

Report by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations on the administration of the Cameroons under United Kingdom trusteeship / issued by the Colonial Office.

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REPORT

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

Cameroons

under United Kingdom Trusteeship
for the Year 1948



LONDON : HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
1949

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for the Year 1948

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LONDON : HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

1949

MEMORANDUM

TO : [Illegible]

FROM : [Illegible]

SUBJECT : [Illegible]

DISCUSSION

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

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Note. In compiling this Report every effort has been made to give the additional information requested by the Trusteeship Council during the examination of the 1947 Report at its Fourth Session. In some cases, owing to the short period which has elapsed between the examination of the 1947 Report and the publication of the 1948 Report, it has not been possible to obtain the detailed information asked for: in such cases the information will be supplied in the 1949 Report and will be made available, as far as possible, by the Special Representative when the present Report comes to be considered by the Council.

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
Nigeria (Protectorate and Cameroons) Order in Council 1946.	Twenty copies forwarded to the Trusteeship Division of the United Nations for the use of the Members of the Trusteeship Council.
Nigeria Letters Patent, 1946.	
Nigeria (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1946.	
Report of a Select Committee of the Eastern Region House of Assembly set up to review the existing system of Local Government in the Eastern Provinces.	Do.
Report of the Commission appointed by His Excellency the Governor to make recommendations about the recruiting and training of Nigerians for Senior Posts in the Government Service of Nigeria.	Do.
Statement of the Policy proposed for the Future Marketing of Nigerian Oils, Oil seeds and Cotton (Sessional Paper No. 18 of 1948).	Do.
Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board First Annual Report, Season 1947-48.	Do.
Annual Report of the Cameroons Development Corporation for the year 1947.	Do.
Memorandum on Educational Policy in Nigeria (Sessional Paper No. 20 of 1947).	Do.
Grants in Aid of Education in Nigeria. A review with recommendations.	Do.
The Ex-Enemy Lands (Cameroons Ordinance, No. 38 of 1946).	Do.
The Cameroons Development Corporation Ordinance, No. 39 of 1946.	Do.
The Minerals Regulations, No. 4 of 1946.	Do.
The Safe Mining Regulations, No. 5 of 1946.	Do.
The Explosives Regulations, No. 6 of 1946.	Do.
The Radio-Active Minerals Ordinance, No. 37 of 1947.	Do.
The Supreme Court Ordinance, No. 23 of 1943.	Already sent to the Library of the United Nations.
The Magistrate's Courts Ordinance, No. 24 of 1943.	Do.
The Native Courts Ordinance, No. 44 of 1933.	Do.

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
The Criminal Procedure Ordinance, No. 42 of 1945.	Already sent to the Library of the United Nations.
The Wild Animals Preservation Ordinance, Chapter 99, Laws of Nigeria.	Do.
The Land and Native Rights Ordinance, Chapter 85, Laws of Nigeria.	Do.
The Minerals Ordinance, No. 55 of 1945.	Do.
The Mineral Oils Ordinance, Chapter 94, Laws of Nigeria.	Do.
The Labour Code Ordinance, No. 54 of 1945.	Do.
The Medical Practitioners and Dentists Ordinance, No. 20 of 1934.	Do.
Number of Africans employed by Government who are inhabitants of the Trust Territory.	Figures not readily available. The information will be supplied in the Annual Report for 1949.
Federation of Native Authorities.	Vide sub-sections 27 and 247.
Composition of the Provincial Development Committees.	Vide sub-section 39.
Local Loan of £300,000. Rate of interest and amount subscribed in the Trust Territory.	Vide sub-section 36.
West African Produce Control Board and Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board. Prices paid to producers <i>vis-à-vis</i> world prices.	Vide sub-section 36.
Cost of licences to hunt.	Vide sub-section 184 and The Wild Animals Preservation Ordinance mentioned <i>supra</i> .
Relationship between Forestry fees and royalties.	Vide attachment K.
Native Authority budgets.	Vide attachment E.
Amounts paid out in wages by the Cameroons Development Corporation and rates of wages.	Vide sub-section 36.
Approximate prices for foodstuffs, Victoria Division.	Vide statistical table 32.
Attendance at Adult Education Classes.	Vide sub-section 234.
Summary of Expenditure 1947-48 in accordance with the Ten Year Plan of Development and Welfare for the Cameroons.	Vide attachment F.
Estimate of amount of Company tax paid in respect of branches of European owned trading companies operating in the Cameroons.	Vide statistical table 13.
Statistics and information on the Territory's trade.	Vide statistical tables 23-27.
Number of persons sentenced for tax evasion in 1947 and 1948 with terms of imprisonment and amount of fines.	Vide sub-section 61.
Mining legislation.	Vide sub-section 94 and legislation quoted <i>supra</i> .
Law relating to arrests by police officers without warrant and arrests by private persons.	Vide sub-section 144 and Criminal Procedure Ordinance.
Details of strikes in 1947 among labour employed by the Cameroons Development Corporation.	Vide attachment J.

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
Conditions under which persons may be deported.	Vide sub-section 213 and Criminal Procedure Ordinance.
Inclusion of nutrition surveys in the work being carried out by Medical Field Units.	Vide sub-section 170.
Number of midwives who are inhabitants of the Cameroons who have been trained in Midwifery Schools in Nigeria.	Information not readily available. The information will be supplied in the 1949 report.
Number of beds in Nigerian hospitals available for the inhabitants of the Northern areas of the Territory.	Vide sub-section 169.
The laws governing the licensing of doctors and medical practitioners in the Territory.	Vide sub-section 174 and Medical Practitioners and Dentists Ordinance.
Population within Nigeria as distinct from the Trust Territory ministered to by the Medical Authorities at Maiduguri, Yola and Wukari.	Vide sub-section 169.
Number of girls at School in the Territory.	Vide sub-section 229.
Number of Scholarships provided by :	
(a) Government ;	
(b) Native Authorities ;	Vide sub-section 230.
(c) Other organisations :	
(i) from primary schools to Secondary Schools.	
(ii) from Secondary Schools to Higher Education.	
Number of children who completed their primary education in 1946-47 and 1947-48 school years.	Vide sub-section 229.
Percentage who did not compete :	
(a) junior primary course ;	
(b) senior primary course ;	
(c) secondary course.	
Percentage of wastage in each class.	Do.

FOREWORD

THE CAMEROONS under United Kingdom trusteeship is a narrow strip of territory, 700 miles long on the eastern frontier of Nigeria, extending from the shores of Lake Chad to the Atlantic Ocean. It is divided into two parts, with a break of some forty-five miles north and south of the Benue river. The maximum width of the territory nowhere exceeds 100 miles, the average width being fifty miles, and its total area is 34,000 square miles. For topographical reasons communications along the length of the territory are difficult. Although the direct south-north road in the Cameroons Province is now completed from Victoria to 100 miles north of Bamenda, there is still no direct road link between the Cameroons Province and the northern areas of the territory. These difficulties are accentuated by the ethnic diversity of the territory's population. The tribes of the northern areas are different from those in the Cameroons Province—which itself contains a diversity of tribes—but they have close ethnic and other ties with neighbouring tribes in the Northern Provinces of Nigeria.

2. In these circumstances the institution of an administration for the Cameroons entirely separate from that of Nigeria would have been difficult, costly and illogical; and for this reason Article 5(a) of the Trusteeship Agreement provides for the administration of the Trust Territory as an integral part of Nigeria. Not only does this arrangement enable the territory to effect several considerable economies without sacrifice of efficiency in the matter of administration—its share of the total cost of the Nigerian administration was approximately £180,000 for the financial year 1947-48, a sum totally inadequate to provide for an independent administration of comparable efficiency—but it results in an expenditure by the Nigerian administration in the Trust Territory far in excess of the revenue derived from it. During the year 1947-48 it is estimated that expenditure by the Nigerian Government on economic development, social services and the administration of the Trust Territory amounted to more than twice the revenue derived from it. As a result of its administration as an integral part of Nigeria, therefore, the territory enjoys the benefits of a level of expenditure in all fields very much above that which could be supplied at present from its own resources.

3. The Administering Authority is fully aware of the need to preserve the distinct status of the Cameroons as a Trust Territory. In recognition of this status an administrative reorganisation was approved during the year whereby a Commissioner for the Cameroons is to be appointed. He will be responsible for the administration of the present Cameroons Province, which is itself to be divided into two provinces, each in the charge of a Resident. He will also travel in the northern areas and will therefore be well informed on the whole of the Trust Territory.

4. In Nigeria and the Trust Territory, taken as a whole, political advance has been so rapid and so sound that the Governor proposed in March, 1949, a consideration of further constitutional advances to be introduced, not, as was originally intended, at the end of nine years, but during the second three-year period of the present constitution, which will start in 1950. He stressed the importance of allowing adequate time and opportunity for expression of

public opinion on these matters, and proposed, with the agreement of the Legislative Council, to set up a Select Committee to recommend how this might best be achieved. The unanimous recommendations of this Committee, which have been unanimously endorsed by the Legislative Council and accepted by Government, provide for the adoption of a comprehensive procedure of consultation, by means of which the deliberations and recommendations of the people at every level from the village upwards will be taken into full consideration. That these further advances should be proposed within two years of the introduction of the present constitution, which itself represented a significant development in the policy of training the indigenous people to play an increasing part in the government of their country, is worthy of particular note.

5. During the year a Select Committee of the Eastern House of Assembly set up to review the system of local government in the Eastern Provinces of Nigeria, with which region Cameroons Province is administered, recommended the establishment of a Local Government Board and of County Councils, which would provide larger and more viable units of local government and which, it is hoped, would attract to their service the more progressive and educated elements. These Councils, working in conjunction with subsidiary councils and Urban District Councils, would maintain close contact with the people. The Committee also recommended that the elective principle should be followed for the formation of local government councils. The theory of Native Administration presupposes the existence of inherent authority capable of development to the point where it becomes the vehicle of administration of the people at all stages. The Committee found that in the Eastern Provinces the authority of the Native Administrations extended little beyond the confines of the family and was incapable of such development. Their recommendations are therefore designed to effect the replacement of the existing system by one which it is hoped will prove more suited to the present needs of the people. At the end of the year steps were being taken to consult the wishes of the people of all classes on these proposals and to secure their widest possible discussion, so that such reforms as are introduced may fully reflect the desires of the people as a whole.

6. In pursuance of the declared policy of the Administering Authority, increased numbers of Africans have been appointed and promoted to senior posts in the Government service, and in order to proceed further with this process scholarship and training schemes are being greatly extended and new Public Service Boards have been set up.

7. In the economic field the benefits derived by the producers from the activities of the Nigerian Cocoa Marketing Board are becoming more and more apparent. The price per ton of cocoa in New York reached a peak during 1947-48 of £255; by the opening of the 1948-49 season (October) it had fallen to £215, and at the end of the year it stood at £155. This rapid fall in price has continued into 1949, and at the end of April the New York price stood at £105 per ton. Since this last figure includes a transportation cost of £25 it will be seen that the economic price to the producer could not now have exceeded £80 per ton. These violent fluctuations in price, if passed on directly to the producers, could have a disastrous effect on their prosperity and on the stability of the industry. However, the policy pursued by the Cocoa Marketing Board of setting up a stabilisation fund from surplus earnings in

earlier seasons has enabled it to undertake to pay the producers a price of £120 per ton throughout the 1948-49 season and to guarantee a minimum price of £100 per ton for the two subsequent seasons, regardless of falling world prices. The advantage to the producer of this system of marketing has now been so clearly demonstrated that it has been decided to set up similar Boards for oil-palm produce, groundnuts, benniseed and cotton.

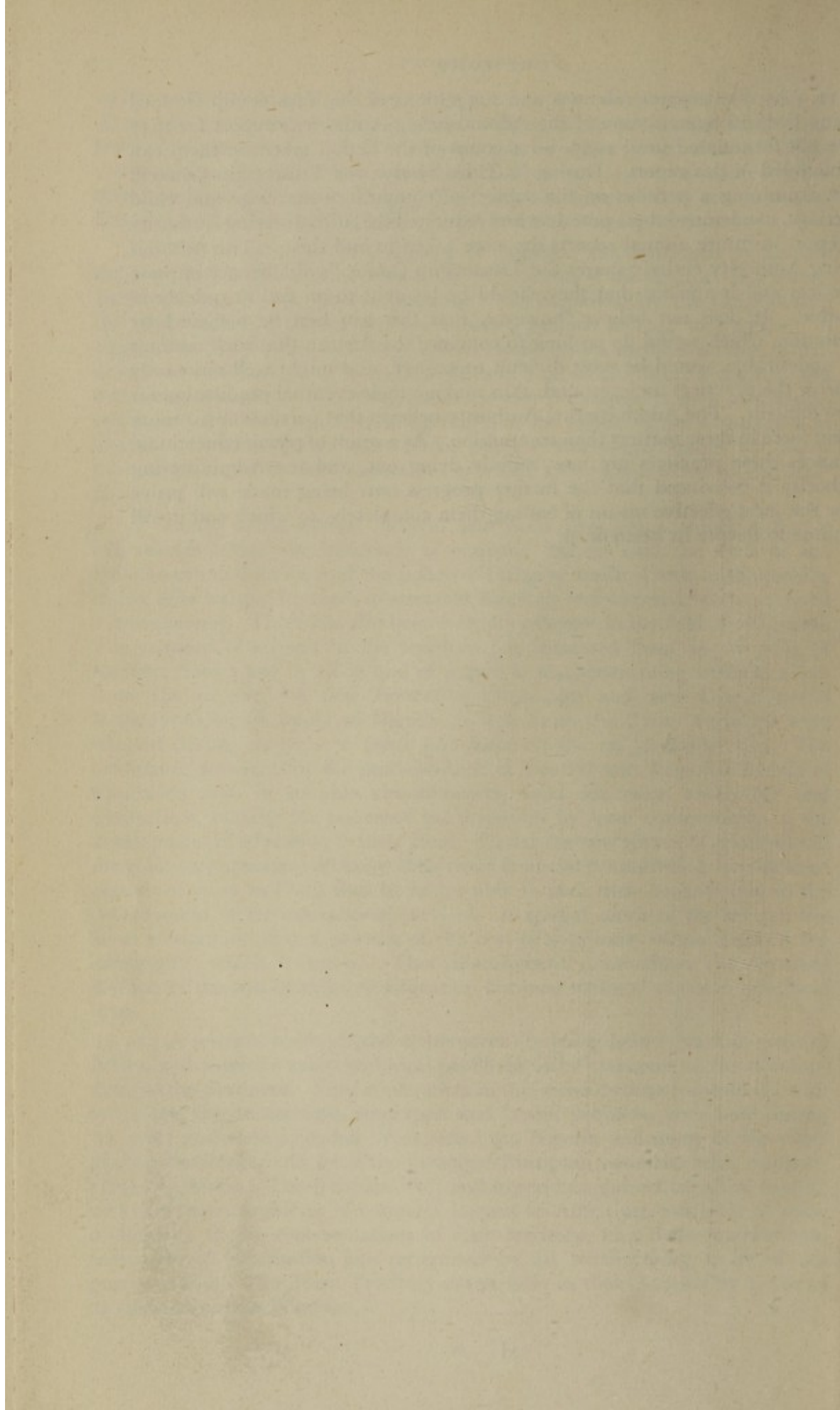
8. The Cameroons Development Corporation has continued to develop the ex-enemy lands for the benefit of the inhabitants of the territory as a whole. Increased wages were paid to many of those employed by the Corporation, the total wages bill having increased from £336,000 in 1947 to £436,000 in 1948. During the year the Corporation established a medical service, which at present employs a senior medical officer, a medical officer, a matron and three nursing sisters. The Corporation is also preparing its own scholarship scheme in order to assist its existing staff and the people of the Cameroons as a whole to qualify for its more senior posts. Twenty-four classes for adults have been started by the Corporation as a first step in the drive to eradicate illiteracy.

9. In the social sphere, medical field units have gained much valuable information about the incidence of endemic diseases and the diets of the indigenous inhabitants, and the policy of bringing medical aids to the people, rather than waiting for them to attend at hospitals and dispensaries, has proved a great success. There has also been a steady advance in the field of education. The number of schools in the territory has increased from 255 to 276, of teachers from 1,320 to 1,662 and of pupils at teacher-training establishments from 169 to 262. A new Education Ordinance and new Grants-in-Aid Regulations which apply to Nigeria as well as to the Trust Territory were enacted during the year to come into force on the 1st January, 1949. The Ordinance provides for the establishment of Central and Regional Boards of Education and, in suitable circumstances, local education authorities and committees, making for increased participation by local communities in the development of education in their areas. Under the new system of grants-in-aid the voluntary agencies will know their exact financial commitments over defined periods of years and will thus be better able to plan their contribution to the development of the educational services. A special merit of the scheme lies in its recognition that a portion of the cost of a primary school falls on the community which it serves. This development foreshadows the eventual division of the cost of primary education between national taxation and local rates.

10. A series of international conferences are being held in various parts of Africa to discuss the many technical problems to be overcome in the development of the continent. Four conferences in this series dealing respectively with soil usage, trypanosomiasis, rinderpest and labour problems were held during the year, and were attended by experts from Nigeria and many of the other African territories, and from the principal European countries with responsibilities in Africa. The technical skill and experience gained by all in dealing with the many problems of common interest in Africa are available at these conferences to the representatives of each territory, and these international exchanges of information are recognised by all participating to be of the greatest value. The Trust Territory shares fully in these benefits by virtue of its association with Nigeria.

FOREWORD

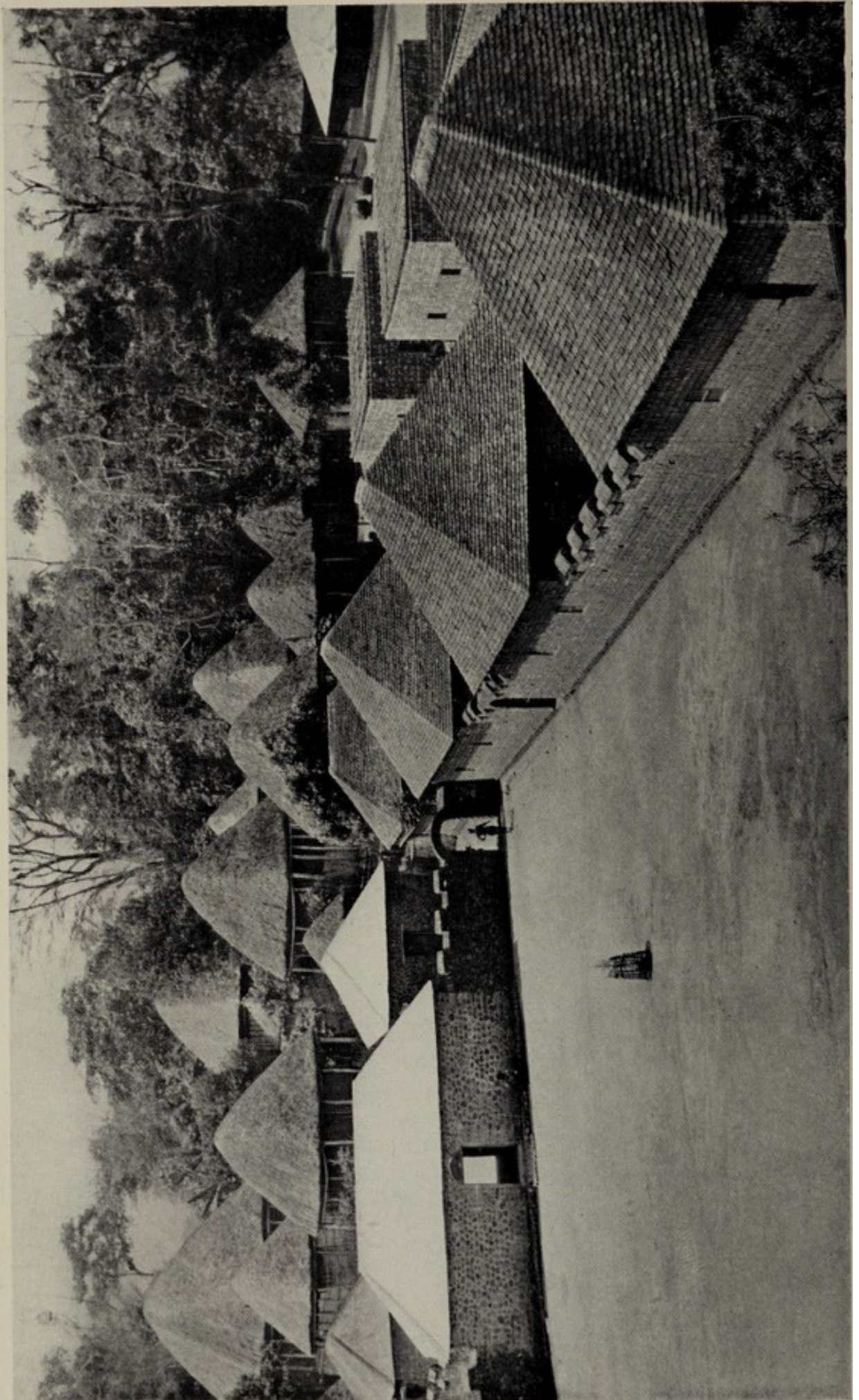
11. As the recommendations and suggestions of the Trusteeship Council arising from its examination of the Administering Authority's report for 1947 were not formulated until 1949, no account of the action taken on them can be included in this report. During its Third Session the Trusteeship Council, after examining a petition on the subject of compulsory marriage and child marriage, condemned these practices and requested the Administering Authority to report in future annual reports the steps taken to end them. The Administering Authority entirely shares the Trusteeship Council's abhorrence of these practices and is anxious that they should be brought to an end as quickly as possible. It does not believe, however, that this can best be achieved by legislation, which would do nothing to convince the African that such customs are undesirable, would be most difficult to enforce, and might well serve only to drive the practices underground, thus making their eventual eradication far more difficult. The Administering Authority believes that persuasion is a more potent force in these matters than compulsion. As a result of recent educational advances these practices are now rapidly dying out, and the Administering Authority is convinced that the further progress now being made will prove to be the most effective means of ending them completely, to which end it will continue to devote its best efforts.





A Nigeria Magazine Staff Photograph

THE FON OF BUFU



TRUST TERRITORY REPORT, CAMEROONS

BRIEF INTRODUCTORY DESCRIPTIVE SECTION

General Geographical Description

I. THE TERRITORY of the Cameroons under United Kingdom Trusteeship lies between 4° and $12^{\circ} 30'$ north latitude and between $8^{\circ} 30'$ and $14^{\circ} 50'$ east longitude. It extends from the Atlantic Ocean in the south, along the whole of the eastern frontier of Nigeria, some 700 miles, except where a salient of Nigerian territory in the neighbourhood of Yola marches with the Cameroons under French Trusteeship from a point twenty-five miles south of the Benue river to a point twenty miles north of it and divides the area into two parts.

The southern and by far the larger portion, comprising as it does nearly four-fifths of the territory, extends 420 miles inland from the coast in the shape of a wedge which is nowhere more than 100 miles wide. It includes the Cameroons Province with an area of 16,581 square miles, the Tigon-Ndoro-Kentu area, 1,236 square miles and the southern Adamawa districts 9,225 square miles in extent; a total area of 27,192 square miles.

The northern portion consists of the northern Adamawa districts, 1,740 square miles in extent, a narrow tongue of land some 100 miles in length and sometimes less than twenty miles wide, whose southern tip is at $9^{\circ} 30'$ north latitude and the Dikwa district, farther north again, reaching to Lake Chad, an area of 5,149 square miles. The total area of the northern section is thus 6,889 square miles and of the whole territory 34,081 square miles.

The situation of the territory is shown on the map on a scale 1 : 2,000,000 annexed to this report.

This long narrow strip of country includes a wide variety of different kinds of scenery. In the coastal region to the south-west is an area of mangrove swamp, the delta of Rio del Rey, giving place farther east to the massif of the Cameroon Mountain rising abruptly from the sea to a height of 13,350 feet within fourteen miles of the coast. It is a volcano, in active eruption as recently as 1922, when the molten lava pouring down its western slopes made the sea boil. The lower slopes of the mountain, covered with dense secondary forest interspersed here and there with light green patches of banana plantations present from the sea a prospect of great beauty which is equalled if not surpassed, by the view from the port of Victoria which lies at its foot, looking beyond the rocky and wooded islets of Ambas Bay, across the water, to the peak of Fernando Po, over 10,000 feet high, a shadow in the distance. Farther east along the coast the land falls away to the foot hills around Tiko, even more intensively planted with cocoa, rubber, oil palms and bananas until the eastern boundary of the territory which marches with the Cameroons under French Trusteeship is reached among the mangrove swamps of the Mungo river delta and the Moewe sea within a few miles of Duala.

Inland beyond the northern slopes of the Cameroon mountains lies broken, thickly-forested country, generally hilly, but tilting down towards the south-west. Kumba, the headquarters of an administrative division, lies at the edge of Lake Barombi, itself the crater of an extinct volcano. To the east and north lie ranges of steep tree-clad hills stretching inland for more than a hundred miles. From their slopes in the west of Mamfe Division flow the streams which form the head-waters of the Cross river which finds its way through Nigerian territory to the port of Calabar and provides the principal economic outlet for that area. Beyond, with the ground broken but still rising, emerge the grasslands of northern Mamfe and the Bamenda highlands, a rugged area of lofty hills rising to heights over 8,000 feet and divided by deep wooded valleys.

The highest peaks lie east of Bamenda and the wild moorland, rocky streams, waterfalls and lonely lakes hidden among the ravines and crags of this stern mountain country, present scene after scene of arresting grandeur. Trees and bushes grow on the more sheltered slopes but the summits of the hills are bare with coarse grass growing sparsely among outcrops of rock and a litter of boulders. North again at 5,000 feet above sea level are the windswept barren moors of Bansa and Nsungli: an undulating treeless land of long ridges and rounded rock-strewn hills. Here the scattered hamlets huddle in the folds of the ground and in the valleys seeking shelter from the bitter winds and driving rain clouds of the wet season. To the north mountainous country, wild and difficult of access with peaks rising to 7,000 feet, broken by the rocky valleys, running generally north and south, formed by the southern offshoots of the Benue, the Ini, the Taraba and the Yim, continues but begins to fall away gradually in a north-westerly direction until the southern area of the territory ends in the Alantika mountains overlooking the valley of the Benue at a height of 3,600 feet. "No one," writes a traveller from east to west in this area in 1931, "who has not actually performed the journey from Gashaka to Kentu can form any conception of its difficulty." The eastern boundary of the northern portion of the territory lies along a chain of hills which are an extension of the Mandara range and form the watershed between the Yedseram flowing northwards to Lake Chad and the Kabi river system which flows through French trust territory south into the Benue. The hills rise in places to 4,000 feet above sea level and are broken, precipitous and rocky. To the west is a plain varying between 1,500 and 2,000 feet in elevation watered by a series of streams which issue from the hills and flow westward to join the Yedseram and Kilange rivers. Many of the streams are bordered by belts of marshland and the plain where it is not under cultivation presents the appearance of typical orchard bush. The frontier escarpment is crowded with a remarkable series of pinnacles, the most prominent of which is the Kamale rock, a giant finger of crystalline granite, 700 feet high from base to summit. At its northern end the mountain range narrows and terminates near Gwoza in the south-eastern corner of Dikwa Division in its loftiest mountain, Zaladiffa, 5,000 feet high, towering 3,500 feet above the Bornu plain.

Beyond this last great eminence is an unbroken plain. In the brief wet season from June to September the Yedseram and lesser streams which have their source in the Mandara range inundate considerable stretches of country but for the rest of the year they meander over a wide expanse often losing their identity in chains of pools and marshes. Gentle sandy undulations at the foot of the hills sink gradually to the level of the Dikwa flats characterised by stretches of dead flat swamp land. The orchard bush gives way to thorn scrub which alone relieves the monotony of the black cotton soil lands. During the rains the soil acts as a gigantic sponge and the area becomes a huge quagmire absorbing vast quantities of water from the rivers coming from the south. In the dry season, on the other hand, the water sinks through the sandy subsoil and the surface dries to a peculiar hardness and is rent in every direction by cracks often three feet deep. During the three to four months that this area is waterlogged it can only be traversed with the greatest difficulty as the soil is of a peculiarly holding quality. In turn this dreary and monotonous region gives place to marsh land broken by numerous pools and creeks until further advance is barred by swamps in which grow tall reeds and papyrus completely blocking the horizon, an area of floating islands of vegetation where land and water mingle on the uncertain shores of Lake Chad.

The only two stations in the trust territory where meteorological statistics are kept are Victoria and Bamenda, both in the Cameroons Province. There is no meteorological station in the northern areas, but figures for Maiduguri and Yola, the provincial headquarters of Bornu and Adamawa Provinces, are

included in the tables in attachment A as approximating to conditions prevailing in those parts of the territory administered as though they formed parts of those provinces. Rainfall is also measured at Buea, Debunscha, Kumba, Mamfe, Bamenda and Bansa in the Cameroons Province. At Debunscha, which is one of the wettest places in the world, 494 inches was recorded in 1946. This heavy rainfall on the south-west of the Cameroon mountain is orographical and is caused by south-westerly winds beating directly up against the mountain. The result of this impact is to cause an upward flow of moisture-laden atmosphere which, cooling as it rises, can no longer retain its moisture. The greatest temperature variation is in the extreme north where temperatures of 43° F. and 109° F. were recorded in 1945.

The boundary between the French and United Kingdom Trusteeship territories throughout the Cameroons is based on the line described in the Milner-Simon declaration of 1919 and shown on the map (Moisel, scale 1 : 300,000). In the northern areas, particularly, the Milner-Simon line for the most part followed the indications of streams and, in hill country, watersheds, appearing on that map; the latter, however, has since proved highly conjectural in regard to the mountain and river systems of the less accessible regions, and, in consequence, there are sections in which neither the mapped line nor its verbal description tallies with the actual terrain.

In the early years of the French and British Mandatory Administrations, a number of minor adjustments of the frontier were found necessary and were effected. The procedure adopted was for the local officers of the two Administrations to meet as opportunity offered and to work out jointly a provisional frontier on the doubtful sections, recording their agreements in *procès verbaux* for the ratification of their respective Governments. Their task was not easy, although the only adjustments within their purview were those required for fixing recognisable boundaries where the Milner-Simon line could not be located, and for avoiding the severance of integral villages or hamlets, some of which had not existed or were unknown when the map was in compilation. By 1930 the work had been carried so far that the two Governors were able to agree upon a Protocol describing almost the whole length of the portion thus provisionally defined and embodying the *procès verbaux* which had been approved in the preceding period. This protocol was ratified as a "preliminary study" by the British and French Governments in 1931 and formed the secondary basis for a final delimitation by the joint French and British boundary commission which began work in December, 1937. The Commission continued its work until 22nd April, 1938, when the wet season brought its activities to a temporary stop. It reassembled on 23rd November, 1938, and continued the delimitation of the frontier until May when its activities were interrupted by the invaliding and subsequent death of the Head of the French Commission, M. René Dugast, Administrateur en Chef. By the end of the second season the section of the frontier delimited and covered by *procès verbaux* had reached from the Coast to the vicinity of Mount Manenguba in Kumba Division, a distance of some 135 miles. The outbreak of war prevented the reassembly of the Commission in the 1939-40 dry season and the delimitation has not since been resumed.

In accordance with Article 5(a) of the Trusteeship Agreement, the administration of the Trust Territory is integrated with the administration of the adjoining areas of the Protectorate of Nigeria. The territory is divided into four parts.

Beginning at the extreme south there is the Cameroons Province, a self-contained unit in charge of a Resident with Provincial Headquarters at Buea at an elevation of over 3,000 feet above sea level, on the eastern slopes of the Cameroon mountains, 14 miles from Victoria, the principal port. This area is administered as though it formed a province of the Eastern Provinces of

Nigeria, and is divided into four administrative divisions, Victoria, Kumba, Mamfe and Bamenda with divisional headquarters of the same names. Immediately to the north of the Cameroons Province is the small Tigon-Ndoro-Kentu area administered as though it formed part of the Wukari Division of Benue Province, one of the Northern Provinces of Nigeria. Continuing north are the areas of trust territory administered as though they formed part of the Adamawa (Emirate) Division with headquarters at Yola, which is in the Protectorate of Nigeria outside trust territory; and Dikwa Division with headquarters at Bama administered as though it formed a division of Bornu Province of the Northern Provinces of Nigeria. There are no cities and no places which have been declared to be townships under the Townships Ordinance: the only concentrations of population, which in no case exceed 10,000 persons, in addition to the administrative headquarters, are Tiko, a port on one of the creeks forming the delta of the Mungo and Wuri rivers, Bali and Kumbo in Bamenda Division, and Mubi and Bama in the area administered as if it formed part of the Northern Provinces.

In recognition of the special position of the Cameroons as a trust territory an administrative reorganisation was approved during the year, in the fulfilment of which a Commissioner of the Cameroons is to be appointed. He will be responsible to the Chief Commissioner of the Eastern Provinces of Nigeria for the administration of the part of the Trust Territory included in the Eastern Provinces. This area, the present Cameroons Province, is to be divided into two provinces, each in charge of a Resident. The area at present administered as portions of Benue, Adamawa and Bornu Provinces of the Northern Region will be travelled by the Commissioner, who will be well informed on the whole of the Trust Territory.

The following portions of the territory have been declared Unsettled Districts:

	<i>Square Miles</i>	<i>Population</i>
<i>Adamawa (S)</i>		
Alantika area of Verre district	150	1,704
<i>Adamawa (N)</i>		
Parts of Madagali, Chukunawa and Mubi districts which lie to the east of the Yola-Madagali-Gwoza road	696	86,020
<i>Bornu</i>		
Gwoza district	600	63,147
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,446	150,871
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The administration of these districts differs in no way from the adjacent areas but under Chapter 77 of the Laws of Nigeria it is provided that no person shall enter an unsettled district except natives of the district, public officers and persons holding a licence to do so or authorised by a general authority granted by the Governor. The reason for this restriction is that some of the inhabitants are still prone to indulge in inter-village affrays in the dry season and to yield to violent impulses in the excitement of personal dispute.

