
India	5,281	9,435	14,716
China	19	—	19
Sierra Leone	1	—	1
Siam	1	—	1
French Cameroons	34	—	34
French Possessions	7	—	7
Spanish Possessions	1	3	4
Dutch Possessions	—	59	59
	6,333	10,197	16,530
Salt—	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*	*Cwt.*
United Kingdom	284	—	284
Germany	4,215	2,813	7,028
French Cameroons (Duala)	1,127	—	1,127
,, Possessions	417	—	417
	6,043	2,813	8,856
Tobacco—	*Lb.*	*Lb.*	*Lb.*
United Kingdom	16	—	16
Germany	2	10	12
U.S. America	4,485	3,000	7,485
French Cameroons (Duala)	2,718	—	2,718
,, Possessions	767	—	767
Spanish ,, ...	1	3	4
Holland	—	38	38
	7,989	3,051	11,040
Apparel—	£	£	£
United Kingdom	763	208	971
United Kingdom (Government)	517	—	517
Germany	594	495	1,089
Japan	449	554	1,003
Austria	7	—	7
France	24	—	24
Italy	18	57	75
Poland	18	—	18
Gold Coast	1	—	1
French Cameroons (Duala)	709	—	709
,, Possessions	47	—	47
Spanish ,, ...	11	54	65
Czechoslovakia	—	25	25
U.S. America	—	4	4
	3,158	1,397	4,555

	Victoria.	Tiko.	Total.
Implements and Tools—	£	£	£
United Kingdom	40	1	41
United Kingdom (Government)	8	—	8
Germany	977	970	1,947
Belgium	—	2	2
Norway	—	8	8
Spanish Possessions	—	28	28
	1,025	1,009	2,034
Iron and steel manufactures (Other kinds)—	£	£	£
United Kingdom	282	165	447
Germany	1,920	7,752	9,672
Holland	—	705	705
France	2	—	2
Belgium	84	35	119
Poland	5	—	5
Austria	10	—	10
Czechoslovakia	248	29	277
U.S. America	40	27	67
Italy	19	—	19
Sweden	2	9	11
French Cameroons (Duala)	201	—	201
Gold Coast	1	—	1
Spanish Possessions	5	10	15
	2,819	8,732	11,551
Machinery—	£	£	£
United Kingdom	91	2	93
United Kingdom (Government)	6	—	6
U.S. America	25	—	25
Germany	586	1,016	1,602
French Cameroons (Duala)	114	—	114
Spanish Possessions	12	31	43
	834	1,049	1,883

75. The principal articles of export in the last seven years have been :—

	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Bananas (dried) Tons	247	1,127	1,436	445	463	533	537
Bananas (fresh) ,,	—	—	1,353	10,217	14,832	16,789	22,781
Cocoa ... ... ,,	3,573	2,968	2,912	3,002	3,282	3,608	4,561
Kola nuts ... ,,	14	41	3	2	3	—	—
Palm kernels ,,	1,488	1,432	1,325	1,100	1,549	1,617	1,283
Palm oil ... ,,	998	1,023	1,204	1,233	1,718	1,837	1,477
Rubber ... ,,	1,445	1,043	1,064	799	192	164	657
Wood and Timber ,, (unmanufactured)	1,363	513	1,188	790	2,517	6,560	5,184

76. Countries of destination of the principal exports were :—

	Victoria.		*Tiko.*		*Total.*	
Bananas (dried)—	*Lb.*	£	*Lb.*	£	*Lb.*	£
United Kingdom	1,111	12	—	—	1,111	12
Germany ...	5,623	67	1,196,356	14,586	1,201,979	14,653
Gold Coast ...	—	—	279	4	279	4
South Africa ...	70	2	—	—	70	2
French Cameroons.	30	—	—	—	30	—
	6,834	81	1,196,635	14,590	1,203,469	14,671
Bananas (fresh)—	*Lb.*	£	*Lb.*	£	*Lb.*	£
United Kingdom	569,000	690	2,752,640	5,500	3,321,640	6,190
Germany ...	—	—	47,708,520	56,784	47,708,520	56,784
French Cameroons.	40	—	—	—	40	—
	569,040	690	50,461,160	62,284	51,030,200	62,974
Cocoa (raw)	*Tons.*	£	*Tons.*	£	*Tons.*	£
United Kingdom	229	4,718	—	—	229	4,718
Germany ...	1,541	25,669	1,715	26,260	3,256	51,929
Holland ...	16	233	83	1,328	99	1,561
French Cameroons.	806	10,798	—	—	806	10,798
French Possessions.	171	2,129	—	—	171	2,129
	2,763	43,547	1,798	27,588	4,561	71,135
Palm Kernels—	*Tons.*	£	*Tons.*	£	*Tons.*	£
United Kingdom.	99	397	—	—	99	397
Germany ...	910	4,859	261	1,409	1,171	6,268
Holland	—	—	13	67	13	67
	1,009	5,256	274	1,476	1,283	6,732
Palm Oil—	*Tons.*	£	*Tons.*	£	*Tons.*	£
United Kingdom	101	1,236	—	—	101	1,236
Germany ...	529	6,099	349	3,800	878	9,899
Holland ...	454	4,589	25	202	479	4,791
France ...	15	128	—	—	15	128
U.S. America	—	—	4	40	4	40
French Possessions	—	—	—	4	—	4
Spanish ,,	—	—	—	1	—	1
	1,099	12,052	378	4,047	1,477	16,099
Rubber—	*Lb.*	£	*Lb.*	£	*Lb.*	£
United Kingdom	—	—	25,300	185	25,300	185
Germany ...	501,719	7,453	923,090	5,282	1,424,809	12,735
France ...	—	—	21,160	255	21,160	255
	501,719	7,453	969,550	5,722	1,471,269	13,175

77. Values of imports and countries of origin were :—

Countries of Origin.	*Import Values.*	
	Victoria.	*Tiko.*
	£	£
United Kingdom	17,784	3,005
United Kingdom (Government)...	972	—
Germany	21,026	27,430
Holland	1,756	1,282
France	260	18
United States of America	3,672	1,268
India	3,288	5,081
Norway	2,147	1,786
French Cameroons	8,373	13
Japan	4,072	872
Spanish Possessions	1,054	1,529
French ,, ...	503	9
Czechoslovakia	431	368
Denmark	498	456
Finland	—	10
Russia	366	43
Belgium	491	432
Sweden	285	96
Italy	225	348
South America	250	135
Central ,, ...	2	93
Estonia	129	130
Canada	196	2
Switzerland	106	12
Gold Coast	104	—
Spain	162	18
Ceylon	33	10
Portugal	84	69
British West Indies	29	—
Austria	27	—
Hong Kong	5	—
China	14	1
Poland	28	—
Egypt	23	6
Dutch Possessions	15	30
New Zealand	12	—
Greece	15	1
Australia	8	—
British East Africa	2	—
Yugoslavia	3	—
Irish Free State	1	—
Sierra Leone	1	—
Persia	3	—
Hungary	5	—
Total	68,460	44,553

78. Values of exports and countries of destination were :—

Countries of destination.	*Export Values.*	
	Victoria.	*Tiko.*
	£	£
United Kingdom	6,741	5,685
Germany	45,276	108,835
Holland	4,830	1,598
France	148	255
Italy	79	—
U.S. America	—	43
South Africa	2	—
French Cameroons	16,558	3
,, Possessions	3,020	3
Spanish ,, ...	157	53
Portuguese ,, ...	—	5
Gold Coast	13	16
Sierra Leone	2	—
	76,826	116,496

79. It should be noted with regard to the foregoing tables of imports and exports that the figures have been compiled from documents showing the countries from and to which the goods were consigned and that it does not follow that the goods were manufactured in, or were ultimately destined for, the countries named.

80. It is satisfactory to note from the tables in paragraph 70 that despite the continued economic depression the volume of trade at the ports of Victoria and Tiko show a substantial increase over 1933. From the table at paragraph 71 it will be observed that the imports of cement, rice, machinery, and iron and steel manufactures have increased. The imports of cigars and cigarettes, cotton piece-goods, fish, kerosene, motor spirit, and tobacco have declined. The total value of trade imports and exports in 1934 amounted to £310,160 as opposed to £285,129 in 1933.

81. From the table at paragraph 75 it will be seen that the export of bananas, cocoa, and rubber has again increased, the export of dried bananas from 16,789 to 22,781 tons and of cocoa from 3,608 to 4,561 tons. The export of palm kernels and palm oil has decreased.

82. A satisfactory feature has been the rise in the price of rubber which touched 6½d. per lb. during the year. This increase has resulted in an expansion of the industry in four of the larger plantations, where machinery is available for purposes of purifying and compressing the product in the manner required by European manufacturers.

83. The banana trade continues to expand, as will be seen from the comparative figures for the last four years :—

Year.	*No. of Bunches.*	*Weight in lb.*
1931	578,660	22,886,170
1932	829,330	33,205,285
1933	938,801	37,552,040
1934	1,261,529	50,461,160
Increase over 1933	322,728	12,909,120

84. To cope with this traffic 29 banana steamers called at Tiko during the year and in addition to the new banana steamer which made her maiden voyage in January, 1934, another new vessel is expected in 1935.

85. The aim of the African Fruit Company to ship 1,250,000 bunches of fresh bananas in 1934 has been fulfilled and a greater quantity still would have been shipped had it not been for a heavy tornado which broke in the early hours of the 27th March and destroyed some 100,000 bunches in one plantation alone, and for the imposition from 22nd October, 1934, of the export duty of 2d. per bunch on fresh bananas which reduced the quantities of the smallest size bunches usually shipped. From 22nd October, 1934, to the end of the year the export duty collected on bananas shipped was £2,323 15s. 6d.

86. The Lagos price of cocoa fluctuated from £14 10s. per ton in January to £16 in June and then dropped suddenly in September to £13, dropping again in October to £12, but showing a slight improvement at the close of the year.

87. Palm kernels fluctuated in price from £4 2s. 6d. per ton to £3, closing at approximately this figure.

88. The progress of co-operation in cocoa marketing in the Cameroons has been satisfactory and further reference is made to this in a later paragraph. The movement has taken root, is spreading, and has proved its value by the fact that cocoa marketed by the Cocoa Marketing Union can generally be sold at about £3 a ton above quoted Lagos prices.

Northern Area.

Adamawa Districts.

89. In the northern area the low price levels continue to hamper external trade but internal trade is brisk, notwithstanding.

90. The important market at Mubi is always well attended and a large volume of business is transacted every market day. The excellent harvest and the slightly higher price of ground nuts as compared with last year have had a stimulating effect on trade. An encouraging sign was that towards the end of the year the amount of money in circulation appeared to have increased. In the southern area, although the price of cattle is low when compared with that of a few years ago, it has remained constant for the last two years, and the export trade to the Southern Provinces flourishes. Internal trade, especially among the Mambilla, leaves little cause for complaint.

91. The Kentu area is for the most part mountainous and is intersected by innumerable tributaries of the Donga River, which flows in a north-westerly direction across it. The nearest point on a motor road is Takum, 30 miles away. The only roads available in the area are rough native tracks, which are seldom cleared and in

the wet season are barely discernible. The cultivated area is unusually fertile and the people are entirely self-supporting. Trade is inevitably dependent on communications and at present is almost non-existent. But for the annual necessity of tax payment in currency there would be even less. The people, as they themselves put it, take their produce to market in order to "buy" money to pay the tax.

92. The nearest trading firm is at Donga, where there is no competition, some 35 miles from the western boundary of the area and approximately 70 miles from the Tigon villages. Practically the only economic produce exported from the area is palm oil and palm kernel oil. Neither is purchased by the trading firm at Donga, though a small quantity of palm kernels is purchased. The price, however, of less than 2s. a head load, does not repay their transport over 70 miles of mountain paths. Consequently the bulk of the kernels is thrown away, oil being extracted from a small quantity only for sale in the Benue markets. A good deal of palm oil is sold in the same markets, some from the Ndoro area and more from the Tigon which is rich in oil palms.

93. No economic crop is grown. The neighbouring districts of the Benue Province cultivate beniseed for sale but the price of £3 5s. 0d. per ton offered in 1934—the lowest on record, has not encouraged more extensive cultivation in the Kentu area, where a little is already grown by the Kentu for home consumption. A certain amount of pottery is exported by the Ndoro, whose women are expert potters.

94. Two main native trade routes traverse the area, the more important being that from Bamenda Division through Bissaula to Takum or Donga and thence to the Benue markets and the Northern Provinces. The principal merchandise consists of kola nuts and palm oil which pass northwards, and of cloth (mostly of native manufacture), salt (both local salt from Awe and the European variety from the trading firms), metal dishes, tanned leather and tobacco which pass southwards. As the result of traffic censuses it is estimated that more than 20,000 traders follow this route annually and that the value of the merchandise is between £20,000 and £30,000. Approximately four-fifths of the traffic passes through Takum, the remaining fifth proceeding from Gergei through Donga.

The second route is from Gashaka and the north-east and joins the other at Bissaula. Along it pass cattle and hides to the Southern Provinces, but traffic is decreasing in favour of a more southerly route which crosses the Donga River at a more convenient ford.

95. Both these routes carry through traffic, which does not affect the economic conditions of the area itself, except in so far as it provides the Kentu, who unlike the Ndoro and Tigon export nothing, with a number of markets for the sale in small quantities of food stuffs to the passing traders in exchange for currency. The

possibility of improving these tracks, without attempting to make them motorable, by more adequate clearing and the removal of boulders and tree stumps is being investigated. A notable improvement since last year in the paths in the Ndoro area is reported.

96. The greater part of the Dikwa District is unsuitable for the growing of groundnuts. Prices given for hides and skins have been reasonable and a fair trade has been done. Cattle prices have shown a slight improvement. Small quantities of gum arabic have been purchased by the commercial firms established at Dikwa and Bama. There has been a falling off in the trade in reptile skins, largely due to a reduction in the demand in the home markets and a decline in the prices.

97. Although prices of local commodities have continued low, excellent corn harvests have obviated any likelihood of physical hardship and the cost of living is naturally extremely low. The large areas of swamp land planted with dry-season corn show promise of an excellent crop.

98. Effort has been directed towards the improvement of the flaying of hides and skins, with a view to enabling the native to produce the highest grade and reap the benefit of the best prices. Drying sheds have been erected in the principal markets and a travelling instructor has been engaged by the Native Administration to teach proper methods of flaying and drying.

IX.—JUDICIAL.

99. The judicial system is the same as that of Nigeria, where justice is administered by the Supreme Court, the Protectorate Court, and the Native Courts. Appeals lie to the West African Court of Appeal. The Provincial Court ceased to exist on the 31st of March and was replaced by the High Court of the Protectorate on 1st April in accordance with Ordinance No. 45 of 1933. The alterations in the Native Courts entailed by Ordinance No. 44 of 1933 came into force at the same time. Reference was made to these new Ordinances in paragraph 128 of the 1933 Report. Probate, Admiralty, and Divorce suits, and cases under certain Ordinances are reserved for the Supreme Court which sits only in Lagos and in specified urban areas in Nigeria.

100. The main changes affected by the new judicial systems are that legal practitioners are allowed to appear before the High Court of the Protectorate whereas they could not do so before the Provincial Court and that appeals may now be carried from the Protectorate Court, from the Magistrate's Court, and from the Native Court in prescribed cases, right up to the West African Court of Appeal. In addition to formal appeals, monthly lists of cases heard by Magistrates in the Protectorate are forwarded to

the High Court Judge of the judicial area and operate as appeals on behalf of all persons convicted. Cases heard in Native Courts are subject to review by Administrative Officers and in addition appeals lie to a Native Court of Appeal, a Magistrate, or the District Officer as the case may be.

101. In the Cameroons Province during the year under review 948 persons were convicted in the Provincial Court (up to 31st March, 1934) and the High Court as against 1,472 in the Provincial Court in 1933. This decrease is largely due to the fact that convictions for offences against the Customs Ordinance (smuggling) numbered 210 as against 568 in 1933 and convictions for offences against the Liquor Ordinance fell from 209 in 1933 to 63. The decrease in smuggling has already been commented on in Chapter VII. Twenty-eight persons were convicted of the offence of practising witchcraft as opposed to seventeen in 1933. It has not been possible to obtain in time for this Report details of the twenty cases of witchcraft heard in 1933 for which Lord Lugard asked at the 26th Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission. Information on the cases for both 1933 and 1934 will therefore be supplied by the accredited representative at the next Session. The decrease in convictions for distilling liquor is probably due to the fact that an intensive campaign against this traffic was waged by the police with a European Police Officer in charge during 1933, but shortage of staff and the necessity for dealing with the same traffic elsewhere made it impossible to continue the campaign in the Cameroons Province as rigorously as before.

102. The cases heard by the Provincial Court, from 1st January to 31st March and those of the Protectorate Court cases from 1st April to the end of the year are shown on the following tables :—

(*a*) Provincial Court.

	1933.			*1st January—31st March, 1934.*		
	Criminal.	*Civil.*	*Total.*	*Criminal.*	*Civil.*	*Total.*
Victoria Division	469	18	487	73	4	77
Kumba Division	415	4	419	74	1	75
Mamfe Division	226	1	227	59	1	60
Bamenda Division	205	10	215	127	—	127
Assistant Commissioner of Police, Northern Section ...	85	—	85	2	—	2
Assistant Commissioner of Police, Southern Section ...	263	—	263	8	—	8
Resident	42	10	52	10	2	12
Totals	1,705	43	1,748	353	8	361

(b) PROTECTORATE COURT.

	1st April—31st December, 1934.		
	Criminal.	*Civil.*	*Total.*
Victoria Division	242	18	260
Kumba Division	172	3	175
Mamfe Division	131	7	138
Bamenda Division	127	5	132
Assistant Commissioner of Police, Northern Section	40	—	40
Assistant Commissioner of Police, Southern Section	42	—	42
Resident	54	3	57
Totals	808	36	844

103. The returns of all prosecutions in the Provincial and Protectorate Courts during 1934 are given in the following tables :—

(a) PROVINCIAL COURT.

Offence.	*Charges resulting in conviction.*	*Charges resulting in acquittal.*	*Sentences of imprisonment.*	*Fines imposed or cases disposed of otherwise.*	*Executions.*
I. *Offences against public order :—*					
Affray	37	8	5	32	—
Conduct likely to cause breach of the peace	2	—	—	2	—
Riot	—	6	—	—	—
II. *Offences against the administration of law and justice :—*					
Escape from lawful custody ...	3	—	3	—	—
Resistance to police	21	2	20	1	—
Harbouring	1	—	1	—	—
Perverting justice	3	1	2	1	—
Personating public officer ...	1	—	—	1	—
Interfering with prisoners ...	1	—	1	—	—
Official corruption	1	—	1	—	—
III. *Acts injurious to the public in general :—*					
Witchcraft	9	9	9	—	—
Misconduct as to corpses ...	3	—	3	—	—
Idle and disorderly persons ...	2	—	—	2	—
Rogues and vagabonds	1	2	1	—	—
Possessing criminal charms ...	1	—	1	—	—
Trial by ordeal	3	—	3	—	—

Offence.	*Charges resulting in conviction.*	*Charges resulting in acquittal.*	*Sentences of imprisonment.*	*Fines imposed or cases disposed of otherwise.*	*Executions.*
IV. *Offences against the person* :—					
Assault	26	7	13	13	—
Assault occasioning harm ...	5	—	4	1	—
Murder	3	3	—	—	3
Attempted murder	1	—	1	—	—
Manslaughter	1	—	1	—	—
Accessory after murder ...	—	1	—	—	—
Accessory after manslaughter...	2	—	2	—	—
Wounding	3	1	2	1	—
Defilement of a girl under 11 yrs.	1	—	1	—	—
V. *Offences relating to property* :—					
Stealing	22	4	22	—	—
Stealing by servant	2	—	2	—	—
Robbery	1	—	1	—	—
Burglary	4	—	4	—	—
Receiving and being in possession of stolen property	3	1	3	—	—
Malicious injury to property ...	2	7	—	2	—
House and shop breaking and entering	5	—	5	—	—
Arson	1	—	1	—	—
Demanding property with menaces	—	6	—	—	—
VI. *Miscellaneous Offences* :—	—	—	—	—	—
VII. *Under Nigerian Ordinances* :–					
Customs Ordinance	47	1	1	46	—
Liquor	28	—	—	28	—
Arms	4	—	—	4	—
Forestry	20	8	—	20	—
Motor Traffic	1	—	—	1	—
Public Health	4	1	—	4	—
Native Revenue	6	—	6	—	—
Wild Animals Preservation Ordinance	1	—	—	1	—
Extradition Ordinance	2	—	—	2	—
Totals	284	68	119	162	3

(b) Protectorate Court.

Offence.	Charges resulting in conviction.	Charges resulting in acquittal.	Sentences of imprisonment.	Fines imposed or cases disposed of otherwise.	Executions.
I. *Offences against public order* :—					
Affray	51	7	45	6	—
Riot	5	7	5	—	—
Conduct likely to cause breach of the peace.	20	3	16	4	—
Breach of the peace	15	1	—	15	—
II. *Offences against administration of law and justice* :—					
Escapes from lawful custody ...	6	—	6	—	—
Resistance to police	8	1	8	—	—
Personating public officers ...	1	2	1	—	—
Offering bribes to officers ...	4	—	3	1	—
Taking prohibited articles into and out of prison.	3	—	3	—	—
Contempt of Court	2	—	—	2	—
Attempted corruption of witnesses.	—	4	—	—	—
Interfering with prisoners ...	1	—	1	—	—
Perverting the course of justice	1	—	1	—	—
III. *Acts injurious to the public in general* :—					
Trial by ordeal	4	1	2	2	—
Rogues and vagabonds ...	3	2	3	—	—
Witchcraft	19	25	16	3	—
Illegal use of medicines ...	2	—	2	—	—
Practising medicine	—	2	—	—	—
IV. *Offences against the person* :—					
Attempted suicide	3	—	1	2	—
Assault	30	6	25	5	—
Assault occasioning harm ...	7	2	6	1	—
Unlawful detention	1	—	1	—	—
Conspiracy	1	—	1	—	—
Reckless and negligent acts ...	2	—	—	2	—
Murder	1	—	1	—	—
Manslaughter	1	1	1	—	—
Wounding	1	—	1	—	—
V. *Offences relating to property* :—					
Burglary	11	—	11	—	—
Stealing	110	23	106	4	—
Receiving and being in possession of stolen property.	19	1	19	—	—
Stealing cattle	2	—	2	—	—
Embezzlement	1	1	—	1	—
Robbery	3	1	3	—	—
False pretences	3	—	3	—	—
Stealing by public servants ...	1	—	1	—	—
House and shop breaking and entering.	5	2	5	—	—
Injury to property	—	—	—	—	—
Cheating	1	—	1	—	—
Extortion	2	—	2	—	—
Uttering a false document ...	—	1	—	—	—

Offence.	*Charges resulting in conviction.*	*Charges resulting in acquittal.*	*Sentences of imprisonment.*	*Fines imposed or cases disposed of otherwise.*	*Executions.*
VI. *Miscellaneous offences* :—					
Gambling and keeping unlawful game-houses.	4	—	1	3	—
VII. *Under Nigerian Ordinances* :—					
Arms Ordinance	6	—	3	3	—
Customs Ordinance (Smuggling)	163	9	17	146	—
Liquor Ordinance	35	25	13	22	—
Forestry	41	6	19	22	—
Native Liquor (Sale) Ordinance	21	1	—	21	—
Motor Traffic Ordinance ...	10	4	1	9	—
Public Health Ordinance ...	6	5	—	6	—
Quarantine Ordinance	4	—	—	4	—
Weights and Measures Ordinance	1	—	—	1	—
Dogs Ordinance	10	—	—	10	—
Native Revenue Ordinance ...	8	—	2	6	—
Wild Animals Preservation Ordinance.	5	—	—	5	—
Labour Ordinance (Master and Servant).	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	664	144	358	306	—

104. No Europeans were prosecuted during the year and in no case since the inauguration of the High Court and the Magistrates' Courts have legal practitioners appeared before the Court.

105. In the northern areas of the mandated territory one criminal case only was heard in the High Court of the Protectorate and the Magistrates' Courts during the year under review and none in the Provincial Court.

106. The following is an analysis of the number of charges resulting in convictions during the years 1931-1934 :—

(*a*) Provincial Court.

	1931.	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1st January—31st March, 1934.*
Charges under :—				
Criminal Code	343	433	497	171
Customs Ordinance (Smuggling)	748	624	568	47
Liquor Ordinance	12	43	209	28
Forestry Ordinance ...	25	9	52	20
Other Ordinances	141	53	146	18
Totals	1,269	1,162	1,472	284

(b) PROTECTORATE COURT.

	1st April—31st December, 1934.
Charges under :—	
Criminal Code	354
Customs Ordinance (Smuggling)	163
Liquor Ordinance	35
Forestry Ordinance	41
Other Ordinances	71
Total	664

Native Courts.

CAMEROONS PROVINCE.

107. The Native Courts Ordinance, No. 44 of 1933, which came into force as from the 1st of April, has caused no change in the status or personnel of the Native Courts in the Cameroons Province. It is probable that the reorganization now in progress will result in the powers of the Native Courts being diminished and that the "bench" will become more representative and more in accord with native customs.