Ethnic Composition

2. The principal tribes of the territory are the Kanuri in Dikwa Emirate, where there are also large numbers of Shuwa Arabs, both settled and nomadic, settled Fulani in the area administered with Adamawa Province and nomad Fulani who wander over the territory as far south as Bamenda Division of the Cameroons Province wherever grazing is to be found for their cattle. In Bamenda Division are also found centralised tribal communities of Tikar and

Chamba origin. In addition there are, throughout the territory, village communities speaking semi-Bantu or, in the extreme south, Bantu languages who have been influenced to a greater or less degree by more cultured peoples who have settled among them, absorbed them or left them unsubdued in their hilly fastnesses while they have occupied the surrounding plains. All three of the main linguistic groups into which the population of Nigeria is divided, Sudanese, semi-Bantu and Bantu are represented. These groups are incapable of exact definition : in fact the late Dr. P. Amaury Talbot goes no further than to say :

“The population is divided into three main groups, Sudanese, semi-Bantu and Bantu, of which the first term is merely used—in default of a better—to apply to all those not contained within the two latter. . . .

“The Sudanic includes all those languages which are neither semi-Bantu nor Bantu and embraces therefore not only the purely negro tongues which might be termed true Sudanic, but also Fula and the Hamitic and Semitic families.”

The Bantu-speaking tribes are confined to Victoria and Kumba Divisions of the Cameroons Province and comprise the Isubu, Bakweri, Bamboko, Balundu, Bakundu, Balong, Abaw, Mbonge and Ngolo tribes. In Mamfe Division the semi-Bantu-speaking tribes of which the principal are the Banyangi and the Keaka have been little influenced by movements of population. In the Bamenda Division, on the other hand, similar stocks were subjected to a succession of invasions beginning with the Tikars who, according to tradition, migrated from the north-west, from territory which is now under French administration, being driven southwards under pressure from the Chambas. This invasion was followed early in the nineteenth century by an incursion of Chambas themselves, known as Bali, driven southward in their turn by the menace of the Fulani Jihad. They settled in the south of Bamenda Division to form a third element with the Tikar and aboriginal stocks where the novelty of their cloth robes, bows and poisoned arrows and horses were as much a military asset as their organised fighting power. This heterogeneous population was further disrupted by the impact of Fulani slave raids from Banyo and Gashaka. By the end of the nineteenth century the Fulani had devastated the northern areas of the division, exterminating or carrying into slavery whole communities. This short sketch illustrates the disorganised condition of tribal life in the Benue regions during the nineteenth century. The pagan tribes were broken up by the Fulani ; Chamba fought Chamba ; and the Fulani groups themselves were in a constant state of feud with one another. Thus there is in the area a mixture of racial types and cultures ; three main stocks and broken remnants of peoples of uncertain origin who took refuge among the more inaccessible hills and valleys. The Fulani, originally a pastoral people of probable Semitic origin, came into the territory from Melle via Bornu. They belong principally to the Wolarbe, Ba'en and Ilaga'en clans and have now become Moslems of the Sunni sect. Their customs are in general regulated by Islamic law and tradition with a considerable substratum of pagan custom and observances particularly among the nomad clans who, indeed, in some cases have not embraced Islam. The purer strains are noticeable for their spare frame, light colour and, thin-faced and thin-lipped, for their non-negroid appearance. These characteristics are often lost by inter-marriage with the various tribes among which they have become settled. Their language, Ffulde, is spoken throughout the Western and Central Sudan. It is the *lingua franca* of that part of the territory administered as if it formed part of Adamawa Province. The tribes which form the Kanuri race and Kanembu constitute the principal population of the Dikwa Division. The Kanuri are ethnically composed of the aboriginal negro populations of

Kanem and Bornu on whom were superimposed a Kushite Sudanese Saharan population. They formed a Hamitic element in the population of Wadai and Kanem before A.D. 800 and spoke a language which may be regarded as related to Kanuri. The ethnic composition of the Kanuri was further modified by a Tuwareg Berber migration, A.D. 500-800. The Shuwa Arabs, though now mostly settled still retain under the Emir of Dikwa and his District Heads the framework of their internal clan government as a survival from the not so far distant days when they were semi-nomadic herdsmen. Of the numerous semi-Bantu-speaking tribes of primitive culture living in their mountain villages adjacent to but little influenced by the superior Muslim culture of the people in the plains the principal tribes are the Higi, the Njai, the Gude, the Fali, the Sukur, the Tur, the Kona, the Dakka, the Bute and the Mambila.

Racial Characteristics, Religions, Social Structures

3. The racial and linguistic characteristics of the population have been briefly touched upon in the preceding paragraphs. The religion of the great majority of the population is a belief in a Supreme Being combined with forms of animism and ancestor worship. In the north the Fulani and Kanuri profess Mohammedanism and in the Cameroons Province Christianity is spreading among the educated and semi-educated classes, particularly in Victoria Division.

Conversion to or contact with the adherents of either of these religions tends to modify profoundly the social organisation of the aboriginal peoples. This is particularly noticeable in the northern area where a culture stratum characterised by initiation rites, exogamy, the absence of secular chieftainship, the removal of the epidermis from the dead and its disposal separately from the body, the absence of circumcision and a complete lack of clothing, or its restriction to leaves or a leather covering or brass or iron ornaments worn over the pubes, gives place to a culture in which gowns and cloth garments are worn; kindred exogamy is not observed and cross cousin marriage is particularly favoured, circumcision is practised and the dead are buried in the Moslem fashion.

The Moslems of the north and the Tikar and Chamba communities of Bamenda Division have a highly organised centralised tribal organisation recognising the authority of the Emir of Dikwa, the Lamido of Adamawa and the Fons of Bafut, Bikom, Bansa and Bali. Elsewhere there is no clan organisation and the political unit is the village or village group. Numbers of villages may be united either through the fact that all look to the same priest as the guarantor of their welfare or that all use the same water supplies and markets and must therefore live in a state of comparative friendliness. There is no wider allegiance; and in fact there was, until recent years, a definite hostility to all others especially the adjacent village groups. Within the restricted group itself there may be recurrent hostility between kindreds, even between related kindreds. The social unit is the kindred; patrilineal institutions are the rule though matrilineal systems are found and some of the tribes appear to be in a transition state in which patrilineal customs are taking the place of an earlier matrilineal system. The kindred group is often bilateral, that is, it is composed of both patrilineal and matrilineal relatives. Tribes which still adhere to matrilineal customs are often averse from admitting that they do so, fearing that a claim of a man on his sister's children will be considered as an infringement of the laws against slavery. Marriage is by the payment of bride price, the exaction of labour service or by exchange. Marriage by exchange is tending to break down as girls have recourse to a court action if pressure is brought upon them to marry against their will. Marriage by elopement

occurs but is usually legalised by the husband sending presents to the parents of the wife. The blacksmith kindred often possesses a special position within the group and is sometimes associated with priestly duties and funeral functions. The fear of witchcraft which may be acquired either by heredity, by purchase or by accident is general throughout the pagan areas.

Flora and Fauna

4. The flora may, broadly, be regarded as falling into three groups ; that of the high forest, that of the savannah and that of the montane area. Little confusion attaches to the first two : the high forest is characterised by the almost entire absence of grasses and, when untouched by human activity, consists for the most part of tall trees having a closed canopy casting a deep shade upon the ground ; the savannah, on the other hand, consists of a profuse and continuous growth of tall grass amongst which stand scattered trees of low height and twisted shape due to annual firing. No real intermediate stage between these two forms of vegetation exists, the change from one to the other being in general very abrupt, but it is possible to recognise within each type certain subdivisions consonant with variations in edaphic or altitudinal factors.

The high forest shows close affinities to the main block of West African tropical rain-forest and to a lesser extent with that of the Congo. It contains most of the commercially useful species of this region, mahoganies, ebony and so forth, but the character of much of this belt is being rapidly changed by shifting cultivation and by replacement of the original forest by plantations of cocoa, rubber and bananas. In the Cross river area the forest shows strong evidence of habitual movement of village sites combined, probably, with far higher populations in the past. The forest extends upwards to an altitude of roughly 6,000 feet ; above about 3,000 feet the component species alter to some extent, exhibit a branchy and somewhat twisted habit and are festooned with mosses owing to their frequent investment with cloud. It is here that West Africa's only tree-fern, *Cyathea mannii*, is found. In one locality, in the Bamenda highlands, a special type of bamboo forest is found at an elevation of about 7,000 feet, the species being *Arundinaria alpina* common in the Kenya mountains. Further relationship to the East African mountain forests is shown by the presence of *Podocarpus*.

In popular thought West Africa, and perhaps in particular the Cameroons, is regarded as being covered by dense, dark, tropical high forest, but this is very far from the truth and no less than three-quarters of the territory which is the subject of this report consists of open grass country, the savannah, which is subdivisible into the Guinea, Sudan and Sahelian sub-types each characterised by special trees and grasses. These open grasslands are not very impressive in comparison with the lush tropical luxuriance of the high forest ; but the fact must not be overlooked that their stunted trees are the only source of timber and fuel available to a very large section of the population, besides yielding important additions to the dietary in the form of oils such as shea butter or fruits such as the locust bean. This area, moreover, provides the optimum ecological conditions for the cultivation of ground-nuts, while from the extreme northern sections gum arabic, the product of the tree *Acacia senegal*, is exported.

Over the montane area, which plays a large part in Cameroons literature both scientific and general, there has been a good deal of loose thinking and ill-informed writing. This zone has been taken by some as lying above the 3,000 feet contour ; more usually it is regarded as starting at 5,000 feet, but even this is almost certainly 1,000 feet too low. The chief vegetational features are short grass, numerous herbs and, at the lower elevations, scattered shrubs. It is of little importance save as a grazing ground for nomadic herds of cattle and its main interest lies in its remarkable affinity to widely separated but

similar mountain types in East Africa and Fernando Po : a number of the genera such as *Alchemilla*, *Geranium*, *Viola*, *Myosotis* and *Sibthorpia* are European, and heaths of the family *Ericaceae* together with a giant Lobelia and a giant Groundsel are commonly to be seen. Taking its lower limit as 6,000 feet the area covered by this type is considerably smaller than has been assumed in the past and is in fact limited to some 500 square miles ; moreover, the Cameroons is the only district in West Africa where such a habitat exists.

This view of the montane area is amply confirmed by a study of avifaunal distribution. Below 5,000 to 6,000 feet the birds are identical with or show a close relationship to those of the surrounding forest or savannah, but above this height there is a marked change and the affinities are with the similar African montane areas referred to above though in the case of the Cameroon Mountain itself they are more particularly with Fernando Po than elsewhere. There are several birds which appear to be confined to the Cameroon Mountain alone and in so far as those from the highland areas are concerned the claim to uniqueness is probably sound ; but little collecting of other forms of vertebrate life has been carried out at high altitudes and though several animals are at present known to science from the Cameroons only this is most likely attributable rather to the lack of specimens from neighbouring territories which have for some reason not held the same attraction to the collector. The absence of permanent water in the montane region of the Cameroons Mountain itself is doubtless a very limiting factor as regards a permanent population and most mammals such as the elephants and horned antelope which from time to time have been observed are probably merely visitors. A few rodents have, however, been collected at heights of 8,000 or 9,000 feet. A species practically indistinguishable from the European clouded yellow butterfly is not uncommon on higher mountain slopes throughout the territory.

The mammalian fauna of the Cameroons under British Mandate is varied and that correlative to the high forest zone is of special interest in that it contains elements of two geographic groups : many animals common throughout the West African sub-region find their eastern limit in this area, while the Cameroons and Cross river basin form the northern boundary of several species found in the Congo forests. One of the most interesting mammals of this area is the gorilla which dwells in hill forest lying above about 3,000 feet to the north and to the east of Mamfe. There is no reliable evidence regarding the number of these apes still to be found in the Cameroons nor whether there has been any decrease in population but, though the animal is from time to time hunted by natives illegally, any diminution in numbers would probably be more correctly ascribed to the gradual disappearance of its habitat before the axe and fire of the farmer. These mountain forests are also the home of the peculiar hairy frog.

Two other animals rare in West Africa occur in the more northerly and open parts of the territory though their exact range is uncertain : these are the black rhinoceros which is known to occur south of the Benue between Yola and Garua, and the giraffe which is found chiefly north of the Benue to Lake Chad. In general, however, the savannah zones show no special feature, this type of habitat being continuous in its distribution and general nature from Senegal to the Nile ; but while game is both more plentiful and more readily seen in this region than in the high forest belt it in no way compares with the profusion of East Africa.

Basic Economy. Agriculture is the staple industry in the territory. The system takes the form of shifting cultivation embodying little or no rotation in cropping and involving localised movement from one area to another which necessitates bush or grass fallows of varying lengths. There exist local departures from this practice in the highlands of Bamenda, where farming is permitted for

two seasons in the first two years of the establishment of new compartments. Farming is here rotational in the sense that the agriculturalists, mostly women, follow the felling cycle. In the hill villages of the northern areas there is an elaborate system of terraced farms and drystone defensive walls. The staple crop is guinea corn while ground-nuts are the chief cash crop. Peppers and forest products, gutta percha and shea nuts, are also sold.

Coastal communities are engaged in fishing. Throwing nets, basket traps and rod and line methods are employed. Dug-out canoes are used. Similarly, in conjunction with agriculture, peasants living in the vicinities of streams and rivers supplement their diet of cocoyams and plantains and cassava with supplies of dried fish. The people engage in tapping palm wine and in the collection of palm kernels for oil obtained from the oil palm (*Elaeis guinensis*). Surplus supplies are sold to the firms for export.

In forest land a number of African contractors employing local sawyers concentrate on the sawn timber trade. Pit-sawing of local timbers for local use is, without exception, the method employed in the production of planks and scantlings for building. Forest communities build their houses from "carra-boards" split from small logs and the production of these forms a large local industry. Gunstocks and mortars are made for sale in local markets. Comparatively large areas of communal land are devoted to the growing of cocoa which forms a cash crop.

In the Bamenda highlands Fulani graziers maintain large herds of Zebu cattle. Numbers of these are moved southward on the hoof to be slaughtered in Victoria and other centres where there is a market for fresh meat. The demand for meat, other than from local game shot by African hunters, is confined to the larger population centres. Overgrazing of hill grasslands is becoming more acute as herds move southwards from Adamawa Province; legislation has now been introduced in order to control the size of the herds. In the northern areas the sale of hides and skins forms the most important export after ground-nuts.

A local industry of some importance is the collection and binding of palm leaves into mats employed exclusively by forest communities in roofing their huts. The grassland population use *Andropogon* grass as a thatch in place of palm matting.

History

5. The history of the territory cannot be recorded with any accuracy before the beginning of the nineteenth century. Earlier there are brief and confused accounts of the coastal region by navigators and slave traders in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and maps prepared by cartographers which show, inaccurately, the rivers and the configuration of the coast. In the extreme north the early history of Dikwa is merged in that of Bornu and though the chronicles of the Bornu Sultans date back to the tenth century they are based on native traditions and documents of which the originals have been lost and which have been reproduced from memory, and are often obscure and contradictory. Of the hill tribes inhabiting the central region nothing was known until the last decade of the nineteenth century when the country began to be opened up by the German administration.

There is no connection between the early history of the coastal area and the northern areas and it is proposed to give a brief account of each region separately until 1914 in which year the Protectorates of Northern and Southern Nigeria were amalgamated and the first world war broke out.

(a) *The Coastal Area.* In his "Description of the Coasts of North and South Guinea," published in 1732, John Barbot writes of the Coast of the Cameroons now under United Kingdom trusteeship :

"The territory of Ambozes, which is situated between Rio del Rey and Rio Camerones is very remarkable for the immense height of the mountains it has near the seashore which the Spaniards call Alta Tierra De Ambozi and reckon some of them as high as the peak of Teneriffe. The Coast runs from Rio del Rey to South-East; the little river Camerones Pequeño lies about five leagues from Rio del Rey; from it to Cape Camerones, the northern point of Rio Camarones Grande, the Coast is low and woody, much more than it is from Little Camarones to Rio del Rey. . . .

"The territory of Ambozes comprehends several villages on the west of Cape Camarones, amongst which are those of Cesgis, Bodi and Bodiwa where there is a little trade for slaves and for Accory. The Hollanders trade there most of all Europeans and export slaves for the same sorts of goods they used to import at Rio del Rey."

In 1778 the Spaniards acquired from the Portuguese the adjacent island of Fernando Po in exchange for an island and a strip of coast in Brazil but by 1782 had given up all attempts to colonise it. In 1827 the British "Mixed Commission Court" combating the slave trade removed its headquarters from Sierra Leone to Fernando Po which was then unadministered by the Spaniards. Captain W. F. Owen in the sloop *Eden* accompanied by a small steamer *Africa* arrived with a party, chiefly consisting of liberated slaves in order to found a settlement. He purchased from the native inhabitants, the Bubi, a square mile of land on the northern part of the island. Captain Owen surveyed the coast of the mainland opposite and it was alleged that in 1826 Chief Bille of Bimbia surrendered the sovereignty of his country to England and received the title of King William. In 1843 Baptist missionaries, among them the Reverend Alfred Saker, arrived from Jamaica to evangelise the liberated slave community at Fernando Po and in the same year Mr. John Beecroft, who had arrived in Fernando Po in 1829 for the first time as Superintendent of Works, was made Spanish Governor of Fernando Po. In 1849 he was appointed Consul and Agent for the Bights of Benin and Biafra, "to regulate the legal trade between the ports of Benin, Brass, New and Old Calabar, Bonny, Bimbia and the Cameroons." By 1848 a permanent establishment had been set up on the mainland by the Baptist Mission at Bimbia. In 1858 Commander Don Carlos Chacon accompanied by a number of priests, catechists and Sisters of Charity, arrived and announced his appointment as Governor of Fernando Po, Annobon and Corisco, and, in contradiction of an earlier proclamation, proclaimed that "no other religious profession is tolerated or allowed but that made by the missionaries of the aforesaid Catholic religion," whereupon Reverend Alfred Saker accompanied by some of his congregation of liberated slaves left Fernando Po and settled on the mainland opposite, where he bought a strip of coast land, some twelve miles long, which included Ambas Bay, from the Bakweri and Isubu Chiefs, and called the settlement Victoria, after the Queen of England.

In 1862 Mr. R. F. (afterwards Sir Richard) Burton accompanied by Mr. Saker, Senor Calvo, a Spanish Judge from Fernando Po and Mr. Gustav Mann, the botanist, made the first ascent of the Cameroon Peak.

In 1881 Kings Bell and Akwa, the chiefs of parts of what is now the port of Duala informed the British Consul that they were willing to accept British protection but received no reply to their letters. In May, 1884, however, Consul Hewett was instructed to make preparations for assuming a Protectorate over Ambas Bay and the surrounding districts. On 19th July he arrived at Ambas Bay and sent a notice on shore to Victoria proclaiming it a British Protectorate. The next day he proceeded to Bell and Akwa Town and found that his visit had been anticipated by Dr. Nactigal, the German Imperial Consul General with whom the chiefs had signed a treaty placing their territories under German protection. In the negotiations that followed the boundary between the British and German spheres of influence was placed west of the Rio del Rey estuary and the Baptist Mission ceded their rights in land at Victoria in return for compensation. The next twenty years was spent by the

German Government opening up the interior of the present Cameroons Province. Stations were opened at Kumba, then called Barombi, and Bali in Bamenda Division. In 1891 there was considerable fighting between the Germans with the help of 5,000 Bali against the Bafut, Bandeng, Bangoa, Bambutu and Bafutchu, who were alleged to have put into the field a force of 20,000 men. There was a further rising in 1904 when the villages which took part were those south of the Cross river immediately round Obokum and Ossidinge and most of the villages north of the Cross river up as far as the Bashaw and Manta country. In 1909 the headquarters of the district was removed to Mamfe, at the junction of the Bali and Mainyu rivers which join to form the Cross river; the name of the place was altered to Ossidinge. Between 1903 and 1907 the boundary between Northern and Southern Nigeria and the Cameroons was demarcated and protocols were signed in 1906 and 1907.

(b) *The Benue Area.* The history of the Benue area during the first half of the nineteenth century consists in the rise and consolidation of Fulani power under Modibbo Adama. At the time of his death in 1848 he had dominated an area of some 20,000 square miles from Madagali in the north to Banyo in the south and from the river Ini in the west to Lere in the east and had established his capital at Yola which was visited in 1851 by the explorer Barth. More than half of this territory now lies within the Cameroons under French Trusteeship. The last decade of the century saw the arrival of representatives of England, France and Germany all of whom were actively seeking to extend their spheres of influence in the area. The Royal Niger Company penetrating the area by the river Benue had established trading posts in the territory as early as 1889. When the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria was established in 1900 the Lamido Zubeiru, a fanatical Moslem and as such bitterly antagonistic to all Europeans as unbelievers, refused to abate his slave-raiding activities and a military expedition under Colonel Morland was sent against Yola in 1901. The town was taken, but the Emir escaped with a few fanatical followers and attacked the Germans at Garua in March, 1902. He was defeated, fled north to Marua, where a devoted band of 400 followers were mown down to a man in a further engagement with the Germans. Zubeiru was rushed from the field of battle, a fugitive, and was killed with his retinue by the Lala pagans near Song shortly afterwards.

In 1902, Zubeiru's brother, Bobo Amadu, was installed as Emir by the British, and the British and German spheres of influence in this region were determined by the Conventions of 1902 and 1907 and the international boundary delimited by the Commissions of 1903 and 1909. This boundary, cutting across tribal and Emirate boundaries, caused continual trouble which required patrols by both Powers. In 1909, Bobo Amadu, disgusted by the loss of the greater part of his father's kingdom, became intractable and was deposed. His successors to the present day have been Iya who resigned in 1910, Abba who died in 1924, Muhamman Bello who died in 1928, Muhammadu Mustapha who died in 1946 and was succeeded by Ahmadu, the present Lamido of Adamawa.

(c) *The Emirate of Dikwa.* The present Emirate of Dikwa is a small portion of the ancient Empire of Bornu. Authentic and reliable records date from the Fulani invasion in 1808. The earlier records of Bornu centre round Kanem. In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries Kanuri tribes began to penetrate into the present area of Bornu and, circa A.D. 1485, Mai Ali Dunamami founded N'Gazargamu on land which he obtained, by tradition, from the So, the previous inhabitants of the area. With the founding of a stable government at N'Gazargamu and as the result of the conquest of Kanem by Edris Katagarmabe, the successor of Ali Dunamami, there ensued a considerable influx of the Kanem population into Bornu. Fulani settlers began to appear early in the sixteenth

century. At the beginning of the seventeenth century Shuwa Arabs who had been settled in Darfur and Wadai since 1400 first appeared in Bornu and this movement became more and more extensive in the early years of the nineteenth century when Muhammed El Amin El Kanemi invited them with the Kanembu tribes, to join him in Bornu. In 1808 the Fulani having conquered the Hausa states began to assail the frontiers of Bornu. Ahmed the Sultan was driven out of N'Gazargamu which was sacked and destroyed. Mai Ahmed, who had fled from his capital and then abdicated in favour of his son Muhammed Lefiarmi, called to his assistance Muhammed El Amin El Kanemi, commonly known as Shehu Lamino. Under his vigorous leadership the Bornu armies drove out the Fulani. From this date onwards all real power was held by the Shehu Lamino who in 1814 made Kukawa his residence. The old dynasty continued to rule as Sultan, however, El Kanemi and, after his death in 1835, his son, Umar, contenting themselves with the title of Sheikh (Shehu) though they were the power behind the throne. In 1846 the last Sultan Ibrahim attempted to get rid of Umar with the aid of Muhammed Sherif, King of Wadai. The results were disastrous for Bornu. Umar was defeated on the Shari, and the Wadai army pillaged the country as far as Kukawa, which was destroyed. Umar, however, rallied his forces and eventually won the day. Ibrahim was put to death and his family almost annihilated. Umar reigned at Kukawa as Shehu of Bornu until his death in 1880. During his reign a number of European travellers, Richardson, Barth, Vogel, Rohlf and Nactigal visited Bornu.

Bornu experienced another convulsion by the arrival of Rabeih in 1893. He was a foster son of Zubeir Pasha, the slave hunter, who was imprisoned at Cairo in 1870 by the Egyptian Government. On the defeat of Zubeir's son, Suleman, in 1880, Rabeih managed to escape with a division of 3,000 negro soldiers and some guns. With this force which was largely officered by Arabs from Kordofan, he overran Bagirmi and finally entered Bornu. The Shehu Hashim fled and though his successor, Kiari, had some successes against Rabeih, the better discipline of Rabeih's troops finally turned the scale, which resulted in the death of Kiari and the wholesale massacre of his adherents. Kukawa was destroyed and Rabeih established his capital at Dikwa. After several unsuccessful attempts on the part of French military expeditions to break the power of Rabeih, he was ultimately killed and his army defeated at Kuseri in 1900. His son Fadl-Allah who continued his father's rule of bloodshed and despotism met the same fate in the following year at the battle of Gujba. The French then restored the El Kanemi dynasty at Dikwa but Abubakr Garbai whom they had recognised as Shehu left Dikwa to become Shehu of British Bornu. The French then appointed a cousin of his named Umar, brother of the Kiari killed by Rabeih, as Shehu at Dikwa. When at a subsequent date Dikwa became part of the German sphere of influence in that region, another scion of the same house, Sheikh Umar Kabir, was installed as the Shehu of German Bornu. The two Sheikhs of Bornu and Dikwa were therefore both of the El Kanemi family and close relations and this fact was demonstrated in 1937 when the Shehu of Bornu died and Umar Ibn Kiari El Kanemi, a son of the Kiari, who had succeeded as Shehu of Dikwa in 1917, was selected to succeed him as the senior member of his family. In due course Mustafa Ibn Kiari El Kanemi, his brother, was selected to rule over Dikwa and took the title of Emir to leave that of Shehu to the head of the family.

(d) *The 1914-18 War.* On the outbreak of war with Germany in August, 1914, offensive action was begun from Nigeria and from French territory against the German colony of Kamerun. Shehu Umar Sanda Mandarama of Dikwa tendered his submission and surrendered his firearms. He came into Maiduguri on 16th September, 1914. An early British advance into German territory along

the Benue and Cross rivers met with failure, the British troops in the north being driven back from Garua, and in the south being similarly overpowered by superior forces at Nsanakang.

Subsequently an Anglo-French military and naval force under the command of Brigadier General C. Dobell, the Inspector General of the West African Frontier Force, compelled Duala to surrender on 27th September, 1914, and after hard fighting drove the German forces from the surrounding districts. On 10th June, 1915, Garua, on the river Benue, fell after a siege of a few weeks by forces from Nigeria and the French Chad territory under the command of Brigadier General Cunliffe, the Commandant of the Nigeria Regiment, West African Frontier Force; having cleared the north of the Cameroons, except Mora, where the Germans were entrenched in a very strong position, these forces marched southwards driving the Germans before them to the Sanaga river.

French forces with a Belgian contingent from the Congo, invaded the Cameroons from French Equatorial Africa, and gradually pushed forward from the south-east and south towards Yaunde, which had become the headquarters of the German forces. Finally, the main German force, being almost surrounded by the converging advance of the Allied troops, retreated southwards into the Spanish territory of Rio Muni, where they were interned, and the isolated garrison of Mora in the north then surrendered.

(e) *The Cameroons since 1918.* By an arrangement which came into effect on 18th April, 1916, the Cameroons was provisionally divided into British and French spheres. The British sphere included the whole of the Sultanate of Dikwa or German Bornu and a strip of territory which included Buea, the German administrative capital of the Cameroons and the ports of Victoria, Tiko and Rio del Rey, nearly the whole of the Victoria District, part of the Chang District, the Bamenda District and parts of the Banyo and Garua Districts. Boundary adjustments with the French took place in 1920 in accordance with an agreement signed by Lord Milner and M. Simon on 10th July, 1919. The principal features of these were the transfer to the British of the country west of the Mandara mountains from the Dikwa Sultanate in the north to the river Tiel in the south, and the transfer of nearly all the Chang District to the French. In the subsequent demarcation of the boundary, strict regard was paid to Article 2 (1), (2) and (3) of the Appendix to the Mandate.

By Article 119 of the Treaty of Peace with Germany signed at Versailles on June 28th, 1919, Germany renounced in favour of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers all her rights over the Cameroons and the Powers agreed that the Governments of France and Great Britain should make a joint recommendation to the League of Nations as to the future of the territory. The Governments then made a joint recommendation that a mandate to administer, in accordance with Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, that part of the Cameroons lying to the west of the line agreed upon in the declaration of July 10th, 1919, should be conferred upon His Britannic Majesty. The terms of the mandate were defined by the Council of the League of Nations in a document conferring the mandate dated 20th July, 1922.

During the period of the German administration of Kamerun the policy had been to make large areas of land available to commercial companies and to individual German planters for the cultivation of cocoa, bananas, rubber and oil palm under plantation conditions. By 1914 approximately 264,000 acres of land in the present Victoria and Kumba Divisions of the Cameroons Province had been so dealt with, and about 48,000 acres were actually under cultivation, the majority of the estates being held freehold under German crown grants though some were held on lease from the Government of Kamerun. In accordance with Proclamation No. 25 of 1920, made under a Commission

empowering the Governor of Nigeria to administer such parts of Kamerun as were in British occupation, the estates were vested in the Public Custodian. Finally a decision was taken to sell the property, rights and interests belonging to German nationals in the British sphere of the Cameroons by auction and charge the proceeds to the reparations account payable by Germany in accordance with the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. At an auction held in October, 1922, ex-enemy nationals were not allowed to bid and, perhaps because of a certain lack of clarity as to security of title and of uncertainty as to the future of the mandate, very few of the lots were sold. At a subsequent auction held in November, 1924, the stipulation was withdrawn and all the estates still unsold were repurchased by their former German owners with the assistance of the German Government. By 1939 the estates, with one exception, were all in the hands either of German incorporated companies or German individual owners and great development had taken place in the cultivation of bananas. On the outbreak of war in 1939 the properties were once more vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property. On the conclusion of hostilities it was the desire of the Nigeria Government that the properties should not revert to private ownership but that they should be held and administered for the use and common benefit of the inhabitants of the British Cameroons. With this object in view it was decided that the estates should be purchased by the Nigeria Government from the Custodian and then vested in a statutory Corporation empowered to engage in trade. This decision was implemented by the Ex-Enemy Lands (Cameroons) Ordinance enacted in 1946, which authorised the purchase of the estates by the Governor and declared that all such lands purchased should be deemed to be native lands. The Cameroons Development Corporation Ordinance enacted in the same year provided for the establishment of a Corporation to operate on a commercial basis, the net profit of whose undertakings were to be applied for the benefit of the inhabitants of the British Cameroons in such manner as the Governor should decide.

Early in the year 1948, Ahmadu the son of Lamido Muhamman Bello was formally installed as the tenth Lamido of Adamawa by the Officer Administering the Government. He succeeded to the title in 1946 on the death of Muhammodu Mustapha, the ninth Lamido.

B. STATUS OF THE TERRITORY AND ITS INHABITANTS

Status of the Territory

6. THE BASIS of the administration of the territory in international constitutional law is the Trusteeship Agreement approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations and dated at New York, 13th December, 1946. The basis of administration in domestic constitutional law is the Nigeria (Protectorate and Cameroons) Order in Council, 1946. Section 6 of this Order in Council provides that the portions of the Cameroons which lie to the northward, and the portions of the Cameroons which lie to the southward, of a line described in a schedule to the order shall, subject to the provisions of the mandate accepted by His Majesty from the League of Nations on 20th July, 1922, or to the provisions of any terms of trusteeship which may thereafter be approved by the United Nations, be administered as if they formed part of the Northern Provinces of the Protectorate of Nigeria and the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate respectively. This Order in Council revoked the Cameroons under British Mandate Order in Council 1923 as amended by the Cameroons under British Mandate Order 1932.

7. In accordance with Article 5(a) of the Trusteeship Agreement the administration of the trust territory is integrated with the administration of the

adjoining areas of the Protectorate of Nigeria, and it therefore also shares with Nigeria a common legislative and judicial system. The Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria is the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Cameroons, and likewise there is one Executive Council and one Legislative Council for the whole of the Colony, Protectorate and Trust Territory.

The extent and character of the control exercised by the Governor are set out in Nigeria Letters Patent dated the 2nd August, 1946. The Governor is assisted in the Government of the Territory by a small Executive Council, consisting of the Chief Secretary, the Chief Commissioners of the three Regions (Northern, Western and Eastern), the Attorney-General, the Financial Secretary, the Directors of Education and Medical Services and four appointed unofficial members, two of whom are Africans. The three-year term of one of the African members of the Executive Council expired on 30th September, 1948. It has been decided to defer consideration of the appointment of his successor in view of the imminent discussion of constitutional changes which has been announced by the Governor. The functions of the Executive Council are mainly advisory.

The nature of the legislative system of the territory is set out in the Nigeria Legislative Council Order in Council 1946. Under this Constitution there are in each of the three Regions into which Nigeria with the Cameroons is divided Regional Councils with unofficial and African majorities. In the North the Regional Council contains two chambers, the House of Chiefs and the House of Assembly, whilst the Western and Eastern Councils have a House of Assembly only. The unofficial members of the Houses of Assembly consist mainly of representatives of the Native Authorities and their Councils, who select their representatives by a system of indirect election through Divisional and Provincial Meetings which is more fully described in sub-sections 21 and 24 below. The Regional Councils are as yet in their infancy, but are endowed with important financial and deliberative functions, including the consideration of the annual estimates of public expenditure in the Region and of all legislation before its introduction to the Legislative Council. The Trust Territory of the Cameroons is represented both on the Northern and Eastern Regional Councils. The Emir of Dikwa is, as a First Class Chief, *ipso facto*, a member of the House of Chiefs in the Northern Regional Council. The two members of the Eastern House of Assembly selected by the Cameroons Provincial Meeting are Mr. J. Manga Williams, O.B.E., President of the Victoria Federated Council, and Galega, Fon of Bali.

The Central Legislative Council consists of the Governor as President, 13 official members and 28 unofficial members. Eighteen of the 28 unofficial members are elected by the unofficial members of the Regional Councils from among their members, and of the remaining 10, 4 are elected by the towns of Lagos and Calabar and 6 are appointed by the Governor. Thus the Central Legislative Council has an unofficial and African majority, and the majority of the unofficial African members are in fact elected by electoral colleges (the Regional Houses of Assembly) themselves composed of representatives of the local Native Administrations. The Nigerian Legislative Council has complete control of expenditure and of legislation, subject only to the Governor's Reserve Powers, under which the Governor is empowered in certain circumstances to declare legislation which has been rejected by the Legislative Council, to have been enacted. These powers are in practice very rarely employed.

The nature of the Judicial System of the trust territory is set out in the Supreme Court Ordinance, the Magistrates' Courts Ordinance and the Native Courts Ordinance, which apply to the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria and the Cameroons under British trusteeship. The Supreme Court of Nigeria consists of a Chief Justice and such other judges as the Governor from time to

time appoints by letters patent under the Public Seal of the Colony. The Chief Justice may divide the Trust Territory or any portion thereof into Magisterial Districts and the Governor has power to appoint magistrates who are styled first, second or third grade magistrates and who have a limited jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters as set out in the Magistrates' Courts Ordinance. A Resident may establish within his Province such Native Courts as he shall think fit which exercise jurisdiction within such limits as may be defined by the court warrant over causes and matters in which all the parties belong to a class of persons who have ordinarily been subject to the jurisdiction of native tribunals. Appeal from the decision of a magistrate's court or a native court is to the Supreme Court, whence a further appeal lies to the West African Court of Appeal. Leave to appeal from a decision of the West African Court of Appeal may be sought by petition to the Judicial Committee of His Majesty's Privy Council. A full description of the judicial organisation in the territory may be found in sub-sections 28 to 34.

Local government institutions are regulated by the Native Authority Ordinance. Under Section 5 of the Ordinance the Governor may appoint as a Native Authority any Chief or other person, any Chief associated with a Council, any Council or any group of persons. Broadly it is correct to say that where there is a strong tribal consciousness or a long tradition of political organisation the native authorities are the traditional executive authority, but where there is no natural authority possessing executive power over a wider area than the village the native authority system is a new construction rather than an adaptation of native machinery.

The native authorities are responsible for maintaining order and good government in the areas over which their authority extends and for the fulfilment of these duties are empowered to exercise over the natives residing in these areas powers conferred by the Ordinance. Native authorities also have legislative powers specified in the Ordinance and prepare, under guidance, the budgets of the native treasuries.

Status of the Inhabitants

8. The indigenous inhabitants may be properly described as British protected persons, natives of the Cameroons under United Kingdom trusteeship, as defined in the British Protected Persons Order dated 14th May, 1934. Their status is exactly the same as the inhabitants of any British Protectorate not under mandate or trusteeship. The British Nationality Act of 1948, which was enacted during the year but does not come into effect until 1st January, 1949, provides for the Order to be replaced by legislation to be made under the new Act.

9. No types, rights or responsibilities of citizenship other than that set out in paragraph 8 above have been conferred upon the inhabitants of the territory.

10. The peoples of the territory enjoy in the United Kingdom and in British colonies, protectorates and other dependencies the same guarantee as regards the protection of their persons and property as do the peoples of British colonies, protectorates and other dependencies.

11. Immigrant communities retain the status which they possess in the territory from which they originate. By the terms of Section 5 of the Native Authority Ordinance there is nothing to prevent a member of an immigrant community from holding office in a native authority. The Land and Native Rights Ordinance defines a native as a person whose parents were members of any tribe or tribes indigenous to the Northern Provinces of Nigeria and the Cameroons under British trusteeship and includes any person one of whose parents was a member of such tribe, and any person who has obtained a

certificate which the Governor is authorised to grant at his discretion to any native of Africa who has declared his intention of making those areas his permanent domicile and who has satisfied the Governor that he has obtained the consent of the native communities concerned. For the purpose of this ordinance, therefore, a member of an immigrant community is defined as a non-native and may not hold land except under the authority of a right of occupancy granted by the Governor.

12. There is no civil register, and it is not practicable to make the registration of births and deaths compulsory except in the case of non-natives.

C. INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL RELATIONS

13. A LIST of international treaties, conventions and other agreements applying to the territory is annexed as Attachment C.

14. Three petitions concerning the territory came before the Trusteeship Council during its Third Session.

The administration has continued to co-operate with the organs of the United Nations and the Specialised Agencies in supplying such information as may be required.

Nigeria was represented at a conference on rinderpest held in Nairobi under the auspices of the Food and Agriculture Organisation and also attended by representatives from Belgium, Burma, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa, Cameroons and Togoland under French trusteeship, India, Liberia, Netherlands, Pakistan, Portugal, Philippines, Siam, Southern Rhodesia, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, British Somaliland and the British Military Administration of Eritrea. A copy of the conclusions reached at this conference is appended at the end of this section. This Conference followed immediately upon that mentioned in sub-section 16(b).

15. No activities have been carried on in the territory by non-governmental bodies of an international character, other than those of missionary societies.

16. In continuance of the policy of the establishment of direct collaboration between the neighbouring territories in Africa on technical matters of general interest further conferences were held in 1948.

(a) A conference on tsetse fly and trypanosomiasis problems was held at Brazzaville, French Equatorial Africa, in February and was attended by representatives from Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Southern Rhodesia, Union of South Africa, the High Commission Territories, Sudan, the French West and Equatorial African Territories, the Cameroons under French trusteeship, the Belgian Congo, Ruanda-Urundi, Mozambique, Angola and Portuguese Guinea, together with experts from the United Kingdom and France. Many aspects of work to counter trypanosomiasis were discussed in committees and at plenary sessions. Recommendations were agreed covering the use of drugs for treatment and prophylaxis; the value of various methods of vector control, including bush clearing, traps and insecticides; the means of continued collaboration and the preparation of uniform maps to record the incidence of the disease and of the various species of fly.

(b) A conference on problems connected with rinderpest was held at Nairobi in October and was attended by representatives from Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, the French West and Equatorial African Territories, Togoland under French trusteeship, the Belgian Congo, Mozambique, Angola, Ethiopia, Sudan, the Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia,

Bechuanaland Protectorate and the British Military Administrations of Somalia and Eritrea together with experts from the United Kingdom and France. A representative of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation attended the conference as an observer. Among its resolutions the conference gave its opinion that complete eradication of rinderpest from the African continent could be effected only by the closest international and inter-territorial collaboration between Governments, game departments and veterinary departments in all territories where game is a major problem; and recognised that in the initiation, co-ordination and prosecution of rinderpest eradication certain territories, namely Ethiopia, Somalia, Eritrea and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan may require assistance in finance, provision of personnel, provision of prophylactics and the arrangement for the marketing of surplus stock. Such assistance in the view of the conference could best be organised through the agency of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations.

(c) A conference on labour questions was held at Jos, Nigeria, from the 23rd February to the 1st March, 1948, and was attended by representatives from French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa, Cameroons and Togoland under French trusteeship, Belgian Congo, Nigeria, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Kenya, Uganda, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Tanganyika.

(d) Conference on soil usage. A conference attended by representatives from the British, French and Belgian African territories was held at Goma in the Belgian Congo in November. Among the representatives from Nigeria was Mr. H. Bowari Brown, an African member of Legislative Council and of the Eastern House of Assembly. Among the papers read by representatives from Nigeria was one on the subject of grazing improvement in Bamenda Division, Cameroons under British trusteeship, read by Mr. J. M. McCulloch, Veterinary Officer. A copy of this paper is subjoined as Attachment H.

(e) International Geological Conference. A representative from Nigeria attended the International Geological Conference held in London from 25th August to 1st September, 1948.

(f) Rubber Study Group. Nigeria sent an adviser to the fifth meeting of the Rubber Study Group which was held at Washington from 26th to 29th April, 1948.

The conclusions and recommendations of the conferences referred to at (a) to (c) above are appended at the end of this section. Those of the conference on soil usage are not yet available.

Research institutions dealing with the subjects of Cacao Research, Fisheries, Trypanosomiasis and Yellow Fever have been established, to the expenses of the maintenance of which all four of the British West African Governments make contributions. A branch Yellow Fever Research laboratory is maintained by the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation at Yaba in Nigeria and is in charge of Dr. Bugher, a United States citizen. Departments of Income Tax and Meteorology have been organised on a West African basis to include the four territories under the control of the United Kingdom in West Africa. The West African Airways Corporation serves the air transport needs of all the British West African territories.

Arrangements have been made between the British West African Colonies and Trust Territories, French West and Equatorial Africa, the Cameroons under French Trusteeship and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan to report the presence of swarms of locusts. Reports are sent to all territories adjacent to the reporting territory which in the case of Nigeria or the Trust Territory of the Cameroons are Dahomey, French Sudan, French Niger Colony, French Chad Territory, Cameroons under French Trusteeship and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

Direct telegraphic exchange of epidemiological information is made between the respective heads of the Medical Services of the British West African Colonies, French West and Equatorial Africa, the Belgian Congo, Portuguese and Spanish Guinea, Liberia, Egypt and Brazil. This information is repeated to the Director of Notification Services, World Health Organisation, Geneva.

17. As has already been stated the territory is administered, in accordance with Article 5(a) of the Trusteeship Agreement, as though it formed part of Nigeria, with which country it is integrated for customs, fiscal and administrative purposes.

Conference on Rinderpest held at Nairobi from 28th October to 1st November, 1948, under the auspices of the Food and Agriculture Organisation

CONCLUSIONS

1. It is the considered opinion of this Conference that, with the prophylactics now available being effective and cheap to produce, the eradication of rinderpest is a practical possibility and should be carried out without further delay.

2. *Vaccines.*

The Conference has discussed at some length the current methods of immunisation and is of the opinion in reference to the various vaccines available as follows :

(a) *Serum Virus Simultaneous Immunisation*

Serum virus simultaneous immunisation cannot be supported in view of the danger disseminating virulent infection.

(b) *Inactivated Virus Tissue Vaccine*

This vaccine is not recommended for general use because :

- (i) Short-term immunity conferred.
- (ii) High cost of production in finance and animals.
- (iii) Danger of spreading the disease due to the occurrence of typical and therefore unrecognised cases which occur during the waning period of immunity which results from the use of this vaccine.
- (iv) Bulkiness of the product for transportation and administration.

(c) *Goat Virus Vaccine*

This vaccine has been used with great success on a large scale for certain types of stock. The following points are noted :

- (i) It is too virulent to be used with certain types of animals unless administered with anti-serum and this procedure is costly, unwieldy and at times untrustworthy.
- (ii) This vaccine causes a slight mortality when administered to animals not in good health, or moved immediately after immunisation, despite their normal natural resistance to rinderpest and this vaccine. Also it is unsafe to use this vaccine on animals advanced in pregnancy in that abortions may result.
- (iii) With our present knowledge of the living virus vaccines, this virus appears to be the most stable and suitable for stock with a degree of natural resistance.

(d) Lapinized Virus Vaccine

While this vaccine has proved to be of greater value than any of the preceding ones in China, it is still in the experimental stages elsewhere. The Conference recommends that work should be carried out to test the value of this vaccine in other areas as soon as possible. Indications from the work done in China are :

- (i) It is less virulent than goat virus vaccine; can be used on highly susceptible animals without ill effects and with a minimum of reaction.
- (ii) A few cases of abortion have been reported following the use of this vaccine in the field; proof that the abortions have been caused by the use of this vaccine is not available and investigation of similar cases is recommended.
- (iii) Dissemination of information on rabbit husbandry in the laboratory is desirable.

(e) Avianized Virus Vaccine

This vaccine has been used with great success in China, causing less reaction than any other attenuated virus vaccines and no deaths. The following points are noted in relation to this vaccine :

- (i) Difficulty of adaptation of the virus to egg embryos has occasionally been experienced and the Conference recommends further research on this aspect.
- (ii) This vaccine may be appropriately attenuated to a point where it becomes an effective and safe vaccine for use on hypersusceptible animals.
- (iii) Passage of the virus in eggs may be continued to a point where the effective attacking power of the virus is lost and it is no longer of value as an immunising agent. This risk may be obviated by careful preservation of material for seed virus production when the correct stage of attenuation is reached.
- (iv) Under present methods of production, the keeping qualities of this vaccine are variable. It is recommended by the Conference that further work be done with a view to the production of a more stable product for the workers in the field.
- (v) An essential feature is the necessity for a constant supply of disease free fertile eggs.

(f) Keeping Qualities of Living Virus Vaccines

At the present time there is a great variation in the keeping qualities of these vaccines. As vaccines which are more attenuated are used in the field causing little or no reaction in the vaccinated animals, the necessity to deliver to the field a vaccine of dependable potency and high keeping qualities is essential. The Conference, therefore, recommends that immediate research work be carried out to improve the keeping qualities of these vaccines and that modern equipment be made available to all production centres to make this possible.

(g) Hypersusceptible Animals

The present knowledge indicates that the avianized virus vaccine is the most suitable and safe immunising agent for the protection of hypersusceptible animals.

(h) Duration of Immunity

Living attenuated virus vaccines confer a long-term immunity, and therefore as they become available should be the only vaccines used in any eradicated programme.

(i) *Cost of Vaccines*

There is no doubt that the living attenuated virus vaccines are the cheapest form of prophylactic. The cost of each of these will vary according to local conditions, but it is considered that when fully developed the bulk production of avianized vaccine would be the cheapest, but further investigation is required to determine the place of lapinized virus vaccine.

(j) *Stability of Attenuation*

In connection with any rinderpest eradication programme proposing the use of one of the attenuated viruses, it is important that the attenuated virus used be certifiable as non-contagious in any of the bovines to which its administration is proposed. Further research should be conducted with the attenuated rinderpest virus vaccines to establish beyond doubt their lack of contagiousness in bovines and their degree of reversibility in virulence on serial back passage through bovines.

3. *Dissemination of Information*

The Conference is of the opinion that much time and effort would be saved by the immediate dissemination of information on new developments in technique and the results of research work carried out at the various laboratories. It is therefore recommended that such channels as the Commonwealth Bureau of Animal Health, the contemplated African Rinderpest Organisation, the International Office of Epizootics and the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations be utilised to ensure that all laboratories concerned are kept informed of the latest developments. It is left to the individual countries to decide which organisation they inform and the organisations to pass the information to each other.

The Conference also recommends that the papers presented at this conference and a précis of the proceedings be published and given the widest distribution. It is felt that the material would be of great value, not only to the laboratories but also to the man in the field.

4. *Field Control*

Effective control and eradication in the field can only be attained by the closest international co-operation, particularly in regard to boundaries. This Conference endorses the principals laid down by the African Rinderpest Conference, and recommends that a conference be held in the near future in Asia and the Far East as suggested at the F.A.O. Conference held at Baguio, to consider in particular the field aspects of the problem of eradication in Asia and the Far East.

5. *Maintenance of Reserve of Vaccines*

The Conference welcomes the offer of the National Research Bureau of Animal Industry, China, to hold in reserve a quantity of avianized vaccine for use in the event of an outbreak occurring in a country not at present afflicted with rinderpest. It is recommended that when other laboratories are in a position to maintain a reserve of this vaccine, the information be passed to the organisations already referred to in paragraph 3.

6. *General*

The African Rinderpest Conference, examining the question of eradication of rinderpest in Africa, has drawn attention to the special problems which exist in certain territories, namely, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Eritrea, Ethiopia and Somalia, and envisaged that assistance might be required in the spheres of finance, provision of personnel and provision of prophylactics. Further, attention was directed to the existing overstocking of certain areas in these territories. This overstocking will become accentuated as control of

rinderpest progresses. In view of these dangers, the marketing and utilisation of surplus stock is imperative. The African Rinderpest Conference considered that F.A.O. would be the most suitable organisation to consider the solution of these problems.

This Conference strongly supports these recommendations and draws attention to the existence of similar problems in areas in Asia and the Far East which will also require solution.

Recommendations of the International Trypanosomiasis Conference held in Brazzaville, French Equatorial Africa, in February, 1948, and attended by representatives from French Equatorial Africa, French West Africa, Cameroons under French trusteeship, Belgian Congo, Ruanda Urundi, Portuguese East Africa, Portuguese West Africa, Portuguese Guinea, Southern Rhodesia, Union of South Africa, High Commission Territories, Nigeria, Gold Coast, Kenya, Uganda, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Tanganyika and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, together with experts from the United Kingdom and France.

I. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE

(a) *Recommendations for the setting up of a Standing Bureau*

I. The Steering Committee agrees on the necessity of an exchange of information on the tsetse and problems of human and animal trypanosomiasis between the various organisations in Africa.

II. The Steering Committee has taken note of the proposals put forward at the 1946 International Conference on Trypanosomiasis held at Lourenço Marques for the organisation of such an exchange of information between existing institutions and services. It feels that the extension of such a system to include the Belgian Congo, French territories and British West African territories would lead to such a multiplicity of channels as to defeat its purpose.

In order to prevent unnecessary duplication of research and to ensure the dissemination of information regarding both laboratory and field experiments within the shortest possible time to all those interested, the Committee recommends that one permanent Central Bureau be established, recognising that there is an essential similarity in the tsetse and trypanosomiasis problems in Africa as a whole.

III. After consideration of all the factors, the Committee considers that the location of the Bureau should be in Africa.

IV. The functions of the Bureau would be :

- (a) The distribution and dissemination of information which may be of immediate use. The documents distributed would be roneoed;
- (b) the circulation of a bulletin in English and French containing a summary of work in progress. Any contributions received in other languages will be translated;
- (c) the production of monographs on any aspects of the trypanosomiasis problem, in the author's language.

The Bureau will not express any opinion as to the scientific value of the various communications, which remains the responsibility of the contributors.

The Bureau would also assist in arranging the exchange of visits between experts of different nationalities and would keep an up-to-date list of persons and institutions interested in trypanosomiasis.

V. The Committee considers that to fulfil these functions the proposed Bureau would not require a large staff. It seems that an administrative officer on full-time secretariat duties working under the supervision of a scientific officer who would also continue his own work should be sufficient. All the necessary facilities (ronco and photographic apparatus) should be put at the disposal of the Bureau.

VI. On this basis it would be necessary to establish the Bureau in close association with an institution already engaged in trypanosomiasis work where library and similar facilities would be available.

After considering the advantages offered respectively by Leopoldville, Brazzaville, Nairobi and Kaduna, the Committee considers that the combined resources of the scientific institutions at Leopoldville-Brazzaville afford the best facilities for the early establishment of the proposed Bureau. These two centres share a suitable geographical location. The Committee therefore recommends that the Bureau be administered jointly by the Governments of the two territories, on behalf of a managing Committee composed initially of representatives appointed respectively by Belgium, France, Portugal, Southern Rhodesia, the Union of South Africa and the United Kingdom, who should be invited to contribute to the expenses of the Bureau on a proportionate basis.

VII. If these proposals are accepted by the Governments concerned, the Committee suggests that it would be for the French and Belgian Governments to put in hand the necessary arrangements.

VIII. The Committee recommends that representation on the Managing Committee might be extended to the Governments of other territories in Africa who are willing to participate financially.

IX. The Committee suggests that the permanent Bureau shall be requested to enter into close relation with national and international organisations interested in its work and to send them copies of documents published.

(b) *Recommendations for the co-ordination of research*

I. The Conference recommends that an International Scientific Committee composed of experts in tsetse and trypanosomiasis matters be set up.

II. It further recommends that the Committee be composed of not more than two representatives of each of the following Governments: France, Belgium, Great Britain, Portugal, the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia; and that the Committee should have power to frame its own constitution and to co-opt other scientific members.

III. At periodical meetings, the Scientific Committee should formulate its recommendations on the various problems arising in trypanosomiasis work. Its task should be to co-ordinate and encourage research undertaken by various institutes and specialists both in laboratories and in the field.

IV. The Conference suggests that the Tsetse Fly and Trypanosomiasis Committee of the Colonial Office in London be invited to initiate the necessary arrangements.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS OF COMMITTEE ON HOST CONTROL

These recommendations were of a highly technical nature, relating to:

- A. The normal cerebro-spinal fluid, in relation to the chemotherapy of sleeping sickness.
- B. Aromatic diamidines, new arsenicals and new antimonials in relation to *T. gambiense*.
- C. The ineffectiveness of all known methods of treatment in the second stage of *T. rhodesiense*.

- D. Chemoprophylaxis experiments against sleeping sickness.
 - E. Methods of charting the incidence of *T. gambiense*.
 - F. Human resettlement as a method of control.
 - G. Chemotherapy and chemoprophylaxis of animal trypanosomiasis.
3. RECOMMENDATIONS OF COMMITTEE ON VECTOR CONTROL
- These recommendations, also of a highly technical nature, dealt with :
- A. Hand-catching, trapping, parasites and insecticides.
 - B. Bush clearing, fire exclusion, protective clearing and game control.
 - C. Use of common symbols to indicate the distribution of the insect vector.
 - D. Methods for the detection of *glossinae*.
 - E. Arrangements for the preparation of a common map of Africa showing the distribution of the various species of tsetse fly. All the recommendations of the various Committees were adopted in plenary sessions of the Conference and later approved by the Governments concerned.

Resolutions and conclusions of a Rinderpest Conference held in Nairobi in October, 1948, and attended by representatives from French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa, Togoland under French trusteeship, Belgian Congo, Portuguese East Africa, Portuguese West Africa, Ethiopia, Southern Rhodesia, the Union of South Africa, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Nigeria, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and the British Military Administrations of Somalia and Eritrea, together with experts from the United Kingdom and France. A representative of the Food and Agriculture Organisation attended as an observer.

After considering papers submitted to the Conference by delegates from the different African territories, the Steering Committee at its first meeting fully debated the question as to whether it was desirable that veterinary services in Africa should concentrate on the total eradication of the disease from the continent. It was decided that this issue should be placed before the full Conference. After a discussion the Conference passed unanimously the following resolution :

Resolution 1

“ It is the considered opinion of the Conference that in spite of any agricultural, sociological or administrative repercussions, control of rinderpest with a view to its complete eradication is desirable and necessary in the interest of Africa as a whole.”

The Conference, after having reviewed the reports of the Technical and Regional Sub-committees dealing with the practical issues of an Africa-wide eradication campaign, stressed the need for international collaboration in such an undertaking and adopted the following resolution :

Resolution 2

I. The Conference recommends that an African Rinderpest Organisation should be established with headquarters in Africa. This organisation should comprise :

- A. A permanent African Information Bureau on Rinderpest, of which the terms would be:
 - (a) To collect and distribute, by cyclostyled leaflets to the parties concerned, all fresh information concerning the disease;

- (b) to publish a six-monthly bulletin giving information concerning the incidence of the disease in African territories, the progress of the eradication campaign, the results of fresh research on immunising agents, and any other relevant information: the bulletin should be published in English and French;
 - (c) to maintain current lists of persons and organisations engaged or interested in rinderpest problems, and to foster direct contact and communication between workers of different nationalities.
- B. An African Scientific Committee, of which the terms of reference should include:
- (a) The determination of the centres of production of all biological products used in immunisation against rinderpest, the quantities to be produced annually and the allocation of production to individual territories;
 - (b) the standardising of techniques of production, methods of distribution and application in the field, which shall be constantly under review in the light of new developments;
 - (c) the determination of uniform methods of marking immunised animals, these marks to be distinctive for each type of immunisation.

The members of this Scientific Committee shall be chosen from among the veterinary experts of African territories by the Governments which have taken part in the organisation of this Conference: the number of delegates to the Scientific Committee shall be at the most two per Government. Representatives of other African territories may be co-opted.

II. It is further recommended that the African Rinderpest Organisation should act as a liaison between African activities and such international bodies as the Office Internationale des Epizooties and the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, and that the Organisation should be charged with the duty of arranging periodic meetings of scientific and administrative representatives of the territories, either on a regional or an African basis as the occasion may demand.

It is also recommended that where major extension, new infection, or recurrence of the disease occurs, the territory concerned should immediately notify the Organisation and adjoining territories by telegram.

Pursuing further the subject of international co-operation the Conference recognised that for various reasons a certain group of territories in North-east Africa, which would be strategically important in any eradication campaign, would probably require assistance in one form or another to enable them to participate fully in the immediate future in the eradication programme. After a full discussion of the difficulties with which the Governments of these territories are faced in this respect, the Conference passed the following resolution:

Resolution 3

The Conference recognises that in the initiation, co-ordination and prosecution of rinderpest eradication certain territories, namely, Ethiopia, Somalia, Eritrea and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, may require assistance in finance, provision of personnel, provision of prophylactics, and arranging for the marketing of surplus stock. Such assistance, in the view of the Conference, could best be organised through the agency of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations.

Arising out of the report of the Scientific Sub-Committee, which was adopted by the Conference, it was felt that certain of the Sub-Committee's recommendations were of such fundamental importance that it was desirable

that they should be given greater emphasis by being framed as resolutions of the Conference. The following resolutions are accordingly mainly based on the Scientific Committee's report :

Resolution 4

- (a) Rinderpest can be eradicated from Africa with the biological immunising agents already at our disposal.
- (b) To ensure the success of any control or eradication campaign it is essential that biological agents of standard virulence, potency and viability are available for distribution at all times. For the production of such biologicals it is necessary that the producing centres be immediately provided with adequate accommodation and modern equipment and facilities.
- (c) The production of biologicals in the field, more especially wet-attenuated virus, must be regarded with disfavour save under exceptional circumstances dictated by local needs.

Resolution 5

- (a) Three main centres for the production of anti-rinderpest biologicals and for the maintenance of type collections are suggested, viz. Kabete, Bamako and Vom. These and any other laboratories previously certified by the Scientific Committee to be suitably equipped and staffed will thus have ready access to standard agents for local production and research.
- (b) The practicability of an eradication programme based mainly upon mass immunisation is dependent almost entirely upon the extremely low cost of attenuated virus preparations: whatever methods of financing the main production centres are adopted, it is of the highest importance that these standardised immunising agents should be produced and distributed to Governments at the lowest possible cost.

Resolution 6

- (a) Research on the problem of providing satisfactory attenuated vaccines for the hypersusceptible types of cattle should be continued.
- (b) The problem of laboratory estimation of immunity as opposed to determination by *in vivo* tests in the field urgently requires solution.
- (c) All aspects of rinderpest immunisation, including that of improving the immunisation of calves, should be subjected to further intensive study.
- (d) It is desirable that further study should be instituted on the behaviour and possible persistence of the virus in small domestic ruminants and pigs.

Resolution 7

It is agreed that :

- (a) Experience in Africa suggests that an adult animal recovered from natural infection, or an adult animal immunised with living attenuated virus, is unlikely to harbour either the natural or the attenuated virus for any considerable period beyond the duration of reaction.
- (b) In the case of animals that have been treated with inactivated vaccines, it is recognised that partially immune animals may pass through infection without obvious clinical manifestation of the disease.

After considering the report of the Game Sub-Committee the following resolutions, covering the main recommendations of this Sub-Committee, were passed :

Resolution 8

The Conference considers that :

The conservation of the African fauna must take an important place in the development of many territories, but that an overwhelming weight of

evidence and opinion shows that wild fauna has a profound effect on carrying and disseminating rinderpest and other diseases in several parts of Africa, especially in East Africa and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, and that game must ultimately be restricted to national parks and reserves and to areas where it cannot affect man and his activities.

Resolution 9

Complete eradication of rinderpest from the African continent can be effected only by the closest international and inter-territorial collaboration between Governments and between game departments and veterinary departments in all territories where game is a major problem, and it is necessary that both game and veterinary departments in these countries should be adequately staffed for the purpose.

Resolution 10

The danger of rinderpest spreading to southern Africa through the agency of game may be diminished by the creation of barriers to the southward movement of game between the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and the Zambesi: these barriers may consist of natural features such as mountains or lakes, game-free areas, areas of settlement, areas of immunised stock, or fences erected so as to prevent as far as possible the passage of game.

Resolution 11

The Serengeti Plains in Tanganyika should be selected for the immediate creation of a barrier to prevent movement of game to the south: this would consist of a permanent fence, natural features and areas of settlement between Lake Victoria and the Indian Ocean.

Resolution 12

Knowledge of the general ecology of the African fauna in relation to diseases of stock, especially rinderpest, is strictly limited, and recommends that a suitable research team should investigate this problem and commence work at the earliest possible moment.

Resolution 13

The financial arrangements in connection with game-control measures be discussed at a later date by the Governments of the regions concerned.

CONCLUSIONS OF INFLUENCE OF GAME ON RINDERPEST IN AFRICA FROM SESSION III AND GAME COMMITTEE

1. *Danger from Wild Fauna*

The Conference recognised that the conservation of the African fauna must take an important place in the development of many territories, but that an overwhelming weight of evidence and opinion shows that wild fauna has a profound effect on carrying and disseminating rinderpest and other diseases in several parts of Africa. The most dangerous areas in which fauna is an important factor in rinderpest are in Eastern and Central Africa, as follows:

- (a) The borders between the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Uganda Protectorate and the Belgian Congo, where the movement of game presents a constant menace.
- (b) The western and southern frontiers of Ethiopia, Karamoja District in north-east Uganda and Northern Frontier Province of Kenya, where likewise game is liable to spread rinderpest southwards.
- (c) The great concentrations of game in northern Tanganyika Territory, centred upon the Serengeti Plains. The game, being in contact with Masai cattle, are liable to form a reservoir of rinderpest endangering territories to the south.

- (d) The coastal flats of Kenya and Tanganyika near the inter-territorial frontier, where the movements of game are likewise liable to spread the disease southwards.

2. *Collaboration*

Improvements in the present position, aimed towards the ultimate elimination of rinderpest from the continent, can be effected only by the closest international and inter-territorial collaboration between Governments and game departments and veterinary departments in all the territories. It is only possible if both the game and veterinary departments are strengthened considerably.

3. *Previous Conferences*

The Conference noted the resolutions of the following recent conferences, and wished to bring these resolutions to the urgent attention of governments.

- (a) The Rinderpest Conference of East and Central Africa and the Belgian Congo held in August, 1945, at Nairobi, especially resolution of Section III on the game position, in which the conditions desirable for national parks, game reserves and other game areas are laid down.
- (b) The Fauna Conference of East and Central Africa held in May, 1947, at Nairobi, especially: Resolution (4) on fauna and animal diseases (other than trypanosomiasis), in which the need for veterinary supervision of game areas was emphasised; Resolution (6) emphasising the need for greater knowledge of wild fauna in relation to conservation and control; and Resolution (9) stressing that, if control and conservation of fauna are to become effective without wasting public funds, the game departments must have increased responsibilities and will need considerable expansion.
- (c) The Veterinary Research Conference of East and Central Africa held in May, 1948, at Kabete, especially Resolution B(5), in which the conclusions of the Fauna Conference were endorsed and expanded from the veterinary point of view.
- (d) The Informal Fauna Conference of East and Central Africa held in June, 1948, at Chilanga in Northern Rhodesia, in which the resolutions of the Fauna Conference of 1947 were further expanded and a specific recommendation was made for the construction of experimental game fences at strategic points in order to reduce the contact between wild fauna and domestic animals.

4. *Immediate Action*

In order to overcome the danger from game, the Conference recommends the following action as soon as possible:

- (a) The creation of a series of barriers to the southward movement of game and rinderpest, between the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Ethiopia in the north to the Zambesi in the south. These barriers should consist of areas of intense settlement, either European or African, natural features such as mountains and lakes, tracts of country rendered free of game by driving or controlled shooting, and fences impassable to game. Uncontrolled native hunting such as takes place in Tanganyika and uncontrolled shooting are of no use in creating game-free areas, but are important factors in spreading rinderpest and other cattle diseases. The game-free area on the boundary between Tanganyika and Northern Rhodesia should be maintained. Two new barriers should be created now, one from the south-east corner of Lake Victoria to the Indian Ocean (see para. 7), the other along the southern frontier of the Sudan abutting on the Belgian Congo and Uganda (see para. 8).

- (b) The mass immunisation of cattle wherever they come into contact with susceptible game in danger areas. This method must be applied in the very extensive areas where the contact between cattle and game cannot be broken for many years to come, particularly in Tanganyika Territory and the southern Sudan.
- (c) The elimination by controlled shooting in certain areas outside national parks and other game sanctuaries of highly susceptible species of game, for instance, buffalo.
- (d) The local isolation of cattle from game where recommended by veterinary departments.
- (e) Creation of a research unit to study the ecological complex of game, cattle, grazing, water supplies, rinderpest and other diseases in a selected area (see para. 9) and to prepare a critical study of the evidence on the relation between game and rinderpest in all parts of Africa.

5. *Long-term Policy*

This can be summarised as the segregation of cattle from game in all parts of Africa where rinderpest is a danger. It visualises the ultimate restriction of game to national parks, reserves and other sanctuaries.

6. *Finance*

Nothing worth while can be achieved in pursuing either the immediate action or the long-term policy proposed without adequate and substantial funds. But money spent now will lead to incalculable savings in the future. In certain cases rough estimates are given as an addendum.

7. *Barrier from Lake Victoria to the Indian Ocean*

The most important danger area from which rinderpest might be disseminated to the south is that focused on the Serengeti Plains. The Conference therefore recommends that this area should be selected for the most intensive operations. Every effort should be made to segregate this area of wild fauna and nomadic cattle from the country to the south by creating a barrier parts of which could be game fences, including experimental sections to determine the most economic and effective kinds. The barrier would extend from the south-east corner of Lake Victoria to the Indian Ocean, and would consist of settled areas and mountain ranges connected by stretches of fence, as follows: first the settled area of Sukumaland; then a game fence to the western end of Lake Eyasi; thence proceeding eastward and using natural features and areas of settlement, the line would run through Mt. Meru, Mt. Kilimanjaro, the Pares and Usambara Mountains to the Indian Ocean. The section of the barrier from Lake Victoria to Lake Eyasi, involving about 70 miles of fence, should be created immediately, and if, after two years' experience, the barrier proves effective, it should be extended to the Indian Ocean, involving about 100 additional miles of fence in several sections.