108. There are in all 62 Native Courts of which four are Native Courts of Appeal. The work of the Courts is constantly supervised by the Administrative Staff and it has been satisfactory throughout the year. Although, under the new Native Courts Ordinance, it is possible in cases where no right of appeal to a Magistrate's Court or the High Court of the Protectorate is prescribed to appeal from a decision of a Native Court or Native Court of Appeal to the District Officer and from him to the Resident and the Governor, the right to do so has not been exercised in the Province. Applications to the District Officer to review cases have decreased considerably in Victoria and Bamenda Divisions and remained about the same in the Mamfe and Kumba Divisions.

109. The grades of Courts in this Province are as follows :—

"B" grade criminal powers of—

Imprisonment	up to 1 year.
Fine	up to £50.
Whipping	up to 12 strokes.
Civil powers	up to £100.

"C" grade criminal powers of—

Imprisonment	up to six months and, in the case of theft of farm produce or live stock, up to 12 months.
Fine	up to £10.
Civil cases	up to £50.
Whipping	up to 12 strokes.

"D" grade criminal powers of—

Imprisonment	up to 3 months or, in the case of theft of farm produce or live stock, up to 6 months.
Fine	up to £5.
Civil powers	up to £25.
Whipping	up to 12 strokes.

There are now in the Province :—

	1934.	1933.
Grade "B"	4	4
" "C"	2	14
" "D"	56	46
Totals	62	64

110. Of the four Native Courts of Appeal one exercises jurisdiction in Victoria Division, one in Mamfe Division, and two in the Kumba Division. The number of cases heard by Native Courts is as follows :—

	Civil.		Criminal.	
	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.
Victoria Division	1,079	1,214	551	482
Kumba "	1,384	1,650	854	549
Mamfe "	1,492	1,131	431	358
Bamenda "	1,168	1,137	794	791
	5,123	5,132	2,630	2,180

111. The volume of work accomplished by the Native Courts in civil and criminal cases and the punishments awarded are summarized in the following tables :—

Native Court Cases, 1934.

Cameroons Province.

Court.	Summary of Criminal Cases.																						Summary of numbers of persons charged.			
	Grade of Court.	*Murder.*	*Manslaughter.*	*Attempted Homicide.*	*Wounding.*	*Assault.*	*Rape.*	*Slander.*	*Stealing.*	*Stealing with violence*	*Burglary.*	*Offences against morality other than adultery.*	*Injury to property.*	*Abuse of office.*	*Riot.*	*Fraud.*	*Extortion.*	*Resistance to authority.*	*Revenue offences.*	*Offences against Native Rules.*	*Other offences.*	*Total Criminal cases.*	*Total persons convicted.*	*Total persons acquitted.*	*Total transferred to Provincial or Protectorate Courts.*	*Total persons charged.*
Victoria— 1 Native Court of Appeal, 1 "C" Grade, 3 "D" Grade	Limited	—	—	—	—	159	—	45	139	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	9	28	—	101	482	328	373	—	701
Kumba— 2 Native Court of Appeal, 1 "C" Grade, 16 "D" Grade	Limited	—	—	—	—	56	—	65	84	—	—	68	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	272	549	568	500	4	1,072
Mamfe— 1 Native Court of Appeal, 7 "D" Grade	Limited	—	—	—	11	73	—	23	24	1	—	1	11	—	—	1	—	2	25	—	186	358	250	193	26	469
Bamenda— 16 "D" Grade	Limited	—	—	—	—	148	—	15	86	4	—	29	31	—	—	—	1	11	48	1	417	791	717	129	—	846
Totals ...					11	436	—	148	333	5	—	98	47	—	—	1	1	22	101	1	976	2,180	1,863	1,195	30	3,088

	Summary of Civil Cases.										Adultery cases.				Punishments.									Revenue.		
															Imprisonment.				Fine.							
	Matrimonial.	Debts.	Other Contracts.	Trespass.	Liberation of Slaves.	Land.	Administration of Estates.	Claim for lost property.	Other cases.	Total Civil cases.	Civil.	Criminal.	Total.	Total Civil, Criminal and Adultery cases.	Capital Punishments.	2 years and over.	Over 6 months and under 2 years.	6 months and under.	£20 and over.	Under £20.	Floggings.	Stocks* and other punishments.	Total Punishments.	Fines and Confiscations.	Fees.	Total Revenue.
																								£	£	£
Victoria...	280	670	—	5	—	3	3	4	129	1,094	120	6	126	1,702	—	—	—	74	—	231	—	15	320	81	626	707
Kumba ...	448	1,103	5	2	—	10	—	2	79	1,649	1	16	17	2,215	—	—	—	238	—	345	1	—	584	116	668	784
Mamfe ...	449	523	1	2	—	24	16	—	115	1,130	1	—	1	1,489	—	—	—	59	—	190	1	—	250	58	581	639
Bamenda	469	429	7	—	—	55	1	58	100	1,119	18	9	27	1,937	—	—	—	196	—	181	—	341	718	58	479	537
Totals	1,646	2,725	13	9	—	92	20	64	423	4,992	140	31	171	7,343	—	—	—	567	—	947	2	356	1,872	313	2,354	2,667

* No stocks. These figures refer to cautions, etc., only.

112. Offences against the Native Revenue Ordinance fell from 225 to 101—a decrease possibly due to the greater efficiency and willingness of the reorganized Native Authorities.

113. At the 26th Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission, Mr. Weaver asked that the figures of convictions for "refusal to labour" might be given separately from those of "resistance to authority". During the year under review there were no prosecutions at all for "refusal to labour" in the Cameroons Province and the cases of "resistance to authority" referred to obstruction of Native Court Messengers or Native Administration employees in the execution of their duty.

114. The native loves litigation and the sittings of the Native Court provide him with one of his chief sources of entertainment. (The following description of a typical Native Court in the Cameroons Province and case tried there may give a clearer impression of such courts and their work than statistical tables would.) The Court building is usually composed of mud walls about 3 feet high with a bamboo mat roof with the eaves coming far enough down to prevent rain driving in. At one end of the building on a raised mud platform sit the Judges, the President in the middle and the members, chiefs or elders, on either side of him. A clerk scribbles industriously at a table on one side, and the bamboo benches or cane stools in the body of the Court as well as the standing room around the walls are filled with chattering natives eagerly discussing the case just concluded. The clerk finishes his writing and nods to the Court messenger who with great vigour shouts "order" or "silence" in stentorian tones—an announcement taken up by other Court messengers in the body of the Court until the noise made by the audience is as nothing compared with the din caused by the officials. When comparative calm is restored the names of the parties in the next suit are called—"Nga versus Tamila"—and the parties take their stand before the judicial platform.

The claim is read out, "Plaintiff claims £5 being balance of dowry payment due on his daughter". The defendant admits 30s. but denies further liability. A curious assortment of oddments, a few cowries, a snail shell, a piece of iron and a lump of clay stuck with feathers, constitute the Court "Juju" and on this the plaintiff and defendant and witnesses are sworn to tell the truth. The plaintiff outlines his case. Defendant married his daughter 3 years ago and agreed to pay a dowry of £12. £5 cash had been paid and 6 fathoms of cloth worth 24s. and five sheep valued altogether at 16s. Repeated requests had resulted in no further payments. The defendant then put a question suggesting that he went to plaintiff's house a year ago and gave him a dane gun, five pieces of cloth and £2 in cash. This the plaintiff denies vehemently. The defendant then makes his statement and repeats his story of the gun and cloth. The President asks if he has any witness and is told that a friend of defendant's accompanied him. He is then asked

to give further details of the transaction—when did he go to plaintiff's house; who else was there; what coins did he pay in; etcetera.

On the completion of his statement his witness, a jaunty young man, is called and sworn and repeats with almost suspicious accuracy the defendant's story. The Court is evidently doubtful and he is shrewdly questioned on points of detail about which he has not, unfortunately, been able to collaborate with his principal. A titter runs round the Court as he makes his first slip which increases to a regular hum of comment as he blunders again and shows what opinion the audience holds of the case.

The President and members then withdraw outside the Court to consult, and return after a short delay. The President rises and announces the decision of the Court in favour of plaintiff for the amount claimed, and further imposes a small fine on the defendant and his witness for the unprofitable lying. The plaintiff gives a whoop of joy at the decision and his opponents are led away reviling each other, whilst a cheerful babble breaks out again amongst the onlookers whilst they await the next case.

Adamawa Districts.

115. The number of Native Courts in the mandated Districts of Adamawa remain unchanged. Criminal cases heard during the year amounted to 1,285 as compared with 1,484 in 1933. There were 1,614 civil cases heard as against 1,939 in 1933. This decrease implies no reflection on the working of the Courts as the reports of Touring Officers indicate a general improvement.

116. The new Native Courts Ordinance has been working smoothly. It has restricted the use of corporal punishment as, in accordance with section 14 of the Ordinance, no sentence of corporal punishment can be carried out until it has been confirmed by the Emir, if imposed by a Native Court of "A" Grade, or by the District Officer if imposed by a Court other than Grade "A". The number of whippings administered by order of the Courts in the Adamawa Districts has been reduced from 554 to 34; of these 15 were in cases of theft, 14 of riot, 2 of assault, 2 of extortion and 1 of wounding.

117. At the 26th Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission, Mlle. Dannevig requested information as to whippings awarded by Native Courts in the northern areas of the mandated territory. Of the 554 cases punished by whipping in 1933, 251 were cases of theft, 11 of wounding, 131 of assault, 1 of corruption, 1 of gambling, and 159 of injury to property or person. Whippings were administered with a "bulala" or thin hide whip in the Moslem areas, and with a cane in the case of non-Moslems. No sentence of corporal punishment can be inflicted on a male over the age of forty-five years, and in the case of juveniles, i.e., boys under 16 years of age, a lighter type of cane is used. Regulations have been made under the new Native Courts Ordinance on the subject of corporal punishment.

KENTU AREA.

118. For each of the three tribal groups, Kentu, Ndoro and Tigon, a " D " Grade Native Court has been established, the Council constituting the superior Native Authority also constituting the Court. These people are law-abiding and not litigious and the customary settlement of disputes by local chiefs and elders meets the needs of the people in most cases and still continues. It is usually only in cases where either party is dissatisfied and will not abide by the settlement that recourse to the Native Court is necessary.

119. In the Kentu tribe the Court is situated at one place, the village of the senior chief, but in the Ndoro and Tigon tribal areas where there is no pre-eminent chief, the Courts meet at different villages each month.

DIKWA.

120. Special attention has been paid to the working of the Native Courts during the year. It was suspected that many cases which should properly have come before the Courts were being dealt with by District and Village Headmen owing largely perhaps to a dislike of travelling distances to the nearest Court especially during the rainy season when travelling is difficult. To remedy this state of affairs the number of Courts was reduced and two travelling Courts were established, with appointed touring areas of three and two districts respectively. The experiment appears to be working well and to have been received with general approval; its progress is being carefully watched.

121. The work of the Native Courts in the hill districts of the southern part of the Division has developed in a most encouraging way. The members have shown a genuine interest in their work and their sense of responsibility is increasing; and there is evidence that the people have confidence in them.

122. The Native Courts in the area are as follows:—

Court.	*Grade.*
Shehu's	" A " and as final Native Court of Appeal.
Chief Alkali's	" A " (Limited) and as Appeal Court from " B " (Limited) Courts.
Alkalin Ngala	" B " (Limited) Touring Districts of Ngala, Rann and Kala-Balge.
Alkalin Gulumba	" B " (Limited) Touring District of Gulumba and Woloje.
Alkalin Bama	" B " (Limited) District of Bama.
Ashigashiya	" C " (Limited) District of Ashigashiya.
Gwoza	" D " (Limited) District of Gwoza.

Note:—" A " (Limited) means that the Court is a Court of Grade " A " but that it has no jurisdiction to try the following offences :—

Homicide.
Treason.
Sedition.
Trial by ordeal.
Slave dealing.
Child stealing.
Offences against the revenue of the Government of Nigeria.
Offences relating to the Posts and Telegraphs or the Railway.
Official secrets.
Official corruption by Government officials.
Cases in which there is an issue as to whether or not a party to the case has practised witchcraft or juju.

" B " (Limited), " C " (Limited) and " D " (Limited) respectively mean that the Court is a Court of B, C or D grade, but that in each case the Court has no jurisdiction to try the offences enumerated above or any of the following :—

Counterfeiting.
Judicial corruption.
Fraudulent false accounting.
Obtaining goods by false pretences.
Defilement of girls.
Procuration.
Rape.
Defamation (documentary).
Forgery.
Corrupt practices.
Conspiracy.
Knowingly making an untrue statement before a Court, unless the Court considers the offence can be adequately punished by not more than 3 months imprisonment.

123. Mohammedan Law, except in the Courts of Gwoza and Ashigashiya, as practised by the Maliki School, is administered throughout the Division. Improvement in the keeping of Court records is continually being sought, and progress is being made.

124. Comparative figures of cases are :—

Year.	*Criminal.*	*Civil.*	*Total.*
1932	653	1,510	2,163
1933	625	1,206	1,831
1934	755	1,598	2,353

The details of these cases for 1934 are attached to this Report. Almost half of the criminal cases related to stealing and kindred offences, a form of crime which is unfortunately very prevalent. Of the 755 persons charged 252 were acquitted.

125. The increase in civil and criminal cases is accounted for by the fact that there is a growing confidence in the Courts in the pagan hill districts and the people are more ready to submit to their arbitration.

126. Details of the criminal and civil cases tried by all Courts are in the following tables :—

Native Court Cases, 1934.

Adamawa Province.—Mandated Districts.

Court and Description.	Grade of Court.	Summary of Criminal Cases.																						Summary of Numbers of Persons Charged.			
		Murder.	*Manslaughter.*	*Attempted homicide.*	*Wounding.*	*Assault.*	*Rape.*	*Slander.*	*Stealing.*	*Stealing with violence.*	*Burglary.*	*Offences against morality other than adultery.*	*Injury to property.*	*Abuse of office.*	*Riot.*	*Fraud.*	*Extortion.*	*Resistance to authority.*	*Refusal to labour.*	*Revenue offences.*	*Offences against Native Court Rules.*	*Other offences.*	*Total criminal cases*	*Total persons convicted.*	*Total persons acquitted.*	*Total transferred to Supreme or Provincial Courts.*	*Total persons charged.*
Adamawa Districts.—																											
7 "B" Grade ...	Limited	—	—	—	281	67	—	1	624	5	—	10	2	30	60	15	—	26	—	17	10	116	1,264	780	631	—	1,411
1 "C" Grade ...	Limited																										
Dikwa Division.—																											
2 "A" Grade ...	—																										
3 "B" Grade ...	Limited																										
1 "C" Grade ...	Limited	1	5	1	22	122	4	5	275	7	50	11	6	6	63	2	17	16	—	18	20	90	741	489	252	—	741
"D" Grade ...	Limited																										
Totals ...		1	5	1	303	189	4	6	899	12	50	21	8	36	123	17	17	42	—	35	30	206	2,005	1269	883	—	2,152

	Summary of Civil Cases.										Adultery Cases.				Punishments.					
	Matrimonial.	*Debts.*	*Other contracts.*	*Trespass.*	*Liberation of slaves.*	*Land.*	*Administration of estates.*	*Claim for lost property.*	*Other cases.*	*Total civil cases.*	*Civil.*	*Criminal.*	*Total.*	*Total civil, criminal, and adultery cases.*	*Capital punishments.*	*Imprisoned.*	*Fined.*	*Whipped.*	*Stocks and other punishments.*	*Total punishments.*
Adamawa Districts ...	545	596	116	—	—	1	131	6	219	1,614	—	21	21	2,899	—	452	309	34	53	848
Dikwa Division ...	368	281	32	21	2	17	126	371	377	1,595	1	14	15	2,353	1	137	328	51	—	517
Totals	913	877	148	21	2	18	257	377	596	3,209	1	35	36	5,252	1	589	637	85	53	1,365

X.—POLICE AND PRISONS.

(i) Police.

Cameroons Province.

127. The authorized strength of the Provincial Police Force is 137 men of all ranks, including a European Commissioner, a Clerk, a Paymaster, a Quartermaster, an Armourer and an African Inspector. This force has been distributed as follows:—

At Buea	50	of all ranks including officers, non-commissioned officers, men and staff.
At Victoria	24	including 1 native inspector, non-commissioned officers, and men.
At Mamfe	20	non-commissioned officers and men.
At Bamenda	26	non-commissioned officers and men.
At Kumba	17	non-commissioned officers and men.
	137	

128. In the absence of a European police officer the police detachments are under the control of the District Officers of the various Divisions. The discipline and efficiency of the police has been well reported on and although it has not been possible to maintain such a rigorous campaign against illicit distillation as was carried out in 1933, fifty-seven persons have been convicted of offences against the Liquor Ordinance. It is, however, becoming increasingly difficult to run offenders to earth.

129. The Native Administration in the Bamenda Division maintains a force of 54 unarmed native police who carry out general police duties under the control of the Native Authorities.

Northern Districts.

130. In the Northern Districts of the Mandated Territory the Government police have been chiefly employed as escorts to the Administrative Officers on tour, where necessary. In the Adamawa District 27 police have been so employed, and in Dikwa a detachment of 20 Government police is stationed in the hill districts.

131. Apart from the outbreak of violence at Mubi, in the Adamawa District, which is reported elsewhere, no occasion has arisen for the employment of the Government police as an armed force. On the occasion in question no police were killed or wounded.

132. The Adamawa Native Administration maintains a force of 44 native police. They are housed at District Headquarters, one being attached to each Alkali for Court duties whilst the remainder are employed on ordinary civil police duties by the District Heads. The work of these police has not been altogether satisfactory and a scheme of reorganization is being put in hand to improve their discipline and efficiency.

133. In Dikwa Division the Native Administration maintains a force who carry out the ordinary duties of a civil police force and are also employed as a preventive force in dealing with the slave traffic. Their diligence and efficiency have been well reported on. There are no police stationed in the Kentu area.

(ii) Prisons.

134. At the 26th Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission, M. Palacios asked for information as to the work of prisoners in the mandated territory. In the Cameroons Province there are no regular prison industries or workshops and the prisoners are mainly employed on general conservancy work, station clearing, drainage and general sanitation. In the Native Administration prison at Yola, to which prisoners from the Adamawa Districts are sent, a start is being made in teaching crafts to long-term prisoners. Both here and in the Native Administration prison at Dikwa the prisoners are generally employed on works of public utility, sanitation, building, brick-making, etcetera.

Cameroons Province.

135. There are four prisons in the Province at Buea, Kumba, Mamfe and Bamenda. That at Kumba is a Divisional prison which only keeps prisoners sentenced to serve six months and under. The remainder are Provincial prisons, and prisoners may be detained up to two years. The average totals of prisoners for the last five years are as follows :—

	1930.	*1931.*	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*
Buea	104·30	120·76	128·29	119·65	106·66
Kumba ...	66·74	89·14	66·71	143·75	136·02
Mamfe ...	76·79	84·99	95·83	98·46	91·85
Bamenda ...	114·14	117·63	132·74	112·7	139·39
Totals ...	361·97	412·52	423·57	474·56	473·92

136. The prisons are regularly visited by the Government Medical Officer and the health of the prisoners has been satisfactory.

137. The following medical statistics of the prisons population are recorded :—

Buea Prison.

Causes of deaths :—	
Lobar pneumonia	1
Strangulated hernia	1
Acute mania followed by heart failure	1
Total deaths	3
Number on sick list	370
Removed to hospital	22
Removed to infectious diseases hospital	13*

(* all chicken-pox cases).

Kumba Prison.

Causes of deaths :—

Accident	1
Dysentery	1
Pulmonary tuberculosis	1
Heart failure	1
Trypanosomiasis	1
Total deaths	5
Number on sick list	346
Removed to hospital	149
Removed to infectious diseases hospital	38*

(* all chicken-pox cases).

Mamfe Prison.

Causes of deaths :—

Septicaemia due to osteomyelitis	1
Total deaths	1
Number on sick list	112
Removed to hospital	41
Removed to infectious diseases hospital	Nil.

Bamenda Prison.

Causes of deaths :—

Suicide	1
Dysentery	2
Debility	1
	4
Number on sick list	171
Removed to hospital	62
Removed to infectious diseases hospital	55*

(* all chicken-pox cases).

138. The following table shows the death-rate in the four Government prisons in 1934 :—

Prison.	*Daily average number of prisoners.*	*Number of deaths, 1934.*	*Death-rate per 1,000.*
Buea	106·66	3	28·13
Kumba	136·02	5	36·77
Mamfe...	91·85	1	10·88
Bamenda	139·39	4	28·69
Totals	473·92	13	27·43

139. The following figures show the sick- and death-rates of the combined prisons of the Province in 1932, 1933, and 1934.

	1932	1933	1934
Daily average number of prisoners	423·57	474·56	473·92
Death-rate per mille of daily average	33·05	23·18	27·43
Actual number placed on sick list	1,857	1,664	999

140. It will be observed that there has been a very marked decrease in the number placed on the sick-list, although the daily average number of prisoners has remained practically the same as in 1933.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

141. There is no Government prison in the Districts of Adamawa, the lock-up at Yola housing only short-term prisoners up to 3 months. Those sentenced to long terms are usually sent to Jos or Lokoja.

142. There is no Native Administration prison actually in the mandated area and all except short-term prisoners are sent to the central Native Administration prison at Yola. The daily average number of prisoners from the mandated area there was 62·9. The Native Administration prison is closely supervised both by the Native Authorities and by the Administrative and Medical Officers. A prison garden has been started which provides abundant green food and other essential elements of diet. The health of the prisoners has been good throughout. There were seven deaths during the year giving a death-rate of 45·7 per mille for the whole prison population. The average daily sick-rate was 2·06 for the whole prison population. Short term prisoners are detained in lock-ups at Mubi and Mayo Dagga. The health of the prisoners has been good. There was one death attributed to pneumonia.

143. There is no prison in the Kentu area. There is no Government prison in the Dikwa Division, but one is maintained by the Native Administration. During the past few years many improvements have been made and measures taken to safeguard the health of prisoners have met with a fair measure of success. There was only one death during the year, whilst the daily average of prisoners was 110·22, as compared with seven deaths in 1933 when the daily average was 119·27. The daily average number of sick was 15·6 as compared with 18·25 in 1933.

XI.—DEFENCE OF THE TERRITORY.

144. No military troops have been stationed or have operated in the mandated territory during the year.

XII.—ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

145. Throughout the mandated territory the Arms Ordinance (Chapter 132 of the Laws of Nigeria) is enforced.

146. Licences to repair dane guns were issued to 32 Africans in the Bamenda Division, 8 in the Kumba and 6 in the Mamfe Division.

147. Twenty Africans of good standing and character were granted permission to take out licences to carry shot-guns.

148. The imports by private individuals of arms and ammunition for the last five years have been as follows :—

Year.	*Arms.*			*Ammunition.*		
	Revolvers.	*Rifles.*	*Shot-guns.*	*Revolver.*	*Rifle.*	*Shot-gun.*
1930 ...	10	6	40	828	2,865	27,321
1931 ...	4	4	12	410	522	16,580
1932 ...	15	18	22	2,465	3,922	16,804
1933 ...	15	14	20	830	3,832	9,847
1934 ...	7	12	17	1,524	3,309	21,405

149. The following are particulars of arms licensed during 1934 :—

	New issues.	*Renewals and transfers.*
Revolvers :—		
Europeans	9	52
Africans	—	—
Rifles :—		
Europeans	17	56
Africans	—	4
Shot-guns :—		
Europeans	14	74
Africans	6	164

XIII.—SOCIAL, MORAL AND MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE NATIVES.

Cameroons Province.

150. In dealing with an area of the size of the Cameroons Province it is not easy to give a collective picture of native life. The people, the country they live in, and the conditions of life under which they live, are so very different. Half of the area is under thick forest and is inhabited by forest tribes of semi-Bantu

origin. The remainder is a rough and mountainous country inhabited by pagan tribes driven down in bygone ages from the north, hemmed in by hills and rivers with little or no communication with the more prosperous trading tribes of Nigeria or the coast towns.

151. In the southern area, along the coast and for some sixty miles inland and around the foothills of the Cameroon mountain, land has been taken up by plantations of rubber, cocoa and bananas. Labour is in demand, money comparatively plentiful, and communications more or less easy. Farms are better cultivated in this area and the people are better clothed and housed, and thanks to educational facilities the standard of living is improving. The peasant farmer has in some cases learnt to build himself a well constructed house of stone and cement with corrugated iron roof, with occasionally a neat garden. Money can be made by the cultivation of cocoa to add such little luxuries as stockfish and rice to an otherwise humdrum menu, and the purchase of certain articles of European clothing such as a shirt or a felt hat with a gaudy garment or cloth for his wife gives an added glory to the household, at any rate on Sundays.

152. The forest people have lived until comparatively recently in isolated clans and groups, inhabiting little huts ranged along the side of a road or track, constructed of rough-hewn boards of soft timber with roofs of thatched palm leaves. A large family of brothers and their wives and children will together occupy a large living-hut in which to work and cook and eat, shared in common with the family live stock, with a series of separate cubicles behind it and made of palm leaf and bamboo to serve as sleeping quarters. Their food is poor and lacks variety, consisting of plantains for the most part with coco-yams and corn and a little palm oil and some dried beans.

153. The men are not industrious and have no regular crafts or occupations. Nature has largely eliminated the need for strenuous effort and the males are quite content that it should be so. To hunt a little, build a hut to live in, collect palm wine to enliven an otherwise dull existence, to clear a little forest for a new farm, and to accumulate sufficient live stock to serve as dowry for a wife—this constitutes the life of the older generation of the forest tribesman. With the spread of enlightenment due to missions and schools the young men are seeking a more independent and less comatose life and go down to the plantations to work for a cash wage, and the majority of those who go out to work either in the plantations or for Government become converts to Christianity. After remaining at such work for a period of not more than 3 or 4 months at a time they return to their homes.

154. In the grasslands of the hill country life is perhaps more rigorous and the people of necessity more enterprising and energetic. Substantial huts are made, on well levelled ground, with inner walls of bamboos pegged carefully together and an outer wall of

mud, with sliding doors and windows made of bamboo, and a grass roof thatched by a specialist in the craft. The men are clothed scantily in native-made cloth and the women wear even less. Maize and guinea corn and a little palm oil form the staple diet with a portion of dried meat if obtainable. Palm wine and corn beer are the beverages of the country, the former, which is comparatively rare, being reserved for men whilst the women have to content themselves with the more common beverage.

155. The men of the grasslands country are capable of a craft or two which they practise for a living. One may be a thatching specialist, others make grass bags and coloured baskets of excellent pattern and design. In one shed will be seen the local carpenter constructing chairs and stools of wood or bamboo which are frequently ornamented with crude but effective carving. On the opposite side of the street will be a blacksmith with his iron bars in a glowing charcoal furnace, whilst various naked apprentices vigorously ply the raw-hide bellows until the white-hot iron can be whipped out of the fire with home made tongs and hammered into shape with large and heavy stones, emerging from the process as a spear or hoe or matchet.

156. Throughout the Province the people appear to be remarkably free from the tyranny of fetish worship and secret societies. In the grasslands there are certain plays and ceremonies which are taboo to women or to the uninitiated, but throughout the area there is very little of the oppression due to superstitious beliefs which is so often found in other parts of West Africa.

157. The native doctor, however, plays a large part in the lives of the people and there is accordingly a considerable prejudice in favour of native medicine throughout the Province which it is a matter for propaganda, time, and infinite patience to break down. It is satisfactory to note that progress is being made in this direction and some 7 dispensaries maintained by the Native Administrations under the control of the Medical Officers are becoming increasingly popular.

158. Mention must be made here of the real and gratifying success in the Kumba Division of the co-operative movement amongst cocoa farmers. It took a long time for the Agricultural Officer to inspire the cocoa farmers with confidence and interest, but the movement has taken root and is spreading on a sure and steady footing. There are now upwards of 80 village societies allied to the Cocoa Marketing Union, each of which has a fermentary from which the cocoa is collected and carried in the Union lorries to the central store where it is bagged and stored. The Committee, under the chairmanship of an able native, is entirely responsible for sales and all finances and the control of the staff employed. Not only have the practical results in the way of increased prices been excellent, but the fact that such a movement can succeed and prosper cannot but

lead to a growth of mutual confidence and goodwill which must have a lasting and most valuable effect on the social lives of the people.

But apart from the success of the Cocoa Marketing Union's operations, an expansion of the banana export trade (which is in the hands of the plantation companies), and a rise in the price of rubber which at one period touched 6½d. per lb., it may be said that the state of financial depression has continued generally throughout the year. The rise in prices of palm oil and kernels occurred too late in the year to have any appreciable or widespread effect. Although it has been necessary in certain areas to reduce the assessment of direct taxation, nowhere throughout the Province does any state of hardship exist as a result of the financial depression. There is no shortage of foodstuffs and there is no destitution.

Northern Area.

159. In the northern section of the mandated territory there is also a wide variation both of country and people. The northern part of Dikwa, peopled by Moslem Kanuri, Fulani and Shuwa Arabs, is flat and, in the wet season, a great deal of the country is submerged knee deep in water. The southern part beyond Bama rises into a broken hilly country difficult of access and peopled by pagan tribes of a most primitive type, driven to the hill tops in past ages by the harrying of more powerful neighbours. Their villages, surrounded by stone walls three to five feet high look, from a distance, like a conglomeration of glorified beehives perched in the rocks. Their round huts are made of sun-dried mud with a thatched roof. Each woman will have three, one in which to sleep, one in which to cook and one in which to mill the corn. Their weapons are still those of a bygone age—spears and bows and arrows and shields of buffalo hide—and their clothing negligible, consisting of a string around the waist supporting a leather flap or bunch of leaves at front and back.

160. Many have been persuaded to leave the hills and come down to the plains where the soil gives a more bountiful return than the terrace cultivation they are compelled to use in the hills.

161. The people of the Adamawa and Kentu areas are also hill dwellers for the greater part and equally primitive and untamed. The Ndoro and Tigon people make use of bark cloth to fashion themselves clothes of a kind, a jumper and loin covering for the men, and a sort of sporran made of strips of bark cloth supported by a string of beads round the waist for the women. The women wear a high coiffure and carry their babies on their backs supported by a strip of buffalo hide. Their weapons are all, of course, home-made and they live in conical houses the eaves of which reach nearly to the ground. There are no family compounds, a village consisting of a series of single huts.

162. Past experience has made them nervous of intruders and quick to take the offensive when any danger or supposed danger threatens. Situated on almost inaccessible hill-tops as they are, their strategical position is also impregnable and their method of defending themselves against attack by rolling down great boulders on to the invader and adding to his discomfiture by also rolling down hives of bees is reminiscent of the boiling oil or lead which a besieged garrison used to employ in the early days of European history.

163. A visitor to the district has written of these people in *The Times* as follows :—

> " Saved by the hills and rocks from the raiding horsemen of the plain, these tribes have remained ' pagan ', un-Moslemized, unenslaved, uncivilised. In a mean little village on the lower slopes—there are better, cleaner ones on the higher ' alps '—the huts are so small and their entrances so low that the occupant creeps out almost on all fours like a dog from its kennel. Fiercely independent, scarcely less suspicious of new white ' trustees ' than of old black tyrants, how can these primitives be known and befriended and helped to keep their footing when the tide of a new age rises slowly round them? The answer is hard to find in those hill-top villages where centuries have seen no change. But perhaps we may find it in the little ' pagan ' school at the foot of the slope. It was opened about six years ago—and shunned. But now the suspicion and conservatism of the older generation are beginning to yield to patient persuasion; and when we visited the schoolhouse there were nearly 30 little ' day boys ' sitting on the floor with their slates and struggling to write or to add up, or working with toes and fingers at miniature weaving-looms, or learning at a model forge how to weld the iron in which their hills abound. A slow business, no doubt; but already, surely, there is something hopeful in the contrast between the parent in his ' dog-kennel ' and the child with his slate or loom."

164. The language difficulty, which is of course an obstacle to the spread of education generally, in particular makes itself felt in such directions as the training of dispensers but this consideration is being studied and plans made for a gradual increase in the chain of dispensaries. The crowded living conditions in the pagan villages render them especially liable to the spread of infectious diseases, notably smallpox. Continuous propaganda, however, is necessary to persuade the people to patronize the services of a vaccinator, his visits, as often as not, resulting in an excited riot with more broken heads than vaccinated arms in consequence. Propaganda, too, is constantly called for in the interests of the most elementary principles of sanitation and so far as possible

the Touring Officers take with them a properly qualified man to assist in this most necessary work.

165. Since maintenance and extension of social services depend largely on the financial situation it is most desirable to make the pagan areas more productive, and the development of roads and permanent markets, together with the introduction of experimental crops and the free distribution of seeds, are all part of the programme to better the social conditions and way of life of these primitive but attractive people.

The Position of Women.

166. The position and welfare of women in the mandated territory has been for some time a question of particular interest to the Permanent Mandates Commission. As was reported in paragraphs 188-190 of the Report for 1933, the considered views and suggestions of the representatives of the Missions were asked for, and the question was fully discussed at a meeting held at Buea in April, 1934, between the Resident, Cameroons Province, representatives of the Missions, and officers of the Administrative, Medical and Education Departments.

167. After discussion two resolutions were unanimously carried. The first was that any elaborate and expensive scheme for the training of midwives would at present be premature and that the immediate aim should be to improve conditions of hygiene and sanitation by means of propaganda in schools and elsewhere. The second resolution was to the effect that efforts should be made to lower the rate of dowry but that any alteration in the dowry system must be left to the influences of Christianity and education. With these resolutions the Government is in the fullest agreement and the whole question has received very full investigation during the year under review. It is of importance that this question should be considered in the first place from the point of view of the women themselves, and there is an unanimity of opinion that they do not regard their own position as one of degradation or misery.

168. That the life of a woman is a hard one admits of no question. They do a great deal of the farm work; they do the marketing and all the housework; they gather cocoa, crack palm kernels, and collect loads of firewood. The female of the tribes in the area has, there can be little doubt, considerably more than her fair share of work. But the obstacle to progress is not so much the tyranny of men, idle though many of them are, but the customs and prejudice of the women themselves who, however, it should be noted, only work or need to work to the extent they desire or think is needful. There is no question of slavery either in the case of a single wife or of plural wives and they would be the first to resent such an implication. On the contrary the woman has a certain degree of independence in that any portion of the farm produce

not required to feed the family is hers and in some areas she owns the palm oil and palm kernels which she sells. If she finds her lot an unhappy one she can free herself from her husband with little difficulty and seek another mate.

169. In the northern area of the mandated territory the position of the woman is described as one of sturdy independence and general contentment. She is quick to complain of ill-treatment and, if discontented, may terminate the marriage and depart with her children. She is certainly a factor to be reckoned with in the social and in some cases the political scheme, and her voice in family councils is little less than that of her husband. Amongst the Baroro (the " cow " Fulani) of the Adamawa Districts the wife is virtually the head of the household and her profit from dairy farming does much to enhance her position.

170. The hope for improvement in the position of women lies, of course, more in indirect than direct action. Where the influence of Missions, education, and Western civilization is felt, their status is already better. There are at present 1,041 girls attending Government Native Administration and Mission schools but it must be admitted (and this is another bar to progress) that parents definitely do not yet look upon education for their daughters with favour.

171. A Cameroons Welfare Society organized by European ladies of all nationalities has been started in the Cameroons Province with centres at Buea, Kumba and Victoria. Maternity clinics have been established and instruction in hygiene and infant welfare is given. At Buea, classes for senior girls are held in the Government school for instruction in domestic science and mother-craft under the general supervision of the wife of the Superintendent of Education.

172. The question of the dowry system is one of many complications being, as it is, part of the very life of the people. It has been said that it is the only outward and visible sign of a marriage contract. The men wish it because it gives them custody of their children; the women because it regularizes their position as honest matrons. There is no question that present dowry rates are high but they are only nominal. In actual fact the parents have to accept such dowry as the present economic situation permits. Women are no longer suppressed as was once the case, and the payment of dowry is not cash in exchange for a body, but an earnest of permanent alliance.

173. It is perhaps inevitable that the young Christian man may be hampered in his efforts to obtain a wife otherwise than in accordance with existing customs, but the remedy can only lie with social advancement and the gradual growth of more enlightened public opinion.

174. The position is quite adequately expressed by the District Head of Victoria, an educated and progressive Christian, as follows :—

> " A man who understands the Christian religion and its culture will adopt Christian marriage for his daughter because it raises the status of women. The ordinary Christian convert clings to the dowry because, without dowry, uneducated and uncultured women tend to loose living, and public opinion in the mass still regards a woman married without dowry as a loose woman.
>
> " Where dowries are too high general opinion will reduce them to a proper level . . . but this has nothing to do with the Christian religion."

175. The marriage customs among the pagans of the hill districts in Dikwa are in essentials very similar to those in neighbouring pagan districts. The general principle is that the suitor, after selecting his bride, works for his future father-in-law for a period and makes a series of presents both to him and the girl. When the latter becomes of marriageable age, which in this area is normally two years after attaining puberty, the main dowry is paid, consisting of one or more cows, a piece of cloth and two goats. The marriage then takes place. When the bride comes to her husband's house she refuses to enter until given two pieces of iron ; having entered she refuses to sit down until given ten more pieces of iron. A goat is then demanded and paid before the marriage is consummated. This on the face of it may give the impression, so commonly held, that the girl is a mere chattel to be disposed of, without being consulted, for a certain price. The position in practice is, however, entirely different, since the girl on reaching marriageable age can refuse the accepted suitor and marry the man of her choice, who is then very naturally required to repay the principal dowry to the former suitor. Again, any married woman who tires of her husband can leave him and select another one, who again is called upon to pay some part of the original dowry. Even so it may be said that the principle of the payment of money continues throughout and that this is the objection to the system.

176. This, however, is a secondary matter as far as the woman herself is concerned, since the important facts emerge that not only does the choice of husband in practice lie with her, but also she is at liberty to change her husband if she chooses. Whether this system is a good one when regarded from the point of view of the European conception of morals is another matter. It must be remembered that the desires and requirements of women of this primitive type are elemental and elementary ; they are chiefly food, a husband, and children, especially the last. These needs are fulfilled by their existing native customs and the women are on the whole as content as they are in other countries, and enjoy, as has

been shown, a considerable degree of freedom and liberty of choice. Further, one of the obvious principles of the payment of dowry is to prevent promiscuity and so to preserve the tribe.

177. It is further argued that the necessity of the payment of a considerable dowry is liable to make it impossible for every eligible young man to obtain a wife. This may be the case among some tribes but does not apply to these hill pagans. An interesting point is that enquiries made by Administrative Officers as to the reason why a certain young man remains a bachelor almost invariably elicit the information that it is because no woman will have him on account of his lack of physical attraction, either due to deformity or to disease.

178. The position then may be summarized as follows :—The main objects of the dowry are to recompense the father for the expense of bringing up his child and to give the husband some control over the wife and thus prevent promiscuity; the customs connected with "divorce" aim at enabling the women to bear children, which is a deep-rooted desire, and to save them from having to continue living with a husband against their will. Furthermore, the system of payment of dowry encourages industry and thrift in the young men.

179. The status of women among the Ndoro clan of the Kentu area is rather different from that among the Kentu and Tigon people. *Exchange marriage has never been practised nor is a bride-price demanded. A girl is betrothed while a child by the gift of a chicken to her parent; when she attains puberty, the gift is repeated and cohabitation at her parents' house begins. When she becomes pregnant, she moves to her husband's house. If she does not become pregnant, she may or may not follow her husband; in the latter case the marriage is automatically annulled and she is free to marry again.

180. Among the Kentu and some of the Tigon groups exchange marriage was formerly the rule. Prohibited by former administrations it has given way to bride-price marriage, the dowry consisting of clothes of a value of from 7s. 6d. to 30s. If a husband divorces his wife, the bride-price is not repaid, but if the converse occurs it is; in both cases offspring of the marriage remain with the husband. Among the other Tigon groups bride-price marriage is practised, the price consisting of one or more hoes and clothes to the value of a few shillings. Elopement marriage, usually only with women already married, is also practised between certain groups. In the Jukun-Tigon group of Atsuku alone is a series of presents given during the childhood of an affianced girl in addition to the bride-price of clothes before consummation. Divorce customs also vary, the more usual custom being that there is no

* "Exchange" marriage was one by which a female of one family was given to another family in exchange for a female from the latter. If either of the girls left her husband the other would have to be returned to her own family.

return of the bride-price if children have been born. Usually all children remain with the husband, but among the Batu group, if a husband divorces his wife, the latter retains custody of her daughters.

181. Among the Ndoro the women are of considerable importance, partly due to mother-right conditions and partly to their industrious habits. They are skilled potters and their earnings are their own property. They have a very considerable say in every-day matters and a definite part in the life of the community. Neither men nor women marry outside their tribe. Among the Tigon marriage by theft or elopement used to be common; consequently a man had to treat his wife well or he would lose her. In connexion with the more recent bride-price marriages, a woman would complain, if no bride-price were paid, that she was being disposed of as a slave. Touring Officers have recorded their general impression that the women are happy and contented; few matrimonial cases were brought before them and those that were were trivial.

182. The marriage customs of these primitive peoples have been set out in detail in order that the difficulties of dealing with the situation may be appreciated. Direct action by the Mandatory Power would be an unwarrantable attempt to interfere with native custom and would, moreover, be useless, as no such abrupt or arbitrary order would be obeyed or could be enforced. The object of the administration must be to find something better before suddenly upsetting the present customs of the people; something, moreover, that will be realized and accepted by them as being better. The first step must be education in infant welfare. Infant mortality is admittedly high, here as elsewhere, and this fact may to some extent influence the women in their changes of husbands, owing to their desire to bear more children to replace those that have died in infancy. The establishment of dispensaries, the teaching of hygiene in the schools, and the spreading of the gospel of vaccination are the first steps, and the success with which these developments have met is an encouraging omen for future progress.

Slavery.

Cameroons Province.

183. In the Cameroons Province there have been no cases of slavery during the year under review.

Adamawa Districts.

184. In the Adamawa Districts there have been three convictions for slavery offences before the Lamido's Judicial Council. One case, in which two pagans were convicted, originated in Mubi District, the other in Chubunawa. The delinquents were in each case awarded two years' imprisonment for slave-dealing. In the northern area there is no doubt that slave-dealing and attempts

thereto are on the decrease. The Moslem who is willing to take the risk is now rarely to be met with and the majority of cases which come to light show that it is only the pagan who is now prepared to face the heavy penalties involved.

185. The following table gives the details of cases of slavery brought to light in the Adamawa Districts during the last ten years:

Year.	*Number of cases.*	*Persons charged.*	*Convictions.*	*Acquittals.*
1925	4	4	2	2
1926	8	9	9	—
1927	12	20	18	2
1928	3	3	3	—
1929	2	2	2	—
1930	8	8	5	3
1931	1	1	—	1
1932	7	7	6	1
1933	3	4	4	—
1934	3	4	3	1
	—	—	—	—
Total	51	62	52	10
	—	—	—	—

186. The following table gives particulars of persons manumitted and liberated during the last ten years:—

Year.	*Domestic slaves manumitted.*	*Persons kidnapped or illegally enslaved and subsequently liberated.*	*Liberated as the result of prosecution (included in previous column).*
1925	13	5	4
1926	7	5	5
1927	11	14	14
1928	1	3	3
1929	1	5	2
1930	—	2	2
1931	—	—	—
1932	—	—	—
1933	—	4	3
1934	2	3	3
	—	—	—
Total	35	41	36
	—	—	—

187. In the Kentu area no cases of slavery have come to light.

Dikwa.

188. In the Dikwa area it is gratifying to be able to report that during the year under review no cases of slave-dealing have come to light, but at the same time it must not be imagined that the trade is more than temporarily held in check. It has long been recognized that the main recruiting area for the majority of the unfortunate victims of this traffic is the Mandara hill country, lying west and south-west of Mora and occupied largely by Wula (Matakum) pagans. The buying or, in some cases, the abduction, of women and children of this tribe is carried out chiefly by Arabs, Kanembus, and Mandaras, who sell to the inhabitants of the Lake Chad area and to dealers from Wadai, Kanembu and Tibesti. The route followed runs approximately north by north-east and traverses the south-eastern corner of Dikwa Division. It is said that up to the year 1918 the slave route across Lake Chad from Wulgo to the north-western shore was regularly cleared for the traffic.

189. For many years Native Administration police posts have been stationed in this area and many captures have been effected. During the past year a further five posts have been established and arrangement made for inter-communication. Important steps have also been taken to introduce more co-operation between the French and British Authorities. At a conference held in October between the District Officer at Dikwa and the French Officers in charge of the Districts of Mora, Mokwolo, and Ngigmi, arrangements were made for the closest co-operation between the two administrations on the boundary and to ensure rapid communication between the patrols operating on the border and between the respective Native Authorities in the area.

190. It is probable that the severe sentences imposed on convicted persons have had the effect of forcing the traffickers into employing an even greater degree of care and secrecy in their movements, but it is hoped that increasing vigilance and the measures of co-operation referred to above will prove effective in controlling and eventually suppressing the trade.

191. Another factor which may possibly have contributed to the better record of recent months is the excellent harvests obtained during the past two years. This to some extent removes the incentive among the primitive pagans to dispose of their children for the sake of food, both for themselves and for the children so handed over, but it must be remembered that shortage of food is liable to be an ever-recurring factor.

192. A source of trouble in the past has been the custom of the Wula pagans in Mandara territory to dispose of their female children for small sums to the pagans in Gwoza and Ashigashiya under the guise of marriage. Formerly these tribes did not intermarry and the Wulas were rather despised by the Dikwa pagans.

The result of this was that only a very small dowry was paid which caused the marriage bond to be treated very lightly by both parties and resulted in frequent transfers for small sums, which, though not regarded by the people themselves as in any way being slave-dealing, did in fact very nearly approximate to a condition of slavery from the European point of view. To deal with this situation, which was not looked upon with approval even by the better opinion among the pagans themselves, a system of registration of such marriages has been introduced, whereby all the circumstances, including a stipulated dowry and the names of parents are placed on record. This arrangement, which was made after consultation with the elders, should go far to educate public opinion and appears to have been received with general approval.

193. It must be borne in mind in this connexion that the parents who dispose of their children in this way during times of food scarcity or famine are actuated by the best of motives. By their action they secure food for the children they send away and money to assist in the support of the family at home. Moreover, when times improve, the redemption, if one may call it so, of these children is of frequent occurrence.

194. As far as the general situation is concerned it is difficult to make any definite pronouncement. A temporary lull in the traffic may be only apparent and unremitting vigilance will be required for many years. The difficulties of the work are, of course, accentuated by the vast areas of almost uninhabited country in the neighbourhood of Chad which, when the water has dried up, afford ideal facilities for concealment.

195. Two domestic slaves were manumitted during the year.

Details for the past ten years are :—

Year.	*Domestic slaves manumitted.*	*Persons kidnapped or illegally enslaved and subsequently liberated.*	*Liberated following prosecutions (included in previous column).*
1925	7	15	5
1926	12	4	1
1927	19	3	—
1928	14	3	1
1929	2	6	4
1930	7	1	—
1931	5	5	1
1932	1	8	—
1933	6	31	3
1934	2	39	—
Total	75	115	15

XIV.—LABOUR.

196. Throughout the year the labour supply has been more than sufficient to meet the demand. European plantations operate in the southern portion of the Cameroons Province and owing to the rapidly expanding banana industry and the improvement in rubber prices an increased demand for labour has resulted. Conditions of labour are controlled by the provisions of the Labour Ordinance, 1929, as amended by Ordinance No. 12 of 1933. No labour for private employers is recruited or engaged by the Government or by a Native Administration. There are no trade unions.

197. In the Victoria and Kumba Divisions the number of labourers employed in plantation and timber concession has risen to 12,417 as compared with 10,123 in 1933, a higher figure than at any time since 1929. Comparative figures of the total numbers employed during the last six years are also given for easy reference :—

Year.	*Labourers employed.*
1929	12,836
1930	9,040
1931	8,320
1932	10,394
1933	10,123
1934	12,417

198. Forty-four accidents have been reported during the year, of which eight were fatal. In 21 instances compensation of from £3 to £10 was awarded. Other cases are still the subject of enquiry. There were no cases of illegal recruiting.

199. The following tables show the tribal origins of the labourers employed in 1934 : :—

Victoria Division.

Cameroons under British Mandate.			*Cameroons under French Mandate.*		*Nigeria, etc.*	
Tribe.	*Division.*	*No.*	*Tribe.*	*No.*	*Tribe.*	*No.*
Bakweri ...	Victoria ...	354	Bakoko ...	374	Abor ...	1
Bambuko ...	,, ...	18	Bamum ...	113	Ibo ...	2
Balong ...	,, ...	4	Bana ...	311	Monrovia ...	2
Mungo ...	,, ...	5	Bafia ...	167	Grand Bassam	1
Bakossi ...	Kumba ...	654	Babute ...	57	Congo ...	2
Bakundu ...	,, ...	45	Batanga ...	17	Lagos ...	5
Balundu ...	,, ...	660	Bassa ...	15	Calabar ...	7
Bassosi ...	,, ...	9	Banen ...	19	Brass ...	1
Bafaw ...	,, ...	14	Bangisa ...	46	Hausa ...	5
Banyangi ...	Mamfe ...	730	Bafangi ...	15	Sierra Leone	1
Bangwa ...	,, ...	23	Bule ...	39	Gold Coast	6
Basho ...	,, ...	43	Duala ...	22	Togoland ...	14
Mbo ...	,, ...	84	Dschang ...	134	Malay ...	1
Bali ...	Bamenda	1,720	Bagam ...	4	Liberia ...	3
Bamenda ...	,,	540	Mbo ...	56		
Bameta ...	,,	67	Makia ...	4		
Bamukong ...	,,	103	Ngongo ...	125		
Bafum ...	,,	71	Ngolo ...	14		
Kumbo ...	,,	5	Bangisang ...	29		
Bikom ...	,,	2	Nkongsamba	1		
Bafuwum ...	,,	15	Sanaga ...	268		
			Yabassi ...	51		
			Yaunde ...	1,380		
			Bamumbo ...	12		
	Total ...	5,166	*Total* ...	3,273	*Total* ...	51

Kumba Division.