8. *Barrier along Southern Border of Anglo-Egyptian Sudan*

A barrier must be created in this area, but fencing is not at present practical because of the abundance of heavy animals. Accordingly the game-rinderpest link must be broken by mass immunisation of cattle and elimination of buffalo and where practicable by a barrier of settled areas. Uganda Government proposes to effect a barrier along part of their northern frontier.

9. *Research*

The best results will be achieved by concentrating research effort in one area in the first place. The area proposed includes the Serengeti National Park in Tanganyika Territory and extends into the Loita Plains of Kenya. The subjects of investigation would be the populations and movements of game animals, and of nomadic cattle, their relation to grazing and water supplies

and to cattle diseases, especially rinderpest. The research unit should consist of a zoologist, a botanist, a veterinarian, two field assistants and African staff. In addition to this field research, it is necessary to expand investigations on the virus of rinderpest in susceptible or possibly susceptible species of game animals in captivity. For this purpose an additional veterinary research officer is required and he could appropriately work at a suitable laboratory in East Africa. The research team could work in any other part of Africa should circumstances make this desirable.

WESTERN REGIONAL COMMITTEE

1. It is recommended that an African Scientific Advisory Committee on Rinderpest should be established, the duties of which shall include determination of the following:

- (a) The production centres of all biological products used in rinderpest immunisation and the quantities to be produced annually and its territorial allocation.
- (b) The standardisation of the technique of production, methods of conservation and distribution, the methods of application in the field which should be revised in the light of new developments.

2. It is recommended that this Committee shall determine the uniform methods of distinctive markings for each form of inoculation.

3. Until such time as the Committee be established it is resolved that in West Africa:

A. BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS AND RESEARCH

- (a) The method of vaccination against rinderpest shall be by means of attenuated goat virus vaccine in those areas and in those types of cattle where it has already proved efficacious.
- (b) Further research be pursued in respect of the immunisation of humpless cattle and the immunisation of calves.
- (c) The provision of the territorial requirements of anti-rinderpest serum and tissue vaccines shall be the responsibility of the territory concerned.
- (d) The requirements of attenuated goat virus vaccine for West Africa, excluding Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, shall be met by production at the laboratories situated at Vom, Bamako and Niamey.
- (e) A production programme shall be determined annually in relation to the declared requirements by each West African territory and the facilities available for its full use.

B. EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION

- (a) A monthly return on an approved scale blank squared-paper map showing centres of veterinary activity should be submitted direct between frontier veterinary officers.
- (b) A simple legend to indicate the disease and the size and gravity of the outbreak should be evolved.
- (c) In addition such maps should indicate the proposed areas for immunisation during the forthcoming month.
- (d) Occasionally, as is found necessary, immediate information shall be conveyed by telegram or other expeditious form of communication when the disease situation appears dangerous.
- (e) Reports to any Central Information Bureau which may be set up and is recommended should give details of both mortality and morbidity.

- (f) Laboratory reports should be exchanged biannually direct between directors of laboratories, but any information of mutual importance should be communicated as required.
- (g) Every encouragement and facility should be given to veterinary officers to meet their opposite numbers periodically and when the occasion demands.

C. PRACTICAL METHODS OF IMMUNISATION

- (a) It is considered desirable that contiguous territories shall be specifically named to facilitate exchange of information and co-ordination of action; this information should be detailed to the extent of areas considered units of territory normally controlled by one veterinary officer.
- (b) Notification shall be given by frontier provincial officers to their *vis-à-vis* where and when compulsory immunisation will be undertaken, so as to give every opportunity for simultaneous action on both sides of the frontier.
- (c) Where the occasion demands immediate local exchanges of biologicals and equipment should be made between contiguous territorial veterinary areas.
- (d) It is considered imperative that for a successful campaign for the eradication of rinderpest, immunisation should be both compulsory and free of charge.
- (e) An exchange of information on the legislation and rules governing the movement of cattle from one territory to another or within each territory should be effected in order that better co-ordination of the approved respective control measures.

4. This Regional Committee has borne in mind the situation in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, where the policy is one of *laissez-faire* in respect of rinderpest. Considering that while the danger is less for the West Coast than it is for the East Coast, nevertheless it is there, this Committee recommends that some action other than that of allowing rinderpest to remain unsuppressed should be taken to use in an economic manner the vast resources of this area.

EASTERN REGIONAL COMMITTEE

The recommendations of the Eastern Regional Committee have been reproduced in the Report on Tanganyika under United Kingdom Administration.

Agreed conclusions of a Conference on labour questions held at Jos, Nigeria, from the 23rd February to the 1st March, 1948, and attended by representatives from French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa, Cameroons and Togoland under French trusteeship, Belgian Congo, Nigeria, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Kenya, Uganda, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Tanganyika.

AGREED CONCLUSIONS ON ITEM 2 OF THE AGENDA

(THE ORGANISATION AND FUNCTIONS OF LABOUR DEPARTMENTS)

1. The Conference agrees to recommend that Labour Departments should be separate from and not regarded as part of the political administration of the territory. It appears to the Conference from the reports presented that, in the main, this situation already obtains in all the British and French territories in Africa. In the British territories the Labour Departments are in fact separate departments responsible directly to the Colonial

Governments. In the French territories the Labour Department is responsible jointly to the Ministry of Overseas France and to the High Commission in the territory. In the Belgian Congo there is an increasing trend towards the development of a separate and distinct Labour Department, though under existing arrangements the demarcation of duties as between the Labour Department and the political administration is not distinctly defined.

2. In all of the territories represented at the Conference there is uniformity in the following essential functions of the Labour Departments :

- (a) To see that the existing labour legislation, as well as the social legislation enacted to give effect to the requirements of international conventions under the auspices of the International Labour Organisation, ratified by their respective Governments, is properly observed.
- (b) To make recommendations, in consultation with representatives of employers and workers, for the improvement of labour legislation wherever necessary.
- (c) To clarify the issues arising between employers and workers by advice and recommendation, to help in the prevention of and in the settlement of individual and collective labour disputes, and to foster at all times, good relations between workers and employers.
- (d) To give advice and formulate suggestions on all problems relating to labour; to place persons in employment through the agencies of employment bureaux and training establishments; and to advise on the utilisation of labour.
- (e) To keep the competent authority informed on conditions of labour in the territory.
- (f) To collect labour statistics and all relevant information.

The functions at (a) and (f) above are not exclusive of other functions as may have been or are being carried out by the various Labour Departments. They are merely those in which the practices and procedure are similar.

3. It is recommended that, in order to ensure freedom of action in pursuance of their duties, the personnel of Labour Departments, whose status *vis-à-vis* the political administration is discussed in paragraph 1 above, should be accorded rank and status equivalent to administrative officers where this is not already the case.

4. Specialised training should be arranged for all members of the Labour Departments.

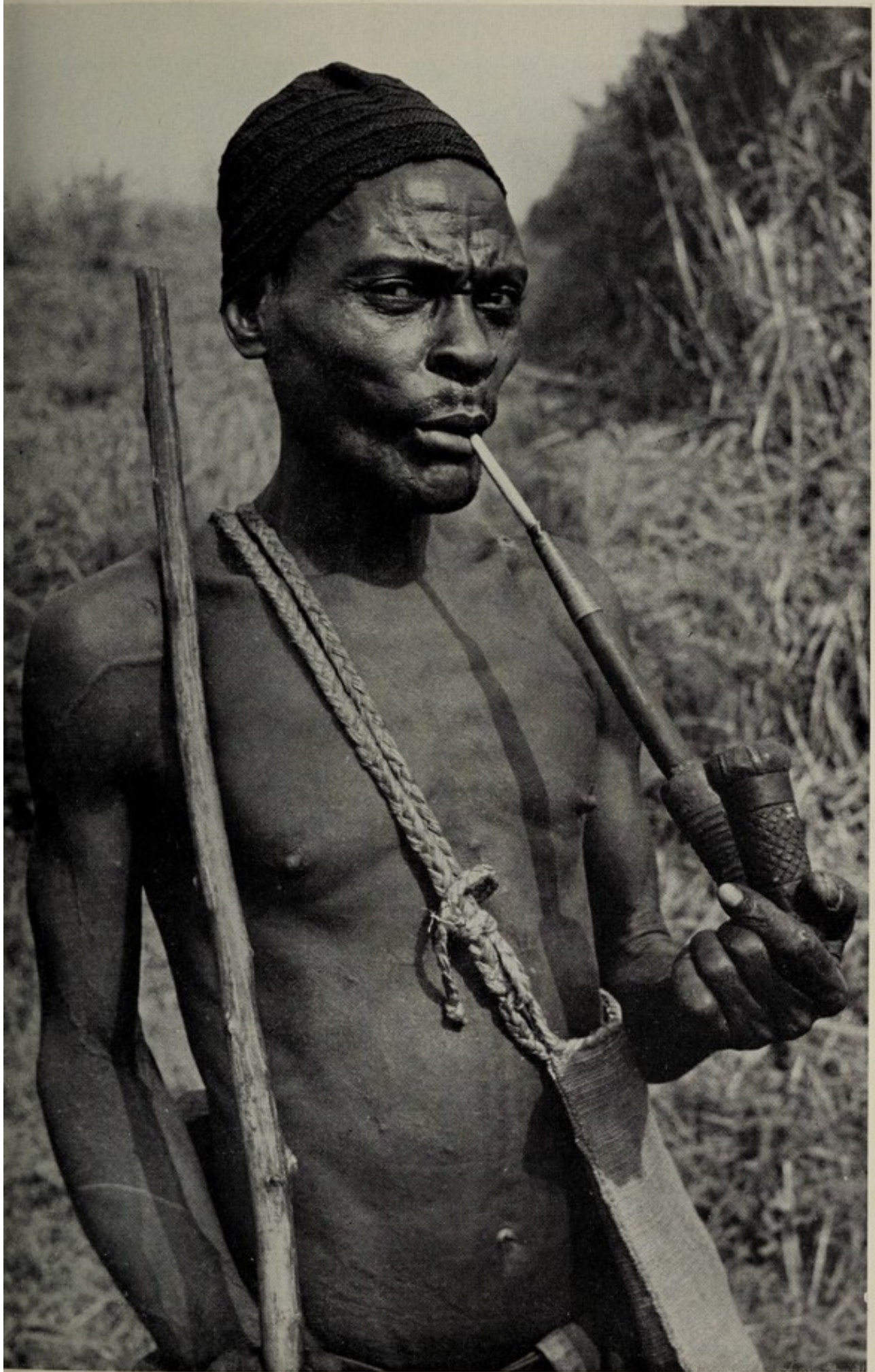
AGREED CONCLUSIONS ON ITEM 2 OF THE AGENDA

(RELATIONS WITH TRADE UNIONS IN AFRICA)

1. From the reports submitted by delegates, the Conference notes the steady growth of the trade union movement in the non-metropolitan territories in Africa. While there are differences, due to local conditions, the existing relations between the respective administrations and the trade unions are of such a nature as will result in the promotion of an atmosphere of mutual trust between the employers and workers.

2. In order to promote this development, the Conference thinks that, in practice, the following points should be taken into consideration :

- (a) Trade unions legally created should have complete autonomy in the conduct of their own affairs.
- (b) Without prejudice to the principle enunciated in (a) the infant trade union movement should be afforded every assistance and advice to overcome the handicap of lack of experience.



A Nigeria Magazine Staff Photograph

A FARMER OF THE NDOP PLAIN



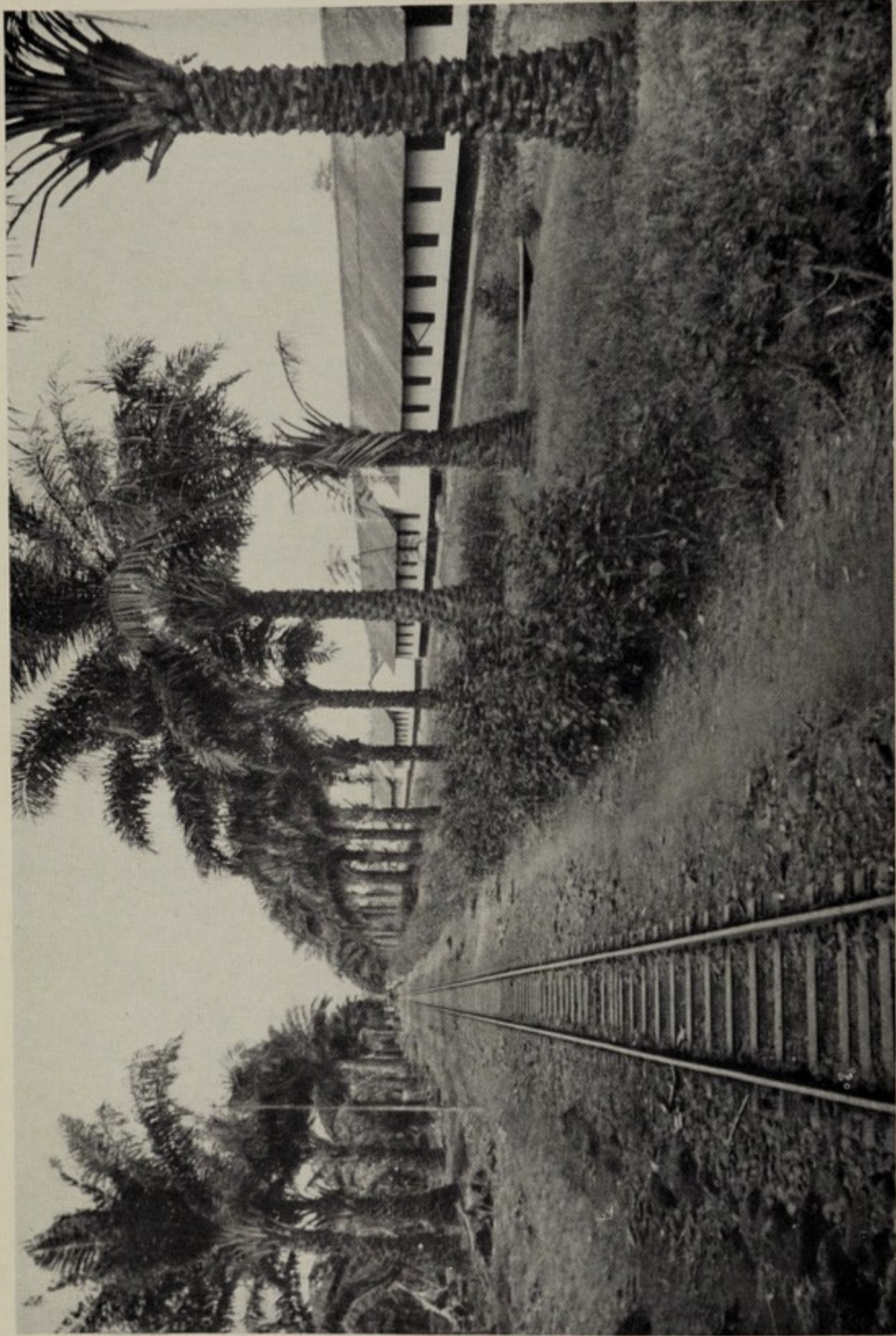
A Nigeria Magazine Staff Photograph

TRADITIONAL TYPE OF HOUSE, BAMENDA DIVISION



A Nigeria Magazine Staff Photograph

METHOD OF PORTERAGE, BAMENDA DIVISION



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CAMEROONS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIGHT RAILWAY AT TIKO SHOWING OIL PALMS

Without formulating any recommendation as to the type of adviser, the following qualifications should be sought in the individual :

- (i) A sound knowledge of labour legislation.
- (ii) Trade union experience.
- (iii) A general knowledge of industrial conditions.

Officers entrusted with these advisory duties should preferably be members of the Labour Department.

- (c) Wherever possible the formation of trade unions should be encouraged. When local conditions are not favourable to the creation of trade unions, steps should be taken for the establishment of machinery in which representatives of the workers are included. This procedure will contribute to the development of a cadre of responsible trade union officers.
- (d) It seems desirable to discourage the multiplication of trade unions for the same trade, particularly in the shape of break-away movements arising from personal rivalries.

AGREED CONCLUSIONS ON ITEM 3 OF THE AGENDA
(WAGE FIXING MACHINERY)

Having heard the communications from the delegates on the existing position, the Conference recommends the adoption by France, Belgium and Great Britain of Part V, Article 14, 1 and 2, of the proposed International Labour Convention on Social Policy in non-Metropolitan Territories adopted at Geneva in 1947, namely :

1. The fixing of minimum wages by collective agreements freely negotiated between trade unions which are representative of the workers concerned and employers or employers' organisations shall be encouraged.
2. Where no adequate arrangements exist for the fixing of minimum wages by collective agreement, the necessary arrangements shall be made whereby minimum rates of wages can be fixed in consultation with representatives of the employers and workers, including representatives of their respective organisations, where such exist.

AGREED CONCLUSIONS ON ITEM 4 OF THE AGENDA
(SOCIAL SECURITY QUESTIONS)

Definition of the term "social security"

1. The Conference sought for a definition of the term "social security", and decided to deal only with social security as applied to wage-earners. After discussion the Conference unanimously agreed to give the term "social security" the meaning given to it by Article 12 of the International Labour Recommendations derived from the discussions of the Paris Conference, 1945.

It was agreed that the aim of social security was :

- (a) To protect the wage-earner against all risks liable to lessen his earning capacity in cases of accident, sickness, maternity, old age, death of the bread-winner, or unemployment; and
- (b) to assist the wage-earner in meeting his immediate family obligations.

Application of social security measures

2. As regards the application of social security measures to African territories, the Conference was of the opinion that :

- (a) Legislation covering workmen's compensation for accidents and occupational diseases should be introduced without delay where it does not already exist. The aim should be that until systems of State

insurance are possible legislation should be based on compulsory insurance by the employer and should provide machinery for periodic payments where this is considered desirable in the interests of the seriously injured worker or in the case of his death for his immediate dependents.

- (b) Thereafter the possibility and practicability of applying the other measures must be progressive in nature according to the stage of development of the populations. The order of priority shall be the responsibility of each territory, having regard to local conditions.
- (c) Where tribal organisation has ceased to be effective, consideration should be given to the introduction for the wage-earners of a system of old-age pensions and family assistance, with due regard to local conditions.
- (d) Where there exist means of representation, the advice of the representative bodies should be sought on social security questions and taken into consideration so far as possible.
- (e) At such time as it is possible to institute measures of social security, the organisation and direction of these measures shall be vested in a central organisation. This organisation should include representatives of employers and workers. The metropolitan countries should render technical assistance for the introduction of such a system.

AGREED CONCLUSIONS ON ITEM 5 OF THE AGENDA

(TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF LABOUR)

1. After a full and informative exchange of information regarding the different systems of technical and vocational training in operation or contemplated in the different territories represented, it was agreed that such training was of the highest importance, both from the point of view of increasing the wage-earning capacity and general standard of living of the peoples of Africa and the creation of a well-balanced state of society.

2. In the latter connection it was noted that the provision of appropriate training for women would have particularly valuable social results.

3. The Conference further considered the particular role of Labour Departments in connection with technical and vocational training. It appeared to the Conference that, in so far as it is the State's responsibility to provide such facilities, the primary executive responsibility should rest with the Education Department. In order, however, that the training provided shall be directly related to the industrial economy of the territories, the discharge of this responsibility by the Education Department should be effectively guided by the advice of the Labour Department, of employers (including both Government and private employers) and, where appropriate and possible, of workers' representatives.

4. The Labour Department's direct responsibility lies in the establishment of an independent system of trade tests and in the control of the placing of trainees in employment.

REPORT ON ITEMS 6 AND 7 OF THE AGENDA

(FUTURE ORGANISATION FOR THE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION SUBJECTS FOR FUTURE CONFERENCES)

1. The Conference considers that its proceedings have demonstrated that there has been in the past a lack in the Labour Departments of most, if not all, of the territories represented of up-to-date knowledge of developments in labour policy in other parts of Africa, and that it would be of

mutual assistance to organise a regular exchange of information on such questions between the territories represented.

2. It further considers that such an exchange should, at the outset at least, be limited to material readily accessible, the collection of which will not involve Labour Departments in too much difficulty or diversion from their regular duties. It appears, for example, that the following categories of material would cover the ground adequately for a start:

- (a) Annual reports on the work of Labour Departments.
- (b) Copies of all legislation and amending or subsidiary legislation falling within the purview of the Labour Department in any particular territory.
- (c) Copies of reports on major industrial disputes and arbitration proceedings arising therefrom, minimum wage orders and supporting information, etc.

3. Material in categories (a) and (b) will be readily available in printed form, and can be distributed as published or, in the case of category (b), at intervals as convenient, but in any event of not more than three months' duration. As regards that in category (c), it is at present reproduced in some territories either in departmental bulletins or in official gazettes. As far as the exchange of information now proposed is concerned, the Conference is of the view that it should be effected as and when material in this category becomes available in published or other form.

4. The Conference also examined the question whether the exchange of information proposed should be organised on a Pan-African basis or within some smaller group of territories, and felt that the advantage lay in treating material in categories (a) and (b) above separately from that in category (c). It appeared that material in categories (a) and (b) would be of general interest and should be distributed to all the territories represented at the Conference. It would be convenient, provided always that it did not prejudice the fundamental object of the exchange of information, viz. that it should reach the basis of the respective Labour Departments with the minimum of delay, if the exchange of material as between British, French and Belgian authorities were organised through a single agency, and the Conference suggests that the Chief Secretary to the West African Council, in his personal capacity as Chairman of this Conference, should, pending the summoning of a further conference, be charged with this responsibility. Under this arrangement the competent British authorities would despatch material destined for French and Belgian Labour Departments to the Chairman for onward transmission, and similar arrangements *mutatis mutandis* would be adopted by the competent French and Belgian authorities. Exchanges of information between different territories within the British Colonies and the French Union respectively would be a matter for domestic arrangement. Information in category (c) would be more limited in its immediate interest, and could be distributed direct between heads of Labour Departments within a smaller grouping of territories. In order to deal with such distribution, the Committee suggests that the territories represented at the Conference might be divided into the following over-lapping zones, within each of which information in category (c) would be exchanged between the Governments represented:

- Zone 1. French West Africa, Gambia, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Togoland and Nigeria.
- Zone 2. Nigeria, French Cameroons, French Equatorial Africa and the Belgian Congo.
- Zone 3. Belgian Congo, Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika Territory, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

5. The Conference recommends that conferences on the lines of the present meeting should be held at regular intervals and suggests that the next meeting should take place in the early months of 1950. It feels that there is little purpose in drawing up a definite agenda at present, when the circumstances in which such a conference will meet are necessarily unknown, and recommends that the drawing-up of the agenda, as well as the decision as to the location of the suggested conference, should be left to the three metropolitan Governments to determine at a suitable juncture, e.g. in the early part of 1949. It would, however, suggest that the items on the agenda should be framed in less general a form than those discussed at the present conference, and submits in Appendix I (below) a list of items which appear at present worthy of consideration for inclusion in the agenda when finally compiled. In submitting this list, the Conference feels that even if it is out of date by the time the next conference is due to assemble, it may serve as an indication of the type of item which would lend itself to profitable discussion.

Apart from questions of general interest, the Committee also suggests that the topic of migrant labour might be specially discussed by a regional West African Conference.

Appendix I

LIST OF SUBJECTS FOR POSSIBLE INCLUSION IN AGENDA OF NEXT CONFERENCE

- (1) Review of arrangements for exchange of information as decided at Jos.
- (2) Methods of settling labour disputes.
- (3) Safety regulations in industry.
- (4) Workmen's compensation.
- (5) Housing of labour.
- (6) Discussion of any I.L.O. conventions under consideration at time of conference.
- (7) Special problems of urban unemployment.
- (8) Care and protection of apprentices in industry.
- (9) Use of " aptitude " and similar selection tests.
- (10) Principles determining a minimum living wage.
- (11) Stabilisation of labour.
- (12) Problem of labour output in Africa, incentives, etc.

FINAL RESOLUTION

The discussions of the Conference, after taking account of different methods of organisation and local conditions, have shown that there is a similar trend in policy in all the territories represented.

In particular the Conference recognises the constructive role to be played by the African trade union movement, when fully representative of workers' interests. It has made recommendations on the essential part to be played by technical and professional education in raising the standard of life in African society as well as on the necessity of improving present systems of social security.

It recommends the extension wherever possible of voluntary systems of collective bargaining on general conditions of work and especially on wages.

Finally it emphasises the essential role to be played, from the point of view of putting its recommendations into effect, by Labour Departments, and considers that it is important that such departments should be granted for that reason authority commensurate with their high responsibilities in social progress.

D. INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY: MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER

International Peace and Security

18. THE Administering Authority has not undertaken any obligations towards the Security Council with respect to the territory.

Maintenance of Law and Order

19. (a) *Forces Maintained and Organisation.*

The organisation of the Police Force is detailed on next page.

(b) *Method of Recruiting and Conditions of Service.* As regards the territory administered as the Cameroons Province all recruiting is local and applicants must be natives of the Cameroons.

On enlistment the recruit is first posted to the Southern Training School at Enugu—S.E. Nigeria. On completing his recruits' course, normally six months, he is posted to Provincial Headquarters, Buea, as a third class constable. He may then earn promotion to Chief Inspector through the intervening ranks of Lance-Corporal, Corporal, Sergeant, Sergeant-Major and Inspector. Outstanding men may be promoted superior Police Officers with the rank of Assistant Superintendent of Police.

On joining the Force a constable contracts to serve for six years. At the expiration of this period he will, if in every way suitable, and he so desires, be re-engaged for periods of three years thereafter up to a total of eighteen years. Thereafter periods of one year's extension of service may be approved, but he can take his discharge at any time on giving three months' notice of his intention to do so.

All ranks of and above that of Lance-Corporal are pensionable and constables on discharge are eligible for annual allowances. The minimum service qualification for a pension or annual allowance is fifteen years. Members of the Force discharged before the completion of fifteen years' service in circumstances which make them eligible for retiring benefits are awarded gratuities.

During his service a member of the Force is provided with uniform and quarters.

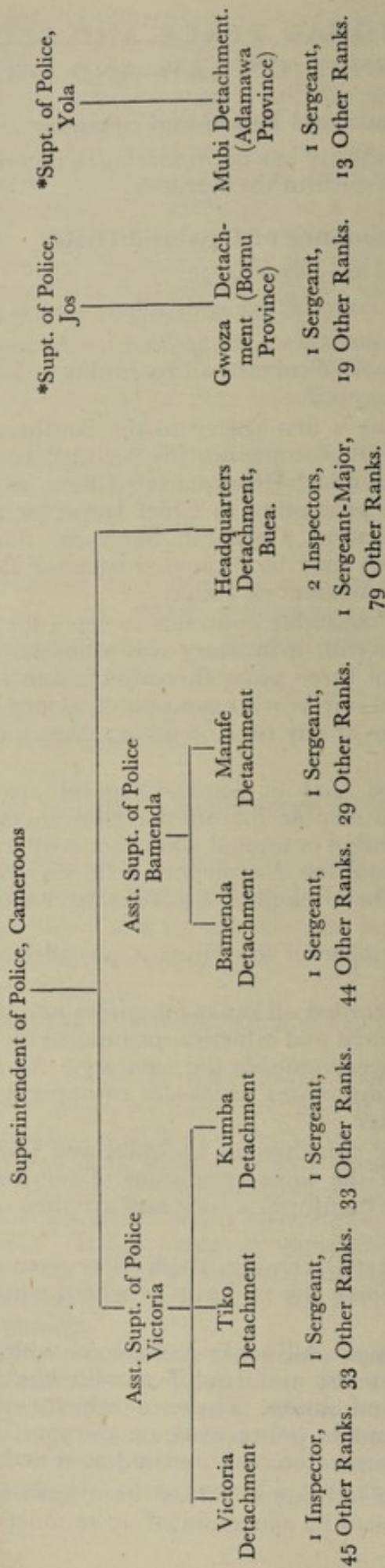
Ample opportunity is accorded all ranks for games and athletics. Football is organised in every detachment and athletics encouraged by the Police Annual Sports which are held in Nigeria outside the territory. All detachments have lecture, recreation and reading rooms which are equipped with indoor games and up-to-date reading matter.

Personnel for the smaller detachments at Mubi and Gwoza are recruited in the same way and have the same conditions of service. They serve at Gwoza and Mubi for twelve months at a time and are then relieved from their respective headquarters.

(c) *Nationality.* At the 31st December, 1948, there were 291 natives of the Cameroons serving in the Force the majority of whom were stationed in the Cameroons Province.

(d) *Equipment and Training.* All ranks are armed with .303 Lee-Enfield service rifles and long bayonets, and equipped with khaki uniform, boots, puttees, leather equipment and batons. They are trained in drill and musketry on up-to-date Army lines and in police work on the most modern methods. They are also trained in unarmed combat and in baton and riot exercises.

(e) *Facilities.* Leave on full pay is earned on a basis (for constables) of fifteen days per annum and can be accumulated up to ninety days.

(a) Forces Maintained and Organisation :

* These officers are not stationed in Trust Territories. They supervise these two detachments as part of their other duties, in contrast to the officers in the Cameroons Province who give their whole-time services to duties in the Trust Territory.

Total Forces maintained by the Nigeria Police : 3 Officers, 3 Inspectors and 302 other ranks.

20. There were no instances of collective violence or disorders in the territory which required the use of police or military forces during the year. A report on the labour disturbances which occurred among the employees of the Cameroons Development Corporation in 1947 is included as Attachment J.

E. POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

General Administration

21. ON 17th August the Governor informed the Legislative Council that the political advancement of the country had been so rapid and so sound since the introduction of the new Constitution in 1947 that he proposed, if it was the wish of the Council and of the country, to alter the accepted time-table which had laid down that the Constitution should remain in force for nine years (although limited changes might be made at the end of the third and sixth years) and should be reviewed at the end of that period. His proposal was that the position should be fully reviewed not at the end of nine years, but in the second three-year period which was due to start at the beginning of 1950. His Excellency emphasised that it was of the utmost importance to allow adequate time for the expression of public opinion on this important matter, and stated that it was his intention to set up a Select Committee of the Legislative Council following the Budget Session in 1949 to investigate how best the Constitution might be adjusted in the light of events and in accordance with what the people really wanted. This announcement was received with general satisfaction by all ranks of the population throughout the country.

Later in the year, in recognition of the special position of the Cameroons as a Trust Territory, an administrative reorganisation was approved in the fulfilment of which a Commissioner of the Cameroons is to be appointed. He will be responsible to the Chief Commissioner of the Eastern Provinces for the administration of the part of the Trust Territory included in the Eastern Provinces, which is to be divided into two provinces, each in charge of a Resident. This will result in this area being brought under much closer administration. The areas of Trust Territory at present administered as portions of Benue, Adamawa and Bornu Provinces of the northern region, will continue to be administered as parts of those provinces but will be travelled by the Commissioner so that he will be in a position to speak for the Trust Territory as a whole.

22. A diagram indicating the structure of the territorial administration is annexed as Attachment D. All major policy whether administrative or departmental requires the approval of the Governor. The political devolution represented by the establishment of Regional Councils in the Northern, Western and Eastern Regions of Nigeria is accompanied by appropriate measures of administrative and departmental devolution. The Chief Commissioner is the principal executive authority in his region with power to supervise every branch of political or departmental activity in the region whether "regionalised" or not. The departments which have been regionalised are shown on the diagram. In respect of regionalised services the Chief Commissioner is the head of a group of officers with whom he settles all local matters in his region affecting regional services and works. Services and works not specified as regional are the direct responsibility of the Nigerian authorities concerned. The Chief Commissioners bring to the notice of these authorities the needs of their regions in respect of such services and works.

It is a duty of a regional departmental representative to seek instructions from the Head of his Department when he is in any doubt in regard to the approved Government policy for his Department or its local application. He is directly responsible to the Head of his Department in all strictly technical

matters, but he is responsible to the Chief Commissioner for the execution within the region of approved policy. In the exercise of his authority the Chief Commissioner has the power to call upon regional departmental representatives to supply him with information and advice on any matters relating to departmental activities, and these latter in their turn are required to keep the Chief Commissioners continuously informed of all their departmental activities possessing more than a merely technical interest. Similarly at a lower level, the Administrative officer-in-charge, whether it be the Resident or the Divisional Officer, is regarded as the captain of a team which works together for the benefit of the people and the progress of the country, and is placed in a position in which he is able to co-ordinate effort.

23. During the year two Veterinary Development Officers were posted to Trust Territory in Adamawa Province; one Veterinary Officer, a Veterinary Development Officer and a woman Agricultural Officer were posted to Bamenda Division; an Assistant Conservator of Forests and an Inspector of Works, Public Works Department, were posted to Mamfe Division; and Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies was posted to Kumba Division; and an Adult Education Organiser to Victoria Division.

24. The selection of representatives on the Native Authority Councils is carried out by each clan in its traditional manner without interference by administrative officers. Representation of the Native Authorities on the Divisional Meeting and of the Divisional Meeting on the Provincial Meeting is similarly effected by an adaptation of native custom. The procedure for selection of Provincial members of the Eastern House of Assembly is more formal, and is by majority vote, according to Rules of Procedure adopted by the Provincial Meeting at its first session in November, 1946.

25. The extent to which Africans are employed in general administration, the capacities in which they are employed and their conditions of service are set out in Statistical Appendix II.

26. Generally speaking the indigenous organisation is that of the extended family with its acknowledged head or leader, or a group of extended families acknowledging one of themselves as head. There were originally no regular Councils—matters were discussed *ad hoc* at informal meetings. (The only exceptions to this generalisation are the Dikwa and Adamawa Emirates in the North, the three tribes of Tikar origin in the Bamenda Division, and the Bali tribe, an offshoot of the Tchamba people, who have considerable concentration of authority in the hands of a tribal chief, who is hereditary and is assisted by hereditary councillors.)

The existing Native Authorities were built up after careful inquiry in each case into the basis of traditional authority. Where chiefs or chiefs and councils formed the recognised authority they became the Native Authority. Where the hereditary principle did not operate, the representatives of the extended families or groups were formed into councils in such manner as the people desired and given statutory powers as Native Authorities.

The customs regulating behaviour and conditions throughout the indigenous groups have been briefly touched on in sub-section 3.

All such customs are taken cognisance of by Native Authorities and in the Native Courts, and are not interfered with except in so far as they are repugnant to natural justice, morality and humanity, or may conflict with the provisions of any ordinance. Examples of modification of native custom which may be cited are a direction by the Governor that cases of practising witchcraft shall not be tried in Native Courts as the fear in which witchcraft is held and the superstition of the native judges make it unlikely that an accused would receive a fair trial, and an amendment of the Native Courts Ordinance providing that in any matter relating to the guardianship of children the interest and welfare

of the child shall be the first and paramount consideration. This is to protect a child against the native custom which holds that a child is the property of the person who has paid bride price on the mother and not of the natural parents. A man who has paid bride price on a woman who has left him to live with another man, is thus permitted by custom to claim any children who may be born to them. It is no uncommon thing for a husband deliberately to take no steps to recover his bride price so that in the course of years he may claim the offspring that the woman has had by a man with whom she may have been living for a number of years.

The powers of Native Authorities are set out in the Native Authority Ordinance. It may be conceded that these legislative powers do not embrace control of all the customs which regulate behaviour, but it should be remembered that many of these customs deal with conditions which are passing away and will soon have ceased to exist. It has been a criticism of "Indirect Rule" on which the policy of Native Authority is based, that it is open to the very grave danger of degenerating into a policy of stagnation and segregation, preventing the spread of education and new ideas and seeking to stereotype institutions which may soon cease to have any functional validity. Were such a development to take place it would defeat the very object for which Indirect Rule was framed, namely to provide a bridge by which the people may pass safely from the old culture to the new. Indirect Rule accepts the belief that if a backward people is suddenly confronted by the complicated organisation of a modern State and is not provided with a framework based on its own institutions sufficiently elastic within which it may make the necessary adaptation, it will be swept away by the torrent of new religious, economic, social and political forces and be liable to lose its stability, and what was before a well-ordered community in which all members had a definite series of obligations to one another may become nothing but a disorganised rabble of self-seeking individualists. If indirect rule is to avoid the danger of being merely a vehicle for the rigid maintenance of a static form of society buttressed against and protected from changing conditions—a danger which has caused the policy to be viewed with grave suspicion by some Europeans and also by many progressive Africans—then it cannot afford to be static but must be essentially evolutionary and constructive. Native institutions must be given full scope to adapt themselves to changing conditions, and this principle is kept constantly in mind in drafting legislation to meet such change and development as and when it occurs.

27. (a) Administrative Organisation. The administrative organisation engaged in the work of advancing the people towards self-government has been described in sub-section 22 above. Administrative officers, whose qualifications are commonly the possession of a university honours degree, are selected by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the basis of their record and personal qualities, and appointed by the Governor. An officer selected is required to attend two courses of training at a university with a probationary period spent at work in the Colonies between them. During this training and probationary period he is known as a "cadet". The first training course is of 15 months' duration; the second of seven months. The first course is designed to give a cadet a general background to the work which he is going to do and the minimum of indispensable knowledge on which to start his career. The subjects include agricultural, legal, historical, economic, geographical and anthropological studies, and instruction is given in the principles of the United Nations and the International Trusteeship system. During his probationary period in the Colony, a cadet is required to pass a language examination and an examination in law, colonial regulations, general orders, financial instructions and local ordinances. The second course is designed to check, criticise and clarify the experience which the officer has gained by further study of subjects relevant

to his work and to give him the opportunity for the study of a subject such as anthropology, colonial history, law, colonial economics, colonial education, agriculture or rural economy, or a language in which he has himself developed a special interest. A Resident in charge of a province is usually an officer of 20-25 years' experience of administration, having been selected for promotion after many years' experience in charge of various districts, and one or more periods of trial in an acting capacity as a Resident. District Officers generally have a varied experience of from 9-20 years.

Administrative Officers are required to act mainly as advisers, but it is inevitable that in present conditions they have to take the lead in many matters with which the Native Authorities have not the knowledge or experience to deal. It is, however, constantly borne in mind that the underlying principle is to train the people in self-government.

(b) *Development of Administration.* In May, 1948, a Commission was appointed to make recommendations as to the steps to be taken for the execution of the declared policy of the Government of Nigeria to appoint Nigerians—and this term includes inhabitants of the Trust Territory—to posts in the Government Senior Service as fast as suitable candidates with the necessary qualifications come forward, with special reference to scholarship and training schemes. It was represented to this Commission that in view of the importance of building up an improved system of Native Administration and local government, Africans should not be encouraged to enter the Administrative Service. The Commission recognised that the eventual aim must be for Native Administrations and other local government bodies to be developed to a stage when the need for an Administrative Service as it is known at the present time will disappear, but took the view that the Administrative Service should continue to be open to Africans since the experience which they gain therein will be invaluable to them in whatever form of public service they may subsequently undertake. This recommendation, which is in accordance with existing policy, was endorsed by Government.

(c) *Local Government*

(i) *The Emirates.* In the Northern Area, administration is carried out by the Emirate staffs, supervised, advised and assisted by the Provincial Administration according to the principles of indirect administration. The duties of the African District Heads, who are responsible to the Emir for the good government of their districts, include the maintenance of law and order, the annual count of the population and their flocks and herds, the collection of tax and all the general work of district administration. They are assisted by a staff of experienced scribes and messengers. Their position is one of much responsibility and they are always selected from among those who have had long administrative, financial or, in some cases, teaching experience with the Native Authority prior to their appointment.

(ii) *Native Authority Councils.* In the Cameroons Province local government is, in general, carried out by councils whose constitution has been briefly outlined in sub-section 26.

(d) *Activities and progress in local government*

(i) *The Emirates.* The year has seen continuous progress towards the reorganisation of the administrative side of Dikwa Native Authority. The new District Head of Woloje has worked satisfactorily and the much more difficult Gulumba District received a new District Head in April. The latter, by name Alhaj, had been a Government messenger for 28 years with exemplary service and had made the pilgrimage to Mecca. He is an Arabic speaker and *persona grata* with the predominantly Shuwa Arab population of the area, and the appointment has already done much to improve the administration of this turbulent district.

In September one major change was made as the result of investigation following complaints when a *prima facie* case was made out against the District Head of Bama, by name Baba Bukar. This resulted in his suspension and ultimate imprisonment by the Supreme Court. Consequent changes both on the Emir of Dikwa's Council and in the District Headship became necessary: the latter post has not yet been filled, while Mallam Muhammed Habid has been introduced to the Council. He is a descendant of the family of Ahmed al Gwonimi, friend and councillor of the original Shaikh al Almin in 1814, and founder of most of the important Arab families in the Emirate. Other offspring of the Gwonimi branch are the present District Heads of the Rann-Kala-Balge and Woloje Districts, the last surviving direct descendants of Ahmed al Gwonimi to hold high office.

During 1948 a system of Outer Councils which had been introduced elsewhere with success was extended to Dikwa Emirate. A Council was formed representative of all classes with the basic idea of keeping the Emir and his Council in touch with such popular opinion as exists: three representatives from the non-Moslem hill villages have been appointed to the Outer Council, and this step, together with the appointment of the Gwoza District Head to a seat on the Emir's Council in his personal capacity, made certain that pagan interests would receive closer consideration. The formation of District Councils is also under active consideration, and it is hoped in the near future to have one in each district composed mainly of persons able and willing to advise on everyday affairs. The town of Bama, with a population of 4,466 inhabitants, has now a town council with its attendant advantages, and this is a notable step forward.

In Adamawa Emirate, every effort has been made to foster the progress of local councils. The District Councils, consisting of the District Head and the Village Head and one elder from each village, are now firmly established and their discussions and resolutions are often of real value to the administration. They show an increasing tendency to make concrete decisions on local matters which they can carry out themselves without further reference to headquarters. Plans are under discussion for delegating increased powers to District Councils, particularly with regard to the financing of local development schemes; these plans, however, will not be fully implemented until 1949. A start has been made by issuing imprests, to cover all local expenditure, to the more reliable District Heads. The practice will be extended if the experiment proves successful.

Above the District Council is the Emirate Council, which meets once a year at Yola. Its membership consists of the District Head, one Village Head and one elder from each district. The development of this Council is being fostered, for it provides an excellent means of keeping headquarters officials in touch with ideas and aspirations in the more remote areas. It is also a channel of expression to the House of Assembly, as the Provincial Member of that House attends the meetings and both explains to the members business that has been transacted in the House and sounds public opinion on the subject of representation to the House.

The Provincial Member of the House of Assembly also tours the districts from time to time with a view to sounding opinion at a more popular level.

An enquiry into the conduct of Hamman Bello, the District Head of Uba District, which lies partly in Trust Territory, resulted in his dismissal on the grounds of inefficiency and maladministration. The appointment of his successor is still under consideration.

(ii) *The Cameroons Province.* In August, 1948, a Select Committee of the Eastern House of Assembly was appointed to review the existing system of local government in the Eastern Provinces of Nigeria, with which region the Cameroons Province is administered, and to formulate general principles for the reform of that system. The Committee found that the theory of Native

Administration pre-supposed the existence of a degree of inherent authority capable of development into the vehicle of effective and efficient administration of the people at all stages of progress, and that such authority in the Eastern Provinces, extending as it does but little beyond the confines of the family, is incapable of such development : also that the existing units of Native Authority which average three to an administrative division, each with an average annual revenue of not more than £7,000, are unsuitable in size and character to be the organs of local government and had failed to attract educated and progressive Africans into their membership. In place of the existing system of Native Authority the Committee recommended that a Local Government Board should be established to cover the whole Eastern Region and that County Councils, Subsidiary Councils and Urban District Councils should be established whose membership would be designed to comprise a predominance of educated and progressive Africans capable of dealing with the central Government in a businesslike manner. These County Councils should serve areas of a size and population capable of producing a revenue of £20,000, and while avoiding fragmentation and uneconomic units should follow ethnic grouping as far as possible. The Committee also recommended that in the light of the essentially democratic nature of the people the elective principle should, as far as possible, be followed throughout the region for the formation of Local Government Councils. The proposed reforms are far-reaching, and the Committee recommended that they should be explained and discussed at all levels, including existing Native Authority Councils and tribal, progressive and other unions. Steps are therefore at present being taken for the widest possible discussion and consultation with the people of all classes in order that reforms, when introduced, may reflect the desires of the people as a whole.

Meanwhile further progress has been made with the federation of Native Authorities :

- (1) *North-Eastern Federation* (Bamenda Division) : composed of the Mbembe, Mbaw, Mbem, Naugli, Mfumte and Misaje clans.
- (2) *North-Western Federation* (Bamenda Division) : composed of the Fungom, Bum, Kom, Aghem, Beba-Befang and Esimbi clans.
- (3) *South-Western Federation* (Bamenda Division) : composed of the Ngono, Ngi, Ngemba, Menemo and Moghamo clans.
- (4) *The Bansa-Ndop-Bafut Federation* (Bamenda Division).
- (5) *The Central Federation in the Kumba Division* : consisting of the Bafaw, Northern and Southern Bakundu, Balong, Barombi and Ekumbe Native Authorities, with a subordinate Native Authority for Kumba town.
- (6) *The South-Western Federation* (Kumba Division) : consisting of the Mbonge, Balue and Balundu Native Authorities.

In addition, proposals on the lines of those made for Kumba town are being formulated for Mamfe town, and the Banyang and Mbo clans and the Bangwa and Mundani clans respectively are proposing to federate for treasury purposes.

Judicial Organisation

28. The judicial organisation of the Trust Territory is set out in the Supreme Court Ordinance, the Magistrates' Courts Ordinance and the Native Courts Ordinance. Under these Ordinances two sets of Courts function side by side throughout the Trust Territory. These are the Supreme Court and Magistrates' Courts, which primarily administer English Law and, on the other hand, the Native Courts, which primarily administer Native Law and Custom.

(a) *The Supreme Court.* The Supreme Court of Nigeria is a superior court of record and possesses and exercises all the jurisdiction, powers and authorities

which are vested in or capable of being exercised by His Majesty's High Court of Justice of England. This comprises all His Majesty's Civil Jurisdiction which is exercisable in Nigeria, for the judicial hearing and determination of matters in difference, or for the administration or control of property and persons. It also comprises all His Majesty's Criminal Jurisdiction which is exercisable in Nigeria for the repression or punishment of crimes or offences or for the maintenance of order. Except in so far as the Governor may by Order in Council otherwise direct, and except in suits transferred to the Supreme Court under the provisions of the Native Courts Ordinance, the Supreme Court does not exercise original jurisdiction in any suit which raises any issue as to the title to land or as to the title to any interest in land which is subject to the jurisdiction of a Native Court nor in any matter which is subject to the jurisdiction of a Native Court relating to marriage, family status, guardianship of children, inheritance or disposition of property on death. The Court has all the powers and authorities of the Lord High Chancellor of England, with full liberty to appoint and control guardians of infants and their estates, and also keepers of the persons and estates of idiots, lunatics and such as being of unsound mind are unable to govern themselves and their estates. Subject to the laws of the Supreme Court and any other ordinance, the Common Law, the doctrines of equity and the Statutes of general application which were in force in England on 1st January, 1900, are in force within the jurisdiction of the Court. Nothing in the Supreme Court Ordinance deprives the Supreme Court of the right to enforce the observance, or deprives any person of the benefit of any existing native law or custom, provided such law or custom is not repugnant to natural justice, equity and good conscience, nor incompatible with any law in force. Such laws and customs are deemed applicable in matters where the parties are natives, and also in matters between natives and non-natives where it appears that substantial injustice would be done to either party by a strict adherence to the rules of English law. No party is entitled to claim the benefit of any local law or custom, if it appears either from express contract or from the nature of the transactions, that such party agreed that his obligations in connection with such transactions should be regulated exclusively by English Law, or that such transactions are transactions unknown to native law and custom. The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction to hear and determine all appeals from the decision of Magistrates' Courts in civil and criminal causes and matters given in the exercise of its original jurisdiction. It has also appellate jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals from Native Courts and appeals from decisions of Magistrates on appeal from Native Courts.

An appeal lies to the West African Court of Appeal from all final judgments and decisions of the Supreme Court given in respect of a claim for a sum of fifty pounds or upwards. In criminal cases a person convicted in the Supreme Court may appeal to the West African Court of Appeal against his conviction :

- (i) on any ground of appeal which involves a question of law alone and (with the leave of the Court),
- (ii) on any ground of appeal which involves a question of fact alone, or a question of mixed law and fact.

With the leave of the Court he may also appeal against the sentence passed on his conviction unless the sentence is one fixed by law. An appeal lies to His Majesty in Council from judgments of the West African Court of Appeal subject to the provisions of the West African (Appeal to Privy Council) Order, 1930.

(b) *Magistrates' Courts.* In accordance with the provisions of the Magistrates' Courts Ordinance the Governor has power to appoint magistrates styled first, second and third class magistrates. Every magistrate has jurisdiction throughout Nigeria and the Trust Territory but may be assigned to any specified district or transferred from one district to another by the Chief Justice.

A magistrate of the first grade has jurisdiction in civil causes :

- (i) in all personal suits, where the debt or damage claimed is not more than £200,
- (ii) in all suits between landlord and tenant for possession of any lands or houses claimed under agreement when the annual value or rent does not exceed £200,
- (iii) to issue writs of habeas corpus for the production before the court of any person alleged upon oath to be wrongfully imprisoned and detained,
- (iv) to appoint guardians of infants and
- (v) to grant in any suit instituted in the Court injunctions or orders to stay waste or alienation or for the detention and preservation of any property.

Except in suits transferred to the Magistrates' Courts under the Native Courts Ordinance a Magistrates' Court does not exercise original jurisdiction in suits which raise any issue as to the title to land or in any matter which is subject to the jurisdiction of a Native Court relating to marriage, family status, guardianship of children, inheritance or disposition of property on death. In criminal cases a magistrate of the first grade has, with certain provisos, full jurisdiction for the summary trial and determination of cases where any person is charged with committing an offence which is punishable by a fine not exceeding £200 or by imprisonment not exceeding two years or by both.

Magistrates of the second and third grades have jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases similar in all respects to magistrates of the first grade save that :

- (i) in civil cases such jurisdiction in causes where the subject-matter in dispute is capable of being estimated at a money value, shall be limited to causes in which such subject-matter does not exceed in amount or value £100 in the case of a magistrate of the second grade and £25 in the case of a magistrate of the third grade, and
- (ii) in criminal cases save that the maximum fine and the maximum period of imprisonment shall not exceed £100 and one year in the case of a magistrate of the second grade, and £25 and three months in the case of a magistrate of the third grade.

A magistrate hears and determines appeals from Native Courts within his jurisdiction in accordance with the provisions of the ordinance under which such Native Courts are constituted.

There is no differentiation on the basis of race or sex in the Supreme Court or the Magistrates' Courts. The official language of the Courts is English. Witnesses and accuseds may, and often do, give their evidence in native dialects which are translated into English by official interpreters.

(c) *Native Courts.* As stated in sub-section (7) above a Resident may, subject to certain reservations, establish within his province such Native Courts as he shall think fit which shall exercise jurisdiction within such limits as may be defined in the warrant. Every warrant shall either specify the persons who are to be members of the Native Court or authorise the Resident to select such persons.

The Governor may by order grade Native Courts and prescribe the jurisdiction and power which is to be set forth in the warrant for the Native Courts of each grade.

Except in so far as the Governor may by such an order otherwise direct there are four grades of Native Courts, namely Grades A, B, C and D, whose jurisdiction as set forth in their warrants shall not exceed those prescribed on next page.

Grade A

- (i) Full judicial powers in all civil actions, matters and causes and in all criminal causes, but no sentence of death to be carried out until it has been confirmed by the Governor.
- (ii) Full jurisdiction in all matrimonial causes other than those arising from or connected with a Christian marriage as defined in the Criminal Code.

Grade B

- (i) Civil actions in which the debt, demand or damages do not exceed £100.
- (ii) In the Southern Provinces such jurisdiction in causes concerning land, or in which the title to land or any interest therein comes in question, as may be stated in the warrant.
- (iii) Full jurisdiction in cases relating to inheritance, testamentary dispositions, the administration of estates and in causes in which no claim is made for, and which do not relate to, money or other property, and full jurisdiction in all matrimonial causes other than those arising from or connected with a Christian marriage as defined in the Criminal Code.
- (iv) Criminal causes which can be adequately punished by imprisonment for one year, twelve strokes, or a fine of £50, or the equivalent by native law or custom.

Grade C

- (i) Civil actions in which debt, demand or damages do not exceed £50.
- (ii) In the Southern Provinces such jurisdiction in causes concerning land, or in which the title to land or any interest therein comes in question, as may be stated in the warrant.
- (iii) Full jurisdiction in causes relating to inheritance, testamentary dispositions, the administration of estates and in causes in which no claim is made for, and which do not relate to, money or other property, and full jurisdiction in all matrimonial causes other than those arising from or connected with a Christian marriage as defined in the Criminal Code.
- (iv) Criminal cases which can be adequately punished by imprisonment for six months, or in the case of theft of farm produce or livestock by imprisonment for twelve months, twelve strokes, or a fine of £10, or the equivalent by native law or custom.

Grade D

- (i) Civil actions in which the debt, demand or damages do not exceed £25.
- (ii) In the Southern Provinces such jurisdiction in causes concerning land, or in which the title to land or any interest therein comes in question, as may be stated in the warrant.
- (iii) Full jurisdiction in causes relating to inheritance, testamentary dispositions, the administration of estates and in causes in which no claim is made for, and which do not relate to, money or other property, and full jurisdiction in all matrimonial causes other than those arising from or connected with a Christian marriage as defined in the Criminal Code.
- (iv) Criminal causes which can be adequately punished by imprisonment for three months, or in the case of theft of farm produce or livestock by imprisonment for six months, twelve strokes, or a fine of £5, or the equivalent by native law or custom.

29. The Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the Governor by letters patent under the public seal of the Colony in accordance with such instructions as he may receive from His Majesty and hold office during His Majesty's pleasure. No person may be appointed a judge of the Supreme Court unless he is qualified to practise as an advocate in a court in England, Scotland, Northern Ireland or some other part of His Majesty's dominions, having unlimited jurisdiction either in civil or criminal matters, and has practised as an advocate or solicitor in such courts for not less than five years or has been a member of the Colonial Legal Service for not less than five years. Of the thirteen Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court four are Africans.

Magistrates are appointed by the Governor and may be removed by the Governor. The Governor may appoint any fit and proper person to be a Magistrate. It is usual for a Magistrate of the first grade, which is a full-time appointment in the Judicial Department, to be qualified to practise as an advocate. Administrative officers are, however, often appointed Magistrates of the second and third grades for areas not readily accessible to First Grade Magistrates or for which First Grade Magistrates are not available. Of the twenty-one First Grade Magistrates nine are of African descent. There are also seven Africans appointed as temporary magistrates.

A Native Court consists of Head Chiefs or a Head Chief, Chiefs or a Chief or any other person or persons or a combination of any such authorities or persons and sitting with or without assessors, or in the Northern Provinces only, an Alkali with or without assessors called an Alkali's Court. Subject to the confirmation of the Chief Commissioner a Resident may at any time suspend, cancel or vary any warrant establishing a Native Court or defining the limits within which the jurisdiction of the Court may be exercised. A Resident may also dismiss or suspend any member of a Native Court who shall appear to have abused his power or to be unworthy or incapable of exercising the same justly.

30. Civil and criminal causes in the Trust Territory are tried in the Supreme Court by a judge alone. In any case or matter before the Supreme Court the Court may, if it thinks it expedient to do so, call in the aid of one or more assessors specially qualified, and try and hear the cause or matter wholly or partially with their assistance. The ascertainment of fact is by oral and documentary evidence in accordance with the Evidence Ordinance.

In Native Courts the Court members authorised by warrant to try cases ascertain facts by oral evidence. Documentary evidence is also, on occasion, admitted but judicial proceedings in or before a Native Court are specifically excluded from the provisions of the Evidence Ordinance unless the Governor-in-Council by Order-in-Council confers upon any or all Native Courts jurisdiction to enforce any or all of the provisions of the Ordinance.

31. Nothing in the Supreme Court or Magistrates' Courts Ordinance deprives these Courts of the right to observe and enforce the observance, or deprives any person of the benefit of, any existing native law or custom. (See sub-section 28(a) above.)

A Native Court administers the native law and custom prevailing in the area of the jurisdiction of the Court so far as it is not repugnant to natural justice or morality or inconsistent with any provisions of any other ordinance, the provisions of any ordinance which the Court may be authorised to enforce by an order made by the Governor-in-Council and the provisions of all rules or orders made under the Native Authority Ordinance. For offences against any native law or custom a Native Court may up to the maximum authorised by its warrant impose a fine or may inflict any punishment authorised by native law or custom, provided it does not involve mutilation or torture, and is not repugnant to natural justice and humanity. Practice and procedure are

regulated in accordance with native law and custom. In the Cameroons Province evidence is given in native dialects but notes of evidence are recorded by the Clerk of the Court in English. No legal practitioner may appear or act for or assist any party before a Native Court. Every Resident and District Officer has at all times access to all Native Courts in his Province or Division.

He may :

- (i) review any of the proceedings (except a sentence of death) of such Native Court, whether civil or criminal, and may make such order or pass such sentence therein as the Native Court could itself have made or passed,
- (ii) set aside the conviction and sentence or judgment or other order of the Native Court and order any case to be retried either before the same Native Court or before any other Native Court of competent jurisdiction or before the Supreme Court or before any Magistrates' Court,
- (iii) order the transfer of any cause or matter either before trial or at any stage of the proceedings to another Native Court or to a Magistrates' Court or to the Supreme Court. Any person aggrieved by any order or decision of a Native Court of first instance may appeal to a Native Court of Appeal or to a Magistrates' Court or to the District Officer in accordance with the channel of appeal entered on the warrant of a particular Native Court.

32. The qualifications required for appointment as Judges of the Supreme Court and as Magistrates have already been specified. In Native Courts, the classes of persons who are to be *ex officio* members of the Native Courts or who may be selected by the Resident are specified on the warrants establishing the Courts and are normally restricted to chiefs, heads of extended families, or representatives selected by the families, or other prominent persons in the community.

Assessors are selected by the Court.

The Chief Justice may in his discretion approve, admit and enrol to practise as a barrister and solicitor in the Supreme and Magistrates' Courts :

- (a) any person who is entitled to practise as a barrister in England or Ireland or as an advocate in Scotland; and who
 - (i) produces testimonials sufficient to satisfy the Chief Justice that he is a man of good character; and
 - (ii) has read in the chambers of a practising barrister or advocate of more than five years' standing for at least one year, or has practised in the Courts of the country in which he has been called or admitted for at least two years subsequent to his call or admission; or
 - (iii) has subsequent to his call to the Bar or admission as an advocate read in Nigeria in the chambers of a practising barrister of more than ten years' standing for at least two years; or
 - (iv) has practised as a barrister or solicitor in the Courts of a territory under British administration for at least two years;
- (b) any person who has been admitted as a solicitor in any of the Courts of London, Dublin or Belfast, and produces testimonials sufficient to satisfy the Chief Justice that he is a man of good character;
- (c) any law agent admitted to practise in Scotland who produces testimonials sufficient to satisfy the Chief Justice that he is a man of good character.

No legal practitioner may appear or act for or assist any party before a Native Court.

The Native Courts and the extent of their jurisdiction have already been described. Every person sentenced by a Native Court to imprisonment or taken in the execution of the process of such Court is detained in a place authorised by the Resident as a native prison; provided that when there is no such authorised native prison in which such prisoner can be detained, he may be detained in a prison established under any Ordinance of the Protectorate. Persons convicted in the Native Courts in the Cameroons Province serve their sentences in Government prisons: in that portion of the territory administered as though it formed part of the Northern Provinces in Native Authority lock-ups or, in the case of persons sentenced to more than two years' imprisonment, in Government convict prisons.

34. Under Nigerian law operative in the territory there is no discrimination in the administration of justice between the nationals of all members of the United Nations. It has therefore not been necessary for the Administering Authority to take any special steps to ensure equal treatment for the nationals of all members of the United Nations in the administration of justice.

F. ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

General

35. The present resources of the territory are entirely agricultural and pastoral, and its economic prosperity depends on fluctuations in prices for the raw materials that it produces and exports. These products include bananas, cocoa, rubber, palm oil and palm kernels, ground-nuts, hides and skins, and small quantities of timber, castor seed and coffee. The improved prices now being paid for many of these products have resulted in more money being in circulation than ever before. Improved economic conditions resulted in the planting of increased acreages with export crops, particularly ground-nuts, where land is available. The considerable increase this year in imports, and particularly in the supply of imported textiles and hardware (as shown in Tables 23-26 of Statistical Appendix VI), has helped to check the inflationary pressure which had developed as a result of increased produce prices and wages on the one hand and the shortage of consumer goods on the other.

36. (a) *Cameroons Development Corporation*

Development in the territory is specifically dealt with in two Ordinances enacted in 1946. The Ex-Enemy Lands (Cameroons) Ordinance (No. 38 of 1946) begins by reciting that it is deemed expedient that certain lands situate in the Cameroons which were vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property should be bought by the Governor in order that they may be held and administered for the use and common benefit of the inhabitants of the territory. It then authorises the Governor to buy such lands to vest in him as native lands within the meaning of the Land and Native Rights Ordinance and to lease all or any such lands to the Cameroons Development Corporation. Considerable areas of the ex-enemy lands are plantations planted with bananas, oil palms, rubber and cocoa.

The Cameroons Development Corporation Ordinance (No. 39 of 1946) establishes a Corporation, consisting of a Chairman and not more than eight or less than five members to be appointed by the Governor, with power to hold land, to enter into contracts, to borrow or invest money and to employ a staff. Its functions are set out at length. They include:

- (a) cultivation and stock raising;
- (b) the construction, maintenance and improvement of communications and the operation of transport undertakings;

- (c) dealing in merchandise and produce of all kinds as producer, manufacturer, importer or exporter;
- (d) provision for the religious, educational and general social welfare of its employees;
- (e) research and experimental work.

The accounts after auditing, together with a report on the operation of the Corporation, are to be submitted annually to the Governor and laid on the table of the Legislative Council. All profits made by the Corporation after the payment of expenses and allocation to general or special reserves are to be applied for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Trust Territory in such manner as the Governor may determine.

The Annual Report of the Cameroons Development Corporation for the year 1947 was issued on the 2nd June, 1948; copies have been forwarded for the use of members of the Trusteeship Council. This is the first annual report of the Corporation. When the Corporation took possession of its estates they were in need of complete rehabilitation. Difficulties have included a lack of statistics and other vital information concerning the operation of the estates in the past, a complete absence of detailed survey information both in respect of contours and soils, delays in the receipt of modern replacement machinery and the impossibility of obtaining spare parts for existing machinery and equipment which was originally of German make.

It was realised that the oil-palm plantations, owing to poor yields, due originally to unselected types of seed, bad husbandry, obsolete mills and transport difficulties, might initially prove expensive to reopen, but after careful consideration the Corporation decided to carry on its export of palm oil and palm kernels to help meet the acute world shortage of oils and fats. The three principal products of the Corporation's estates, bananas, palm products and rubber, are all marketed in the United Kingdom. Rubber, since bulk buying by the Ministry of Supply ceased, is sold on the London market through normal trade channels. Palm products are at present sold through the control scheme operated by the West African Produce Control Board. Bananas are marketed under an agreement with Elders & Fyffes, Limited, as sales agents, who in their turn pass over the bananas to the Ministry of Food. Cameroons bananas were bought by the Ministry of Food in 1948 at £27 per ton. Factors taken into consideration in determining this price were prevailing world prices, the price that the consumer in the United Kingdom is prepared to pay, the cost of production and the need for a price on the basis of which the productivity and the welfare of the Cameroons can be improved. The total production of bananas in 1947 amounted to 2,822,139 stems, of which 1,281,330 stems were exported. The total export of bananas from the Cameroons in 1948 was about 4,000,000 stems.

The prices paid per ton for all Cameroons oil-palm produce for 1948 sold through the West African Produce Control Board is shown below:

	<i>Price to producer</i>	<i>Expenses c.i.f. United Kingdom</i>	<i>Selling price c.i.f. United Kingdom</i>	<i>Surplus placed to reserve</i>
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Palm oil	32 5 0	15 5 0	70 0 0	22 10 0
Palm kernels	21 0 0	11 15 0	40 0 0	7 5 0

The Ministry of Food buys, through the West African Produce Control Board, all Cameroons oil-palm produce at prices negotiated annually.

Transactions totalling £845,000 between the Custodian of Enemy Property and the Government of Nigeria on the subject of the purchase of the lands to

be leased to the Cameroons Development Corporation had been completed by 31st December, 1948. Transactions amounting to approximately another £5,000 had not been finally settled.

The Cameroons Development Corporation will repay to the Government of Nigeria, over a period of thirty-five years beginning with 1st July, 1948, the purchase price finally decided upon, together with interest at $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent per annum.

The amount paid out in wages amounted in 1947 to £335,637 and in 1948 to £435,959.

The wage-rates paid by the Corporation are as follows :

(i) *Unskilled Labour*

New appointments : 1s. 5d. per day.

Old employees : 1s. 6d. per day.

(ii) *Special Labour* (not trade tested) :

Grade 3 : 1s. 7d. to 1s. 11d. per day.

Grade 2 : 2s. 3d. to 2s. 9d. per day.

Grade 1 : 2s. 9d. to 3s. 9d. per day.

These special labour rates are in line with those paid by Pamol Limited (Bwinga Estate), but, since the Corporation increase dating from 1st November, 1948, are 3d. per day more than the rates paid by Government in every case.

(iii) *Skilled Labour* (trade tested) :

£72 per annum to £150 per annum.

(iv) *Clerical*

Daily paid : 2s. 3d. to 3s. 9d. per day.

Lower monthly paid : £52 per annum to £102 per annum.

Junior Service : £72 per annum to £150 per annum.

£84 per annum to £250 per annum.

£265 per annum to £350 per annum.

The Corporation has promoted five Africans to the position of Field Assistant on probation, with salaries from £200 to £350 per annum.

(b) *Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board*

The Nigerian Cocoa Marketing Board Ordinance (No. 33 of 1947) is designed to control cocoa marketing and export in the interest of the producers. It provides that no cocoa may be exported except with the authority of the Board. The Board is compelled to buy, directly or through its agents, all cocoa which is offered for sale and which is suitable for export. The funds of the Board consist of the proceeds of their business operations, sums appropriated to the Board by the vote of the Legislative Council and such further sums as may accrue from moneys earned by investments or raised by loan.

The Board may apply the funds at its disposal:

(a) to the purchase of cocoa for export;

(b) for all or any of its functions, powers and duties under the provisions of the ordinance;

(c) to the cost of the administration of the Board;

(d) to the remuneration, honoraria and expenses of the members of the Board;

(e) to the cost of the administration of the Advisory Committee and the remuneration, honoraria and expenses of its members in respect of their duties under the Ordinance;

- (f) to the payment of the salaries, gratuities or pensions of the servants of the Board;
- (g) to the interest payable in respect of any moneys borrowed under the provisions of the Ordinance.

The Board has the advice of an Advisory Committee which is representative of the producers and commercial interests in connection with price control of cocoa grown in the territory and on all matters in connection with the purchase and grading of cocoa and with the development of the cocoa industry.

The operations of the Board and the system of control will materially contribute to the stability of the industry and the prosperity of all persons concerned. The fixing of prices by the Board will prevent violent fluctuations upwards or downwards from year to year, thus eliminating unhealthy speculation and ensuring a measure of security to producers.

Copies of the Annual Report of the Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board for the season 1947-48 have been forwarded for the use of members of the Trusteeship Council.