Cameroons under British Mandate.			*Cameroons under French Mandate.*		*Nigeria, etc.*	
Tribe.	*Division.*	*No.*	*Tribe.*	*No.*	*Tribe.*	*No.*
Bakossi ...	Kumba	156	Yaunde ...	1168	Ibo ...	467
Balundu ...	,, ...	528	Duala ...	21	Ibibio ...	19
Balong ...	,, ...	18	Bakoko ...	14	Efik ...	
Bakundu ...	,, ...	2	Bafia ...	178		
Bambuko ...	,, ...	1	Bana ...	59		
Banyangi ...	Mamfe ...	282	Bamum ...	64		
Bakweri ...	Victoria ...	65	Congo ...	30		
Bamenda ...	Bamenda	748	Fulani ...	16		
			Dschang ...	54		
			Miscellaneous	13		
			Sannga ...	23		
	Total ...	1,800	*Total* ...	1,640	*Total* ...	487

Summary of Employees.

	1934.	1933.	*Increase.*
Cameroons under British Mandate ...	6,966	5,408	1,558
Cameroons under French Mandate ...	4,913	4,434	479
Nigeria, etc.	538	281	257
Totals	12,417	10,123	2,294

200. The increased employment amounts approximately to 33 per cent. in respect of natives of British territory, 10 per cent. of those from French territory and 50 per cent. of Nigerians and others.

201. All plantations have been inspected by Administrative Officers during the year, particulars being given in Appendix III of this Report. The treatment of labour has been good, and very few complaints have been received, and such as have, were easily and satisfactorily settled.

Health on the Plantations.

202. During the year under review the services of a European Sanitary Superintendent have been employed in improving conditions of sanitation in the camps. This officer has gained the co-operation of the plantation managers in a marked degree and has done valuable work.

203. The Director of the Medical and Health Service has recently inspected the great majority of the camps in the Cameroons Province and has found a very marked improvement in comparison with 1933. The sanitary arrangements are now on a satisfactory basis; camps are generally well built and clean with a good belt of cleared ground in most cases surrounding them.

204. The labourers appear well fed and contented and the rations issued by their employers are satisfactory. Most of the labourers make small farms and in some cases a free issue of seed groundnuts is made. The presence of a fair number of women and children indicates that the labourers are content to remain for considerable periods. Water supplies are usually excellent, being taken from springs, many of which have been protected by concrete surroundings. Where springs are not available wells with pumps are usually provided. Intestinal water-borne diseases are rare.

205. The larger plantations have a base hospital in charge of a European dresser with assistant African nurses. Main camps at these plantations have either a subsidiary small hospital or a dressing station. African nurses from these visit the smaller camps

Morbidity and Mortality Statistics.

Victoria Division.

Diseases.	West African Plantation Company, Bota.		Moliwe Plantation.		Holtfoth Plantation.		Oechelhausen Plantation.		African Fruit Company.		Debundscha Plantation.		Bibundi Plantation.		Guatemala Plantation.		Ombe Plantation.		Ekona Plantation.		Idenau Plantation.		Bwenga Plantation.		Isobi Plantation.	
	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.
Malaria ...	—	51	1	41	—	7	—	4	—	73	—	10	—	1	—	97	—	—	—	18	—	23	—	1	New Plantation—No figures available.	
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—		
Dysentery ...	—	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	11	—	—	3	3		
Leprosy ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
Elephantiasis	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Chicken-pox	—	8	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	6	—	9	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	1		
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Yaws	—	47	—	7	—	—	—	3	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	16	—	1	—	—		
Sleeping sickness	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Tuberculosis	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—		
Syphilis ...	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—		
Gonorrhoea ...	—	28	—	13	—	9	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	1	—	20	—	—	—	16	—	6	—	—		
Rheumatism	—	105	—	23	—	19	—	2	—	29	—	—	—	11	—	8	—	2	—	25	—	11	—	1		
Apoplexy ...	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Nervous diseases	—	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Diseases of eye	—	10	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	11	—	2	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	15	—	—	—	—		
Diseases of ear	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	12	—	1	—	—		
Diseases of heart	—	1	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	—		
Diseases of nose, mouth, and throat	—	24	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	2	—	—		
Diseases of lymphatic glands	—	16	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	9	—	—	—	—		
Diseases of stomach	—	14	—	—	—	3	—	1	1	17	—	4	—	11	—	2	—	—	—	22	—	32	1	1		
Diseases of liver	1	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—		
Diseases of kidney	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Diseases of bladder and urethra ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Diseases of skin	—	31	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	6	—	15	—	—	—	32	—	2	—	—		
Diseases of joint	—	5	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	1	—	26	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—		
Bronchitis ...	—	52	—	14	—	10	—	2	—	24	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	10	1	5		
Pneumonia ...	3	19	2	24	—	6	—	1	3	23	—	—	—	2	3	25	—	—	2	32	1	2	1	3		
Pleurisy ...	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—		
Intestinal diseases other than dysentery ...	—	24	—	6	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	31	—	—	—	—		
Helminthic diseases	—	2	—	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	—		
Appendicitis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Superficial abscesses	—	33	—	63	—	24	—	—	—	100	—	6	—	4	—	1	—	1	—	41	—	7	—	2		
Deep abscesses	—	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	44	1	84	—	—	—	19	—	3	—	—		
Tropical ulcers	—	250	—	88	—	19	—	10	—	88	—	4	—	109	—	88	—	7	—	98	—	18	—	1		
Major injuries	1	22	1	3	—	13	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	25	1	19	—	1	—	4	—	1	—	—		
Minor injuries	—	127	—	131	—	45	—	—	—	84	—	2	—	—	—	86	—	—	—	34	—	15	—	1		
Influenza ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Hernia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—		
Miscellaneous	4	34	1	1	—	5	—	—	1	19	—	—	—	2	1	23	—	—	—	76	—	13	—	—		
Totals ...	13	1011	8	471	2	174	—	26	7	568	—	33	—	242	6	540	1	14	6	612	1	150	6	20		

Kumba Division.

Diseases.	D. W. H. Mbonge.		United Africa Company Ndian.		Bai Rubber Cocoa Estate.		Plantation de Njombe Penja, Etam.		Scheitlin Plantation.		Mungo River Timber Concession, U.A.C. Tombel.		K. K. C. Mukonje.		K. E. G. Tombel.		Hilfert Estate Mongonge.		Omnium Forestier Africain Mbalangi.		Esosong Plantation.		Sylva Société, Mbalangi.		Gesellschaft, Süd Kamerun Tkassa.	
	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.
Malaria ...	—	7	—	2	Only had out-patient cases.				Only had out-patient cases.					24	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	—	—	—	—									—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	—	5	—	8								2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leprosy ...	—	—	—	—									—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elephantiasis	—	—	—	—									—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox	—	2	—	8								31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—								—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yaws	—	3	—	—								—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sleeping sickness	—	—	—	—								—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—								—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis ...	—	—	—	—								—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhoea ...	—	3	—	—								—	—	2	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatism	—	14	—	1								—	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Apoplexy ...	—	—	—	—								—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nervous diseases	—	5	—	1								—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of eye	—	5	—	2								—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of ear	—	—	—	—								—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of heart	—	1	—	—								—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of nose, mouth, and throat	—	8	—	—								—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of lymphatic glands	—	1	—	1								—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of stomach	—	9	—	1								—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of liver	—	—	—	—								—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of kidney	—	—	—	—								—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of bladder and urethra ...	—	—	—	—								—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of skin	—	5	—	—								—	—	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of joint	—	—	—	—								—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis ...	—	36	—	7								—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	—	—	2	19								8	32	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pleurisy ...	—	—	—	—								—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intestinal diseases other than dysentery ...	—	—	—	1								—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Helminthic diseases	—	—	—	11								—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appendicitis	—	—	—	—								—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Superficial abscesses	—	—	—	6								—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deep abscesses	11	1	14	—								—	5	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tropical ulcers	89	—	—	—								—	11	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Major injuries	4	—	1	—								—	49	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Minor injuries	96	—	14	—								—	—	—	—	40	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza ...	1	1	—	—								—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hernia ...	—	—	—	—								—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	—	3	3	—								—	3	30	1	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	305	6	100	—								—	11	160	4	243	—	16	—	6	—	2	—	—	—	—

Victoria District

which are linked by road or trolley line to the main camp. The health of the labourers appears satisfactory. The mortality works out at about five per thousand per annum. The arrangements of the plantations for medical attention is as shown in the table at the end of paragraph 208 below.

206. The plantations in the Kumba Division are under the medical supervision of the Medical Officer, Kumba. Sanitary conditions are reasonably good though not yet as good as in the Victoria plantations. Communications in Kumba Division are difficult and two of the German companies working in this area propose to bring out a German doctor in the near future, which will make the situation much more satisfactory.

207. In a summary of the situation the Director of the Medical and Sanitary Service has stated that he is satisfied that labour conditions are generally good and that the labourers are well fed and contented. Sanitation has vastly improved since 1933 and medical facilities are adequate in Victoria Division and reasonably efficient in Kumba Division.

208. The following tables show the provision for medical treatment of labourers on the plantations :—

Medical Arrangements, Victoria Division.

Name of Estate.	Doctor whose services are retained.	European dressers.	African Staff.		Hospitals.	Beds.	Isolation wards.	Average No. of labourers employed.	No. of deaths.	No. of in-patients.	No. of out-patients.
			Dispensers.	Dressers.							
West African Plantation Company— Victoria ... ... Molyko ... ... Missellele ... ... Bimbia	Planters' Union ...	1	—	8	4	115	3	2,048	13	1,011	20,424
Moliwe Plantation Company... ...	do. ...	1	—	3	1	37	1	1,074	8	471	4,714
Holtfoth Plantations— Njoke ... Holtfoth ... Rohricht ... Steinhausen ...	do. ...	—	—	1	1	16	1	234	2	174	1,734
Oechelhausen Plantation	do. ...	—	—	1	1	6	1	124	—	26	835
African Fruit Company	do. ...	1	—	3	1	30	1	1,353	7	568	7,403
Debundscha Plantation	do. ...	—	—	1	1	6	—	77	—	33	91
Bibundi Plantation Company— Bibundi ... ... Isongo ... ... Mokundange ...	do. ...	—	—	2	1	16	1	428	—	242	4,421
Guatemala Plantation Company... ...	do. ...	1	—	3	1	20	1	872	6	540	3,102
Ombe Plantation ...	do. ...	—	—	1	1	3	—	132	1	14	76
N. V. Handelmaatschappij "Decoba"- Ekona-Mpundu ... Meanja	Government Medical Officer	1	—	2	1	36	1	1,556	6	612	1,872
Idenau Estate, Limited	Government Medical Officer when needed	—	—	1	1	45	1	315	1	150	628
Bwenga Plantation ...	Government Medical Officer ...	—	—	1	1	4	—	200	6	21	527
Isobi Plantation—	Planters' Union...	—	—	1	1	5	—	77	New Plantation: no figures available.		

Name of Plantation.	Doctor whose services are retained.	European dressers.	African Staff.		Hospitals.	Beds.	Isolation wards.	Average number of labourers employed.	Number of deaths.	Number of in-patients.	Number of out-patients.
			Dispensers.	Dressers.							
United Africa Company, Ndian.	Medical Officer, Calabar.	—	—	1	1	17	1	800	6	100	434
Gesellschaft Sued-Kamerun, Ikassa.	Planters' Union ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	115	—	—	—
Deutsch Westafrikanische Handelsgesellschaft, Mbonge.	Medical Officer, Kumba.	—	—	1	1	16	1	660	2	305	200
Hilfert, Mongonge ...	Medical Officer, Victoria.	—	—	—	1	2	1	25	—	6	—
Bai Estate	Medical Officer, Kumba	—	—	1	1	—	—	224	—	—	172
Kamerun Kautschuk Compagnie, Mukonje.	Medical Officer, Kumba.	—	—	2	1	36	1	606	4	243	375
Kamerun Eisenbahn Gesellschaft, Tombel.	Medical Officer, Kumba.	—	—	1	1	6	—	350	—	16	51
Mungo River Timber Concession, Tombel.	Medical Officer, Kumba.	—	—	1	1	20	1	950	11	160	673
Omnium Forestier Africain, Mbalangi.	Medical Officer, Kumba.	—	—	1	1	6	—	150	—	2	43
Sylva Société Timber Concession, Mbalangi.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scheitlin, Tombel ...	Medical Officer, Kumba.	—	—	1	—	—	—	33	—	—	—
Esosong Estate ...	Medical Officer, Kumba.	—	—	1	1	6	1	21	—	—	15
Penja-Nyombe Plantation Timber Concession, Etam.	Medical Officer, Kumba.	—	—	1	—	—	—	200	1	—	300

Non-Plantation Labour.

209. There was an increase in the number of labourers employed by Government, Native Administrations, and private employers from 1,281 in 1933 to 2,780 in the year under review. This was largely due to the resumption of work on the Mamfe-Bamenda road. Unskilled labour rates vary from 4d. to 7d. per day. Carrier labour is always plentiful in any part of the Province and the supply always exceeds the demand. There have been no prosecutions in any part of the Province for refusal to carry loads or for refusal to labour, for the past two years.

210. The number of labourers engaged to carry head loads for officials on tour and for the general porterage of stores where no mechanical transport is available is given as follows :—

Division.	*Government.*	*Native Administration.*	*Total.*
Victoria ...	279	74	353
Kumba	2,330	131	2,461
Mamfe	1,267	403	1,670
Bamenda ...	1,631	571	2,202
Totals, 1934 ...	5,507	1,179	6,686
Totals, 1933 ...	5,351	1,540	6,891

There has been no difficulty in obtaining carrier labour.

211. In the Adamawa Districts the labour supply has been abundant at rates varying from 3d. to 6d. *per diem*. Touring Officers have no difficulty in obtaining the services of professional carriers who are very willing to work for 6d. *per diem*. Road work is usually paid for by piece-work.

212. Labour throughout the northern areas of the mandated territory is entirely voluntary and no cases of refusal to labour have been brought before the Courts.

XV.—LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE AND WORSHIP.

213. Throughout the Cameroons Province the population, which is for the most part animist, is gradually turning to Christianity. In the Victoria Division it is calculated that 57 per cent. of the adult population of 30,000 or so are under Mission influence. There is, of course, complete liberty of conscience and worship.

214. The Missions working in the Province are the same as in previous years, namely, the Basel Evangelical Mission, the Roman Catholic Mission of Mill Hill, the Baptist Mission which is partly German and partly American, and the original English Baptist Mission of Victoria, which is now a Church under the leadership of an African pastor.

Basel Mission.

215. The Mission maintains stations in charge of European missionaries at Victoria, Buea, and eight other centres in the Province. There are 49 European missionaries of whom 21 are

ordained ministers and 24 are ladies including 15 wives of missionaries. There are 18 European children. African assistants number 366 and the number of Basel Mission Christians is put at 17,332. Each town and village where the Mission influence has spread has its Mission Church, and 20 of these are licensed for the celebration of marriage. The Mission manages 132 vernacular and 6 elementary schools, an increase of 21 over last year.

216. At the 26th Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission, Mdlle Dannevig questioned the decrease in the number of Basel Mission schools during 1933. Thirty-six schools were closed because the people could not afford them, or because the Mission gradually assuming better control of its out-stations, no longer recognized as schools some of the classes that had sprung up, without authority, in the absence of the Mission, during and immediately after the War.

217. As well as preaching and teaching, the Mission does excellent medical work throughout the Province, which is dealt with in its appropriate chapter.

Roman Catholic Mission.

218. The Roman Catholic Mission of the Mill Hill Fathers carries on its work and has opened two new stations during the year. There are 27 priests and five sisters in the Province, and five more sisters are arriving shortly to open a centre in the northern area among the upland or grassfield people, for the training of girls and the education and welfare of women and children. The Mission statistics, which are of interest, are given in the table below.

219. The Mission carried out extensive dispensary work at all its Mission centres and the new station in the northern area will be a medical centre for maternity work and the training of girls.

Baptist Mission.

220. The Baptist Mission has maintained its position and is making good progress in regard to the training of girls at its headquarters at Soppo, in the southern area of the Province. This Mission is responsible for the management of 16 schools and three dispensary centres.

221. The following statistics show the extent of Christian Missionary enterprise in the Province :—

Mission.	*European Missionaries.*		*African Helpers.*	*Catechumens.*	*Total African Christians.*	*Churches Licensed for Marriage.*	*Schools.*
	Men.	*Women.*					
Basel	25	24*	366	7,555	17,332	20	138
Roman Catholic ...	27†	5	231	5,931	24,890	29	21
German Baptist ...	8	—	58	1,275	2,008	1	16

* Includes 15 wives of missionaries. † 4 on leave.

222. No Christian Mission operates in the Dikwa Division or Kentu area. The Sudan United Mission has a station at Gurum in Gurumpawo District of Adamawa. Application to enter the unsettled areas of Madagali and Gashaka have been received from the Church of the Brethren Mission and the German Baptist Mission; the visits have not yet taken place.

XVI.—EDUCATION.

Preface.

223. In the period just before the War, when the whole of the Territory, now mandated to Great Britain and France, was administered by the Germans, educational work had not extended very far from the coast. The first aim of the German authorities being to train African assistants, some Government schools were established, Victoria and Buea being the sites selected in what is now the British mandated area. The instruction given in a seven-year course was wholly in German, and from these schools were recruited the clerical employees. A workshop in Buea trained artisans for the plantations and for Government undertakings.

224. Missionary Societies, the Basel Evangelical Mission, the German Baptist Mission, and the Roman Catholic Mill Hill Mission, as elsewhere, started schools in connexion with their evangelistic work. The evangelizing class, which was concerned only with the teaching of religion, gradually developed into the elementary school, in which instruction was given in the Duala or some other African vernacular. From these schools again a few selected pupils proceeded to middle schools, where a four-year course of instruction included the German language among the subjects taught. There was no regular system of grants to Mission schools, but a small bonus of a few marks was given to Societies on behalf of each pupil who passed a Government test at the end of the school course.

225. Dikwa, the northernmost division of the territory now under British mandate, is linked administratively with Bornu Province. That part of it which extends from Lake Chad to south of Bama is flat and occupied mainly by Kanuri, Fulani and Shua Arabs. Here Koran schools had sprung up, concerned, as elsewhere in Moslem areas, with imparting the tenets of Islam through a study of portions of the Koran. In so far as they were intended to give to the pupils a philosophy of life and to inculcate the rules of formal observance, they are comparable to purely evangelizing schools, opened by Missions, before such classes develop into elementary schools. In neither case is secular education, in the accepted sense, taught at all, but they form the nucleus from which an educational system can be evolved. In Nigeria an experiment is being made of inviting the teachers of Koran schools to attend courses in secular subjects, with the idea of introducing these subjects into their schools, so that the Koran class may, like the evangelizing class of the Missions, gradually develop into

an elementary school. When opportunity offers this experiment will be extended to mandated areas. South of Bama the country becomes mountainous and is inhabited by pagan tribes, which up to the time of the British mandate had not been penetrated by Missionaries or influenced by Islam.

226. The part of the mandated territory, which is now administered with the Adamawa Province, was practically untouched either by Mission or Government effort from the south, or by Mohammedan efforts from the north.

227. The southern area has become a provincial unit with its own Resident, and it was here that the educational system mentioned above had been started by the Germans.

228. After acceptance of the Mandate by Great Britain, the two strips of country, attached to the Bornu and Adamawa Provinces, came educationally into the system of education operating in the Northern Provinces of Nigeria, while the Cameroons Province followed the somewhat different organization obtaining in the Southern Provinces. Since the year 1929, when the two departments of the Northern and Southern Provinces were combined into one central department, all these sections have followed a common policy of educational development.

229. Very briefly, the system is based on three stages of education—(*a*) Elementary, (*b*) Middle, (*c*) Higher.

(*a*) The elementary stage is from four to six years and the medium of instruction is an African language where there is one of sufficient importance to become a *lingua franca*. Elsewhere English is taught in the elementary schools and becomes the language of instruction by the end of the course.

(*b*) Middle schools of six years duration give an education corresponding to that given in English secondary schools. But there are no complete middle schools in this area, two or three middle classes being tacked on to selected elementary schools and drawing pupils from it and neighbouring schools of elementary type. From these, some of the more promising pupils can attend the full middle schools in adjacent provinces of Nigeria.

(*c*) The Higher College at Yaba, near Lagos, which is developing into an institution of University College status, provides vocational courses such as medical, engineering and agriculture, with the co-operation of the departments concerned, and other branches such as teacher-training for specialist teachers. At Katsina in the Northern Provinces there is a college somewhat similar, though certain courses, such as medical, can only be provided at Yaba.

230. There is no artisan training undertaken by educational authorities, but the big engineering departments in Nigeria train apprentices, and an ample supply of skilled carpenters, blacksmiths,

turners, &c., leave the workshops of the Railway, Public Works and Marine Departments year by year and are absorbed into the economic life of the country.

231. In the schools, however, handwork is a very prominent feature. School farms and gardens are found everywhere and native crafts of every description are introduced, very often from a distant part of the country, and in many cases they are improved by development in technique. Simple carpentry is taught, especially in connexion with wood carving, which in certain areas reaches a very high level.

232. One of the essential features of educational work in Nigeria is co-operation with Missionary Societies, which ensures opportunities for the religious instincts of a people who, as a result of education, are likely to abandon their primitive beliefs. Overlapping is avoided as far as possible both as between Mission and Mission and between Mission and non-Mission agencies.

233. The principle of co-operation between Government and Mission in education has been far-reaching in the Cameroons, partly because expansion of the educational system has been more deliberate than, for example, in the Southern Provinces of Nigeria, where the rapidity of expansion encouraged both Missions and Government authorities to become self-sufficient educational units. This is exemplified in the arrangements for the training of teachers. At Kake in the Cameroons Province there is an Elementary Training Centre for teachers, which, though a Government institution, supplies teachers for Mission, Government and Native Administration schools. Similarly at Garkidda in Adamawa Province, a Mission Society, the Church of the Brethren, has established a Training Centre for teachers of Mission and Native Administration schools, while at Toro, the Government Training Centre on the Bauchi-Plateau, both Mission and Native Administration teachers are trained. In both Garkidda and Toro some of the teachers are being trained for the mandated sections of Bornu and Adamawa Provinces.

234. With regard to language, there is some difference of application with regard to language policy in the three sections of the mandated territory. In the northern part of Dikwa Division, Kanuri is the language of the elementary schools, with a little English at the end of the course. In the southern part the great *lingua franca*, Hausa, is used, while in the strip of mandated country attached to Adamawa the first language of instruction is Fulani, with Hausa in the last two elementary classes. Everywhere English is taught in middle school classes. In the Cameroons Province there are two main languages, Duala and Bakweri, and a number of less important languages and dialects. In none of these is there likely to be developed a literature, as is the case with Hausa, and the same principle is applied as has been adopted in the Southern Provinces of Nigeria, namely to teach English in the elementary

schools, after a short period of learning in the mother tongue. English in fact will become the *lingua franca* of the Cameroons Province. Even before the British Mandate, " pidgin " English, by assimilation from Southern Nigeria, was general, and so widespread did it become that the Germans actually encouraged its use and compiled vocabularies of German words with their " pidgin " English equivalents for the benefit of officials and planters. To-day in the French Mandated Cameroons, where the French language is taught in the schools, it is not uncommon for the English traveller, after talking to an official in French, it may be with some degree of strain, to hear the latter turn to an African employee and give a string of instructions in voluble " pidgin " English. In the Cameroons as in the Southern Provinces of Nigeria the policy is gradually to replace " pidgin " through the influence of schools by simple English, phonetically taught and based on a limited vocabulary of the most common words in everyday use.

235. The actual expenditure from Government funds during the year 1934 was as follows :—

	£	£
Cameroons Province:		
Personal Emoluments	5,718	—
Other Charges	1,857	7,575
Northern Areas:		
Personal Emoluments	400	—
Other Charges	100	500
Total for Mandated Territory ...		£8,075

The expenditure in the northern areas is based on the proportional amounts that can be debited against the mandated areas on account of European staff, passages, transport, etc. Unlike the Cameroons Province, which is a distinct entity with a separate staff, the northern mandated areas are incorporated in existing Provinces. The drop in expenditure as compared with last year is due to the fact that expenditure incurred by Native Administrations was in error included in the total. These figures are now shown separately in paragraphs 244 and 247.

The drop in expenditure in the Cameroons Province is due partly to the transfer of Nyasoso School to the Native Administration and partly to the fact that there were only two Superintendents of Education there during the year as opposed to three for the greater part of 1933.

Dikwa Division.

236. The staff has been strengthened this year by the return of a " graduate " from the Elementary Training Centre at Bauchi. There is also a supernumerary teacher who is practising under supervision and will be posted at one of the new schools to be established next year.

237. There are 82 boys in the school working on the full elementary syllabus, with English in addition in the top class. Fifteen boys left during the year and found employment in the Native Administration. There are 19 Dikwa boys at the Middle School at Maiduguri, three at the Elementary Training Centre, Bauchi, and one at the Higher College, Katsina. The boys at the middle school cost £5 each per annum; those at Bauchi cost £12 10s. each per annum. These amounts are met by the Dikwa Native Administration. The pupil at the Higher College is subsisted at Government expense.

238. The work of the school, as indicated by inspections, is very satisfactory, being up to syllabus in all subjects. Weaving, sewing, and embroidery are taught in addition to the literary subjects, and in the school farm and garden the pupils are shown various methods of agriculture and horticulture. The school buildings are excellent and are well maintained by the Native Administration.

239. The school is fostering a keen spirit, and the boys appear clean and healthy. The sick are attended to daily at the local dispensary. Football is very popular and the boys participate in physical exercise and local games with enthusiasm. Apparatus and equipment, throughout the school, are entirely adequate.

240. The Administrative officials, both British and African, have taken their usual keen interest in educational affairs during the year. It has been observed that the Shehu and his advisers, as well as the parents of the pupils, are becoming increasingly aware of the opportunities which schools afford of acquiring something of Western culture. New schools are planned at Bama and Ngala.

241. The leeway that Dikwa and Bornu have had to make up as compared with the Hausa States is reflected in the matter of female education. In view of the lack of demand amongst the Kanuri, suggestions will have to be made very tentatively. The geographical position of Bornu and Dikwa renders contact with and absorption of Western ideas much slower than in the central states of Nigeria. Possibly when the time is ripe, a start could be made in Maiduguri itself with adult women of from 35-40 years of age brought in from Dikwa and other Districts. Such women would already have gained practical experience of child welfare, household management, social and personal hygiene, and would be able to appreciate the value of further training in these matters together with some literary education.

242. The pagan hill tribes were formerly very unsettled and much administrative work had to be accomplished before any attempt could be made to ameliorate their social conditions. The new town of Gwoza was built to induce the pagans to attend a central market on the plain. The next step was the school, which was opened in 1929. Blacksmithing, a local craft, was made to feature largely, also weaving, although the products of the latter were obviously meant more for sale than for personal adornment. Age limits and

syllabus were not strictly observed. The idea was to pass out as many as possible after a comparatively short course of the three R's, and crafts. A disturbing element crept in however when, about two years ago, it was observed that the hill boys were coming under the predominating Moslem influence of Gwoza. They were beginning to practise circumcision and other habits common to the Hausa, Fulani, and Kanuri, and the parents complained that their sons were being alienated. After due discussion the school was transferred to Hambagda, which is the centre of a teeming pagan population, nearer the hills and away from Gwoza. Latest reports indicate that the school is prospering on its new site.

243. A proposal has been made to adopt in this area the system of moving schools, which have proved successful in other parts of Africa. According to this plan a school moves from one centre of population to another, staying about four years in each place, and admitting pupils both under and over the customary school-going age. A rotation of four or five school sites can be arranged and a large area provided with educational facilities at reasonable cost.

244. The following statistics show the Native Administration expenditure on education :—

NATIVE ADMINISTRATION EXPENDITURE.

Dikwa School—82 pupils.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries	144	5	0
Apparatus, including clothing	23	8	7
Subsistence	16	6	8
Repairs to buildings (approximately) ...	32	12	1
	216	12	4

Gwoza School—30 pupils.

Salaries	54	13	5
Apparatus	8	6	3
Subsistence	8	0	9
Repairs to buildings (approximately) ...		5	6
	71	5	11
Subsistence to pupils at Maiduguri from Dikwa Elementary School only	95	0	0

Adamawa Districts.

245. During 1934, there were fifteen pupils from the mandated area at Yola Middle School. Of these, eleven were free scholars, and four were subsisted by their parents, who also paid school fees, at the rate of 10s. per annum. The average cost of a middle school pupil was estimated at £8 7s. 7d. in 1933-34. Thus the

estimated expenditure on middle school pupils from the mandated area was £125 13s. 9d., and the revenue £2 for the year ending 31st March, 1934.

246. The elementary school at Mubi has become strongly regional in character, and contains pupils from places as far distant as Madagali. In the case of such pupils, as this is a day school only, parents make their own arrangements for subsistence of their children with reputable householders in Mubi. On the 31st March, 1934, this school contained 31 pupils working on the syllabus of Elementary Class I.

247. The actual Native Administration expenditure and revenue for Mubi Elementary School for the financial year ending 31st March, 1934, was as follows:—

Mubi School—31 pupils.

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries			34 4 0
Other charges (*a*) Miscellaneous ...		2 3 5	
(*b*) Repairs		2 10 0	
(*c*) Apparatus		11 0 2	
			15 13 7
			49 17 7
Revenue, 1933-34			1 14 2

248. The Sudan United Mission (British Branch) maintain an elementary school at Gurumpawo under European supervision in the southern area, serving the Chamba tribe.

249. There are four young men of the Chamba tribe in this section maintained by the Native Administration at the Mission Training Centre at Garkidda mentioned above, and one at the Government Centre at Toro. All these are destined for Native Administration schools. The annual cost to the Native Administration for a teacher in training at these two institutions is £20 and £15 respectively.

250. Now that the schools in these two northern areas are firmly established, and opportunities are provided at the Nigerian centres for training local boys to be teachers, there is no limit to possible expansion, except finance, and it can at any rate be said that educational expansion will keep pace with material development.

Cameroons Province.

251. The European staff for the year consisted of a Superintendent in charge of the Province, stationed in Buea, and the Superintendent in charge of the Elementary Training Centre, Kake.

The Kumba schools were inspected in January and March, the Bamenda schools in April and May, and the Mamfe schools in August and September. The Victoria schools were seen frequently during the year. The Director of Education toured through the Province from Victoria to Mamfe in December.

252. *African Staff.*—An African Visiting Teacher, paid by Government, was appointed in April to visit and assist the schools in the Bamenda and Mamfe Divisions. The appointment proved most successful; both Mission and Native Administration schools derived considerable benefit from his visits. He stayed from two to three weeks in each school, and divided his time equally between the two Divisions. The figures showing the number of African certificated teachers on the staff of Government schools for the past three years are:—

	Certificated.	*Uncertificated and Probationary.*
1932	36	11
1933	34	10
1934	30	8

Of these, 13 were natives of the Cameroons Province, and three of the Cameroons under French Mandate. The reduction is due to the fact that the Government school at Nyasoso has been handed over to the Kumba Native Administration.

253. *Teacher's Examinations and Training.*—Three teachers passed the Senior Certificate Examination of which the results were published in 1934, the examination being held during the latter half of December, 1933. The special subjects taken by the successful candidates were agriculture, history and geography. These teachers were natives of Nigeria.

254. *The training Centre at Kake,* of which mention has been made in the preface, had no candidates passing out this year. Of the 24 students comprising the two classes in residence, one is sent by a Government school, thirteen by Native Administrations, two by the Roman Catholic Mission, six by the Basel Mission, and one by the Baptist Mission.

255. The outdoor work done by the students during the year included the building of a latrine and some general repairs. It is hoped shortly to add a trained carpenter to the permanent staff, who will be available to take charge of building operations at the centre, and in addition to give the students a regular course in carpentry and joinery. The practical work during the year included the establishment of an oil palm plot, which may be of special value to teachers going to areas where palm plantations have not yet been developed. Crafts of various kinds are being tried, with the idea mainly of familiarizing the students with possibilities in this direction.

256. In the daily life of the centre the practical application of the laws of hygiene gives reality to the subject, and further scope is given by social service visits to neighbouring villages. Class-room work is progressing well and keen interest is taken in physical exercises and games.

257. The centre aims at turning out a type of teacher who will find himself in congenial surroundings living as a schoolmaster in an African village. He will wear the same kind of clothes, speak the same language and engage with his pupils in many of the ordinary village occupations. His book-learning and his position of responsibility for the youth of the village will give him prestige without lifting him right above the society in which he lives. The all-round training given at the centre should be reflected throughout the country-side in matters of health, agriculture, and minor industries, and the schools staffed by these teachers should combine a simple education with practical demonstration of how a man may spend his time with interest and profit.

258. A practising school will be built on the site shortly, which will add to the facilities for training, as attendance for practising at the Kumba School involved a serious waste of time in journeys to and from.

259. The health of the students is very fair, except for the presence of filariasis, which is found all over this area. The Medical Officer has visited the centre regularly to give lectures and there have been many other visitors during the course of the year. The students, who appear to be happy and interested, are undoubtedly doing their best to equip themselves for their life's work. Of those that have already passed out, good reports are being received.

260. *Elementary Education.*—Proprietors of elementary schools may be either Government, Native Administration or Mission, and there is one private school at Victoria. Large villages or centres of population are divided into three distinct sections often as much as half-a-mile apart, one of which is occupied by natives of the indigenous tribes, another by Southern Nigerians, who have come to settle, and the third by Hausas, who make their living by trade. Generally there is but one school in each big village, put up by Government, Native Administration, or Mission, but in some cases a Mission school provides for the indigenous section using the mother tongue in the first stage, while another school may be in the strangers' quarter (Southern Nigerians) where English is taught from the beginning in the absence of any other common tongue, and a small Koran class is opened in the Hausa division.

261. The number of elementary schools is on the increase and where in the case of Native Administration and Mission schools the classes have been up to the present limited to vernacular teaching, every effort will be made to introduce as soon as possible the full elementary course, including as it does English teaching. For this

purpose it may be necessary, both for the sake of economy and also because the number of trained teachers is still insufficient, to employ three teachers for the six stages of the elementary school (Classes I and II Infants and I to IV Elementary), two to each teacher. Half the school will attend an hour or so earlier than the other half, and the latter will stay for an hour or two longer. The time during which a teacher will be in charge of two classes will thereby be limited. Even with this arrangement a teacher will not have too arduous a task, and will be far better off than, for example, many school teachers in India who attend two complete school sessions between sunrise and sunset each day. Such arrangements as this and, when the big centres of population have been provided with schools, the introduction of the travelling school, will give the maximum value from the available teaching staff.

262. The enrolment of pupils shows a steady increase; in one or two areas a decrease may be noted, the explanation being that a certain number of schools lacking proper teachers have been taken off the list of genuine schools and classed for the time being as evangelizing classes.

263. Handwork in all varieties of school was extremely good during the year and combined with school gardens helps to keep the school in close touch with the life of the people. At Bombia, for example, it was arranged that the making of traps and fishing nets should be among the principal handwork occupations, as fishing is the main occupation of the people.

264. Special mention must be made, in this connexion, of the school exhibitions organized at headquarters by the Superintendent and in all districts of the Province by the District Officers. The schools all entered into the spirit of the competition with zest and the ingenuity displayed both by masters and pupils in preparing exhibits was quite remarkable. Exhibits included garden produce of all kinds, specimens of class work, maps, etc., and handwork. There was a remarkable range in the latter from drums, musical instruments, models in clay, mats and toys of various kinds, to agricultural implements, articles of furniture and ornament and apparatus for class teaching. The Provincial School Committee have decided to hold another exhibition in 1936.

265. In a country of this size where the population is sparse and scattered, it is but natural that schools should have a number of pupils who cannot attend daily from their homes and so have to find accommodation on the spot. Indeed, many pupils live four, five or more days' journey from a school. Expense prohibits the transformation of these schools into regular boarding schools, and in most cases the pupils or their parents make their own arrangements. In some cases the students live with relations or friends, if they are lucky enough to find them in the neighbourhood of the school. Sometimes they are taken on as servants by such station

employees as prison warders and policemen, who are glad enough to give them board and lodging in return for the work they do in the home out of school hours. At Bamenda, a small boarding house is provided by the Native Administration, under the supervision of the Headmaster. At some Mission schools, huts are provided and the pupils are given land on the Mission grounds to cultivate their own food supply, which consists of coco-yams and plantains. The fact that the pupils have to plan and work for their board and lodging during their school years tends to make them self-reliant and keep them in touch with the realities of life during their period at school, and nowhere is there any indication that these methods have bad results such as might be expected to follow the lack of parental control.

266. *Buildings and Sanitation, &c.*—The Government School at Mamfe, which was housed in poor mud and wattle sheds, has been provided with new permanent buildings at the cost of £283. Elsewhere both Government and Native Administration and Missions have been adding to their buildings, and the Roman Catholics at Njinikon during the year constructed a permanent building for a big central school. An improvement is also noticeable in sanitation and cleanliness at schools in the remote areas.

267. *Girls' Schools.*—The Cameroons natives do not at present show any great enthusiasm for girls' education. Enquiries as to the cause produce a variety of answers. Some fathers of families will say that if their girls go to school they will become too independent and will not be obedient wives; others say that as a woman is going to spend the whole of her time in just the type of domestic work she has been brought up too, school is a pure waste of time. Others again declare that girls who go to school will become Christians and insist on being married in church, which can be done without payment of dowry, and the parent will thereby be the loser. All these and many other reasons have operated against female education in the first stages of education all over Africa, but everywhere prejudice is gradually broken down and girls' schools become almost as popular as boys' schools. Even the small proportion of girl pupils shown in statistics of Cameroons Province is misleading, as those in day schools are in most cases the daughters of "strangers" (Southern Nigerians). But a beginning has been made, in the only way possible, by the Missionary Societies, who have established a limited number of girls' boarding schools.

268. The Basel Mission have one at Victoria, organized on simple, homely, but efficient lines. The Roman Catholic Mission have a large convent at Bonjongo, which provides a very adequate education, and they propose opening a second at Kombo in Bamenda District in 1935, for which five specially trained sisters are coming out from Europe.

269. At Buea Government School a domestic science class was started in January for the senior girls. Needlework, laundry, cookery, infant welfare, and housewifery are taught by two African mistresses under the supervision of the wife of the Superintendent of Education. One of the girls has since passed on to Queen's College, Lagos.

270. *Middle Schools.*—There are no middle school sections going beyond Class II, and pupils who wish to complete this stage of education pass on to the Government College at Umuahia. It was suggested in 1933 that Buea School should add a third class, but the demand for it proved insufficient to justify the expense. Meanwhile, the pupils who pass out of the second class of middle schools generally find work of some kind, and, lately, the Prisons and Police Departments have recruited from this class, with the result that the younger men in these services can make all their reports in English, keep prison and police records and do the same amount of written work as is expected of a European constable or warder.

Native Administration Schools.

271. There are, at present, 14 Native Administration schools in the Province. The school at Nyasoso was taken over from the Government. New schools will be staffed by teachers trained at Kake and existing schools will be increased in size and standard as teachers become available.

Mission Schools.

272. There are 14 assisted Mission schools which receive grants from the Government, an increase of one during 1934. Of these, six are Roman Catholic Mission receiving grants of £621 10s. per annum, six are Basel Mission receiving grants of £426 per annum, two are Baptist Mission receiving grants of £103 10s. per annum, a total of £1,151 as compared with £1,224 in 1933.

273. The continuous decrease in revenue, due to the economic depression, has made it necessary for the Government to reduce expenditure on all social services including education, and the grants were reduced by 6 per cent. during 1934.

274. All the Basel Mission schools made marked progress, the Mbengwi (Bamenda) school being particularly good. Of the Roman Catholic school, Njinikom school (Bamenda) and Baseng (Kumba) progressed in a greater degree than the others. The German Baptist Mission school at Soppo had a most satisfactory year. The academic side of the work was good, and the teachers were interested in their pupils both inside and outside the class-rooms. This school won the Victoria Division sports' shield, and its exhibits at the

Exhibition were more varied and of better quality than those of the other schools taking part.

Unassisted Schools.

275. The Missions' usual village schools, which receive no assistance from Government funds, continue in the same numbers as last year.

276. At the 26th Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission, Mlle Dannevig requested that the revenue accruing from school fees should in future be given separately. Figures are available in respect of all Government schools in the Province and are given below. Fees are charged for attendance at three Native Administration schools in the Kumba Division, but not elsewhere in the Province where different circumstances prevail, and these are also shown below :—

Government School.	*Fees, 1933.*	*Fees, 1934.*
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Buea	113 17 6	118 17 6
Victoria	79 11 0	67 0 0
Kumba	70 8 0	75 2 0
Nyasoso*	26 2 6	9 10 9
Mamfe	87 0 0	88 18 0
Bamenda	91 10 0	104 3 6
Totals ...	468 9 0	463 11 9
Kumba Native Admistration Schools	11 2 9	35 5 6
Grand Totals ...	479 11 9	498 17 3

* Handed over to Kumba Native Administration on 1st April, 1934.

277. In spite of financial restrictions progress is being maintained. Expansion of elementary education, which provides the means of raising the cultural level of the masses of the people, is the first object both of Missions and Government, though opportunities exist for intelligent pupils to benefit by more advanced education. In so large a tract of country it is impossible for a single Superintendent to keep in close touch with all the schools, and much of the local supervision falls upon the shoulders of the District Officers, who invariably take a keen and practical interest in the schools in their districts.

278. The following figures show the attendances at the various schools in the Cameroons Province :—

Government Schools.
Enrolment and Average Attendance.

School.	Division.	Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Buea	Victoria ...	152	61	213	151	61	212
Victoria ...	,, ...	106	48	154	108	46	154
Kumba ...	Kumba ...	154	25	179	158	23	181
Nyasoso* ...	,, ...	155	3	158	136	3	139
Mamfe ...	Mamfe ...	150	27	177	150	26	176
Bamenda ...	Bamenda ...	198	18	216	187	18	205
	Total, 1934 ...	915	182	1,097	890	177	1,067
	1933 ...	919	168	1,087	853	164	1,017
	Increase ...	—	14	10	37	13	50
	Decrease ...	4	—	—	—	—	—

* Handed over to Native Administration as from the 1st of April, 1934.

Native Administration Schools, 1934.
Enrolment and Attendance.

School.	Division.	On Roll, end of year.			Average Attendance, whole year.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Bimbia ...	Victoria ...	61	30	91	57	27	84
Muyuka ...	,, ...	90	14	104	87	15	102
Massaka ...	Kumba ...	49	1	50	43	1	44
Kurume ...	,, ...	63	8	71	64	7	71
Lipenja** ...	,, ...	68	—	68	74	—	74
Nyasoso* ...	,, ...	146	2	148	124	2	126
Tali	Mamfe ...	45	—	45	42	—	42
Mfuni ...	,, ...	67	1	68	71	2	73
Menka ...	,, ...	55	1	56	30	1	31
Assam ...	,, ...	43	—	43	43	—	43
Bali†	Bamenda ...	38	6	44	36	6	42
Nkom ...	,, ...	30	—	30	30	—	30
Ndop	,, ...	59	—	59	57	1	58
Banso‡ ...	,, ...	63	7	70	45	3	48
	Total 1934 ...	877	70	947	803	65	868
	Total 1933 ...	752	55	807	674	51	725
	Increase ...	125	15	140	129	14	143

* Taken over from Government on 1st April, 1934.

** Drop in enrolment due to the striking-off of a number of pupils who never seriously entered. Attendance unchanged.

† Drop in numbers due to temporary abolition of one class.

‡ Attendance much lower than enrolment because a large increase in the latter occurred half-way through the year.

The total expenditure by Native Administrations was £1,250.

Mission Assisted Schools.

Enrolment and Average Attendance.

Mission.	Class.	Enrolment.			Average Attendance.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Roman Catholic Mission, 6 Schools	Infants 1 ...	236	79	315	205	62	267
	,, 2 ...	150	32	182	133	26	159
	Elementary 1...	112	27	139	100	24	124
	,, 2...	78	13	91	71	12	83
	,, 3...	73	5	78	64	5	69
	,, 4...	53	1	54	46	2	48
	Middle 1 ...	16	3	19	14	3	17
	,, 2 ...	13	—	13	11	—	11
	Total	731	160	891	644	134	778
Basel Mission, 6 Schools	Infants 1 ...	—	38	38	—	35	35
	,, 2 ...	85	27	112	79	27	106
	Elementary 1...	131	6	137	122	5	127
	,, 2 ...	116	6	122	101	4	105
	,, 3 ...	102	5	107	93	2	95
	,, 4 ...	52	—	52	48	—	48
	Middle 1 ...	19	—	19	22	—	22
	,, 2 ...	18	—	18	18	—	18
	Total	523	82	605	483	73	556
Baptist Mission, 2 Schools	Infants 1 ...	79	5	84	70	4	74
	,, 2 ...	52	5	57	51	5	56
	Elementary 1...	23	3	26	26	3	29
	,, 2...	26	—	26	23	—	23
	,, 3...	17	—	17	17	—	17
	,, 4...	18	—	18	17	—	17
	Total	215	13	228	204	12	216
Total—All Missions, 14 Schools—	1934	1,469	255	1,724	1,331	219	1,550
	1933	1,416	242	1,658	1,272	207	1,479
	Increase	53	13	66	59	12	71

UNASSISTED SCHOOLS.

ENROLMENT AND AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

Denomination.	*No. of Schools.*	*Enrolment.*			*Attendance.*		
		Boys.	*Girls.*	*Total.*	*Boys.*	*Girls.*	*Total.*
Basel Mission.	118						
Infant Class 1 ...		1,984	317	2,301	1,972	392	2,364
,, ,, 2 ...		749	62	811			
German Baptist.	13						
Infant Class 1 ...		191	79	270	216	88	304
,, ,, 2 ...		131	31	162			
Roman Catholic Mission.	2						
Infant Class 1 ...		37	13	50	70	14	84
,, ,, 2 ...		42	4	46			
Native Baptist.	1						
Infant Class 1 ...		28	13	41			
,, ,, 2 ...		27	9	36			
Elementary Class 1		42	2	44	83	21	104
,, ,, 2		12	1	13			
,, ,, 3		10	3	13			
Total 1934 ...	134	3,253	534	3,787	2,341	515	2,856
Total 1933 ...	124	2,763	471	3,234	2,046	338	2,384
Increase ...	10	490	63	553	295	177	472

XVII.—ALCOHOL, SPIRITS AND DRUGS.

279. The sale of alcholic liquor is regulated by the Liquor Ordinance, Chapter 131 of the Laws of Nigeria.

280. The whole of the Northern Cameroons and the Bamenda and Mamfe Divisions of the Cameroons Province are "prohibited areas".

The definition of "prohibited areas" is :—

> "Prohibited areas—areas in which intoxicating liquor may not be sold except under a licence, and in which the sale of spirits to and the possession of spirits by natives is prohibited". (Chapter 131, Section 4(i)).

The Kumba and Victoria Divisions of the Cameroons Province are "licensed areas". The definition of "licensed areas" is :—

> "Licensed areas—areas in which intoxicating liquor may not be sold except under a licence". (Chapter 131, Section 4(ii)).

281. The Native Liquor (Sale) Ordinance, Chapter 75 of the Laws of Nigeria, applies to the Northern Cameroons excepting areas occupied by pagan tribes, and to the Kumba and Victoria Divisions of the Cameroons Province.

282. At the 26th Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission, Count de Penha Garcia asked for particulars of the results taken to suppress illicit distilling. During the year under review it has not been possible, owing to shortage of staff, to maintain such a rigorous campaign against illicit distilling as was done in 1933. Exhaustive enquiries were, however, made by the Commissioner of Police in two large areas of the Cameroons Province where it was suspected that illicit distilling was being carried on and his efforts at tracing the delinquents were in some measure rewarded. It may be said with some confidence that illicit distillation has been considerably suppressed by the active measures taken by the police in tracing every case reported. There is no doubt that spirits are distilled in remote places for home consumption, but these are not generally obtainable in public, and it may be asserted that the native beverages of palm wine and corn beer are once more regaining their popularity. There have been 57 convictions for illicit distillation during the year as opposed to 173 in 1933.

283. The importations of Alcholic Liquors since 1929 are :—

	1929.	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*
Ale, beer, etc., Imp. gal.	24,122	21,753	15,946	10,204	11,111	7,161
Spirits, brandy, ,, ,,	193	302	179	67	158	60
,, gin, ,, ,,	1,094	1,497	899	888	964	828
,, rum, ,, ,,	110	24	13	10	20	—
,, whisky, ,, ,,	787	822	477	615	600	403
Wines, gal.	4,241	2,917	1,086	1,046	981	746
Liqueurs, gal.	229	74	54	33	33	40

284. The importations of gin in the last three years, classified according to the countries of export, are as follows :—

		1932.	*1933.*	*1934.*
United Kingdom	Imp. gal.	562	399	430
Germany	,, ,,	182	434	158
Holland	,, ,,	142	130	241
Cameroons under French Mandate	,, ,,	2	1	—
Totals	,, ,,	888	964	829

285. The following tables show the quantities of the gin and whisky of various strengths that were imported into the Cameroons Province during the last three years :—

GIN.

Strength	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*
Tralles degree.	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*
41°	—	—	—
42°	138	222	233
43°	—	13	20
44°	—	10	—
45°	448	351	308
46°	248	318	217
47°	—	—	—
48°	6	—	2
49°	—	—	—
50°	48	50	49
Totals ...	888	964	829

WHISKY.

Strength Tralles degree.	*1932. Gallons.*	*1933. Gallons.*	*1934. Gallons.*
41°	—	—	—
42°	—	—	—
43°	61	77	73
44°	535	520	323
45°	—	—	—
46°	—	—	2
47°	—	—	—
48°	—	—	—
49°	—	—	—
Not tested	15	3	5
Totals	611	600	403

286. The following table shows the revenue derived from duties on the importation of liquor in 1934 :—

	Victoria. £	*Tiko.* £	*Total.* £
Ale, beer, etc.	701	231	932
Spirits :—			
Brandy	100	1	101
Gin	841	229	1,070
Rum	—	—	—
Whisky	617	26	643
Liqueurs	29	22	51
Methylated	8	—	8
Perfumed	35	52	87
Unenumerated potable ...	52	11	63
Unenumerated not potable...	11	37	48
Totals	2,394	609	3,003

287. The number of licences in force during 1934 was :—

Licence.	*Victoria.*	*Kumba.*	*Mamfe.*	*Total.*
Store Liquor ...	8	6	1	15
Wine and beer "On"	3	—	—	3
Wine and beer "Off"	10	3	—	13
Temporary	3	—	—	3
Totals ...	24	9	1	34

288. The revenue received in respect of liquor licences during the last 3 years is as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
1931-32	501	12	0
1932-33	502	0	0
1933-34	456	11	0

289. The restrictions limiting the monthly manufacture of palm and corn beer have not been applied during the year for the reasons given in paragraph 286 of last year's Report. The following details show the licences of this nature which have been issued during 1933 and 1934 :—

	1933.	1934.
Palm wine Licences	1,433	1,409
Corn beer Licences	191	176

Northern Areas.