During the year ending 30th September, 1948, the Board received £8,320,096 as its share of the profits of the West African Produce Control Board for the seasons 1939-40 to 1946-47 applicable to the marketing of Nigerian cocoa, which includes cocoa from the Trust Territory. It is anticipated that a further sum of £500,000 will be received in due course in respect of the season 1946-47. The final net profits made by the Board for the season 1947-48 amounted to £9,264,130.

Prices paid to the producer from the outbreak of war when His Majesty's Government guaranteed to purchase the total cocoa production of the British West African Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories were, in respect of the Cameroons now under United Kingdom trusteeship, as follows:

1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43
£15 10s. od.	£13 os. od.	£14 os. od.	£10 18s. 6d.
	(per ton)		

The transactions in the 1939-40 season in respect of all cocoa purchased from the British West African Colonies and some 12,500 tons purchased from the French Cameroons resulted in a loss of £208,548: 1940-41 trading showed a profit of £2,040,473; 1941-42 a loss of £314,051; and 1942-43 a profit of £2,158,379. The total cumulative surplus in respect of the period 1939-43 was £3,676,253, of which Nigeria's share was £1,169,906.

The price paid to the producer, the selling price and the surplus placed to reserve, as from the 1943-44 season, are summarised below. Since the United States ceiling prices for cocoa were abolished in 1946, New York market prices have fluctuated, and the figures below are based on averages over the season. Allowances for expenses in getting cocoa from the buying to the selling point have to be made when comparing producer and world prices, and these figures are included in the summary.

Season	Price to producer			Expense c.i.f. to New York			Selling price c.i.f. New York			Surplus placed to reserve		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1943-44	12	0	0	15	0	0	45	10	0	18	10	0
	from 28-4-44											
	17	0	0							13	10	0
1944-45	22	10	0	13	10	0	45	10	0	9	10	0
1945-46	26	10	0	13	10	0	45	10	0	5	10	0
1946-47	49	0	0	16	0	0	115	0	0	50	0	0
1947-48	62	10	0	23	0	0	207	10	0	122	0	0

On 17th August, 1948, the Governor informed the Legislative Council that the Board had decided to pay £120 a ton to the producer for Grade I main-crop cocoa in the season 1948-49, and had further decided in the interest of the stability of the industry to guarantee for the two following seasons a minimum price for Grade I cocoa of £100 a ton.

This guarantee shows how accumulated funds can be used to give producers stability. Towards the end of the year the world price (c.i.f. New York) fell considerably, being £155 on 31st December, 1948 (and, indeed, falling to as little as £90 in the months which were to follow); the producer price was, however, maintained by drawing on reserve funds.

The average total production of cocoa from Nigeria and the Cameroons approximates to 100,000 tons.

The quantities exported from the Trust Territory as distinct from Nigeria for the last five years amounted to:

1943-44	..	1,238 tons	1946-47	..	1,606 tons
1944-45	..	1,833 tons	1947-48	..	2,600 tons
1945-46	..	2,423 tons			

The minimum prices to be paid per ton for cocoa for the 1948-49 season at gazetted buying stations in the Trust Territory are summarised below. These prices are based on the naked ex-scale port of shipment prices less the transport differentials by the approved normal evacuation routes.

PART I. STANDARD COCOA

Buying Station	<i>Minimum price of standard weight cocoa delivered unbagged and ungraded to a licensed buying agent or to a licensed buying agents' commission buying agent.</i>			
	Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bakebe	116 9 9	111 9 9	101 9 9	86 9 9
Kembong	116 19 6	111 19 6	101 19 6	86 19 6
Kumba	116 19 0	111 19 0	101 19 0	86 19 0
Mamfe	117 7 9	112 7 9	102 7 9	87 7 9
Mbonge	118 15 6	113 15 6	103 15 6	88 15 6
Mundame	116 3 0	111 3 0	101 3 0	86 3 0
Muyuka	118 0 0	113 0 0	103 0 0	88 0 0
Ndian	118 15 6	113 15 6	103 15 6	88 15 6
Tiko	120 0 0	115 0 0	105 0 0	90 0 0
Tombel	114 12 6	109 12 6	99 12 6	84 12 6
Victoria	120 0 0	115 0 0	105 0 0	90 0 0

PART II. LIGHT COCOA

Buying Station	<i>Minimum price of light weight cocoa delivered unbagged and ungraded to a licensed buying agent or to a licensed buying agents' commission buying agent.</i>			
	Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bakebe	111 9 9	106 9 9	96 9 9	81 9 9
Kembong	111 19 6	106 19 6	96 19 6	81 19 6
Kumba	111 19 0	106 19 0	96 19 0	81 19 0
Mamfe	112 7 9	107 7 9	97 7 9	82 7 9
Mbonge	113 15 6	108 15 6	98 15 6	83 15 6
Mundame	111 3 0	106 3 0	96 3 0	81 3 0
Muyuka	113 0 0	108 0 0	98 0 0	83 0 0
Ndian	113 15 6	108 15 6	98 15 6	83 15 6
Tiko	115 0 0	110 0 0	100 0 0	85 0 0
Tombel	109 12 6	104 12 6	94 12 6	79 12 6
Victoria	115 0 0	110 0 0	100 0 0	85 0 0

In these schedules the expression "Standard Cocoa" means cocoa of which a sample of 300 beans weighs 11 oz. or more; and the expression "Light Cocoa" means cocoa of which a sample of 300 beans weighs less than 11 ozs.

£850,000 has been set aside by the Board to finance the following schemes :

(i) A Nigerian Cocoa Survey, which includes routine inspection of cocoa farms with a view in particular to the control of fresh outbreaks of swollen-shoot disease and the continuance of the present practice of "cutting out" diseased trees and the renting of observation plots selected according to soil types to make a detailed study of farming practice in the management of cocoa.

(ii) A Cocoa Soil Survey to provide a fundamental basis for land planning in general and for agricultural development in particular.

(iii) An investigation into the economics of the cocoa industry to supply a basis on which it will be possible to formulate schemes of direct benefit to the cocoa farmer, and in particular to shape measures for the relief of indebtedness.

(iv) The improvement of the quality of cocoa by the issue of pamphlets, the formation of local "working committees" in each cocoa area and propaganda tours and demonstrations to encourage the production of better quality cocoa through field sanitation and better curing methods.

(v) Long-term rehabilitation and new planting of cocoa providing for the supply of adequate seed for the gradual replanting over a period of some thirty-two years of the whole of the present cocoa acreage in Nigeria, estimated at some 612,000 acres, and for the planting of new areas in the Cameroons and Eastern Provinces to the extent of some 60,000 acres.

(vi) A contribution to the West Africa Cocoa Research Institute at Tafo on the Gold Coast, where research is undertaken into the diseases and pests of cocoa in West Africa and the evolution of control measures, and investigation is made into soil fertility and the agricultural practice of cocoa cultivation and the search for improved varieties of cocoa.

(c) *Proposed Marketing Boards for :*

(a) Oil-palm produce.

(b) Groundnuts and certain other oil seeds.

(c) Cotton.

A sessional paper outlining the policy proposed for the future marketing of edible oils, oilseeds and cotton was laid on the table of the Legislative Council at its second session under the new Constitution in August, 1948. At a later stage the proposals were accepted by the Council in principle and legislation was prepared and published and considered at their December meetings by the Regional Houses, who proposed valuable amendments. The bills, with necessary modifications, were based on the Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board Ordinance (No. 33 of 1947) and provide for the establishment of Marketing Boards, Representative Committees and Regional Production Development Boards in the regions where each particular crop is produced. Adequate provision is made for unofficial representation on these bodies and there are connecting links between the Marketing Boards, the Representative Committees and the Regional Boards.

The main functions of the Marketing Boards, which are made bodies corporate, are to secure favourable marketing of the raw products which they are concerned and to arrange for the local purchase of such produce through licensed buying agents. In relation to local purchases and grading the Marketing Boards are bound to seek the advice of the Representative Committees and, if they fail to accept that advice, to report their reasons to the Governor in Council.

The primary function of the Regional Production Development Boards is to plan the expenditure of funds made available by the Marketing Boards and from other sources for the development in their respective regions of the producing industries and for the benefit and prosperity of the producers in the areas of production.

No produce scheduled in the bills may be exported save by or under the authority of the Marketing Boards, and the marketing of produce in this way will naturally contribute to the stability of the industries concerned in the face of fluctuations in world market prices.

It is anticipated that these Bills will become law early in 1949. In the meantime a "Shadow Board" giving effect to the proposed legislation has been set up.

The minimum prices to be paid per ton for oil-palm produce in 1948 and groundnuts for the 1948-49 season at gazetted buying stations in the territory are set out below. The prices are based on the naked ex-scale port of shipment prices less the transport differentials by the approved normal evacuation routes.

PALM OIL

<i>Buying Station</i>	<i>Minimum Price</i>	<i>Minimum Price</i>	<i>Minimum Price</i>	<i>Minimum Price</i>	<i>Minimum Price</i>
	Grade I (0-9% F.F.A. content)	Grade II (9-18% F.F.A. content)	Grade III (18-27% F.F.A. content)	Grade IV (27-36% F.F.A. content)	Grade V (Over 36% F.F.A. content)
Bulk Oil Plant	£32 5s. od.	£30 0s. od.	£28 10s. od.	£27 7s. 6d.	£26 5s. od.
Mamfe ..	£28 3s. 3d.	£25 18s. 3d.	£24 8s. 3d.	£23 5s. 9d.	£22 3s. 3d.

PALM KERNELS

(Port of shipment price, £21)

<i>Buying Station</i>	<i>Minimum price of palm kernels unbagged and ungraded delivered to a shipper</i>		
	£	s.	d.
Bakebe	17	9	9
Bali	15	13	0
Bamenda	15	2	0
Banso	12	17	6
Batibo	16	4	0
Kembong	17	19	6
Kumba	17	18	6
Mamfe	18	17	9
Mbonge	19	15	6
Mundiwe	19	10	0
Mayuka	19	18	0
Ndyani	19	15	6
Tiko	21	0	0
Victoria	21	0	0
Widekum	16	10	9

GROUNDNUTS—KANO AREA

Evacuation to railhead at Kano. Minimum price at railhead, £19 4s. od.
per ton : Bama £13 4s. od.

GROUNDNUTS—RIVER AREA

Evacuation by Benue and Niger rivers. Minimum price at river port, Adamawa Province zone, £17 os. od. :

	£	s.	d.
Madagali	15	10	0
Michika	15	5	0
Mubi	16	0	0

(d) Ten-year Plan of Development and Welfare for Nigeria

A ten-year plan of development for Nigeria estimated to cost over £55,000,000, and of which £23,000,000 has been allocated from the United Kingdom Colonial Development and Welfare Vote, was adopted by the Legislative Council on 7th February, 1946. The Trust Territory of the Cameroons participates in this plan and the cost of development in the territory alone over the ten years is estimated at some £1,500,000. The plan embraces a wider sphere of activities than economic development alone, though economic development necessarily occupies a very important place in the plan. Implementation of the plan has been hampered by difficulties in obtaining both men and material. The greatest progress has been made in the improvement of the road system in the Cameroons Province. Prior to the recent road construction, to reach Bamenda and Mamfe by road from Victoria it was necessary to undertake a difficult ferry crossing of the Mungo river and then to proceed through French territory. The completion of the Kumba-Mamfe road has reduced the road mileage from Victoria to Mamfe by nearly one half and provided a direct land route for the evacuation of export products from the highlands of Bamenda to the ports of Victoria and Tiko.

A Development Branch under a Development Secretary has been established in the Nigerian Secretariat and associated with it is a Central Development Board consisting of the Chief Secretary as Chairman, the Chief Commissioners of each of the three regions, the Financial Secretary, the Commissioner of the Colony, the Director of Public Works, the Development Secretary and one African unofficial representative of each of the three regions and of the Colony. This Central Board sits at Lagos and deals with the general principles of development planning and is the final deciding factor, subject to the approval of the Governor, in regard to over-all priorities and the proportionate allocations of the various development activities between one part of the country and another, year by year.

Each of the three Chief Commissioners and the Commissioner of the Colony has a similar but larger Advisory Committee. Similarly, each of the twenty-four Provinces has a Provincial Development Committee with the Resident as Chairman. The departments principally concerned with development are represented on these committees, and they also have a wide unofficial membership both African and European.

Development projects for the Trust Territory are considered by the Provincial Development Committees of the Cameroons, Bornu, Adamawa and Benue Provinces.

Of the total cost of the Development Plan for Nigeria and the Cameroons, £23,000,000, as has been already stated, is to be provided from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote, £16,000,000 will be raised by loans and the

balance will be found from Nigerian revenues. Ordinance No. 3 of 1946 authorises the floating of a loan of £8,000,000 for the purposes specified in the following schedule :

	£
1. Urban Water Supplies	955,000
2. Development Building Programme	1,284,000
3. Electrical Development	734,000
4. Telecommunications Development	160,000
5. Marine Development	1,929,000
6. Schools and Educational Development	1,140,000
7. Grants to Nigeria Local Development Board	1,250,000
8. Road Development	100,000
9. Unallocated	448,000
	<hr/>
	£8,000,000

Ordinance No. 10 of 1946 authorised the Governor to raise a loan in Nigeria not exceeding the sum of £1,000,000 to be appropriated to all or any of the purposes specified in the above schedule. In accordance with this Ordinance a loan of £300,000 with interest at $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent per annum was issued at 98 per cent in December, 1946, repayable at par on 1st December, 1961. The gross amount realised was £294,000, which was appropriated as under :

	£
Expenses of raising loan	206
Development Schemes :	
Urban Water Supplies	51,864
Building Programme for Development	15,956
Electricity Development	2,208
Marine Development	43,573
Nigeria Local Development Board	180,193
	<hr/>
	£294,000

£3,650 (1.216 per cent) of this loan was subscribed in the Trust Territory, of which £650 came from the Native Administrations and £3,000 from private sources.

It has not been found necessary to float any further amount of the authorised loan, the necessary expenditure having been covered by advances from Government surplus balances.

37. The development of natural resources with a view to promoting the economic progress of the inhabitants of the territory in the fields of agriculture, forestry, fisheries, mining, sources of energy, irrigation and in other fields is set out in the statement of the Ten-Year Development Plan for the territory which accompanied the Report for 1947. Detailed answers under the various headings listed can be found in the answers to subsequent questions below.

38. The following surveys were carried out during the year :

(a) *Nigerian Cocoa Survey.* Reference has been made to the activities of the Nigerian Cocoa Survey in sub-section 36 of the Report.

(b) *Rice Mission.* A Rice Mission visited Nigeria in the first half of the year. Its terms of reference were to advise, in consultation with the Colonial Governments concerned, on existing schemes of rice production in the West African dependencies; to investigate and report on the possibilities of expanding rice production in new areas by mechanised or other means, and also to advise on the location and extent of any areas deemed suitable for small-scale jute cultivation trials. The Mission has submitted its report and has included in

the areas which it considers as suitable for investigation for rice production a large area of "firki", or black cotton-soil land, which lies partly in the Trust Territory in Dikwa Emirate in the extreme north of the territory in the vicinity of Lake Chad. The Mission has recommended that experimental and observation trials be made in this area with the following crops: rice, sugar-cane, sessamun, cotton, wheat and barley, maize, pigeon-pea, cow-pea, fodder, millet, lucerne and berseem, *Hibiscus cannabinus* and fruit trees.

(c) *Mechanisation of Agriculture.* The Colonial Advisory Council of Agriculture, Animal Health and Forestry sponsored a Mission, consisting of an agronomist, an agricultural economist and an agricultural engineer, which visited the areas in Nigeria adjacent to the northern parts of the Trust Territory in October. Its purpose was to make a systematic survey of the sociological, economic, agricultural and technical problems which need to be studied if mechanisation of agriculture in the Colonies is to develop along sound lines. The form of organisation required to achieve the best results was also considered: whether mechanisation should be on a co-operative, group or peasant basis, and the most profitable lines of future research into the problems arising out of mechanisation were studied. In addition, the economics of mechanisation and the types of tractors and implements which would be likely to be most suitable to African communities, and such questions as the technical training of African craftsmen, the division of labour which will result from mechanisation and its impact on current farming and social systems, were also given full consideration. The report of the Mission is awaited.

(d) *Shifting Cultivation Enquiry.* Mr. Tom Bell, of the School of Agriculture, Cambridge, visited Nigeria from the 29th September to the 20th October in connection with an enquiry into shifting cultivation in British Colonial territories.

(e) *Livestock Mission.* The Secretary of State for the Colonies appointed a Mission to visit West Africa to investigate the livestock industry in Nigeria and the Cameroons under United Kingdom trusteeship, with particular reference to meat production. The Mission visited Nigeria in October and November. The leader of the Mission was Sir Frank Ware, C.I.E., F.R.C.V.S., formerly Animal Husbandry Adviser to the Government of India, and the members were Mr. Thomas Shaw, a director of Zwannenbergs-Organon, Limited, and formerly Secretary of the Northern Ireland Pig Marketing Board, and Mr. Gilbert Colville, who has special experience in breeding African cattle. Arrangements were made for local officers of the Veterinary, Agricultural and Geological Departments to be attached to the Mission. At least one member of the Mission will probably pay a further visit in March or April, 1949, to see the country and the cattle at the end of the dry season. It will also engage in discussion where necessary with the authorities of neighbouring French territories on problems of mutual interest.

39. The planning and administrative machinery for economic development is set out in sub-section 36 above. In each case the Resident of the Province is the Chairman of the Provincial Development Committee. Bornu Provincial Development Committee consists of sixteen European officials, one European non-official representing mission interests and ten Africans of whom seven are representatives of Native Administrations. The representative of Dikwa Native Administration and one of the African unofficial members are natives of the Trust Territory. Adamawa Provincial Development Committee consists of eleven European officials, five European non-officials representing mission and commercial interests and nine Africans representing the Native Administrations. The two Assistant District Officers in charge of touring areas and two of the representatives of the Native Administrations are domiciled in the Trust Territory.

Benue Provincial Development Committee consists of sixteen European officials, seven European non-officials representing mission and commercial interests and seven Africans of whom five represent the Native Administrations, one is headmaster of a Middle School and the other an Alkali. None of these Africans is a native of the Trust Territory.

The Cameroons Province Provincial Committee consists of sixteen European officials, nine non-officials and six Africans, all of whom are of Cameroons origin.

Two Africans, though not inhabitants of the Trust Territory, are members of the Cocoa Board, and one indigenous inhabitant of the territory is a member of the Board of the Cameroons Development Corporation. As yet, no international agencies participate in these arrangements.

40. The economic equality provisions of Article 76(d) of the Charter are incorporated in Article 9 of the Trusteeship Agreement for the territory. The principle of economic equality had already been accepted and implemented during the period that the territory was administered under mandate.

41. The only activity of an economic nature carried on by nationals of Members of the United Nations other than the Administering Authority, is the felling of timber on local permit in the Tombel area of Kumba Division by the Société Africaine Forestière et Agricole, a company under French ownership which exports logs to the United Kingdom, France, the United States of America and Scandinavia. The logs are shipped from Duala in the Cameroons under French trusteeship. 44,000 cubic feet of timber and 317 trees were removed from stump in the log in 1948 by this company. Fellings take place on land not required or available for reservation, and form a source of revenue to the Nigerian Government and to the Native Authorities.

42. There are no non-indigenous groups which enjoy a special position in the economy of the territory.

43. The general economic policy and objectives of the Administering Authority with regard to the various ethnic groups is to do everything that is "deemed expedient in the interest of the economic advancement of the inhabitants", to quote the preamble to the Ex-Enemy Lands (Cameroons) Ordinance, 1946. The Land and Native Rights Ordinance, which has been applied to the Cameroons Province since shortly after the first World War, lays it down that all lands are declared to be native lands under the control of the Governor, to "be held and administered for the use and common benefit of the natives". While, therefore, small areas of land may be acquired on lease for the purpose of trading stores or medical and educational purposes, no extensive alienation of land is possible. The one great deviation from this principle has been rectified by the acquisition by the Governor by purchase from the Custodian of Enemy Property of the plantations, previously German-owned, to the end that they may be held and administered for the common benefit of the inhabitants of the territory and their declaration to be native lands. Policy aims at raising the general standard of living while retaining equality of economic opportunity in the interest of the indigenous producer. It is the intention to retain the desirable features of control schemes, namely, stable prices and orderly marketing, whilst giving the greatest possible scope compatible with the realisation of these objectives to free enterprise. It is declared policy that indigenous inhabitants should assume the functions of non-indigenous inhabitants in the economy of the territory. To this end, more and more places will be taken on the Board of the Corporation and other Control Boards by Africans. In due course the operations of the Cameroons Development Corporation will be taken over and carried on by the selected representatives of the people themselves. It is proposed by the establishment of stabilisation funds to prevent violent fluctuations in prices from year to year in order to secure settled trading conditions and a measure of prosperity to producers. No measures

are being taken which are intended to protect economically weaker indigenous groups, but it is intended to develop a balanced economy with no discrimination between the various ethnic groups, to result in an even rise in the standard of living. Formerly in the Northern Areas the hill tribes were much weaker economically than the pastoral Fulani of the plains. The greater industry shown by these tribes in farming and the extension of ground-nut cultivation by them is rapidly levelling the economic differences between the groups.

44. No concessions have been granted within the territory.

45. Enterprises owned or operated in the territory by the Administering Authority or its nationals are of two sorts:

- (1) Ordinary trading firms, companies, etc., incorporated or registered under the Companies Ordinance;
- (2) Corporations and bodies corporate, established by Ordinance, such as the Cameroons Development Corporation and the Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board. These are not companies in a legal sense; they are, in fact, semi-governmental statutory bodies and are non-profit making, and connected with the development of the internal resources of the country.

46. No national income estimates are available.

47. The expansion of ground-nut production and the improved prices for cocoa and palm products have had considerable social consequences, particularly for the hill tribes of the northern areas, whose superior industry in agriculture has won them rapidly increasing economic strength. Many of them have started to wear clothes of imported materials and, in general, they are becoming much more accustomed to contact with the outside world, a tendency entirely beneficial in its results both social and political. Although the danger of inflation has by no means passed, it has proved possible to offer higher prices for the main items of export produce—subject to controlled marketing—without undue misgiving as to the effect of such increases on the rising cost of living. The enactment of recent legislation has led to a period of intense activity in the rehabilitation of the plantations themselves and in the overhaul of plant long overdue for replacement, the social consequences of which are being closely watched.

Public Finance, Money and Banking

48. The principal items of Government revenue and expenditure are shown in Appendix IV. They cover the financial year which ended on 31st March, 1948.

Revenue. The figures given in the Appendix are made up from actual revenue collected in the Cameroons Province to which has been added the amount of direct tax retained by Government collected in:

- (a) The portion of Adamawa Emirate within the Trust Territory of the Cameroons.
- (b) The Tigon-Ndoro-Kentu area of Benue Province.
- (c) The Dikwa Emirate of the Bornu Province.

The main difficulty in presenting a proper Statement of Revenue is connected with Customs duties. The position is that Victoria and Tiko are the sole ports of entry and that through them the bulk of exports and imports pass. At the same time a certain quantity of imports which have paid duty at Nigerian ports reach the Trust Territory overland or by the Cross and Benue rivers. Similarly, a certain amount of produce leaves the territory by the same channels and pays export duty at Nigerian ports. It has been found impossible to arrive at any estimate of this land and river-borne trade. Native Administration Budgets for the year 1948-49 in respect of the Native Authorities which

have jurisdiction in the Trust Territory are included as Attachment E. In the case of Adamawa Native Administration some 50 per cent only of the area is Trust Territory, and in the case of Wukari Native Administration some 20 per cent only. The principal items of Native Authority revenue and expenditure are set out in Appendix IV.

49. No separate budget is prepared for the Trust Territory, since Government revenues accruing therein form part of the revenues detailed in the Estimates of Nigeria. Provision is made for Government services and works within the territory in the detailed Expenditure Estimates of Nigeria. The preparation and procedure for approving the Nigerian Budget are briefly summarised below. Six months before the opening of a new financial year, revenue departments and collectors of revenue generally are required to submit their estimates of collections in the forthcoming year, and these figures are collated and checked in the Secretariat as the basis of the Revenue Estimates. Similarly, all departments of Government are required to submit their proposals for expenditure during the forthcoming years with particular reference to extensions of services and new services in excess of those approved by the Legislative Council for the current year. These are collated and subjected to a selective scrutiny in the Secretariat and form the draft Expenditure Estimates.

These "Draft Estimates of the Nigerian Government" are presented to the Legislative Council at the Budget Session for adoption. Save in so far as they call for new taxation measures or involve modification in existing taxation measures the revenue estimates do not require specific legal sanction: the authority for the continued imposition of current taxes, duties and fees being included in the laws, regulations and administrative orders of Government. On the other hand, there can be no expenditure without the sanction of the Legislative Council in the form of an Appropriation Bill. The debate on the Budget precedes the second reading of the Appropriation Bill and during this debate members of the Legislative Council have the opportunity to comment on all general points of principle affecting every aspect of the public services, whether administrative, executive, financial or economic.

Thereafter the Bill is submitted to a Select Committee, which includes all the unofficial members of the Legislative Council, for consideration of the departmental estimates in detail. Heads of Departments are required to attend where necessary in order to provide any further information which may be required by members of the Committee.

In Select Committee the Financial Secretary submits his latest revised estimates of revenue and expenditure for the current year and seeks approval to any modifications in the draft estimates for the new year, the need for which has become apparent since they were drafted.

The report of the Select Committee is then submitted to the Council by resolution for adoption, and the Bill as amended in Select Committee is read a third time and passed.

A Standing Finance Committee of the Legislative Council meets every month to consider applications for expenditure supplementary to that shown in the Estimates, the need for which was unforeseen at the time of their preparation, and which could not be deferred without detriment to the public service. Its membership consists of the Chief Secretary to the Government, the Financial Secretary and all the unofficial members of the Legislative Council. Reports of the Finance Committee are later submitted to the Legislative Council for endorsement.

As the outcome of the new constitution, and with effect from the financial year 1948-49, a large measure of financial responsibility has devolved upon the Regional Councils. Each has its own regional budget, on which is borne the cost of all Government services in the region, including the salaries of Government

personnel. The only exception is the cost within the region of services declared to be Nigerian (i.e. Central) services, such as the railway, posts and telegraphs, income tax and audit, which continue to be carried on the Estimates of Nigeria as formerly, together with the central organisation of Government, the headquarters and central staff of all departments and such charges as interest on public debt, pensions, etc. The Northern Regional Council and the Eastern House of Assembly, both of which are concerned with the Trust Territory, have not for the present any legal power of appropriating revenue for regional expenditure: all such revenue is voted to the regions by the Legislative Council of Nigeria. The expenditure on regional services and works for the three regions is shown as three one-line votes in the Estimates of Nigeria and the detailed estimates of regional expenditure, as passed by the Regional Councils, form appendices to the Estimates of Nigeria. There are assigned to the regions "declared revenues", which comprise:

- (a) The Government share of the tax collected in the region under the Direct Taxation Ordinance, 1940; and
- (b) other revenues which the Governor has "declared regional".

These other revenues must be identifiable with the region and locally collected by regional authorities, and must be revenue in respect of which no national or important considerations of policy are likely to arise.

The Financial Secretary prepares a reasoned memorandum of proposals for allocations to the regions from non-declared revenues, after necessary provision has been made for Nigerian services and works. The proposals of the Financial Secretary are considered by a Revenue Allocation Board, of which the Chief Commissioner for each region is a member, and this Board frames recommendations for submission to the Governor, who gives final directions regarding the provisional allocations to regions of non-declared revenue. The provisional allocations of non-declared revenue are subject to upwards or downwards revision in the light of changes in the financial position, first before the budget meetings of the Regional Councils and finally at the opening of the budget meeting of the Legislative Council.

When the allocations of revenue have been communicated to the regions, regional secretariats draft estimates of expenditure for consideration by the Regional Councils. The Regional Councils pass these estimates with such amendments as they deem fit. The estimates are then submitted to the Governor, who has the right to amend them if he thinks this necessary in the public interest. When the regional estimates have been approved by the Governor, they are printed as appendices to the draft Estimates of Nigeria, and the allocations of revenue on which they are based are included in the Expenditure Estimates of Nigeria as one-line votes and accorded legislative sanction in the manner outlined above.

The Nigerian Secretariat is responsible for drafting not only the Estimates of Revenue but also the Estimates of Expenditure on purposes other than regional purposes.

Native Administration Estimates are drawn up in draft for each Native Treasury by the District Officer and discussed by him with the Native Authority or Authorities concerned. The draft is then sent to the Chief Commissioner through the Resident for approval. Responsibility for the framing of their estimates will be vested in the Finance Committees appointed by the Native Authorities, so soon as they have reached the stage when they can undertake it.

Payments are made by the Native Administration Treasurer on voucher certified by him and countersigned by the District Officer. Expenditure shown on vouchers is brought to account under each head and item in a vote service ledger, and entered daily in a cash book which is balanced monthly.

Revenue is similarly brought to account on vouchers in the revenue ledger and cash book. Receipts are issued for all revenue. In the case of tax each individual taxpayer is given a receipt by the tax collector, who in turn, is given a receipt by the Treasurer. Native court fees and fines are received by the clerk of the Native Court who keeps his own cash book, and issues individual receipts to the payers. The cash book is checked with the counterfoils, with the scale of fees (in the case of fees) and with the court orders (in the case of fines) at the end of each month by the native treasurer, who gives the court clerk a receipt for the total. Other revenue such as forestry fees, market fees, dog licence fees, etc., are similarly checked monthly with the counterfoils and cash books.

The Native Administration Treasurer is in general control of accounting procedure subject to the supervision of the District Officer. A Supervisor of Native Treasuries, paid by the Native Authorities, assists the District Officer by checking all Native Treasury and Native Court accounts, and all revenue-earning receipt books.

50. The ordinary and extraordinary expenditure in the territory is met from the Nigerian budgetary revenue, with the exception of grants made from the United Kingdom Colonial Development and Welfare Vote. No terms and conditions are attached to these grants, except that the sums voted must be expended on particular projects which have received the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

51. The estimated expenditure from Colonial Development and Welfare funds to be expended in the Trust Territory during the financial year 1947-48 amounted to £87,803. This sum was allocated for schemes for developing the production of electrical power, road development, the installation of rural water supplies, the construction of building, and agricultural, forestry, veterinary and medical development. For the year 1948-49 the total estimated expenditure is £117,787, to be used in continuation and extension of the development projects on which funds were spent in 1947-48 and also on the installation of urban water supplies.

52. There are no specific loans, debts or reserves allocated to the Trust Territory.

53. West African currency is managed by the West African Currency Board, London, and is interchangeable with sterling at par.

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) maintain a branch at Victoria. There are no other banks in the territory.

54. The laws and regulations governing the issue and circulation of currency are Nigerian Ordinance No. 11 of 1916, and the West African Coinage Order, 1938.

Total circulation of West African currency in Nigeria and the Trust Territory at 30th June, 1948, was £24,561,410. It is impossible to state how much of this amount relates to the Trust Territory.

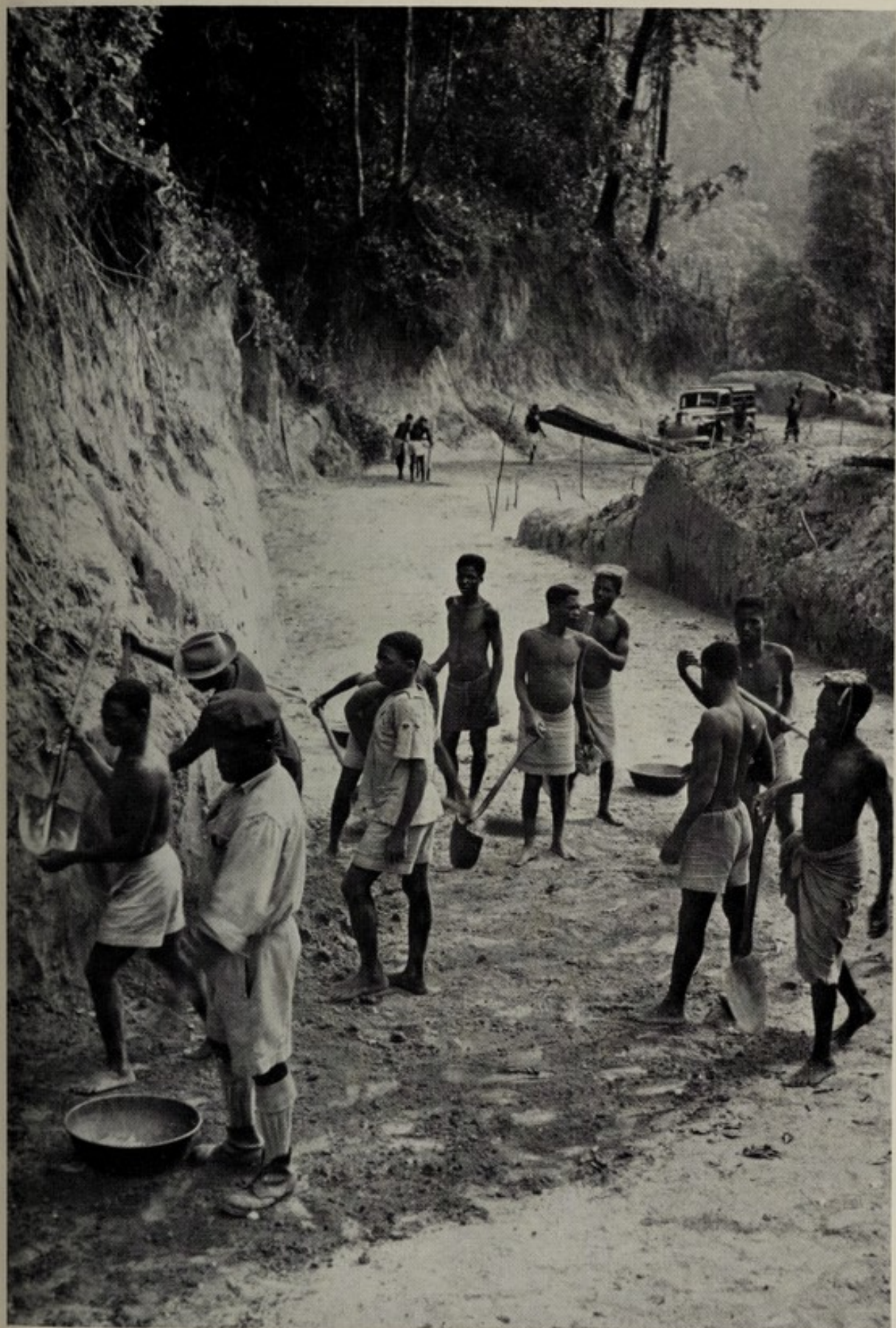
The backing of the above issue consists of investments and cash holdings of the West African Currency Board representing a total cover of about 110 per cent.