290. The Adamawa Districts, the Kentu Area, and the Dikwa Division are prohibited areas. Methods of distillation appear to be as yet unknown in these areas. In Dikwa the brewing of native beer is in the main confined to the Gwoza and Ashigashiya Districts; in the Adamawa Districts it is almost universal among the pagan tribes.

XVIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

291. In 1933, an Ordinance to amend the Medical Practitioners' and Dentists' Ordinance was passed. It provides that if there be not a sufficient number of registered medical practitioners to fulfil the requirements of the Cameroons under British Mandate the Medical Registrar may issue to any person possessing medical qualifications a temporary licence to practise medicine or surgery without fee or reward. No persons have as yet been licenced under this Ordinance.

In 1934, the Medical Practitioners' and Dentists' Ordinance was further amended to enable holders of non-British medical qualifications to practise for fee or reward in the Cameroons under British mandate but not in Nigeria, provided the Medical Registrar be satisfied that such qualifications guarantee a requisite knowledge and skill. No persons have as yet been registered under this section of the Ordinance.

Cameroons Province.

292. During the whole of 1934, five Government Medical Officers were posted in the Cameroons Province. They were stationed at Victoria, Kumba, Mamfe, Bamenda and Banso. A clinic, with two emergency beds, in the charge of an African male nurse has been maintained in Buea, which is 13 miles by motor road from Victoria where there is a large African Hospital. Buea is visited by the Medical Officer, Victoria, and in cases of emergency the services of the medical practitioner of the Planters' Union, who resides at Buea, are available.

293. The medical practitioner of the Planters' Union was at Buea throughout the year and a European nursing sister was stationed at Victoria during the same period.

294. In paragraphs 203 to 207 reference has been made to a report by the Director of the Medical and Sanitary Service on the plantations and timber concessions in the Cameroons Province.

295. The African staff has been distributed as follows :—

Hospital.	*Dispensers.*	*Nurses, Male.*	*Nurses, Female.*	*Sanitary Inspectors and Vaccinators, Central Government.*	*Sanitary Inspectors and Vaccinators, Native Administration.*	*Other Native Administration Staff, Male.*	*Other Native Administration Staff, Female.*	*Ward Servants.*
Victoria	1	9	3	1	1	3	2	4
Buea	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
Kumba	1	3	—	1	1	4	—	1
Mamfe	1	3	—	1	—	2	—	2
Bamenda	1	5	—	1	—	1	—	2
Banso	1	2	—	—	1	1	—	1
Total	5	23	3	5	3	11	2	12

296. The actual expenditure from Government funds on medical and health services in the Cameroons Province in 1933 and 1934 was :—

	1933.	1934.
	£	£
Personal Emoluments	8,359	8,512
Other Charges	4,861	4,841
Totals	13,220	13,353

297. The health of Europeans has been satisfactory. Four non-officials were invalided from Victoria Division and there was one death due to accident. The Medical Officer of the Planters' Union reported two cases of trypanosomiasis amongst Europeans engaged on the plantations in the Victoria Division.

There were no deaths or invalidings in the Divisions of Kumba, Bamenda, Mamfe, and Banso.

298. The following table gives statistics of the numbers of patients who attended the hospitals in the past three years :—

	In-Patients.			*Out-Patients.*			*Operations.*		
	1932.	*1933.*	*1934.*	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*
Victoria ...	652	782	841	6,646	5,852	7,395	204	348	414
Kumba ...	564	716	791	6,866	7,822	5,090	316	271	345
Mamfe	332	471	959	4,246	6,274	10,246	110	184	588
Bamenda ...	1,084	999	1,079	17,605	13,048	8,591	383	386	388
Banso	582	386	612	4,085	6,701	6,821	126	242	344
Totals ...	3,214	3,354	4,282	39,448	39,697	38,143	1,139	1,431	2,079

299. A large but unknown number of patients were also treated by Medical Officers on tour.

300. Seven dispensaries have been provided by the Native Administration at convenient centres. Equipment is standardized and each dispensary is in the charge of an attendant who has had training in hospital work and in vaccination. Except in the Victoria Division, where they are of a more permanent nature, the buildings are of mud with a thatch or iron roof. Fees vary from nothing to an inclusive charge of 3d. for a course of treatment. The dispensaries are inspected by Medical Officers and Administrative Officers.

These dispensaries are much used; those at Mayuka and Tiko in the Victoria Division show total attendances of 6,258 and 11,176 respectively; Kembong and Tali report 2,775 and 2,657 respectively. The dispensary at Tali was opened on 1st January, 1934.

301. The numbers of cases treated at the various Native Administration dispensaries during 1933 and 1934 are shown below :—

Area.	*Name of Dispensary*	*Number of Treatments.*	*Number of Attendances 1934.*	*Number of Attendances 1933.*	*By whom Visited.*
Victoria ...	Muyuka ...	2,019	6,258	5,722	Medical Officer
,, ...	Tiko ...	2,595	11.176	9,864	,, ,,
Kumba ...	Nyasoso ...	492	3,055	5,650	,, ,,
Mamfe ...	Tali ...	2,657	2,657	—	,, ,,
,, ...	Kembong	2,775	2,775	1,075	,, ,,
Bamenda ...	Bamunka	3,730	20,914	18,844	,, ,,
,, ...	Batibo ...	4,471	16,456	8,022	,, ,,
	Totals ...	18,739	63,291	49,177	— —

302. In the Report for 1933 it was stated that preparations were being made for a campaign against the disease of yaws and that local men were being trained to give injections of sobita. The campaign against the disease began in all centres in 1933 and was continued during 1934.

The Bamenda Division reports that four areas out of six have been dealt with, that 77 specially trained men have been employed, and that 44,747 injections have been given during the year.

The Mamfe Division reports the treatment of over 11,000 cases, the majority at "wayside" clinics which the Medical Officer has organized.

The Banso Division reports that 17 specially trained men (Chindas) have been employed and that over 6,000 cases have been under treatment.

303. The Medical Officer, Bamenda, remarks upon the tremendous diminution in rheumatism and yaws cases now attending Bamenda hospital as out-patients, in that whereas formerly many hundreds were seen a week, now only about 20 or 30 come. This can only be attributable to the effects of the campaign.

304. The results of a recent yaws survey are of great interest, proving as they do that natives of those villages nearest to Bamunka Native Administration dispensary, where anti-yaws treatment is given, are comparatively free from the disease, whereas as one goes further afield the incidence of yaws is found to increase rapidly. The decrease is clearly due to the effects of the campaign.

305. *Plantation Medical Staff.*—In addition to the Medical Officer of the Planters' Union, each of the larger plantations in the Victoria Division employs, in addition to an African dresser, a well-trained and efficient European Medical Assistant who works under the supervision of the Medical Officer.

306. Medical work is also carried on by Missions at certain centres, and dispensing permits are issued to many of their personnel.

307. The Medical Officer, Mamfe, has sought to enlist the interest of chiefs and people alike in all medical developments. An instance is the system by which, when he visits the dispensaries once a week, he is regularly met there by the chief and some of his followers. He reports that a genuine interest is being taken in his work.

He has also organized an excellent system which he terms "wayside clinics", in which the chiefs and people themselves organize a collection of sick persons at various centres on the routes to the dispensaries on the days when the Medical Officer makes his visits. The Medical Officer remarks that it is very gratifying to note that natives are of their own accord providing dressing rooms at these centres. These "wayside clinics" have enabled much work to be done and time to be saved to the Medical Officer who is thereby enabled to devote more to his hospital. The manner in which the people themselves in all villages on dispensary routes have taken in hand the organization so that sick people are always ready when the Medical Officer passes is remarkable.

Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases.

308. Malaria is prevalent, but treatment is available at all hospitals and dispensaries, and prophylactic measures are undertaken at the larger centres.

309. *Yellow fever.*—No cases of yellow fever were reported.

310. *Sleeping sickness (trypanosomiasis).*—It was not found possible during the year to detail a unit of the Tsetse Investigation section to make a survey in the neighbourhood of Tiko, Victoria Division; but arrangements were complete for this survey to be

undertaken in January, 1935. There were 156 cases with 12 deaths reported in the Victoria-Tiko area; 11 from Kumba Division with no deaths, and two cases with no deaths from Bamenda.

311. *Smallpox.*—Two outbreaks of smallpox occurred, resulting in 40 cases with 9 deaths; these outbreaks were soon controlled. In the course of the year 26,746 vaccinations were performed in the Province.

312. *Leprosy.*—In Victoria Division, 88 cases were treated; in Kumba Division, 43; and in Mamfe Division, 479. In the Bamenda Division 112 cases were attended at the out-patient department, Bamenda hospital. The number of inmates in the leper settlement at Bamenda was 123 at the beginning of 1934 and 152 at the end of the year. The houses in this settlement were reconstructed during the year and new houses were built to accommodate the increasing number of inmates. Lepers show a tendency to attend more frequently for treatment in the early stages of the disease. It is felt that there is no actual increase in the incidence of leprosy but that there is a tendency for more lepers to wish to undergo treatment. The settlement at Banso had a monthly average of 15 patients.

Venereal Diseases and Yaws.

313. Reference has already been made to the campaign against yaws. The following table shows the numbers of cases of yaws, syphilis and gonorrhoea treated at the hospitals in the course of the year. The table does not include the very large number, of which complete returns are not yet available, of cases of yaws treated in the bush by the native staff specially trained for the anti-yaws campaign.

Hospital or Dispensary.	*Yaws.*	*Syphilis.*	*Gonorrhoea.*
Victoria Hospital ...	816	102	227
Buea Hospital	140	7	48
Kumba Hospital ...	1,141	36	159
Mamfe Hospital ...	2,262	237	131
Bamenda Hospital ...	530	18	276
Banso Hospital ...	219	2	93
Batibo Dispensary ...	1,189	88	112
Bamunka Dispensary ...	628	129	79
Muyuka Dispensary ...	352	7	42
Nyasoso Dispensary ...	3	3	9
Tiko ,, ...	331	29	53
Kembong ,, ...	482	150	53
Dikwa ,, ...	—	1,251	118
Jada ,, ...	—	233	89
Totals	8,093	2,292	1,489

314. The Roman Catholic Mission in Banso is making preparations for the arrival of five Sisters of Mercy early in 1935. It is intended that the Sisters shall engage in infant welfare and maternity work.

Activities in women and children welfare work are reported from Victoria, Buea, Mamfe and Banso.

315. At the 26th Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission, Count de Penha Garcia wished for the mandatory power's views as to the best means of improving the general medical situation, with particular reference to drainage as a means of removing the sources of malaria. Buea, Tiko, Victoria, Kumba, Mamfe and Bamenda stations are all subject to the provisions of the Public Health Ordinance which are carried out under the supervision of the Medical Officer or of a European Sanitary Inspector. For the rest, the financial situation does not permit of the execution of an extensive and costly sanitary programme throughout the Province. The Native Authorities, however, are taught and encouraged to introduce methods of simple sanitation, and there are now being passed " Rules " enabling the chiefs and elders to enforce orders in regard to hygiene and the cleanliness of villages and markets by means, if necessary, of the Native Courts. The gradual establishment of Native Administration and Mission dispensaries throughout the territory wherever medical assistance is not available is the best means of improving the medical situation.

316. Count de Penha Garcia also noted that there had been an increase in sleeping sickness, leprosy and smallpox and that there were only five or six Medical Officers for 780,000 people. In regard to the increase in these diseases shown by the statistics, it must be remembered that the number of cases brought to light each year by the natives on account of their increasing sense and confidence and the improvement of communications, is growing rapidly year by year. No organized survey of the diseases of the country is possible and an increase in cases treated does not necessarily imply a spread of the disease. In the views of Medical Officers there is no noticeable spread of leprosy, smallpox or sleeping sickness among the native population.

317. The number of Medical Officers available is limited by the amount which the revenue of the country can afford. Medical work increases in the Province year by year as well as facilities for medical treatment of the natives. The number of Medical Officers per head of the population is larger in the Cameroons Province than in any in Nigeria.

318. The attached table indicates mortality and morbidity rates upon plantations.

Morbidity and Mortality Statistics.

Diseases.	*Deaths, West African Plantation Co.*	*In-Patients.*	*Deaths, Moliwe Plantation Co.*	*In-Patients.*	*Deaths, Holfoth Plantation Co.*	*In-Patients.*	*Deaths, Oechelhausen Plantation.*	*In-Patients.*	*Deaths, African Fruit Co.*	*In-Patients.*	*Deaths, Debundscha Plantation.*	*In-Patients.*	*Deaths, Bibundi Plantation.*	*In-Patients.*	*Deaths, Guatamala Plantation.*	*In-Patients.*	*Deaths, Ombe Plantation.*	*In-Patients.*	*Deaths, Ekona Plantation.*	*In-Patients.*	*Deaths, Idenau Plantation.*	*In-Patients.*	*Deaths, Buenga Plantation.*	*In-Patients.*
Malaria	—	51	1	41	—	7	—	4	—	73	—	10	—	1	—	97	—	—	—	18	—	23	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	—	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	11	—	—	3	3
Leprosy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Elephantiasis ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox ...	—	8	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	6	—	9	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	1
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yaws	—	47	—	7	—	—	—	3	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	16	—	1	—	—
Sleeping sickness ...	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis ...	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhoea ...	—	28	—	13	—	9	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	1	—	20	—	—	—	16	—	6	—	—
Rheumatism ...	—	105	—	23	—	19	—	2	—	29	—	—	—	11	—	8	—	2	—	25	—	11	—	1
Apoplexy	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nervous diseases ...	—	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of eye ...	—	10	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	11	—	2	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	15	—	—	—	1
Diseases of ear ...	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	12	—	1	—	—
Diseases of heart ...	—	1	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	—
Diseases of nose, mouth and throat	—	24	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	2	—	—
Diseases of lymphatic glands ...	—	16	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	9	—	—	—	—

Bronchitis ...	—	52	—	14	—	10	—	2	—	24	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	10	1	—
Pneumonia ...	3	19	2	24	—	6	—	1	3	23	—	—	—	2	3	25	—	—	2	32	1	2	1	3
Pleurisy	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Disease of stomach	—	14	—	—	—	3	—	1	1	17	—	4	—	11	—	2	—	—	—	22	—	32	1	1
Intestinal diseases, other	—	24	—	6	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	31	—	—	—	—
Helminthic diseases	—	2	—	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	—
Appendicitis ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of liver ...	1	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Diseases of kidney	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of bladder and urethra ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Superficial abscesses	—	33	—	63	—	24	—	—	—	100	—	6	—	4	—	1	—	1	—	41	—	7	—	2
Deep abscesses ...	—	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	44	1	84	—	—	—	19	—	3	—	—
Tropical ulcers ...	—	250	—	88	—	19	—	10	—	88	—	4	—	109	—	88	—	7	—	98	—	18	—	1
Diseases of skin ...	—	31	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	6	—	15	—	—	—	32	—	2	—	—
Diseases of joint ...	—	5	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	1	—	26	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Major injuries ...	1	21	1	3	—	13	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	25	1	19	—	1	—	4	—	1	—	—
Minor injuries ...	—	127	—	131	—	45	—	—	—	84	—	2	—	—	—	86	—	—	—	34	—	15	—	1
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hernia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous ...	4	34	1	1	—	5	—	—	1	19	—	—	—	2	1	23	—	—	—	76	—	13	—	—
Totals ...	13	1,008	8	471	2	174	—	26	7	568	—	33	—	242	6	540	1	14	6	612	1	150	6	15

Adamawa Districts.

319. An outbreak of influenza occurred in Madagali District in the northern area in January this year, the older people being most affected. There was also an outbreak of smallpox in Chubunawa District, but owing to a vigorous vaccination campaign carried out by the Church of the Brethren Mission and the Native Administration vaccinators, the number of casualties was small. A Native Administration dresser has been travelling in the northern area for the greater part of the year and permanent Native Administration dispensaries are to be erected at Mubi and Madagali which will act as feeders to the Church of the Brethren Mission Hospital at Lassa in adjacent non-mandated territory.

320. In the southern area there is a Native Administration dispensary assistant permanently stationed at Jada, the headquarters of Nassarawa District, where there is a well-built dispensary which is kept supplied with drugs and dressings from Yola. The Sudan United Mission also maintain a small dispensary at Gurum which is popular and attracts patients from a considerable distance. In Gashaka District a dispensary assistant and a vaccinator are constantly on tour with the Administrative Officer.

321. In addition to the above there is a reserve of trained vaccinators in Yola who can be despatched to any area in which an epidemic is reported.

322. Both northern and southern areas have been visited by the Medical Officer who is stationed in Yola; no Travelling Medical Officer was available.

Kentu Area.

323. A Medical Officer is stationed at Wukari and pays frequent visits to the Native Administration Dispensaries at Takum and Donga, which are within two to four days' journey from most parts of the Kentu Area. For serious cases, the African hospital at Wukari is available for in-patients, who receive free treatment and food unless they are obviously in a position to pay. Eight patients from the area were treated in the hospital during the year.

324. No epidemic has been reported during the year, though an outbreak of non-virulent smallpox occurred in the neighbouring district of Takum. The Takum dispensary attendant makes an occasional vaccination tour in Kentu, but no compulsion or pressure is brought to bear. Fifty vaccinations were carried out. The establishment of a dispensary depends on improved communications.

Dikwa Division.

325. No Medical Officer has been resident in the Dikwa Division during the year but periodical visits are paid by the Medical Officer, Maiduguri, and by the Provincial Inspecting Medical Officer when available.

326. General progress in medical work must of necessity be limited by financial considerations, but gradual improvement is being made and facilities extended. A new dispensary was opened at Bama in February and there are now three in the Division. The attitude of the people is satisfactory and attendances have been encouraging as the following figures show :—

	New cases.	*Attendances.*
Dikwa	4,664	34,655
Bama	4,533	27,967 (ten months)
Hambagda	1,753	11,803
Totals 1934	10,950	74,425

Attendances at the two existing dispensaries in 1933 totalled 39,874.

327. It is gratifying to note that of the total attendances recorded in 1934 those of women numbered 36,477, or nearly 50 per cent.; also that records show that at Hambagda dispensary, Moslems and pagans attend in about equal numbers.

328. The needs of women are receiving attention, and early in the year one wing of the Dikwa dispensary was set aside for female patients and a trained African nurse (female) was appointed. Two other local women are now undergoing training in the hospital at Maiduguri and will shortly be available to assist in the development of this important work. In addition to her duties in the dispensary the nurse visits the women of the town in their houses giving them advice on matters of sanitation and child-welfare, and she appears to have acquired their confidence.

329. Progress in this direction may be slow, owing partly to old-established prejudices and partly to financial stringency, but even such small beginnings will prove a valuable foundation on which to build when extension and wider development become possible. The establishment of confidence and a belief in the efficacy of European medicine and methods must be the first step towards wider measures in the future directed towards the eradication of smallpox, the reduction of infant mortality, and the general improvement of health and sanitary conditions.

330. A beginning has been made with the introduction of compulsory vaccination in Dikwa town and the results have so far been encouraging. In the hill districts only one minor outbreak of smallpox was reported, but prompt action confined the disease to one area, and there were only four deaths. The fact that these occurred in villages whose inhabitants had refused to avail themselves of the vaccination facilities offered during the outbreak of 1932 is interesting, and will it is hoped have the desired effect on public opinion.

On the whole the response to efforts made at general vaccination in the hill districts has been definitely encouraging.

331. With regard to major schemes of improvement in sanitary conditions by drainage and similar means, the time is hardly ripe for their practical consideration. The problem presented for instance by the many hundreds of square miles of swamp water which entirely surround Dikwa town in the wet season is too vast for the small resources available to Government. For the present it is necessary to rely on the educative work of the dispensaries and the teaching and example of touring officers.

Rainfall.

332. The following table shows the mean annual rainfall measured in inches at the various meteorological stations in the Cameroons Province. The rain in general was light with the exception of one or two very heavy downpours. In Victoria, on one occasion in July, 23 inches fell in 30 hours.

Station.	1934. *Inches.*
Victoria	98·08
Buea	91·16
Debundsha	288·95
Kumba	98·95
Mamfe	98·23
Bamenda	99·77

XIX.—LAND TENURE.

333. There is nothing to add to the remarks contained in paragraph 322 of the 1933 Report.

XX.—FORESTRY, AGRICULTURE, AND VETERINARY.

(i) Forestry.

334. There has been one Forestry Officer stationed in the Cameroons Province throughout the year and a second for a few months. Much of the forestry protection work has of necessity been left in the hands of Native Administration Forest Guards. A thorough examination of the fuel plantations in Bamenda Division was made by the Forestry Officer, and a detailed examination of the timber areas was in process at the end of the year with a view to the eventual preparation of regular working plans. The examination when completed will add considerably to the knowledge of the forest produce of the Cameroons and will be of value to trade.

335. The following table shows the stages which the reservation of forest areas has reached :—

Division and Name of Reserve.	*Area, square miles.*	*Remarks.*
Victoria (1,261 square miles)		
Rio-del-Rey	470	Approved and awaiting settlement.
Tiko	60	Not approved at present.
Cameroons Mountain (in part)	200	New proposals to be explored.
Total	730	

This total is 57·9 per cent. of the area of the Division.

Division and Name of Reserve.	*Area, square miles.*	*Remarks.*
Kumba (3,846 square miles).		
North-western Kumba ...	260	Not yet settled.
North-eastern Kumba ...	550	,, ,,
Rumpi Hills	400	,, ,,
Cameroons Mountain (in part)	200	,, ,,
Kupe Mountain	15	,, ,,
Total	1,425	

This total is 37 per cent. of the area of the Division.

Division and Name of Reserve.	*Area, square miles.*	*Remarks.*
Mamfe (4,093 square miles).		
Takamanda	271	Constituted.
Kembong	403	,,
Mbo	167	Settled and awaiting gazetting.
Nta-Ali	130	,, ,, ,,
Total	971	

This total is 23·7 per cent. of the area of the Division.

Division and Name of Reserve.	*Area, square miles.*	*Remarks.*
Bamenda (7,058 square miles).		
Nkom-Wum	43·5	Settled but awaiting corrections.
Mbembe	110	Constituted.
Oku	26	Awaiting approval by Resident for making a Government reserve.
Northern Fungom	396	Approved by District Officer.
Ngonu...	81	To be re-investigated.
Ngi	9	Awaiting settlement of Mamfe boundary.
Western Ngi	16	do. do. do.
Bambulwe	24	Awaiting further examination.
Bali-Bafawchu	10	do. do.
Fang	6	do. do.
Bamenda-Nkwe Fuel ...	0·48	Constituted.
Bande Fuel	0·25	,,
Banso Fuel	0·21	Settled. Awaiting gazetting.
Total	722·44	

This total is 12·3 per cent. of the area of the Division. The grand total of 3,848·44 square miles is equivalent to 23·6 per cent. of the total area of the Province.

During the year, 79 persons were prosecuted for offences against the Forestry Ordinance and 70 were convicted.

336. The Bamenda plantations show uneven growth but are generally satisfactory. The damage done by rodents has not been as severe as in previous years as methods of prevention are more fully understood. The plantations at Bamessing have been rather disappointing, due to the poor quality of the soil. Locust attacks in 1930 and 1931 and a serious fire in 1932 have caused setbacks. At Banso the plantations show uniformly better growth than elsewhere, but white ants and rodents have done much damage. It is satisfactory to record that the local chief takes a lively interest in these plantations.

337. An attempt was made during the year to revive the old export of ebony trade from Mamfe, but the price obtained for an experimental tree cut for sale was very poor and it has not been possible to proceed further with the scheme as yet. Local trade in timbers is practically non-existent. Two more firms have commenced to exploit timber areas during the year, the United Africa Company and the Compagnie Générale de l'Equateur. A total of 5,213 tons of timber was exported during 1934 as compared with 5,893 tons in 1933, the value being £7,116 and £6,478 respectively. The value of imported timber was £2 in 1934 compared with £27 in 1933.

Botanic Gardens, Victoria.

338. The gardens suffered some damage in July owing to an exceptionally heavy downpour when 23 inches of rain fell in 30 hours. So far as funds have permitted, essential upkeep of the grounds has been continued, but it has not been possible to provide funds for their maintenance on a larger scale.

(ii) Agriculture.

339. There has been one European officer stationed in the Cameroons throughout the year. Following discussions with Mr. C. F. Strickland and Professor C. Y. Shephard, whose visits to Nigeria were referred to in last year's Annual Report, it became apparent that some reorganization of the Cocoa Farmers' Societies and of the work of the Agricultural Department in the Cameroons was required to ensure that future development would be on sound lines and that Farmers' Societies should be organized so as to conform with the requirements of the projected Co-operation Ordinance. A scheme of reorganization was accordingly drawn up and every effort has been made to introduce it in the past cocoa season and to carry it as far as possible.

340. Briefly the reorganization aimed at is that the existing village fermentary should be organized into a properly constituted village co-operative society for the sale of cocoa. Model rules governing the constitution and membership of these societies were laid down and necessary forms were drafted for the book-keeping and accounting work involved. These were kept as simple as the needs of the society permitted.

The village societies are grouped into a Co-operative Marketing Union composed mainly of delegates from the societies and constituted on proper co-operative lines. Individual members are admitted into the Union, such as big cocoa farmers, school headmasters, and missionaries; but at least three-quarters of the Union membership must be composed of village societies.

341. The village society runs the fermentary shed to which the members of the society bring their wet cocoa. The cocoa is fermented, the object being to produce cocoa of the best quality which will fetch the highest price. When thoroughly dry it is forwarded to the Marketing Union for sale. Thus it is possible to sell in bulk cocoa of good quality coming from all the village societies.

342. The Union receives dry fermented cocoa for sale from a large number of village societies scattered over a wide area. Collecting sheds had already been established to receive cocoa from the fermentaries under the previous scheme. These sheds have been taken over by the Union. There are four of them suitably sited for their purpose, including an export store on the River Mungo. On arrival at the collecting shed the clerk in charge of the shed grades the cocoa. Cocoa is transported from the collecting sheds to the export store on the River Mungo, whence it is exported after sale. When enough cocoa has accumulated, buying firms are notified of the quantity and grade and of the place at which the delivery will be made and are asked for tenders. The tenders are opened on the due date and hour. The highest tender is accepted.

343. The books to be kept by the Marketing Union are necessarily more complicated than those of the societies. But as there is only one Marketing Union, a more highly trained clerk or even secretary can be obtained. Also the Union working committee will consist of the more intelligent and more highly educated men from amongst its constituent members. The records kept at the Union are, therefore, the complete and necessary books and accounts for the proper and adequate management of its business.

344. This scheme of organization was started at the beginning of the 1934 cocoa season and progress made so far may be regarded as satisfactory. It is not to be expected that a complete scheme of co-operative selling can be set going and assimilated and understood after a few months' work amongst backward people. A remarkable and hopeful feature for future work is the natural way in which the people take to co-operative selling and their

keenness and interest in it. There are, of course, many who do not sell all their cocoa through their societies, but public feeling amongst the people is on the whole strongly opposed to such disloyalty. It can, at least, be said that this year a favourable start has been made to organize co-operative work on lines which will conform with a Co-operative Ordinance.

345. On account of the inaccessibility of Mamfe Division and in view of the large demands on the time of the Superintendent of Agriculture in the reorganization work, it was necessary for him to confine his activities to Kumba Division. Work in Mamfe Division under somewhat modified arrangements to fit the difficult conditions of that area was kept going by the Administrative Officer there.

346. In 1934, there were in Kumba Division 81 village societies and they have produced approximately 600 tons of cocoa. In Mamfe Division there were 34 co-operative fermenting sheds which produced 37 tons of cocoa. The total figures were thus 115 co-operative units and 637 tons of cocoa produced in 1934 as compared with 82 co-operative sheds and 367 tons of cocoa in 1933. The number of owners who sold cocoa through these bodies was 2,337 in 1934 as compared with 1,833 in 1933.

347. The average price per ton for Grade I cocoa realized from the 1933 sales was £12 2s., while the opening prices for 1934 season averaged £16 1s. 8d. per ton for Grade I, at which price one-third of the production was sold. Prices then fell to £12 10s. per ton for Grade I with signs of improvement toward the close of the season. The drop in prices was apparently due to temporary difficulties in the Cameroons which compelled a number of the cocoa-buying firms to limit their operations.

348. So far all cocoa marketed has passed as first grade. Premiums over native sun-dried average £3 15s. per ton with an upper limit of £4 3s. 6d. and a lower of £3. The sales of cocoa are estimated to yield a total sum of £9,581 excluding Mamfe Division cocoa or £10,025 including Mamfe cocoa.

349. The provision of motor transport in the Cameroons, as stated in last year's Report, is necessary for the success of any scheme for the co-operative sale of cocoa in bulk. Improvements to existing roads and one or two new roads are badly needed to facilitate transport of cocoa out of existing cocoa areas. Some improvement is effected every year, but though progress is steady it lags behind the needs of the cocoa crop. The motor lorries owned by the former Central Marketing body have been written off, and a new motor lorry with a carrying capacity of two tons has been bought by the new Marketing Union out of the reserve funds.

350. Efforts have been made in past seasons to open up co-operative sale of cocoa in Victoria Division but the farmers there have so far shown little desire to take it up. In 1932, a start was made

at four villages and although five tons of cocoa were sold co-operatively the farmers made no further efforts. In 1934, the new Kumba Marketing Union sent a deputation of its members on propaganda work to Victoria Division. They managed to get 52 farmers from four villages to come together to a meeting which they held and apparently had some influence in moving the farmers to take up co-operative sale of cocoa. It was, however, already too late in the 1934 cocoa season to do much, and it remains to be seen what the Victoria farmers will do in 1935 season. The interesting point here is the keenness and zeal of the Kumba co-operators to convert their fellow farmers in Victoria Division to their belief in co-operation.

Locusts.

351. In the Dikwa District locust infestation has been much less than during the past few years and very little damage to crops is reported. The experience of past years has led the local authorities to take prompt and efficient action for the destruction of hopper bands. In the Adamawa District there were two locust infestations during the year, that of October being the more severe. The general locust situation has been less serious than in previous years and the people are now familiar with the various anti-locust measures which should be taken. The harvest has been one of the best of recent years.

(iii) Veterinary.

352. At the 26th Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission, M. Sakenobe asked that figures showing the approximate number of cattle and other livestock in the Dikwa and Adamawa Districts might be shown. They are as follows :—

	Dikwa.
Cattle	37,439
Sheep	17,943
Goats	38,459
Stallions	2,120
Mares	3,428
Donkeys	8,073
	Adamawa.
Cattle	45,964

353. No veterinary camp has as yet been established in the Dikwa area but advantage has been taken of the inoculation camp at Konduga just across the border in Bornu Emirate and a fair number of cattle were brought from Dikwa for treatment. A veterinary *mallam* is now travelling in the Dikwa area to give advice on segregation and treatment.

354. A serious outbreak of rinderpest occurred in the Nassarao District of Adamawa during the wet season. An immunization camp was established and 2,581 beasts were inoculated. The Veterinary Officer visited the inoculation camps at Toango, Mubi and Sorau. In all 5,805 cattle were inoculated against rinderpest, 6,173 were vaccinated against black quarter, and 7,310 for contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

355. In collaboration with the French, inspection stations have been established at various posts along the border for the inspection and inoculation of trade cattle being driven into Nigeria from French territory. The system was only commenced towards the close of the year but it is hoped it will do much to eliminate disease.

356. Instruction has been given to butchers in the correct methods of flaying hides and skins which adds considerably to the marketable value. Trading firms already report an improved standard.

XXI.—MINES.

357. There are no mines in the Cameroons under British Mandate.

XXII.—POPULATION STATISTICS.

358. The population figures for 1934 are as follows :—

NATIVE POPULATION.

Cameroons Province.

Division.	*Adult Males.*	*Adult Females.*	*Children.*	*Total.*
Victoria	17,341	10,642	8,446	36,429
Kumba	21,466	23,687	25,251	70,404
Mamfe	19,547	24,419	21,781	65,747
Bamenda	61,970	71,192	76,759	209,921
Totals, Cameroons Province	120,324	129,940	132,237	382,501

Northern Provinces.

Dikwa	50,190	66,931	68,360	185,481
Kentu	1,946	1,985	1,835	5,766
Adamawa	62,665	71,653	70,286	204,604
Totals, Northern Areas ...	114,801	140,569	140,481	395,851
Totals, Mandated Territory	235,125	270,509	272,718	778,352

EUROPEAN POPULATION.

Division.	*Adult Males.*	*Adult Females.*	*Children.*	*Total.*
Cameroons Province	208	72	30	310
Northern Areas	5	1	—	6
Totals, Mandated Territory	213	73	30	316

XXIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

359. The construction of the Mamfe-Bamenda road was suspended in 1931 owing to lack of funds. At that time, the Mainyu River bridge, a structure 470 feet long and 60 feet above water-level, had just been completed at a cost of £7,000. The road head was at this bridge, 18 miles from Mamfe. From Bamenda the road had been constructed for 38 miles, leaving a distance of 42 miles to be completed.

360. The cost of the unfinished section was originally estimated at £41,090. A re-survey of the difficult section at the escarpment, which rises some 2,000 feet, was carried out in 1933 and a revised estimate of the cost of completion, adopting temporary instead of permanent bridges, was prepared, amounting to £15,000.

361. During 1934, final details of alignment were settled and the first stage of the development of an all-season road was completed early in the year. Work is now in progress on road formation and the programme of works anticipates the completion of road and bridges in 1935 ; financial provision for the balance of funds required has been made in the Estimates.

362. An average labour gang of 360 Bamenda or Mamfe natives has been employed throughout the year's work and the supply has always exceeded the demand.

363. Elsewhere a certain amount of trouble has been experienced on the roads owing to extremely heavy rainfall towards the end of the year, and efforts are being made to discover the best method of surfacing a road to withstand future downpours. A certain number of bridges were damaged during these rains but they were mostly repaired before the end of December. All roads, however, have been open to traffic throughout the year, and in many instances their surfaces are even considered to have been improved. Owing to the curtailment of expenditure no new works have been started during the year.

364. *Posts and Telegraphs.*—During the year the telegraph and telephone services have been satisfactorily maintained, and the wireless stations at Mamfe, Buea, and Bamenda have continued to give good and reliable service.

XXIV.—MARINE.

365. The Marine Establishment during 1934 was as follows :—

1 Marine Officer (shared with the Calabar Division).
1 Assistant Engineer (shared with the Calabar Division).
4 Clerical staff (including Messenger).
42 Dockyard and other shore ratings, including boats' crews.
8 Launch crews.
1 Assistant lighthouse-keeper at Debundscha lighthouse.
1 Assistant lighthouse-keeper at Cape Nachtigal lighthouse.

366. The following craft were maintained in the Division :—

Self-propelled—

M.L. *Lungasi*
M.L. *Wuri*

Harbour and Transport Service.

S.L. *Vigilant*—Preventive Service (withdrawn in August).

Dumb—

3 60-ton lighters.
1 40-ton lighter.
2 surf-boats.
4 dinghies.
3 native canoes (for waterway work).

367. During the year the following vessels entered and cleared the port of Victoria :—

Nationality.	*Entered.*		*Cleared.*	
	No.	*Registered Tonnage.*	*No.*	*Registered Tonnage.*
British	59	113,769	60	113,771
German	37	79,291	36	79,282
American	3	10,855	3	10,855
Dutch	9	20,696	9	20,696
Danish	1	996	1	996
French	1	10	1	10
Totals	110	225,617	110	225,610

The above includes eight launches of under 100 tons. In 1933, 112 vessels entered and 110 vessels cleared.

368. The total tonnage of cargo entered and cleared at the port during 1933 and 1934 was as follows :—

		1933.	1934.
Total tonnage of cargo landed	...	2,993	3,347
Total tonnage of cargo shipped	...	4,467	4,684
		7,460	8,031

This represents an increase of 571 tons.

369. During the year the following vessels entered and cleared the port of Tiko :—

Nationality.	*Entered.*		*Cleared.*	
	No.	*Registered Tonnage.*	*No.*	*Registered Tonnage.*
British	1	30	1	30
German	57	69,459	59	69,481
French	2	12	2	12
Dutch	15	125	15	125
Danish	2	1,991	2	1,991
Totals	77	71,617	79	71,639

The above includes 35 launches of under 100 tons. In 1933, 89 vessels entered and 91 vessels cleared.

370. The total tonnage of cargo entered and cleared at the port of Tiko in 1933 and 1934 was as follows :—

		1933.	1934.
Total tonnage of cargo landed	...	2,217	2,703
Total tonnage of cargo shipped	...	18,897	24,871
		21,114	27,574

These figures show an increase in 1934 of 6,460 tons over the previous year.

The figures in the foregoing tables do not include Government vessels and ships of His Majesty's Navy.

Lights, Buoys and Beacons.

371. Cape Nachtigal and Debundscha lighthouses have been well maintained throughout the year; both lights functioning satisfactorily.

372. Schiess Island Buoy has been in position throughout the period under review, and all beacons have been maintained in an efficient condition.

373. The transport and lighterage service has been well maintained throughout the year.

374. The total tonnage handled by the Marine Department was approximately as follows :—

Tonnage inward	1,173
Tonnage inward (Government)	126
Tonnage inward (coal carried by Government vessels)	467
	1,766
Tonnage outward	394
Tonnage outward (Government)	27
Total tonnage	2,187

The above figures include Government cargo.

375. In addition, 1,401 private passengers and 1,291 Government passengers and their baggage were transported between ship and shore.

376. The dockyard at Victoria has been kept fully employed with upkeep and repair of craft. Victoria is an open roadstead and the craft employed there require constant attention. In addition, work has been carried out for other Government Departments and for private firms.

377. Waterway clearing operations were carried out early in the year on the Ndian, Mungo and Meme Rivers. The following gives a short summary of the work done.

Ndian River.—One hundred and twenty-two snags were removed over a distance of 16 miles, from Ndian Beach to the river entrance.

Meme River.—Four hundred and seventy snags were removed over a distance of 28 miles.

Mungo River.—Two hundred and ten snags were removed over a distance of 56 miles.

378. The number of privately-owned craft in this Division at the end of the year was as follows :—

12 launches (total registered tonnage 207 tons).
16 lighters.
6 surf-boats.
3 steel canoes.

379. All launches were surveyed, and all lighters and steel canoes licensed for 1934.

APPENDIX I.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

	1932–3.	1933–4.
	£	£
Expenditure	129,829	120,067
Revenue	81,042	91,336
Deficit...	£48,787	£28,731

Summary of Revenue.

		£	£
1.	Licences and Internal Revenue	2,149	2,215
2.	Fees of Court or Office, payment for specific services ...	5,343	5,072
3.	Miscellaneous	5,855	9,425
4.	Customs	37,474	41,984
5.	Posts and Telegraphs	2,750	2,574
6.	Marine	1,956	2,195
7.	Rent of Government Property	1,400	1,812
8.	Direct Taxes	24,115	26,059
		£81,042	£91,336

Details of Revenue.

HEAD 1.

	1932–33.	1933–34.	
	£	£	
Licences and Internal Revenue	2,149	2,215	Actual

HEAD 2.

Fees of Court Receipts	2,960	2,763	Actual
Widows' and Orphans' Pension Scheme ...	2,383	2,309	Proportional
	£5,343	£5,072	

HEAD 3. MISCELLANEOUS.

	£	£	
Miscellaneous Receipts	165	246	Actual
West African Currency Board Profits	5,690	9,179	Proportional
	£5,855	£9,425	

HEAD 4. CUSTOMS.

	£	£		
Import Duties	28,483	32,120	Actual	+ £10,000
Export Duties	8,528	9,341	,,	+ £1,300
Overtime, Shipping and Other Fees	463	523	,,	
	£37,474	£41,984		

HEAD 5. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

	1932–33.	1933–34.	
	£	£	
Sale of Stamps	975	919	Actual
Transmission of Telegrams	572	608	,,
Rental of Telephones	741	653	,,
Postage on Parcels	314	264	,,
Miscellaneous	148	130	,,
	£2,750	£2,574	

Head 6. Marine.

	£	£	
Government Craft	1,011	1,001	Actual
Lighthouse and Buoyage Dues	409	728	,,
Harbour Dues	172	165	,,
Miscellaneous	364	301	,,
	£1,956	£2,195	

Head 7. Rent of Government Property.

	£	£	
Land and Buildings	1,400	1,812	Actual

Head 8. Direct Taxes.

	£	£	
Poll Tax Cameroons Province	14,867	14,285	Actual
Jangali	412	1,248	,,
Income Tax	565	642	,,
General Tax Southern Cameroons	6,492	7,293	,,
Jangali ,, ,, ,, ...	1,779	2,591	,,
	£24,115	£26,059	

Summary of Expenditure.

		1932–33. £	1933–34. £
1.	Governor's Office	391	379
2.	Agriculture	3,476	3,275
3.	Audit	597	595
4.	Customs	3,027	2,653
5.	Education	9,032	8,491
6.	Forestry	2,128	2,105
7.	Judicial and Supreme Court	878	877
8.	Lands	390	373
9.	Legal	274	299
10.	Lieutenant-Governor's Office	146	161
11.	Marine	7,364	7,109
12.	Medical		
13.	Medical Research	13,092	12,764
14.	Health		
15.	Miscellaneous	1,602	1,810
16.	Pensions and Gratuities	18,882	16,792
17.	Police...	7,938	7,664
18.	Posts and Telegraphs	5,965	5,468
19.	Printing	821	867
20.	Prisons	4,010	3,667
21.	Provincial Administration	15,795	15,463
22.	Public Works	6,550	5,323
23.	Public Works Recurrent	8,015	5,013
24.	Public Works Extraordinary	198	99
25.	Secretariats	2,254	2,057
26.	Surveys	2,305	2,132
27.	Treasury	2,210	2,301
28.	Veterinary	1,256	1,281
29.	R.W.A.F.F., Nigeria Regiment	11,233	11,049
		£129,829	£120,067

Details of Expenditure.

Head 1. Governor's Office.

	1932–33.	1933–34.	
	£	£	
Personal Emoluments	342	329	Proportional
Other Charges	49	50	,,
	£391	£379	

Head 2. Agriculture.

	£	£	
Personal Emoluments	2,445	2,408	Proportional
Other Charges	1,018	867	,,
Special Locust Investigation in French West Africa	13	—	,,
	£3,476	£3,275	

Head 3. Audit.

	£	£	
Personal Emoluments	522	491	Proportional
Other Charges	75	104	,,
	£597	£595	

Head 4. Customs.

	£	£	
Personal Emoluments	2,103	2,111	Proportional
Other Charges	922	444	,,
Special (Erection and Upkeep of Buildings Eastern Preventive Service)	2	98	Actual
	£3,027	£2,653	

Head 5. Education.

	£	£	
Personal Emoluments	4,358	4,419	Proportional
Other Charges	4,663	4,072	,,
Special Expenditure :—			
Preparation of new text-books	11	—	,,
	£9,032	£8,491	

Head 6. Forestry.

	£	£	£	
Personal Emoluments			1,640	1,638	Proportional
Other Charges			488	352	,,
Special Expenditure :—					
Timber Exploitation	106				
Forest Utilization Investigation	9		—	115	,,
			£2,128	£2,105	

Head 7. Supreme Court.

	£	£	
Personal Emoluments	642	633	Proportional
Other Charges	236	236	,,
Special Expenditure:—			
Seals and Expenses of Visiting Judges ...	—	8	,,
	£878	£877	

Head 8. Lands.

	£	£	
Personal Emoluments	256	241	,,
Other Charges	134	132	,,
	£390	£373	

Head 9. Legal.

	£	£	
Personal Emoluments	235	232	,,
Other Charges	39	67	,,
	£274	£299	

Head 10. Lieutenant-Governor's Office.

	£	£	
Personal Emoluments	126	126	,,
Other Charges	20	35	,,
	£146	£161	

Head 11. Marine.

	£	£	
Personal Emoluments	4,114	4,314	Actual
Other Charges	2,802	2,347	,,
Headquarters Expenditure	448	448	Proportional
	£7,364	£7,109	

Head 12. Medical.
13. Medical Research.
14. Health.

	£	£	
Personal Emoluments	9,314	9,244	Proportional
Other Charges	3,778	3,520	,,
	£13,092	£12,764	

Head 15. Miscellaneous.

	£	£	
Miscellaneous	1,602	1,810	Proportional

Head 16. Pensions.

	£	£	
Pensions, General	17,752	15,684	Proportional
Widows' and Orphans' Pension Scheme ...	1,130	1,108	,,
	£18,882	£16,792	

Head 17. Police.

	£	£	
Personal Emoluments	7,006	6,787	Proportional
Other Charges	932	877	,,
	£7,938	£7,664	

Head 18. Posts and Telegraphs.

	£	£	
Personal Emoluments	4,645	4,127	Actual
Other Charges	870	892	,,
Headquarters Expenditure (previously estimated, now based on actual costs)	450	1,756	Proportional
	£5,965	£6,775	

Head 19. Printing.

	£	£	
Personal Emoluments	650	664	Proportional
Other Charges	171	203	,,
	£821	£867	

Head 20. Prisons.

	£	£	
Personal Emoluments	1,889	1,844	Proportional
Other Charges	2,121	1,923	,,
	£4,010	£3,767	

Head 21. Provincial Administration.

	£	£	
Personal Emoluments	12,428	12,074	Proportional
Other Charges	3,367	3,387	,,
	£15,795	£15,461	

Head 22. Public Works Department.

	£	£	
Personal Emoluments	5,623	4,549	,,
Other Charges	927	774	,,
	£6,550	£5,323	

Head 23. Public Works Recurrent.

	£	£	
Current Repairs, Public Buildings	1,999	1,329	Actual
Furniture, Officers' Quarters and Public Buildings	188	113	,,
Minor Works and Additions	76	—	,,
Maintenance of Roads and Bridges	3,941	2,371	,,
Maintenance of Water	152	90	,,
Maintenance of Township Roads	379	328	,,
Foreshores, Walls and Piers	350	60	,,
Tools, Repairs to Fixed Plant	2	5	,,
Maintenance of Motors	673	525	,,
Transport	190	122	,,
Labour, Packing and Handling Charges ...	65	57	,,
Preliminary Investigation and Surveys ...	—	13	,,
	£8,015	£5,013	

Head 24. Public Works Extraordinary.

	£	£	
Ikom-Mamfe-Bamenda Road	198	99	Actual

Head 25. Secretariats.

	£	£	
Personal Emoluments	2,076	1,872	Proportional
Other Charges	178	185	,,
Statistical and Other Investigations	—	65	,,
	£2,254	£2,122	

Head 26. Surveys.

	£	£	
Personal Emoluments	1,725	1,592	Proportional
Other Charges	580	540	,,
	£2,305	£2,132	

Head 27. Treasury.

	£	£	
Personal Emoluments	1,595	1,626	Proportional
Other Charges	615	675	,,
	£2,210	£2,301	

Head 28. Veterinary.

	£	£	
Personal Emoluments	831	800	Proportional
Other Charges	425	482	,,
	£1,256	£1,282	

Head 29. R.W.A.F.F., Nigeria Regiment.

	£	£	
Personal Emoluments	7,775	7,576	Proportional
Other Charges	3,458	3,115	,,
	£11,233	£10,691	

APPENDIX II.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF NATIVE TREASURIES.

CAMEROONS PROVINCE, 1933–34.

Victoria Division.

Revenue.

	1932–33.	1933–34.
	£	£
General Tax (50 per cent.)	2,978	3,238
Native Courts :—		
Fees	755	625
Fines	165	98
Other Receipts	1,319	838
Totals	£5,217	£4,799

Expenditure.

	£	£
Central	—	—
District Heads	486	442
Village Heads	313	312
Judicial	1,045	866
Treasury	90	101
Prisons	—	5
Various	275	24
Works Recurrent	763	552
Works Staff	—	245
Education	350	285
Medical and Sanitary	275	322
Forestry and Agriculture	81	52
Miscellaneous	117	95
Capital Works	98	43
Special Expenditure	—	369
Totals	£3,893	£3,713

Financial Statement, 1933–34.

	£
Surplus, 1st April, 1933	4,279
Revenue, 1933–34...	4,799
	9,078
Expenditure, 1933–34	3,713
Balance, 1st April, 1934	£5,365 (*a*)

(*a*) Includes deposit with Bank.

Kumba Division.

Revenue.

	£	£
General Tax (50 per cent.)	4,165	4,425
Native Courts :—		
Fees	472	607
Fines	140	140
Other Receipts	947	838
Totals	£5,724	£6,010

Expenditure.	£	£
Central	—	—
District Heads	240	66
Village Heads	1,239	960
Judicial	916	945
Treasury	107	96
Prisons	1	14
Various	162	11
Works Recurrent	612	847
Works Staff	—	42
Education	473	392
Surveys	—	—
Medical and Sanitary	311	188
Forestry and Agriculture	198	81
Miscellaneous	93	114
Capital Works	460	—
Special Expenditure	—	—
	£4,812	£3,756

Financial Statement, 1933–34.	£
Surplus, 1st April, 1933	2,401
Revenue, 1933–34	6,010
	8,411
Expenditure, 1933–34	3,756
Balance, 1st April, 1934	£4,655 (*a*)

(*a*) Includes deposit with Bank.

Mamfe Division.

Revenue.	£	£
General Tax (50 per cent.)	2,849	1,851*
Native Courts :—		
Fees	833	635
Fines	208	85
Other Receipts	409	257
Totals	£4,299	£2,828

Expenditure.	£	£
Central	—	—
District Heads	63	41
Village Heads	1,082	581
Judicial	796	616
Treasury	45	52
Prisons	29	24
Various	279	40
Works Recurrent	748	613
Works Staff	—	99
Education	380	307
Medical and Sanitary	177	150
Forestry and Agriculture	112	127
Miscellaneous	50	77
Capital Works	228	67
Special Expenditure	19	151
Totals	£4,008	£2,945

* Shortage due to remissions granted on proof of inability to pay.

Financial Statement, 1933–34.