The West African Currency Board is the sole issuing authority in the territory, and is represented by a Currency Officer in Nigeria.

55. The figures for the amounts of currency in circulation and of savings and bank deposits are not available.

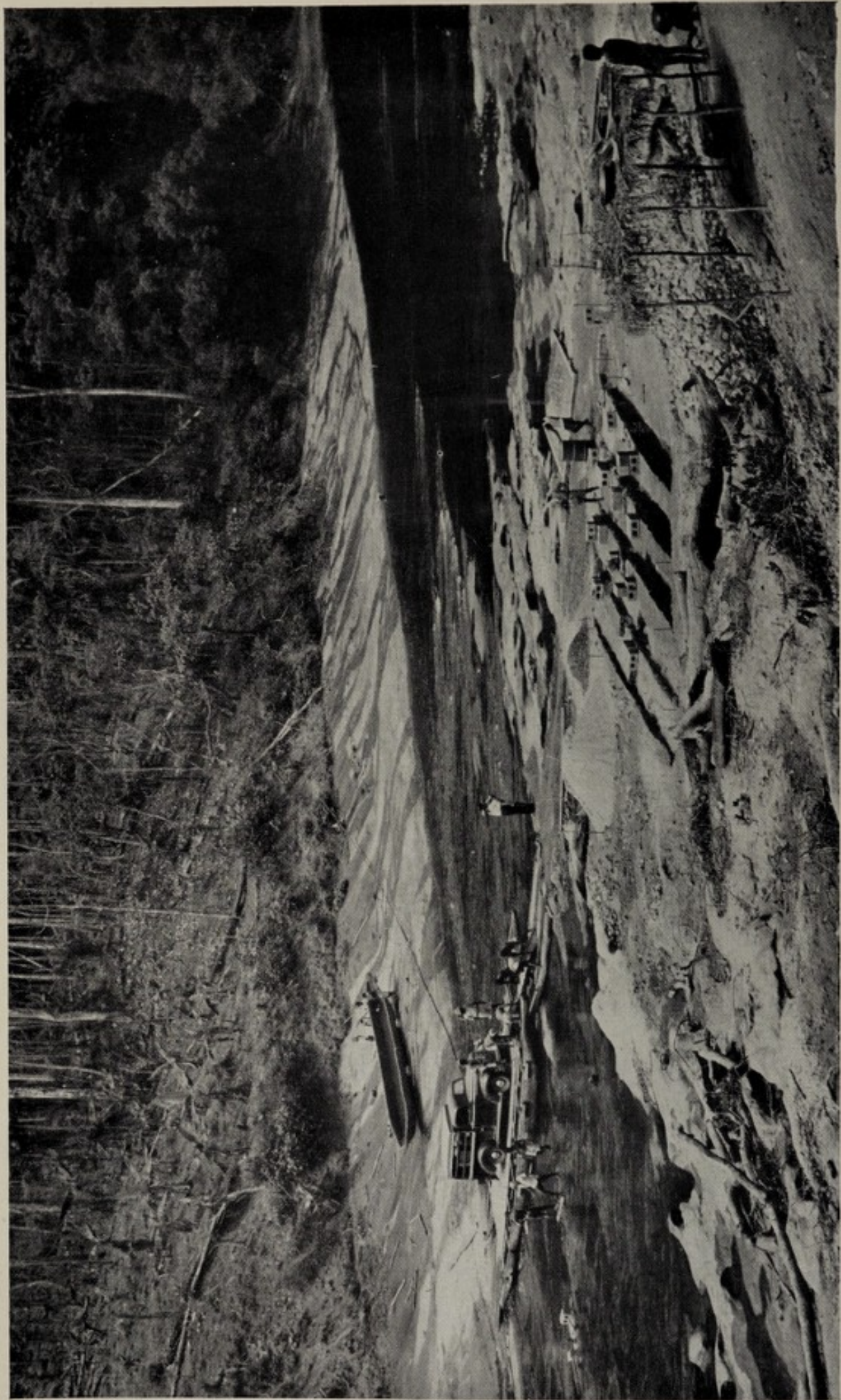
There is one branch of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) registered in Great Britain in the territory. The capital is £10,000,000.

There are no credit societies or credit banks on Co-operative lines in the Trust Territory.



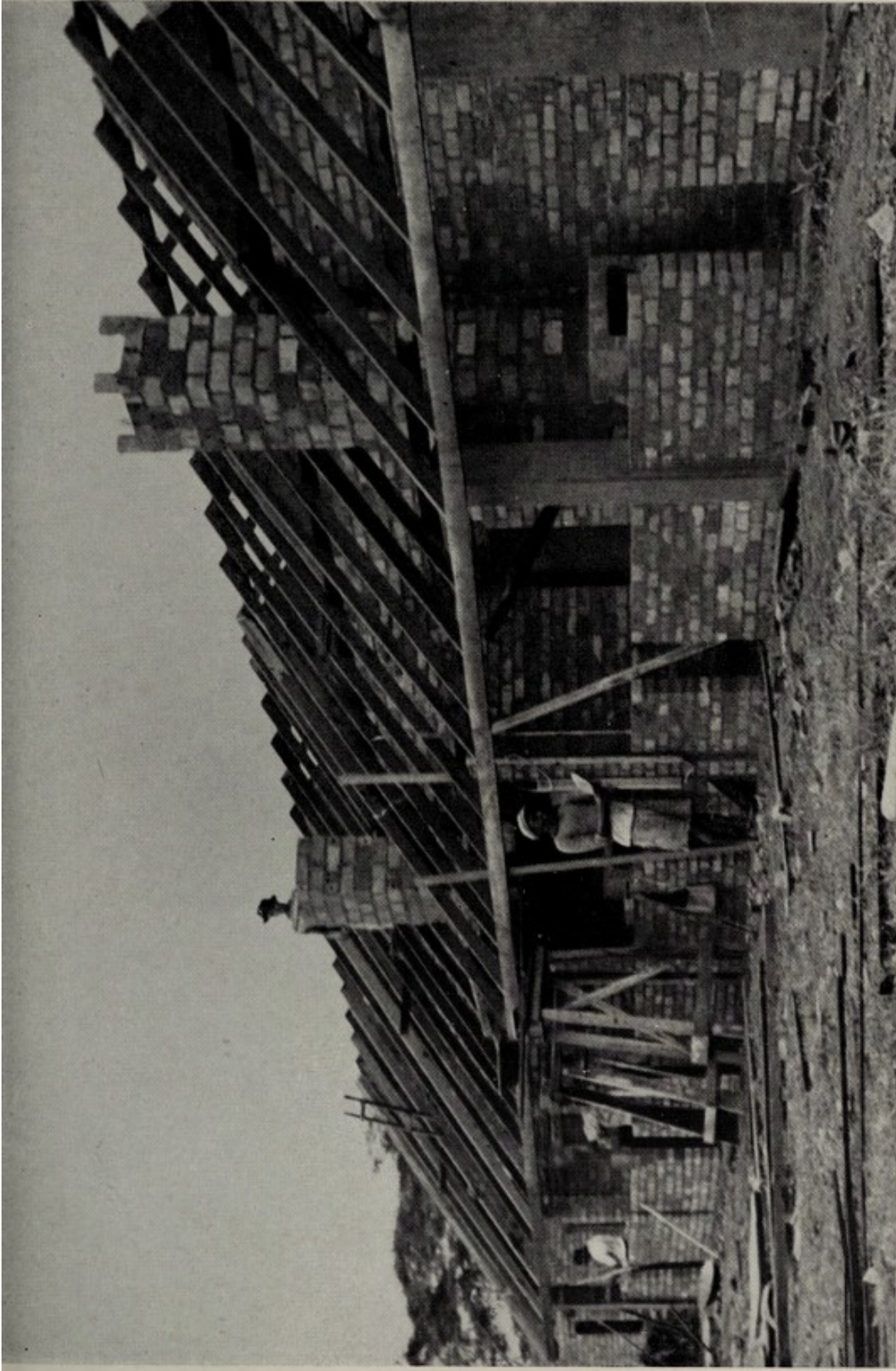
A Nigeria Magazine Staff Photograph

ROAD CONSTRUCTION NEAR WUM



FERRY CROSSING ON THE NEW IKOM-MAMFE ROAD

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CONSTRUCTING NEW HOUSES FOR EMPLOYEES OF THE CAMEROONS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION



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HARVESTING BANANAS, CAMEROONS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

56. Post Office Savings Bank facilities are provided at Victoria, Buea, Tiko, Mamfe, Bamenda and Kumba post offices. Deposits are accepted in multiples of 1s. up to £500 in any financial year (1st April to 31st March) with a maximum of £2,000.

Withdrawals up to a maximum of £3 may be made on demand, and of larger amounts by giving a few days' notice.

Interest is payable at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum, calculated on complete pounds. Accrued interest is capitalised at the end of the financial year.

57. The Nigeria Local Development Board established by Ordinance No. 2 of 1946 may out of its funds and resources make loans or grants, with the approval of the Governor, to any native authority, co-operative society, planning authority or body or class of authority or body approved by the Governor-in-Council for schemes :

- (i) connected with public works, public utilities, town, urban and village planning and other similar projects ;
- (ii) for the promotion and development of village crafts and industries and the industrial development of the products of Nigeria ;
- (iii) for colonisation and land settlement, land utilisation, forest and firewood plantations and other similar projects ;
- (iv) for the setting up and operation of any experimental undertaking by any public body, authority or public service for the purpose of testing industrial or processing development of any product of Nigeria ;
- (v) of such other nature as are of public value as may be from time to time authorised by the Governor.

The Legislative Council has agreed to an allocation to the Board of £1,250,000, advanced against loan funds authorised but not yet raised, for a five-year period from 1946, at the rate of £250,000 a year. As from 1st January, 1948, the Governor-in-Council approved the addition to those bodies to which the Board is authorised to make loans, of companies registered in Nigeria and groups of persons working in partnership in Nigeria.

58. Exchange control procedure in the Trust Territory is similar to that obtaining in the United Kingdom, the restrictions on the transfer of funds outside the Scheduled Territories (as defined in the United Kingdom exchange control legislation) being generally designed to allow current payments but to restrict transfers of a capital nature.

Taxation

59. Taxes are levied under two Ordinances—the Direct Taxation Ordinance and the Income Tax Ordinance. Natives of the Trust Territory, in common with all natives of Nigeria elsewhere than in the township of Lagos, pay tax under the former Ordinance. The Income Tax Ordinance applies to all persons not subject to tax under the Direct Taxation Ordinance and includes non-natives, bodies of persons, companies and natives within the township of Lagos. The fundamental distinction between the two Ordinances is that the Income Tax Ordinance aims at individual assessments based on written returns of income, while the basis of tax imposed under the Direct Taxation Ordinance is an enquiry by administrative officers into the wealth of each community and an assessment of tax based on a percentage of estimated annual income.

The provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance are administered, and the tax is collected by, a Deputy Commissioner and Assistant Commissioners of Income Tax. The Inland Revenue Department is organised on a West African basis, and a Commissioner of Income Tax, stationed at Accra, Gold Coast, co-ordinates income tax policy in all four British West African Dependencies.

Accurate individual assessment is made of each person except in the lower income groups among the natives of Lagos township, where it is as yet uneconomic to make the necessary enquiries to establish accurate assessments. In such cases a system of estimated assessment is based on parochial information. The rate of tax in such cases approximates to 4½d. in the pound, but the rate increases in the higher income groups. Declarations of income are demanded from all persons judged to be in receipt of income exceeding £150 per annum. Reliefs are given in respect of ordinary human obligations, but they never serve to reduce the tax payable beyond a minimum reckoned at 4½d. in every pound of income. The tax on companies is at 7s. 6d. in the pound (an average rate which is reached by individuals only in the highest income groups), but local inhabitants in receipt of dividends from local companies may recover from the revenue the difference if any between the rate of individual tax for which they are liable, and the company rate. The first £200 yearly of a woman's income is free of tax. It is a criminal offence to default in the payment of income tax. Among persons assessed on an income of not more than £150 there is a final right of appeal to the Commissioner of Income Tax; other persons may appeal to an independent Board of Commissioners or to the Supreme Court and thence to the West African Court of Appeal.

In accordance with the provisions of the Direct Taxation Ordinance, the annual income of each native community or native is assessed by the Resident acting in co-operation with the chiefs or elders or other persons of influence in each district, in accordance with custom as far as circumstances permit. Supervision of the collection of tax is carried out by tax collection authorities appointed by the Resident. These may be native authorities, district headmen or other suitable persons. They in their turn may appoint village councils, district heads or other suitable persons to be tax collectors. The tax collection authorities receive the tax from the tax collectors and deposit it in the native treasury. The native authority then pays to the Government treasury a sum representing an amount collected from the tax-payers at a prescribed per capita rate. Any person who objects to the amount he has to pay as tax has a right of appeal to the district headman or to the subordinate or other native authority who may vary, cancel or confirm the assessment against which appeal is made. A final appeal may be made to the Resident.

Indirect taxation includes import and export duties at rates imposed by the Legislative Council of Nigeria by resolution, excise duties and licences. Disputes as to the proper rate or amount of duty payable on goods imported into or exported from the territory may be referred to the courts for decision, or the importer may request the Governor-in-Council to decide the dispute on such terms as are deemed equitable. In the latter event the decision of the Governor-in-Council is final.

Foreign individuals or companies are not subject to tax measures other than those applicable to the nationals of the administering authority.

The principles underlying the imposition of direct taxation on natives of the Trust Territory are in accordance with the policy laid down by the late Lord Lugard. A hut tax had been introduced into certain areas of Kamerun by the German Government in 1907, which was changed on 1st April, 1913, to a capitation tax of 10 marks per head, per year, imposed on all male adults. The tax was commutable for labour service. No attempt was made to set up native treasuries, but chiefs entrusted with the collection of tax might, with the consent of the Governor, be paid up to 10 per cent of the amount of tax collected. It is of interest to note, however, that Dr. Solf, as Minister of the Colonies, had determined in about 1913 to introduce into Kamerun some of the features of indirect rule as practised in Northern Nigeria. The dominating principle of Lord Lugard's conception of administration was the recognition and support of traditional African authorities. The immediate financial

problem which presented itself to him was the provision of a revenue which, being collected through the medium of the traditional authorities and in accordance with native custom, could be shared with them. There was already in existence in Northern Nigeria at the time of its pacification an organised and complicated revenue system to which the people had long been accustomed. This system, simplified and cleansed of a bewildering multiplicity of taxes and numerous abuses, was retained by him with the fundamental difference that the tax was levied by the Government and not by the traditional authority. The High Commissioner laid down that the revenue of a Native Administration consisted, not of an arbitrary sum fixed by the Government, but of a fixed proportion of the statutory general and direct tax collected by its agency, together with fees and fines from native courts, market dues and similar receipts. The proceeds of the statutory tax were subject to a division at source between the Government and the Native Administration, and the High Commissioner attached great importance to the principle of initial participation in proceeds which, indeed, is the most significant characteristic of the direct tax in Nigeria. This procedure provided the traditional rulers, cut off from wealth formerly derived from slave trading and slave labour, with a revenue collected in accordance with custom, and received, not as a dole from the Government, but as their proper due from their own people in return for their work as rulers and judges. It provided for their maintenance and went far to do away with such obvious abuses as forced labour, heavy and capricious taxes on traders, arbitrary exactions of all kinds from the peasantry, and perversion of justice by means of bribes and unjust fines. This policy was extended to areas where there were no traditional rulers and where direct taxation was an innovation, as it was manifest that no progress could be made in educating tribes in these areas in the art of self-government unless funds, in the shape of direct taxation, to establish Native Administrations and to develop native treasuries were forthcoming. It was also considered that the responsibilities of the Native Authorities in the task of computing the assessment of tax in co-operation with the Resident constituted a valuable part of their training and development.

60. A tax assessed upon the ascertained annual income of a native community or native is levied under the Direct Taxation Ordinance, and no other land or house taxes are imposed. One only of the old Moslem taxes still retains its separate identity. This is "jangali", which is a capitation tax on cattle belonging to nomad herdsmen, being thus, in effect, a rough income tax. In the parts of the Trust Territory administered with the Northern Provinces of Nigeria the tax system in most general use is a locally distributed income tax. The unit of assessment is the village. Administrative Officers prepare detailed assessment reports based on a close investigation of selected areas in respect of the average yield per acre cultivated, market price of produce, annual value of livestock and earning capacity of tradesmen and craftsmen. A total income for the unit is computed from these statistics, and a certain percentage (not exceeding 10 per cent) is fixed as the total tax payable by a unit. The village head is informed of the total tax assessment of his area, and apportions it in consultation with his Council of elders in accordance with the ability to pay of individual tax-payers.

In some backward areas where the village headman is not equal to the responsible task of apportioning a total as between individual tax-payers, and where the differences in individual wealth are small, the total tax assessment of the village is divided by the number of tax-payers and what is, in effect, a poll tax is paid by every tax-payer.

Employees of Government, of Native Authorities and commercial firms who have definitely ascertainable incomes are assessed individually on their

incomes. Where such persons have sources of income other than their salaries they may also be required to pay tax under the method described as locally distributed income tax in respect of that part of their income. A number of wealthy traders are excluded from the ordinary census made for the purpose of assessing tax. Examination is made of the wealth of these individuals from year to year, and their tax is individually assessed.

In the Cameroons Province, which is administered with the Eastern Provinces of Nigeria, there are no community assessments, and tax is paid individually, although among the peasant communities, where there is little variation in wealth, it is usually paid at a flat rate within particular areas. Jangali is paid in Bamenda Division. These are the only methods by which the Direct Taxation Ordinance is applied. The principle of direct taxation which had been introduced by the German Government was continued under the British Administration, although at that time there was no direct taxation in the adjacent Provinces of South-Eastern Nigeria. In the early years, methods of assessment were coloured by experience gained in the Northern Provinces of Nigeria. Since direct taxation was introduced into the Eastern Provinces in 1928, procedure in the Cameroons Province has come more and more into line with Eastern Province methods, and the system of lump sum assessment has gradually given way to that of a flat rate which appears to be considered preferable by the people themselves. When the general level of income in any community has been ascertained, tax is imposed in that community at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of that income. This divided by the number of tax-payers in each area is the flat rate tax. Rates have been raised or lowered as the price of agricultural products has risen and fallen. Considerable accretions of income to a particular area are taken into account, and regard is also had to the success or failure of agricultural seasons. The vast majority of tax-payers pay flat rate. In recent years, however, increasing emphasis has been laid on the need for a progressive increase in the number and accuracy of assessments of the wealthier classes of the community. These persons, in addition to salaried workers whose incomes are readily ascertainable, include traders and craftsmen who keep no written records of their business transactions. In making individual assessments in respect of the latter, the general practice is for Assessment Committees of the Native Authorities to furnish to the District Officer a list of persons whom they consider to be in receipt of incomes on which tax at the approved rate would exceed the flat rate, and to indicate the amount that they consider it would be equitable for these persons to pay. Only in rare cases has it become the practice to call for written returns of income, and the ascertainment of income and assessment proceed in accordance with such methods as commend themselves to the tax collection authorities or their Assessment Committees.

An interesting experiment is being made in certain areas with the object of relating the tax payable more closely to the means of individual tax-payers. It is based on the assumption that there is a large number of tax-payers whose incomes, though unascertainable on a strictly individual basis, would enable them to pay more than the basic rates assessed for their communities. The intention is to apply a scale which will proceed by intervals of, say, 1s., to a maximum above which there would be individual assessments, and to group the tax-payers accordingly. This places on the Native Authority the important responsibility of distinguishing between the various levels of prosperity among those who at present pay a uniform flat rate.

As has been already stated, native communities and natives pay tax under the provisions of the Direct Taxation Ordinance: persons or companies not subject to tax under this Ordinance pay under the Income Tax Ordinance. A "native" is defined as a native of the Trust Territory or Nigeria, or a native foreigner, that is to say any person (not being a native of Nigeria) whose

parents, or one of them, were members of a tribe or tribes indigenous to some part of Africa and the descendants of such persons.

61. Tax is payable under the Direct Taxation Ordinance only by able-bodied adult males. The rate of tax varies in different districts of the territory; the rates being set out at Section V of the Statistical Appendix. Taxes are collected in cash, and cannot be paid in kind or commuted for labour or other types of service. Any person who without lawful justification or excuse, the proof of which lies on the person charged, refuses or neglects to pay any tax payable by him under the Ordinance, is liable to a fine of £100 or to imprisonment for one year, or both. The very great majority of prosecutions for offences against the Direct Taxation Ordinance are tried in the native courts.

In 1947 and 1948 there were no prosecutions for refusal or neglect to pay tax in those areas of the territory administered as though they were part of Bornu or Benue Provinces; in the area administered as though it was part of Adamawa Province there were twenty-two prosecutions in 1947 and nine in 1948. Fines up to 10s. were imposed. In Cameroons Province, 411 persons were prosecuted in 1947 and 366 in 1948. Fines ranged between 1s. and £5 and periods of imprisonment from one week to three months.

62. Compulsory labour is not exacted in default of the payment of taxes in cash. As has already been observed, taxes are not paid in kind.

63. The policy in accordance with which Native Authorities retain a portion of direct tax has already been discussed. Of the sum payable as direct tax by each taxpayer an amount is fixed by law as a capitation payment to Government revenue, uniform throughout particular areas. The rates of capitation tax paid to Government throughout the different areas of the Trust Territory are 1s. per adult male taxpayer in Dikwa Division and those portions of the territory administered as part of Adamawa Province, 9d. per adult male taxpayer for that part of the territory administered with Benue Province and 3d. per adult male taxpayer in the Cameroons Province.

64. A number of chiefs receive salaries from Native Authority revenue, the major part of which comes from tax. These salaries include :

	£
The Lamido of Adamawa	2,500
The Emir of Dikwa	1,800
The President, Victoria Federated Council ..	500
The District Head, Bakweri	158
The District Head, Kumba	108
The Fon of Nsaw	200
The Fon of Kom	150
The Fon of Bani	96
The Fon of Bufu	78

All Native Authority staff, including district heads, are paid regular salaries, as are also some of the larger village heads. The smaller village heads and hamlet heads are paid a percentage not exceeding 10 per cent of the amount of tax collected by them.

65. Arms and ammunition licences, game, goldsmiths and gold dealers, liquor, motor vehicle, petroleum storage and wireless licences, stamp duties and harbour dues, are payable in the Trust Territory. In addition to these dues, indirect taxation is confined to import, export and excise duties. Excise duties are imposed only on cigarettes manufactured in Nigeria of tobacco part of which is imported and part locally grown.

Commerce and Trade

66. No international agreements applying to the territory with respect to trade have been entered into by the Administering Authority during the year.

67. In accordance with Article 5(a) of the Trusteeship Agreement, the territory is administered as an integral part of Nigeria. Nigeria does not form part of a Customs Union with the United Kingdom or with neighbouring Colonies and dependencies of the United Kingdom.

68. No customs agreements with neighbouring territories are in effect.

69. The vast majority of the inhabitants of the territory are farmers and herdsmen, and its commercial life is entirely conditioned thereby. They sell their surplus products such as guinea-corn, millet, yams, milk, butter, sheep, goats and cattle in the numerous village markets (few of any considerable size), and buy therein their simple requirements in the shape of salt, cloth, finished garments, ornaments of various kinds, household utensils, whether locally made or imported, cooked foods and kola-nuts. The commodities for export such as cocoa, palm products, castor seed, ground-nuts, hides and skins, gutta-percha and shea-nuts, are usually taken direct to one of the trading stations operated by the commercial firms.

The commercial houses sell imported goods in bulk to middlemen who act as distributors to petty traders. These middlemen are also the agents of the firms in buying produce for export, though not to the same extent as in Nigeria, as the sum of exports other than those of the Cameroons Development Corporation is small and in some areas the middlemen are displaced by Co-operative Unions.

There is also a considerable number of prosperous native traders dealing in cattle, native salt, cloth, kola-nuts and ornaments. They obtain these in bulk often from far afield (kola-nuts and ornaments from the Western Provinces of Nigeria, and cattle often from Bornu or French Trust Territory) and sell their stock to smaller middlemen or retailers who perambulate the various markets and sell to the public therein.

The native traders, large and small, form the link between the firms and village markets and are a very prominent feature of the commercial life of the country.

Comparative statistics for undertakings by indigenous and non-indigenous peoples are not available.

70. The methods used to promote external trade in the interest of the indigenous inhabitants include the control of cocoa marketing and export, and payment of prices for primary products which allow the farmer a proper remuneration for his labours and secure him a reasonable standard of living. Violent fluctuations in price from year to year are prevented by the establishment of stabilisation funds. Communications are being improved by the construction of new roads with the aid of Colonial Development and Welfare grants. Produce inspection and instruction in improved methods of flaying and drying hides and skins is of assistance in improving the quality of this very important export from the northern areas of the territory.

Co-operative societies are being encouraged and as soon as they are sufficiently stable and experienced it is hoped that they will be able to enter the export trade.

71. This question has been answered in sub-section 69. Apart from a few items of household use such as pots, internal trade is confined to foodstuffs and livestock, with such imported goods as become available.

In the northern areas the salient feature of domestic trade is the local exchange of goods between the plainsmen and townsmen (chiefly Fulani or Hausa) and the hill pagan. The hill tribes, who are usually very industrious

farmers, produce guinea-corn, millet, peppers, raw cotton, thread, some narrow weave cloth, indigo, crude iron, okra, yams and sweet potatoes, honey, beans, baobab and tamarind leaves. The Fulani and Hausas, in their turn, provide milk and milk products, prepared foods, salt, ornaments, calabashes, broad weave cloth, leatherwork, sandals, mats, sugar cane, domestic utensils, ornamental swords and knives, clothing, horses, cattle, sheep, goats and chickens. There is a very large import of native salt, potash and dried fish from the Lake Chad area, and of kola-nuts both from Bamenda and the West. Cattle control posts, where free inoculations are given to all trade cattle being exported to the South and West, have been established, and this has proved of great assistance to the considerable trade in cattle from the grazing areas to southern parts of the territory and west to Nigeria. A survey of alternative drovers' routes, to avoid tsetse-infected areas, is also in progress. Intensive annual inoculation campaigns against rinderpest are carried out by the Veterinary Department with great success in all grazing areas of the territory.

72. The internal distribution of domestic and imported products is effected almost entirely through the medium of the numerous town and village markets. As mentioned in sub-section 69, the link between these markets and the trading stations is the middleman. The richer of these use lorries to reach the larger centres, and thence head-loading or donkey transport is used to carry goods to the smaller markets: traders make a regular round of these, visiting three or four every week. Imported goods arrive in some cases by river and by road; in others, where the road system is undeveloped, by well-recognised bridledpaths. This system of distribution is effective, but improvements are contemplated chiefly by the provision of more and better roads, and permanent market stalls in the larger centres.

73. The only trading agencies or entities in which Government has a controlling interest are the Cameroons Development Corporation and the Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board, whose scope, operation and organisation have been described in the replies to earlier questions. The proportion of total trade, foreign and domestic, of the territory controlled by these agencies and entities is not ascertainable.

74. The Cameroons Development Corporation is a Nigerian Corporation created by Ordinance. It pays all normal rates and taxes to the Nigerian Government and receives no special concessions in this respect.

The United Africa Company Limited, John Holt and Company (Liverpool) Limited, Messrs. Paterson Zochonis & Company Limited and the London and Kano Trading Company Limited operate trading stations in the territory. They are registered in Nigeria in accordance with the Companies Ordinance as well as in the United Kingdom. They are liable to Nigerian taxation both in respect of their profits as limited companies and in respect of the salaries of individual non-natives employed by them, under the Income Tax Ordinance, No. 3 of 1940. They receive no special concessions in this respect.

75. Export industries sell their products through normal trade channels except where the Nigerian and United Kingdom Governments have special marketing schemes, e.g. for cocoa, palm products, etc. Details of these schemes are to be found in sub-section 36 above. Some products are sold direct to the Ministry of Food in the United Kingdom. Importers sell their goods in the normal trading and competitive manner, subject in some instances to rationing or regulation of supplies where there is shortage, and subject in some instances to price control.

76. There are thirty-eight Co-operative Cocoa Marketing Societies in the territory and two Co-operative Coffee Marketing Societies. Further details of these societies are given in sub-section 168 below.

77. In accordance with Article 6 of the Mandate accepted by His Britannic Majesty for the Cameroons and exercised on behalf of the League of Nations no preferential treatment was accorded to imports from or exports to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, its Colonies or other Dependencies. No modification of this principle in accordance with Article 10 of the Trusteeship Agreement has yet been found to be necessary. Hides and skins and palm products exported direct across the frontier between the territory and the Cameroons under French Trusteeship are exempt from import duty. African foodstuffs produced in any territory adjoining Nigeria are exempt from import duty.

The customs tariff is purely a revenue tariff. There are no other taxes on imports and exports in addition to customs duties.

The system of import and export duties and quotas is in harmony with that obtaining in the United Kingdom and comes within the terms of the draft International Trade Organisation Charter which emerged from the Geneva Tariffs negotiations and of the general agreement on tariffs and trade reached at those negotiations.

No subsidies have been granted in respect of goods imported into or exported from the territory.

78. The fixing of prices by the Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board, details of whose activities have been set out in sub-section 36, will prevent violent fluctuation in the price paid to the producer for his cocoa. The proposals to establish similar organisations in respect of oil-palm produce, groundnuts and other oil seeds and cotton have also been discussed in sub-section 36.

Monopolies

79. No fiscal or administrative monopolies have been established in the territory.

80. No private monopolies or private undertakings having in them an element of monopoly operate in the territory.

Land and Natural Resources

81. The geological survey of the territory has begun and a geologist has been engaged on systematic mapping during the whole year. A geological reconnaissance of the whole territory was made by air in February. Since June, two geologists employed by Anglo-Oriental Nigeria Limited, acting on behalf of the Cameroons Mining Corporation, which has not yet been formally established, have been prospecting in that part of the territory administered as a part of Adamawa Province south of the River Benue.

82. The main object of the forest policy of the Government of Nigeria is the production of the maximum benefit to the greatest number from the minimum amount of forest which is essential for the general well-being of the country.

To achieve this object, two main principles are observed :

- (a) The climatic and physical condition of the country must be preserved by the control, by maintenance or rehabilitation of vegetation, of the rainwater run-off in those areas where lack of control would cause damage to other lands or waterways and endanger the water supplies and soil fertility.
- (b) The supply in perpetuity of all forms of forest produce to satisfy the wants of the people must be assured by the acquisition and preservation of an adequate forest estate.

These two primary principles having been accepted, the following additional principles are natural corollaries :

- (a) Agriculture must take priority over forestry ;
- (b) The satisfaction of the needs of the people at the lowest possible rates must take precedence over revenue ;
- (c) After (a) and (b) are satisfied the aim should be the production of the greatest revenue compatible with a sustained yield.

The approved Nigerian Forest Policy lays down that 25 per cent of the land area of each Province should be dedicated to forests under planned management. It is not of course possible to adhere rigidly to this figure which must be qualified by the density of population, agricultural requirements and the disposition of forest resources.

Mineral resources are controlled under the Minerals Ordinance which lays it down that all property in and control of all minerals is vested in the Crown.

There are no schemes for land reclamation, but measures to counter erosion in the grazing lands of Bamenda Division and the Mambila plateau have been undertaken. The number of cattle allowed to graze on the grasslands has been controlled by Native Authority legislation. Contour farming is practised at the agricultural station at Bambui, which demonstrates erosion control, and farmers are encouraged to adopt control measures in suitable areas.

83. The laws and customs affecting land tenure among the indigenous inhabitants are not uniform. In Dikwa Division, briefly, it may be said that three forms of land tenure are prevalent : the first, the most primitive and prevalent among the aboriginal inhabitants, is property in land as vested in the chief of the clan community as trustee; the second, which regards all land as vested in the Emir, as paramount lord and landowner, and recognises only right of occupancy or lease at the discretion of the Emir ; and the third applies practically only to particular types of soil and which, while recognising the sovereign title of the Emir, insists on the fruits of labour spent in improving the land being secured to the occupier by the right of transfer, lease and descent to heirs.

In the Bamenda Division, in the chieftainship areas, native custom holds that the Fon (or clan head) disposes of all land within the clan area, but subject to good behaviour every member of the clan is secure in the enjoyment of a share of the area.

Over the greater part of the territory native custom with regard to land tenure is that within the recognised limits of a community (generally a village) each family cultivates its own separate holding. If there is waste land at the disposal of the community, these holdings can be extended or fresh holdings created ; the individual who first clears and cultivates a part of the forest has an undisputed claim to it provided the forest is within the sphere of the community of which he is a member. Such an individual can cultivate his holding without restriction or sanction, and such holding becomes his individual property so long as he remains in occupation of it. On his death his heir inherits it. If, however, the holding is left unoccupied or expressly surrendered or pawned, it can be taken over by any other member of the same community. As a general rule the new occupier cannot, however, interfere with permanent crops such as palm or cocoa trees actually planted by the original owner, the produce of such trees remaining the property of the person who planted them, and the new occupier having the right to cultivate only the land between the trees. Should the newcomer be a stranger the consent whether formal or implied of the village as a whole is necessary. All unoccupied land is the property of the village community as against all other communities or members of other communities. It is doubtful, however, if its control is vested particularly in the

village head or elders, provided a stranger is not involved ; it would seem, rather, that no one cares whether it is cultivated or not, or who cultivates it, always providing that no stranger trespasses on it. If another community or a member of another community, however, seeks to establish rights over any portion of the village lands, the whole village will protect the threatened interests of any of its members, and from the communal protection of village land against the trespassing stranger, or the improvident individual who seeks to give a stranger rights over his own holding without permission, originates the inexact use of the word "communal" in regard to local land tenure. Such tenure can perhaps be more accurately described as individual occupation within the boundaries of the lands of the village community.