	£
Surplus, 1st April, 1933	4,466
Revenue, 1933–34...	2,828
	7,294
Expenditure, 1933–34	2,945
Balance, 1st April, 1934	£4,349 (*a*)

(*a*) Includes deposit with Bank.

Bamenda Division.

Revenue.

	1932–33.	1933–34.
	£	£
General Tax (50 per cent.)	4,320	4,415
Jangali (Cattle Tax) (50 per cent.)	738	831
Native Courts :—		
Fees	473	448
Fines	143	64
Other Receipts	560	397
Totals	£6,234	£6,155

Expenditure.

	£	£
Central	—	—
District Heads	1,188	1,168
Village Heads	520	550
Judicial	1,210	981
Treasury	62	58
Police	281	291
Prisons	3	11
Various	358	107
Works Recurrent	726	856
Works Staff	98	287
Education	317	295
Medical and Sanitary	268	288
Forestry and Agriculture	118	133
Miscellaneous	148	182
Special Expenditure	698	113
Advances not yet recovered	—	3
Totals	£5,995	£5,323

Financial Statement, 1933–34.

	£
Surplus, 1st April, 1933	6,284
Revenue, 1933–34...	6,155
	12,439
Expenditure, 1933–34	5,323
Balance, 1st April, 1934	£7,116 (*a*)

(*a*) Includes deposit with Bank.

Banso Native Treasury.

Revenue.

	1932–33.	1933–34.
	£	£
General Tax (50 per cent.)	523	530
Jangali (Cattle Tax) (50 per cent.)	165	417
Native Courts :—		
Fees	14	13
Fines	5	3
Other Receipts	85	16
Totals	£792	£979

Expenditure.

	£	£
Central	—	—
District Heads	120	120
Village Heads	33	85
Judicial	85	67
Treasury	1	5
Police	22	24
Prisons	—	—
Various	53	7
Works Recurrent	162	84
Works Staff	21	6
Education	44	47
Medical and Sanitary	47	41
Forestry and Agriculture	61	57
Miscellaneous	12	27
Special Expenditure	—	99
Totals	£661	£669

Financial Statement, 1933–34.

	£
Surplus, 1st April, 1933	1,139
Revenue, 1933–34...	979
	2,118
Expenditure, 1933–34	669
Balance, 1st April, 1934	£1,449 (*a*)

(*a*) Includes deposit with Bank.

Dikwa Emirate.

Revenue.

	1932–33.	1933–34.
	£	£
General Tax	9,112 (75 per cent.)	7,765 (65 per cent.)
Jangali (Cattle Tax)	2,846 (75 per cent.)	2,455 (65 per cent.)
Native Courts	422	273
Interest on Investment	471	414
Other Receipts	40	249
Totals	£12,891	£11,156

Expenditure.

	£	£
Central	3,967	3,963
District Heads	1,425	1,351
Village Heads	1,480	1,408
Judicial	614	694
Treasury	138	136
Police	781	773
Prisons	325	273
Various	—	—
Works Recurrent	778	847
Works Staff	204	233
Education	502	469
Survey	—	—
Medical and Sanitary	162	225
Forestry and Agriculture	—	—
Miscellaneous	35	135
Capital Works	1,924	—
Special Expenditure	—	279
Totals	£12,335	£10,786

Financial Statement, 1933–34.

	£
Balance, 1st April, 1933	14,788
Revenue, 1933–34...	11,156
	25,944
Expenditure, 1933–34	10,786
Balance 31st March, 1934	£15,158

Financial Statement for 1933–34 for the Mandated Areas.

ADAMAWA DISTRICTS.

Revenue.

	1932–33. £	1933–34. £
General Tax	8,063 (70 per cent.)	4,668 (60 per cent.)
Jangali (Cattle Tax)	1,937 (70 per cent.)	1,931 (60 per cent.)
Native Courts	279	170
Interest on Investments (*a*) ...	661	613
Miscellaneous (*a*)	137	93
Total	£11,077	£7,475

Expenditure.

	£	£
Central (*a*)	1,879	1,732
District Heads	1,701	1,488
Village Heads	885	121
Judicial (*a*)	803	634
Treasury (*a*)	161	138
Police (*a*)	721	680
Prisons (*a*)	732	578
Various	—	—
Works Recurrent (*a*)	650	683
Works Staff (*a*)	765	122
Education (*a*)	182	295
Medical and Sanitary (*a*)	220	195
Agriculture (*a*)	38	47
Miscellaneous (*a*)	149	147
Capital Works (*a*)	—	—
Special Expenditure (*a*)	348	2,469
Total	£9,234	£9,329

(*a*) Proportional.

Financial Statement, 1933–34.

	£
Balance, 1st April, 1933	13,962
Revenue, 1933–34...	7,475
	21,437
Expenditure, 1933–34	9,329
Balance, 1st April, 1934	£12,108

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APPENDIX III

VICTORIA DIVISION.

LABOUR ON PLANTATIONS: INSPECTION REPORTS.

Name of Plantation.	Name of Owner.	Date Inspected.	Number of European Staff.	Number of African Staff.			Number of Labourers.	Proportion who have Wives.	Proportion who are permanent.	Are Labourers' Huts satisfactory?	Is Sanitation satisfactory?	Wages.	Ration Scale.	Means of Discipline.	Date of last Inspection.	Area of Estate.	Area Cultivated.	Any Complaints by Labour	
				Clerks.	Overseers.	Artisans.												During Inspection?	During previous three months?
								Per cent.	Per cent.			Per day.				Acres.	Acres.		
W.A.P.V. Bota	West African Plantation Co., Victoria.	21.12.34	9	8	2	37	339	20	75	Yes	Yes	4d.–9d.	6 lb. rice or equivalent cocoyams or plantains, 10 oz. fish, 5 oz. salt. Allowance of palm fruit and tobacco.	Dismissal	13.12.33	18,884	6,585	No	No.
W.A.P.V., Ngome and Sachsenhof Sections.	Do. do.	do.	3	—	11	—	413	25	60	Yes	Yes	4d.–5d.	6 lb. rice or equivalent cocoyams or plantains, 10 oz. fish; 5 oz. salt. Allowance of palm fruit.	Dismissal	13.12.33			No	No.
W.A.P.V., Molyko Plantation.	do. do.	do.	1	—	6	1	276	25	75	Yes	Yes	4d.–5d.	6 lb. rice or cocoyams or plantains. 10 oz. fish, 5 oz. salt. Allowance of palm fruit and tobacco.	Dismissal	13.12.33	5,587	3,602	No	No.
W.A.P.V., Prinz Alfred Plantation, Missellele.	do. do.	20.12.34	4	1	6	7	769	20	40	Yes	Yes	4d.–5d.	10 oz. fish, 5 oz. salt, 6 lb. rice or equivalent cocoyams or plantains. Allowance of palm fruit and tobacco.	Dismissal	20.12.33	60,422	4,564	No.	No.
W.A.P.V., Bimbia ...	do. do.	22.12.34	2	1	3	3	221	15	38	Yes	Yes	4d.–5d.	6 lb. rice or cocoyams or plantains, 10 oz. fish and 5 oz. salt weekly. Palm fruit and tobacco.	Dismissal	26.9.33	10,622	1,994	No	No.
Ekona Plantation ...	N. V. Handelmaatschappij "Decoba."	12.7.34	9	6	14	41	1,405	20	30	Adequate	Yes	2½d.–5½d.	·5 kg. stockfish, ·5 kg. rice, ·15 kg. salt, 25 kg. plantains per week.	Dismissal	6.10.33	29,640	8,130	No	No.
African Fruit Company	African Fruit Company, Hamburg.	28.6.34	16	4	14	20	1,268	10	25	Yes	Yes. New bucket latrines being built.	4d.–6d.	3½ kg. rice or 26 kg. plantain, 450 gr. saltfish or 325 gr. stockfish, 150 gr. salt. Allowance of palm fruit.	Dismissal or loss of tobacco.	23.8.33	12,355	5,604	No	No.
Guatemala Plantation, Likomba.	Guatemala Plantagen Gesellschaft in Hamburg.	28.7.34	12	8	10	29	879	17	99	Yes	Yes	5d.–6d.	15 lb. cocoyams, 3 lb. rice, 1 lb. fish, ½ lb. salt per week.	Dismissal	15.11.33	15,672	4,091	No	One settled.
Moliwe	Moliwe Plantation Company.	24.7.34	8	3	8	15	1,035	10	85	Excellent	Yes	4d.–5d.	1 kg. rice, ½ kg. fish and salt. Plantains and palm fruit according to requirements.	Dismissal	8.9.33	34,000	6,656	One groundless	No.
Holtfoth Plantation ...	Otto Holtfoth ...	27.7.34	3	4	3	14	300	24	100	Yes	Yes	4d.	½ kg. fish, 3 kg. rice or equivalent amount of cocoyams or plantains and allowance of salt per week.	Dismissal	7.4.33	1,617	1,617	No	One settled before inspection.
Bwenga Estate United Africa Company, Ltd.	United Africa Co., Ltd.	27.7.34	1	1	1	3	220	16	100	Yes	Yes	4d.–5d.	½ kg. saltfish a week, 3 kg. rice once a week and equivalent amount of cocoyams on remaining five days of week. Allowance of salt.	Dismissal	15.9.33	1,125	930	No	No.
Ombe Plantation ...	Rein and Wessel ...	19.12.34	1	3	5	5	110	34	50	Yes	Yes	4d.–4½d.	7 lb. rice, 1 lb. dried fish, 1 oz. salt. All palm trees free for labourers' use.	Dismissal	11.12.33	603	565	No	No.
Bibundi including Isongo and Mokundange Plantations.	Bibundi Aktiengesellschaft.	15.12.34	3	1	4	11	513	20	100	Yes	Yes. New bucket latrines being built.	4½d.	½ kg. rice or 4 kg. plantains or 2½ kg. cocoyams, 70 gr. saltfish per day, 150 gr. salt per week. Allowance of palm fruit.	Loss of tobacco or Dismissal.	8.9.33	32,100	4,759	No	No.
Idenau Estate	Messrs. Idenau Estate, Limited.	18.12.34	1	1	6	5	314	30	75	Yes	Yes	4½d.	1 lb. rice daily or equivalent plantains, cocoyams or garri, ½ lb. salt and 1 lb. fish (tinned) weekly. Allowance of palm oil.	Dismissal	21.9.33	9,884	3,565	No	One. Settled before inspection.
Debundscha	Debundscha Pflanzung, Berlin.	17.12.34	1	—	1	1	43	20	100	Yes	Yes	4d.–6d.	3–4 lb. garri, 1 lb. rice, 1 lb. fish, plantains or bananas ad lib. Allowance of salt.	Dismissal	25.9.33	4,329	731	No	One. Settled.
Oechelhausen	Wilhelm Scipio, Mannheim, Germany.	15.12.34	2	—	—	1	106	30	90	Yes	Yes. New bucket latrines being built.	4½d.	4 lb. rice, 1 lb. stockfish, 4 oz. salt per week. Plantains and palm fruit free.	Dismissal	8.6.33	4,940	1,035	No	No.
Isobi Plantation ...	Landed Proprietor: Bibundi A.G. taken on lease by Karl Proeving.	17.12.34	1	—	1	—	97	8	30	Yes	Yes	3d.–4d.	Ration of garri or cocoyams daily. Ration of rice, fish and ·15 kg. salt twice a week. Allowance of palm fruit.	Dismissal	—	440	229	No	No.

(1) APPENDIX

VICTORIA DIVISION.

LABOUR ON PLANTATIONS: INSPECTION REPORT.

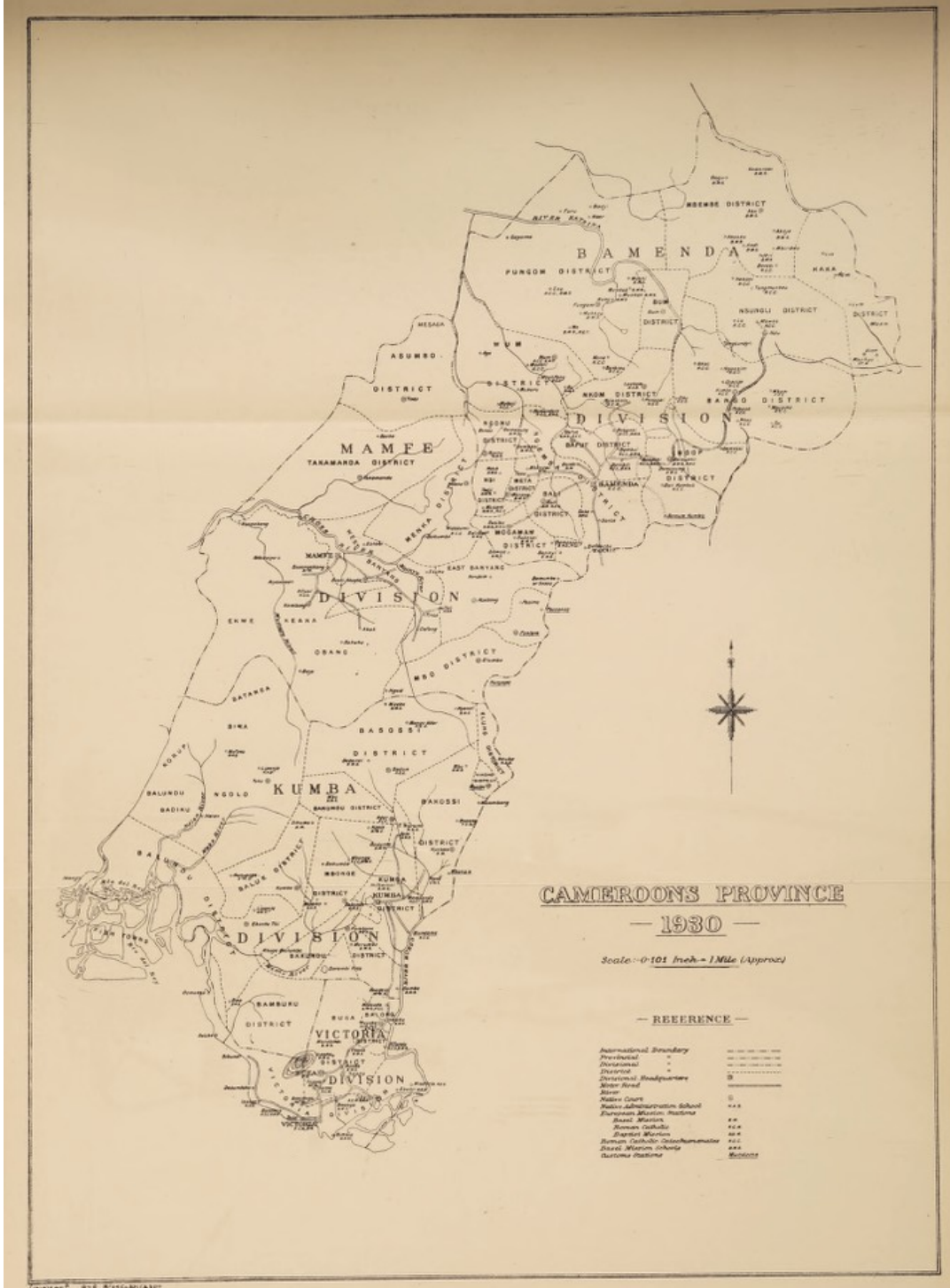
Name of Plantation.	Name of Owner.	Date of Inspection.	Number of Europeans Staff.
W.A.F.V. Bota	West Africa Plantation Co., Victoria.	21.12.34	2
W.A.F.V. Sipman and Seebenhof Sections.	Do. do.	do.	3
W.A.F.V. Molyko Plantation.	do. do.	do.	1
W.A.F.V. Prince Alfred Plantation, Missellele.	do.	20.12.34	4
W.A.F.V. Bimbia ...	do. do.	22.12.34	2
Ilimna Plantation ...	Nigeria Plantations Company, Limited.	12.7.34	9
African Fruit Company	African Fruit Company, Hamburg.	25.6.34	16
Guatemala Plantation, Likombe.	Guatemala Plantagen Gesellschaft in Hamburg.	23.7.34	15
Mollwo	Mollwo, Plantagen Company.	24.7.34	8
Bolifoh Plantation ...	Otto Holtzle ...	27.7.34	2

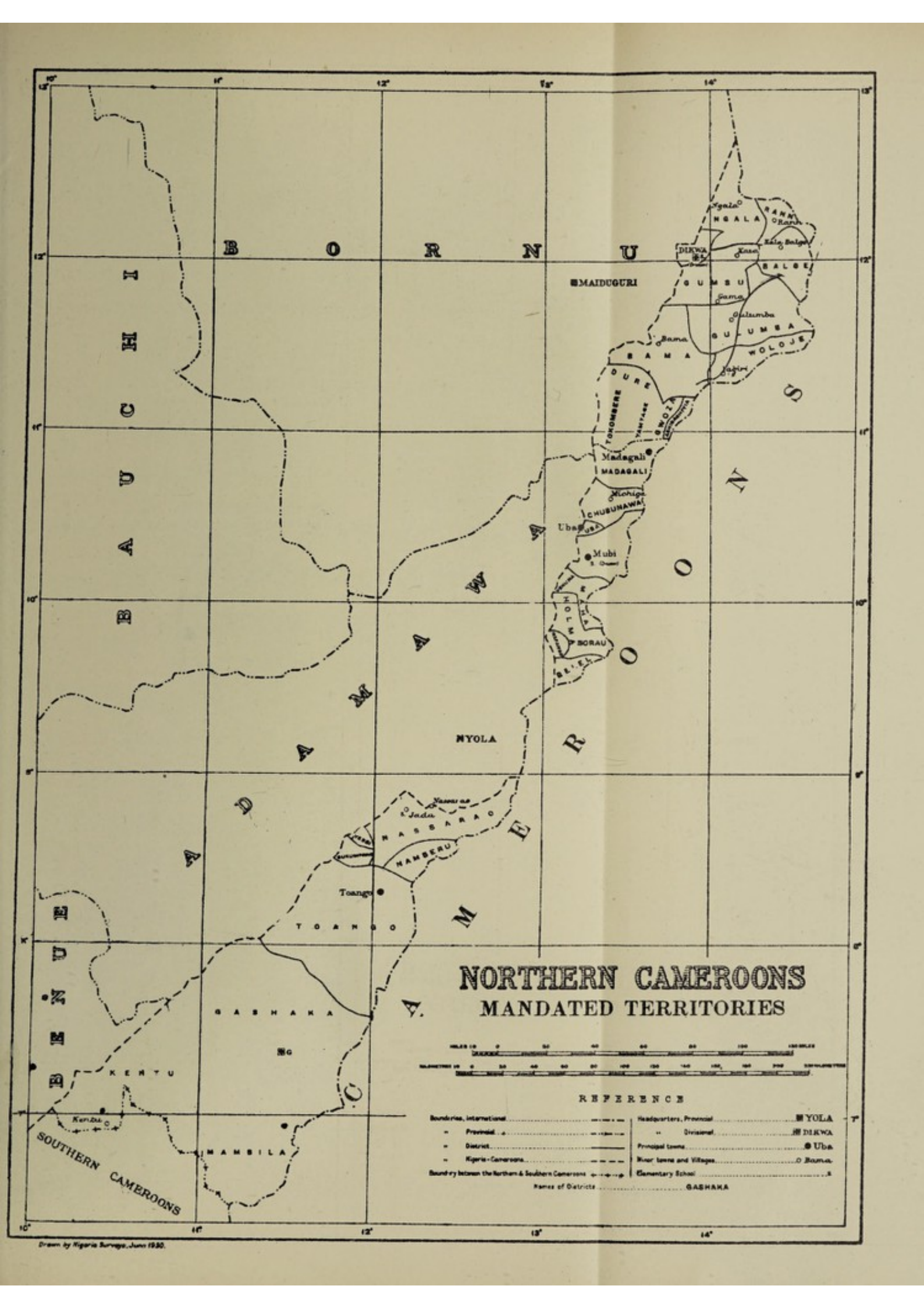
APPENDIX III—*continued.*

KUMBA DIVISION.

Labour on Plantations: Inspection Reports.

Name of Plantation.	*Name of Owner.*	*Date Inspected.*	*Number of European Staff.*	*Number of African Staff.*			*Number of Labourers.*	*Proportion who have Wives.*	*Proportion who are permanent.*	*Are Labourers' Huts satisfactory?*	*Is Sanitation satisfactory?*	*Wages.*	*Ration Scale.*	*Means of Discipline.*	*Date of last Inspection.*	*Area of Estate.*	*Area Cultivated.*	*Any Complaints by Labour*	
				Clerks.	*Overseers.*	*Artisans.*												*During Inspection?*	*During previous three months?*
								Per cent.	*Per cent.*			*Per day.*				*Acres.*	*Acres.*		
Bai	United Africa Company	20.3.34	1	2	8	2	146	50	50	Excellent	Yes, good	4d. and 5d.	Daily 12 yams or plantains or garri. Weekly: 1 cup of salt.	Dismissal and fines.	April, 1933	1,585	1,585	No	No.
Mongonge	Otto Hilferi	16.3.34	2	—	1	3	25	40	72	Yes	Yes. Excellent salga latrine.	4½d.	10 fingers plantains daily, 1 lb. each rice and fish weekly, oil and cocoyams.	Dismissal and fines.	11.3.33	1,236	235	No	No.
Timber Concession, Mbalange.	Omnium Forestier ...	18.9.34	—	1	1	—	140	28	40	Yes	Yes	4½d.–6d.	2s. 6d. per week.	Reduction of pay and dismissal.	26.9.33	32,000	Nil	No	No.
Mango River Timber Concession, Tombel.	United Africa Company	25.9.34	1	15	2	11	950	10	50	Yes	Yes	4d.–7d.	1s. 6d. per week.	Dismissal	11.7.33	—	—	One	No.
Kamerun Eisenbahn Gesellschaft Estate, Tombel.	K. E. G.	24.9.34	4	3	1	12	369	18	33	No	No	3d.	9d. per week	Dismissal	11.7.33	17,500	790	No	No.
Makonje	Kamerun Kautsch Compagnie.	22.9.34	5	2	15	18	606	25	—	Yes	Improvements made but not yet completed.	3d.–5d.	9d. per week	Deduction of monthly dash.	19.8.33	6,250	4,500	Yes	No.
Plantation de Nymbe-Penja.	Cie Générale d'Equateur Etats.	20.10.34	1	2	7	1	180	30	100	Yes	Yes	4d.–5d.	1s. 6d. per week	Dismissal	—	7,500	—	No	No.
Esoseng Estate ...	Ruth Mein	27.9.34	2	—	1	1	17	4	100	Yes	Yes	3d.–4d.	1½d. per day	Dismissal	16.7.33	6,000 approx.	37·5	No	No.
Ikassa	Gesellschaft Saed-Kamerun.	7.11.34	1	1	1	1	115	12	100	Yes	Yes	2½d.–5½d.	9d. per week	Dismissal	21.4.33	1,737	1,130	Two	No.
Ndian	United Africa Company	9.11.34	4	3	4	60	888	8	80	Excellent	Excellent	5d.–6d.	9d. per week	Dismissal	21.4.33	6,459	6,459	No	No.
Bavo-Bongo	Deutsch West-afrikanische Handelsgesellschaft.	21.11.34	3	7	3	12	660	15	100	Yes	Yes	4d.	9d. per week	Dismissal	14.4.33	20,289	3,750	No	No.
Scheitlin's Plantation, Tombel.	G. Scheitlin	24.9.34 26.11.34	1 1	1 1	2 2	— —	57 33	— —	— —	— —	— —	3d.–4d. 3d.–4d.	1½d. per day 1½d. per day	Dismissal Dismissal	11.7.33 24.9.34	200 200	115 115	Yes No	Yes. No.
Timber Concession, Kumba.	Sylva Société... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—


CAMEROONS PROVINCE
— 1930 —
Scale:- 0·101 Inch = 1 Mile (Approx)
— REFERENCE —
BAMENDA
DIVISION
MAMFE
DIVISION
KUMBA
DIVISION
VICTORIA
DIVISION
MBEMBE DISTRICT
PUNGOM DISTRICT
NSUNGLI DISTRICT
NKOM DISTRICT
BAMBO DISTRICT
TAKAMANDA DISTRICT
MOGAMAN DISTRICT
EAST BAKYANG
BASOSSI DISTRICT
BAKOSSI
BAMBUKU DISTRICT
MBONGE DISTRICT
KUMBA DISTRICT
BAKUNDU DISTRICT
BUEA BALOBA DISTRICT
International Boundary
Provincial "
Divisional "
District "
Divisional Headquarters
Motor Road
River
Native Court
Native Administration School
European Mission Stations
Basel Mission
Roman Catholic
Baptist Mission
Roman Catholic Establishments
Basel Mission Schools
Customs Stations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MANDATED TERRITORIES
REFERENCE
Boundaries, International
Provincial
District
Nigeria-Cameroons
Boundry between the Northern & Southern Cameroons
Names of Districts
Headquarters, Provincial
Divisional
Principal towns
River towns and Villages
Elementary School
YOLA
DIKWA
Uba
Bama
GASHAKA
BORNU
BAUCHI
ADAMAWA
ADAMAWA
BENUE
MAIDUGURI
NGALA
GUMSU
BALGE
BAMA
MADAGALI
CHUBUNAWA
Mubi
SORAU
NYOLA
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Toangro
TOANGO
GASHAKA
KENTU
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