The traditional system of land tenure and inheritance customs does not at present impede the adoption of improved methods of cultivation or soil conservation in cases where farmers are natives of the territory, but immigrant farmers are not allowed to plant permanent crops. In Kumba and especially in Victoria Division of the Cameroons Province there is reluctance to allow strangers to plant cocoa on land assigned to their use, for their claim to property in the trees would render recovery of the land difficult unless the original holder were prepared to pay the value of the plantation. Moreover, the latter might be sold to another stranger, or to a local native, and after one or two such transactions the original right over the land might become obscured. On the other hand the Native Authorities realise that the economic development of their territory is being retarded by this discouragement of the planting of permanent crops and are seeking a compromise by which Native Courts should register the exact terms of agreements under which the user of land is assigned. One of their difficulties is the risk of stranger assignees contending that permission to farm amounts to a freehold sale, the price being the present given to the head of the "host" community or the compensation paid for a previous holder's improvements, while the assignors assume that their grant is subject to their own unwritten law and custom.

84. All rights to land in the Trust Territory are, with certain exceptions mentioned below, governed by the Land and Native Rights Ordinance. A copy of the Ordinance was printed as Appendix VI of the 1928 Report to the Council of the League of Nations.

All land in the Trust Territory (excepting areas over which title had been granted before the Ordinance was applied or, in the case of natives, prior to March, 1916), was declared by the Ordinance to be native land under the control and subject to the disposition of the Governor, without whose consent no title to occupation and use is valid. The Ordinance directs that the Governor shall hold and administer the land for the use and common benefit of the natives and that, in the exercise of his powers he shall have regard to their laws and customs.

Natives are defined as persons one or both of whose parents belong to a tribe indigenous to the Trust Territory or any African who has obtained the consent of the native community to make his permanent domicile there and obtained a certificate to that end from the Governor. Any native or native community lawfully using and occupying land in accordance with native law and custom holds a right of occupancy protected by the Ordinance. No rent is paid in respect of such rights.

In the case of all other persons, no title is valid which has not been conferred by the Governor, who is empowered to grant rights of occupancy for definite or indefinite terms, to impose conditions, and to charge a rent. The Ordinance lays down maxima of 1,200 acres in the case of an agricultural grant and 12,500 for grazing purposes. None of the latter type has in fact ever been made in the territory.

The Ordinance confers on the Governor power to fix compensation payable by the holder for damage done to native interests in the exercise of the rights granted to him : enables the Governor to revise the rents from time to time : and reserves the power to revoke a grant in the event of breach by the holder of the terms and conditions of his title or if the land is required for public purposes. In the latter event compensation is paid to the holder.

The grant of a right of occupancy under the Ordinance is now the only method whereby non-natives may acquire a legal interest in land ; but there are in addition certain areas already mentioned to which an absolute title was granted by the Imperial German Administration prior to the 1914 war. These titles, after proof, were recognised as conferring rights similar to English freehold under English law and may in general be transferred absolutely or on lease without restriction. The bulk of these, as explained in sub-section 87 below, have been reacquired by the Governor.

There is, strictly speaking, no system of the registration of title to land. Registration of instruments affecting land is, however, obligatory. Transfer of title, whether right of occupancy, freehold or leasehold, is in the case of non-natives by written instrument following the form of English law and conferring similar rights. Control over disposition of rights of occupancy is assured by a provision that no dealings in or under such titles shall be valid without the prior consent of the Governor.

85. There is no population pressure on the land in any part of the territory with the possible exception of Victoria Division, where land had been alienated to German-owned plantation companies before the first world war. As stated in the 1932 report to the Council of the League of Nations 14,851 acres were purchased from the then owners with the object of securing to each village community an area equal to nine acres per adult male. It was then thought that further acquisitions would not be necessary. These enemy plantations have been acquired by the Governor, declared to be native lands and leased to the Cameroons Development Corporation. During the debate in the Legislative Council on the Ordinance setting up the Cameroons Development Corporation an undertaking was given by the Nigerian Government to conduct an investigation into allegations that the peoples of the Cameroons residing in and around the plantations were short of land and if such investigations show that farming land is insufficient to meet genuine needs the native reserves around villages will be increased where it is considered necessary. A report by a senior Administrative Officer of his investigations into the existing situation received late in 1948 showed that an indigenous population of 15,062 was living in areas of native lands in the vicinity of the plantations. The number of households based on the number of adult males was estimated at 4,987. Living among these indigenous inhabitants were immigrants to the number of 9,515, of whom 4,896 were adult males. These immigrants are in addition to the Cameroons Development Corporation labour force of some 16,000 men who are domiciled on the Corporation's estates. In the report it was estimated that to provide each indigenous household with a holding of 15 acres a further 25,000 acres required to be released by the plantations. The recommendations made by this officer include the development of social welfare in the area of the plantation, the encouragement of labourers employed by the Corporation to bring their women with them, and control of immigration into and settlement of strangers in the area.

86. The Land and Native Rights Ordinance (see sub-section 84) provides that rights of occupancy granted by the Governor may be determined if the land is required for public purposes. These are defined as being exclusive Government or general public use, the carrying out of reclamations or sanitary improvements, the laying out of Government stations, the planning of rural development

or settlement schemes, the control of land contiguous to a port or to a railway, road or other public work provided from public funds the expenditure of which will enhance the value of such land, and requirement of the land for mining purposes.

In the case of rights of a customary nature not held under formal grant from the Governor, power to revoke derives from the general control vested in him by the Ordinance whereunder the use and occupation of all land is regulated according to the common benefit. The same control is exercised when waste or virgin land not being in the occupation of any native or native community, and over which therefore no right of occupancy exists, is set aside for public purposes.

When rights of whatever kind are revoked, the Ordinance specifies that compensation shall be paid for unexhausted improvements and for disturbance. During 1948 the following areas were so acquired :

- (a) 864 acres at Bambui, Bamenda Division, for a Cattle Multiplication Centre.
- (b) 143 acres at Bamenda for an extension of the Government station.
- (c) 27 acres at Kumbo, Bamenda Division, for a domestic science centre.
- (d) 56 acres at Besongabang, Mamfe Division, for an extension of the aerodrome.
- (e) 3.8 acres at Kumba for a domestic science centre.
- (f) 13.3 acres in Victoria Division for customs stations of the Eastern Preventive Service.
- (g) 3 acres at Victoria for a domestic science centre.

In addition, 24 acres of land at Victoria, not subject to the Land and Native Rights Ordinance, were acquired under the Public Lands Acquisition Ordinance for a general hospital.

For the small areas in the Trust Territory to which the Land and Native Rights Ordinance does not apply, i.e. those held under freehold or leasehold tenure mentioned above, acquisition can be effected under the Public Lands Acquisition Ordinance. By it, the Governor is empowered to acquire land absolutely or on lease for purposes identical with those mentioned above upon giving due notice and upon payment of compensation, the basis of assessment being the value of the land or interest in the open market. No land has been acquired under this Ordinance in the past year.

87. No data exists of the area held under customary tenure described in subsection 83. The total area of the territory is 34,081 square miles. Reasonably accurate figures are available of land held by Government and non-indigenous inhabitants, and no more accurate information can be given than that all lands not so held are native lands.

Equally, no information exists on the types of indigenous tenure which obtain in each area as would enable an estimate to be made of the predominance of individual, "family," extended kinship, or village-group rights. Throughout the greater part of the territory, holdings are principally in the hands of "extended families."

The following table gives in acres the area occupied by Government in each of the administrative divisions. The figures cannot, for lack of survey in certain instances, be guaranteed as entirely accurate.

CAMEROONS PROVINCE

<i>Division</i>	<i>Govt. Stations</i>	<i>Customs Purposes</i>	<i>Aero-dromes</i>	<i>Hospitals</i>	<i>Agricultural and Educational Institutions</i>	<i>Miscellaneous</i>	<i>Total in acres</i>
Bamenda	857	35	—	5	3,143	—	4,040
Mamfe	349	—	269	—	—	—	618
Kumba	608	40	—	—	5	—	653
Victoria	840	12	50	52	302	57	1,313
Acres	2,654	87	319	57	3,450	57	6,624

NORTHERN AREAS

Tigon-Ndoro-Kentu .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Area administered with Adamawa Province .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Purpose Unspecified ..	..	..	320 acres
Dikwa Division .. .. .	..	..	..	..	Purpose Unspecified ..	..	..	339 acres

This total of 11.4 square miles does not give a wholly exact picture of the true position, since hospitals and educational institutions also occupy areas of which details are not available inside certain of the stations listed in Column 2.

As stated in sub-section 84, "natives" for the purpose of land-rights are defined as persons indigenous to the Trust Territory. Other Africans rank, legally, as non-natives: that is to say, they are on the same footing as Europeans or Asiatics. In practice they are not treated as such, and their position is dealt with at some length in sub-section 83. No figures are available of the land occupied by these "stranger natives", but it seems likely that in areas where pressure is developing steps may become necessary to regularise and control their holdings.

Before the war 460 square miles of land, for the most part in Victoria and Kumba Divisions, had been alienated to Europeans. The position was fundamentally changed by the war which caused all titles held by enemy firms or individuals to be vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property. These formed outstandingly the greater portion of the areas alienated. By the Ex-Enemy Lands (Cameroons) Ordinance, 1946, the Governor was empowered to acquire these holdings from the Custodian and lease them to a statutory public body, the Cameroons Development Corporation, which was established to exploit them. The Corporation now holds and will in future develop these lands for the benefit of the people of the Cameroons in accordance with the principles set out in the Ordinance creating it. In the table which follows, the Corporation holdings are shown separately.

<i>Holder</i>	<i>Freehold</i>	<i>Leasehold*</i>	<i>Total in acres</i>
Cameroons Development Corporation ..	—	252,766	252,766
Trading Companies	33,907	353	34,260
Individuals	3,820	—	3,820
Missions	2,671	954	3,625
	40,398	254,073	294,471

* Includes areas held under right of occupancy of the standard type.

Thus of the 460 square miles previously alienated, 395 square miles are now leased to the Cameroons Development Corporation. The individuals in question are all British, and the trading companies are registered in Great

Britain. The bulk of the Mission holdings (2,708 acres) are in the hands of the Roman Catholic Church, 770 in those of a Swiss Evangelical Mission, and the remainder occupied by a Baptist Mission registered in the United States. The total of 460 square miles is considerably less than the figure quoted in the 1938 League Report. Certain of the areas given are open to doubt, but those relating to Cameroons Development Corporation holdings have recently been subjected to close scrutiny and checking. They are less by 43,000 acres than figures which have been cited in earlier reports; and, indeed, considerable margins existed for error since titles granted by the German Government were seldom based on accurate survey. It is thought that the figures now given are correct to within between 5 per cent and 10 per cent.

No details are on record of later date than those set out in Paragraph 318 of the 1928 Report to the League Council, showing what percentage of the lands in non-indigenous occupation has been productively developed.

Forms of leasehold tenancy exist in most African communities, but just as it is not possible to make any estimate of the total acreage held by indigenous communities, so none can be given of the area which individuals or communities may be renting from each other.

As regards European occupiers, the above table differentiates between land under freehold and land held on lease or right of occupancy.

88. The table below, which is an approximate estimate only, shows the distribution of land in the territory under the headings of arable, forest, pastures and meadows, mineral areas under development and waste land. In the absence of a detailed survey it is not possible to obtain more accurate figures.

	(a) <i>Arable</i>	(b) <i>Forest</i>	(c) <i>Pasture</i>	(d) <i>Mineral</i>	(e) <i>Waste</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>sq. m.</i>
Victoria	430 ¹	720	—	—	16 ²	1,166
Kumba	2,140 ¹	2,000	10 ³	—	12 ²	4,162
Mamfe	2,021	2,300	—	—	—	4,321
Bamenda	3,000 ⁴	2,500	1,432 ⁴	—	—	6,932
Tigon-Ndoro-Kentu	383 ⁴	620	383 ⁴	—	—	1,386
Adamawa Areas	4,300 ⁴	1,250	5,400 ⁴	—	15 ²	10,965
Dikwa Division	1,120 ⁴	15	4,000 ⁴	—	14 ²	5,149
	13,394	9,405	11,225	—	57	34,081

¹ Includes cocoa, rubber, oil-palm and banana plantations.

² Includes water and upper slopes of mountain which might be "pasture" were water available.

³ Includes areas in north-east on upper slopes of Manenguba.

⁴ Over a large area it is quite impossible to differentiate between arable and pasture as the hillsides can be, and are, devoted to either at will.

89. Rural indebtedness is not a serious problem.

Forests and Mines

90. The forest law consists of the Forestry Ordinance, 1937, and rules and regulations made thereunder. The Ordinance provides for the protection of forest by the creation of forest reserves, protected forests and communal forestry areas, and it empowers the Governor to make regulations or Native Authorities to make rules controlling the taking, sale and transport of forest produce, the issue of licences and permits, the fixing of fees and royalties on trees, providing for the afforestation of lands and kindred matters.

Declarations of protected trees and tariffs within the Kumba Division of Cameroons Province, made by the Resident, and within the jurisdiction of Adamawa Native Administration, made by Adamawa Native Authority, are included as Attachment K.

91. The following quantities of timber and firewood were produced during the year ended 31st March, 1948:

	<i>cubic feet</i>
Logs	115,706
Lumber	66,365
Hewn wood	1,405
Split wood	8,300
Round wood	2,926
Firewood	87,036

The total equivalent of all this in round timber removed from the forest is 528,028 cubic feet and its value is estimated at £12,597.

The sawmill attached to the Likomba plantation, which is owned and operated by the Cameroons Development Corporation, consumed 72,075 cubic feet of timber (estimated to have produced 21,622 cubic feet of timber) valued at £9,867 and gave 21,856 man-days' employment. Pit-sawyers cut 44,000 cubic feet and 317 trees were removed from stump in the log for export to the Cameroons under French trusteeship.

As a source of numerous minor forest products the forests are of vast importance to the inhabitants, but no accurate data regarding quantities or values can be given.

92. There are indications of mineralisation in the territory, but so far in quantities of scientific interest only. A licence was granted to the D'Arcy Exploration Company Limited and the Shell Overseas Exploration Company Limited, jointly, for a term of two years as from 1st September, 1946, to explore and search the surface of the lands of the territory for petroleum. The Companies concerned have applied for the extension of the term of their oil exploration licence for twelve months as from 1st September, 1948. The Companies have not yet carried out any explorations for petroleum in the territory. In 1947 the Cameroons Mining Corporation Limited was conceived for the purpose of carrying out mineral prospecting operations in the Cameroons. The Government of Nigeria and London Tin Corporation Limited are equally interested in the financing of the Corporation, which has a capital of £60,000. The Corporation has not yet been formally constituted. During 1948 A.O. Nigeria Limited, as technical managers on behalf of the Corporation, carried out a preliminary aerial reconnaissance of the whole of the Cameroons, followed by geological reconnaissance and prospecting part of the Cameroons Trust Territory administered with Adamawa Province. The results achieved to date are mainly negative. Small quantities of gold, graphite and molybdenite are known to exist, but not, so far in commercial quantities.

93. All mineral resources are, by Section 3 of the Minerals Ordinance, 1945, vested in the Crown. As no mining has yet been undertaken in the territory, it has not yet become necessary to consider what steps should be taken to obtain for the inhabitants the benefits of such resources, but it is the policy of the Government to ensure that the mineral resources are developed in the interests of the territory.

94. Legislation relating to mines is contained in the Minerals Ordinance, No. 55 of 1945, the Minerals Regulations, No. 4 of 1946, the Safe Mining Regulations, No. 5 of 1946, and the Explosives Regulations, No. 6 of 1946, the Mineral Oils Ordinance, Cap. 94, and the Radio-Active Minerals Ordinance, No. 37 of 1947. This legislation provides for the search for, working and acquisition of minerals, and regulates the grant of prospecting licences and mining leases, provisions regarding water, surveys, possession and purchase of minerals, compensation for any disturbance of the surface rights of occupiers, and damage to or destruction of any crops, economic trees or buildings, and inquiry into accidents.

95. As no mining operations have been undertaken in the territory no steps have been taken to resoil damaged land. Provision is included in the Minerals Ordinance for the restoration of areas which have been worked for mining so that they may as soon as possible become available for ordinary purposes of cultivation. This is effected by individual covenants attached to each mining right or mining lease.

Agriculture, Fisheries and Animal Husbandry

96. Overall supervision of public services in agriculture and animal husbandry is carried out by the Deputy Directors of Agriculture and Assistant Directors of Veterinary Services, Eastern and Northern Regions, who are stationed outside the Trust Territory. In the northern areas more direct control is carried out by Agricultural and Veterinary Officers stationed at the Provincial Headquarters of Bornu and Adamawa Provinces, Maiduguri and Yola, assisted within the territory by a staff of trained African assistants employed by the Native Authorities.

In the Cameroons Province there is an Agricultural Experimental Station and two demonstration farms situated in Bamenda Division. The staff consists of one Agricultural Officer, one woman Agricultural Officer—a recent appointment, who will work among women farmers in the Bansa area—one Assistant Agricultural Officer, two Agricultural Assistants, ten Field Overseers and seven temporary Extension assistants. Of these, nine are solely engaged on extension work, which includes giving advice and assistance to farmers and collection of economic and statistical information on crops and foodstuffs. Farmers are encouraged to visit demonstration farms and the main Experimental Station; it is of interest to record that farm excursions, including free transport, have been arranged during the year.

In Kumba Division seven acres of cinchona plots are maintained at Esosong for experimental purposes. Three Field Overseers are stationed in the division whose duties have been mainly working on cinchona and carrying out an economic survey of the coffee areas.

In the Mamfe Division, one Native Administration Assistant has been employed in the collection of economic information in the north-east area of the division.

A special survey team under the direction of a Cocoa Survey Officer was employed during most of the year in surveying cocoa areas in the Cameroons.

The Agricultural Officer at Bamenda is in charge of agricultural work amongst farmers of the Bamenda Division, and has also dealt with agricultural matters which have arisen in the other divisions of the Cameroons Province where, owing to lack of staff, very little extension work is possible among farmers at present.

Animal husbandry is carried out at the Agricultural Station, Bamenda, with the object of providing improved bulls and pigs for distribution to local breeders.

Animals are sold to approved applicants at prices well below the cost of production; and free instruction on feeding and management is arranged at the Agricultural Station.

Animal husbandry is also carried by the Veterinary Services, both Government and Native Administration. In Dikwa Emirate the Dikwa Native Administration Veterinary Service, consisting of four Veterinary Assistants, is responsible for the administration of public services in animal husbandry in that area of the Trust Territory administered as part of Bornu Province. The service is controlled by the Emir of Dikwa and his Council, but on technical matters concerning the prevention and control of disease the service is advised by

the Veterinary Officer in charge of animal husbandry for Bornu Province. This officer's headquarters are at Maiduguri, which is some forty-eight miles from Boma, the headquarters of Dikwa Emirate. Similarly the Lamido of Adamawa and his Council control the Native Administration Veterinary Service in Adamawa Province, where advice on technical matters is obtained from the Veterinary Officer in charge of animal husbandry for Adamawa Province, who is stationed at Yola outside Trust Territory. Here the staff also consist of four Veterinary Assistants. Two European Veterinary Development Officers were posted to the Trust Territory during the year and their activities on the Mambila Plateau area are described in sub-section 105 below.

In the Cameroons Province the veterinary provincial organisation is situated at Jakiri, in Bamenda Division, where there is a Livestock Improvement Centre financed under the Ten-Year Plan of Development and Welfare. Here are stationed a Veterinary Officer, two Veterinary Assistants and a veterinary inoculator paid from Government funds; a Veterinary Development Officer, two Veterinary Assistants, three Veterinary inoculators, three cattle attendants, one craftsman and forty-eight herders paid under the Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme; and eleven Veterinary Assistants paid by the Native Administration. A second Veterinary Development Officer is stationed at Buea, where he is organising and supervising a trade in cattle to the southern parts of the Cameroons Province.

A master fisherman has been posted to the Cameroons to carry out experiments.

97. No significant changes have taken place during the year in the acreages devoted to the principal agricultural products. A survey of the cocoa areas in the Cameroons records the following acreages :

	<i>Acreage</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Native-owned</i>	<i>Plantation-owned</i>	
Kumba Division ..	37,831	4,104	41,935
Mamfe Division ..	7,955	—	7,955
Victoria Division ..	3,130	3,455	6,585
Total	48,916	7,559	56,475

The total number of native-owned cocoa farms is 8,127, averaging six acres each in size. New plantings continue on a small scale and greater care and attention are being paid to existing farms.

New plantings of arabica coffee have taken place in Bamenda Division throughout the year.

98. No accurate figures of the proportion of arable land devoted to non-export crops are available. Outside Victoria Division, where the existence of plantations gives rise to special conditions, it is estimated that some 75 per cent to 90 per cent of the arable land is used for this purpose.

99. Modern methods of cultivation have not been adopted on any scale. Farming with ploughs and cattle, and the production and use of farmyard manure by the proper folding of farm cattle, known as mixed farming, has been introduced. Ploughs are being imported for sale to farmers but, unfortunately, remain exceedingly difficult to obtain. Modern methods of cultivation, including rotational cropping, contour ridging and compost making, are demonstrated both on the Government farms and on the small farms attached to the larger schools in the province. In Bamenda Division two farmers are using cattle-drawn ploughs, four others who own small piggeries are farming on progressive lines with the aid of compost. Propaganda is being directed to encourage contour farming in suitable areas, and if co-operative or

collective farming can be instituted in the highland areas, mechanical cultivation can be used to advantage and large-scale irrigation schemes could be undertaken in the black cotton-soil country of Dikwa Division.

100. The territory is not deficient in its supply of food, except in Victoria Division, where the existence of the ports at Tiko and Victoria, and the requirements of ships and a considerable labour force on the plantations who do not produce all their own food, result in shortages of fowls, beans, green foods, maize and cassava flour. Supplies of these foodstuffs are brought in canoes from Calabar in Nigeria. The coco yam and the plantain, the staple diet of the indigenous inhabitants of this area, are in plentiful supply.

Adequate supplies of meat are available in the northern parts of Cameroons Province, but owing to the only recently improved road communications and the unsatisfactory marketing arrangements between the cattle-producing area in the Bamenda highlands and the rest of the province, there is a shortage of meat in the southern Cameroons. This problem is at present receiving attention. A Veterinary Development Officer has been specifically detailed to study and reorganise this trade to the southern Cameroons.

101. The indigenous people are not compelled by law to plant food or economic crops for their own benefit. Native Authorities have power under the Native Authority Ordinance to make orders requiring the growing of food crops, but it has not been found necessary to apply such compulsion.

102. The chief plant pests are Ground-nut worm (*Pacherymerus longus*), the Rosette disease of ground-nuts (Strige species), *Acanthospermum Hispidum*, a rapidly multiplying weed on farmlands, and the Red Migratory Locust. The plant diseases are controlled by orders made by Native Authorities under the Native Authority Ordinance, specifying the particular measures by which the disease can be eradicated, and the necessary measures are carried out under the supervision of the district and village heads with the assistance of departmental staff: control in the case of the first two has been notably successful. Research is in progress to produce a chemical exterminator for *Acanthospermum Hispidum*. There is a large organisation to deal with locust infestations. Locally, it is based on the District Administration, and includes mobile extermination teams of villagers, sometimes using poison bait or, in the case of "hoppers", burning. There is a watcher service, a central research service, co-ordinating machinery for mutual information and action throughout Nigeria and international co-ordinating machinery. The closest co-operation is maintained with French Trust Territory in this matter.

The control and eradication of animal diseases is locally in the hands of Veterinary Officers, together with Government and Native Authority Veterinary staff. There is a Government Veterinary Assistant permanently in Trust Territory. The chief diseases are rinderpest, haemorrhagic septicaemia, bovine pleuro-pneumonia and anthrax, and trypanosomiasis also occurs. A very large degree of control of all except trypanosomiasis has been obtained by the regular use of preventive inoculation all over the area, as also immediate emergency measures when outbreaks are reported. Results are often dramatically successful and problems of overstocking are beginning to appear in some areas. Constant liaison is maintained with the French Veterinary Staff and is effective.

103. Fisheries do not constitute an important source of supply. Deep-sea fishing has not been developed nor does it appear that much development is possible of existing methods with the tackle and canoes at present employed. The principal coastal fisheries are concentrated in the Rio-del-Rey estuary and fishing is carried out there almost exclusively by immigrant fisherman from Nigeria. Inshore cast netting for *ethalmosa fimbriata*, a type of shad, is the

chief activity, though some lining is carried out, and in the shallower parts numerous basket-traps and weirs are used. The fish is smoke-dried and much is carried to Nigeria in canoes for sale. The portion of Lake Chad, an important fishery, in the Dikwa Division is small, but there is a large transit trade in its fish through the division. All the fish undergoes a primitive open-air drying process, which is sufficient to preserve it in a state fit for human consumption at its ultimate destination, often nowadays as far as the southern provinces of Nigeria. The distribution is entirely in the hands of traders indigenous to Nigeria and by lorry from the division to railhead in Jos. It is considered that the coastal fisheries are capable of considerable development as the result of the use of boats, preferably with power auxiliary to sail, 30 to 50 feet long, of European design, capable of carrying much more net and fish than the canoes in present use, of greater cruising range and weather-resisting qualities, combined with much larger nets of the drift and pursuing types than the present primitive cast nets. The Cameroons fisheries will benefit from the experimental work now being carried out by the Department of Commerce and Industries in relation to fisheries development.

104. The first practical sea fishing tests have been made off Victoria in the Cameroons after co-operation with the Cameroons Development Corporation, which is anxious to increase the protein supplies to plantation labour. Promising catches have been made with simple tackle from a powered vessel. Improved methods of curing fish are being investigated and a fund of information has been built up about the fish and fisheries of this part of West Africa, which in due course will be applied to the territory for the benefit of the indigenous inhabitants.

105. The domestic animals raised are cattle, sheep, goats, horses, donkeys and pigs. Horses are raised for personal transport, donkeys and oxen for transport of produce, while the remainder are part of the natural resources or wealth of the inhabitants, which is realisable at will by sale either dead or alive. Milk and meat are plentiful in the northern areas and are sold locally while hides and skins are mostly sold for export to the trading companies at Maiduguri.

The well-being of this livestock is very important and all efforts of the Veterinary Department have so far been concentrated on the prevention and elimination of diseases amongst it, with major reference to cattle. The results have been very satisfactory.

The quality of cattle on the Mambila Plateau in the extreme south of the area of Trust Territory administered with Adamawa Province and the adjoining Bamenda highlands is good, due to the excellent grazing which is to be found on these high plateaux all the year round. Quality is not nearly so good in respect of cattle living on the plains in the northern area, and the presence of the tsetse fly prevents cattle living in the southern part of the Cameroons Province.

Late in 1947 an investigation was carried out jointly by an Administrative Officer and an officer of the Veterinary Department into reported over-stocking and soil erosion on the Mambila Plateau. Since 1945 there has been a considerable influx of cattle into this area and uncontrolled grazing, coupled with the scattered nature of the arable land farmed by the settled inhabitants, was leading to friction between farmers and graziers. There was also a danger that erosion might assume serious proportions unless steps were taken to control the number of herds migrating to the plateau and the distribution of herds already established there. Among the measures recommended by the investigating officers were :

- (a) The prevention of further cattle migration into the plateau.

- (b) The removal of such cattle as are surplus to the number the plateau can support.
- (c) The redistribution of remaining cattle.
- (d) The allocation of grazing land and demarcation of boundaries.

With regard to (a) an Order had been made by the Adamawa Native Authority in 1946 prohibiting the entry of cattle into the plateau except under permit, but it was largely ineffective and numbers continued to increase during that year and in 1947. Accordingly a second Movement of Cattle Control Order (February 1948) was made by the Native Authority prohibiting the southward movement of cattle beyond a natural line north of the plateau. This Order has been rigidly enforced and has efficiently blocked the most serious source of migration. Simultaneously the owners of herds attempting to introduce cattle from other areas were dealt with under the former Order, and subsequent investigation shows that there has since been little or no increase in the cattle population beyond the natural increase of established herds.

With regard to the remaining measures recommended it was felt that much more information would be required before the administration could embark on a scheme of partition of land between farmer and herdsmen involving the possible resettlement of cattle owners away from their existing grazing grounds.

Accordingly a Veterinary Development Officer was posted to Mambila in April, and has since been engaged—at the outset in conjunction with the touring Administrative Officer—in making a rough survey of the confines of the plateau, exploring possible evacuation areas for surplus cattle, and preparing a detailed scheme within one village area for the apportionment of available land between farming and grazing interests.

As a result of these investigations it seems probable that the solution to the problem is not so much to reduce the numbers of cattle as to ensure their even distribution over the area throughout the year. It is thought that this can best be accomplished by the division of the plateau into manageable units each under the control, for the purpose of grazing, of an "Ardo", or Fulani chief. Such chiefs are at present in being, but in many cases their area is too large for effective control. Once this has been done it should not be difficult to introduce, with the co-operation of these Ardos, a permit system limiting the numbers of cattle in each "Ardo'ate". The division of land between farmer and grazier would then be a matter to be decided amicably between the leaders of the two sections, not necessarily on a permanent basis but from year to year as circumstances dictate. This solution would avoid the undesirable expedient of separating in perpetuity the farming from the grazing areas and would ensure the maximum mutual benefit to both sections of the community.

Unfortunately it has not been possible to keep an Administrative Officer in the area during the latter half of the year, and for that reason it has not yet been practical to put these ideas in effect.

A second Veterinary Development Officer was posted to the plateau in October, and he is at present constructing a permanent Veterinary Immunisation Centre to serve the area. This centre is being erected from Colonial Development and Welfare funds at a cost of £3,000.

106. Meat processing plant does not exist and for the present at least it is considered inadvisable to process meat owing to the type of terrain, lack of good all-weather road and rail communications and the nomadic habits of the majority of stock producers. It is felt that material advantage to the producer lies more in the organising and perfecting of trade routes along which stock move on the hoof to the consuming areas of the Southern Provinces of Nigeria and where stock is retailed at very satisfactory prices than in the processing and canning of meat, which entails a high cost and consequent low prices being

paid to the stock raiser, a system justifiable only where large numbers of surplus stock unabsorbable in local markets as fresh meat are regularly available and must be disposed of even at low prices.

Industry

107. There are no manufacturing industries and establishments in the territory.

108. In the northern areas the local handicrafts are on a "cottage industry" basis: they are not on a large scale, but are pursued (usually in the dry season, with farming during the rains) by a householder and his family, with possibly a few friends or relatives but no paid employees as such, though the craftsman will take in learners.

These local handicrafts include spinning and weaving locally grown cotton into widths of up to 24 inches (though usually narrower); indigo dyeing, using the local indigo; the making of clothes and ornaments; tanning and dyeing of local skins and working them up into harness, shoes, cushions and other useful or ornamental objects; working local iron ore or scrap iron into hoes, bits, swords and knives; casting imported brass and copper into small ornamental objects (Higi and Fali tribes only); making iron arrow heads and various types of utilitarian pottery; making mats from grasses and raffia and the production of often beautifully decorated calabashes. The products of these crafts are almost entirely locally absorbed.

The manufacture of cloth, pots and calabashes, has experienced a boom during the war years which still continues although the shortage of imported textiles and hardware is no longer so acute.

In the Cameroons Province there are few immediate possibilities for the development of local handicrafts and industries because staff to train the people in improved methods is not available and there would be little local market for such industries on account of the smallness of the population and lack of wealth. Attempts are being made to encourage the use of bricks and tiles locally made but suitable materials are not found everywhere, transport costs are heavy, and few can afford the first cost of building in brick. There has, however, been some success in developing this industry, which was started at three of the divisional headquarters on the initiative of the District Officers, funds being supplied by the Native Authorities. In each case the industry has now been handed over as a going concern to private African enterprise. A similar venture in leather manufacture and the making of leather articles at Kumba has not been so successful as difficulty has been experienced in finding a suitable African willing to take over the business. The quality of leather produced was not, moreover, very high and it is generally found that local opinion scorns local production unless it can compete in quality and price with the machine-made imported article. Raffia handicrafts, basket work and pottery have possibilities but unless an improved article at the same price as the unimproved one can be produced there would be little local market for it.

There is little private capital except among a few of the wealthier traders and transport owners and these prefer to return such capital as they can spare to their own businesses. There is, however, sufficient capital available for small-scale development as the Native Authorities are willing to make loans where there is reasonable security.

109. The Department of Commerce and Industries is anxious to give guidance on any industrial project both from an economic and technical point of view to local businessmen, and it is the Government of Nigeria's wish to do everything it possibly can, within the economic means of the country, to encourage industrial projects. The Nigeria Local Development Board may

make loans or grants to any Native Authority, Co-operative Society or Planning Authority for the promotion and development of village crafts and industries and the industrial development of the products of the territory. As from 1st January, 1948, the Governor extended the classes to which loans may be made to include companies registered in Nigeria and groups of persons working in partnership in Nigeria (including the Trust Territory).

To date the businessmen of the territory have failed to make as full use of the Department of Commerce and Industries as they might and no applications for loans or grants have been made from the territory to the Nigeria Local Development Board.

110. In existing conditions tourist traffic is incapable of development. There are no hotels and the few roads are rough. Moreover, over a large proportion of the Province there is nothing of scenic or historic value to attract tourists. There are, however, some areas which would have considerable attraction from the scenic point of view. The Cameroon Mountain, the Kumba drowned crater lakes, the Manenguba plateau and the Bamenda highlands provide scenery possibly as grand as anything outside the Himalayas, but only those accustomed to roughing it would at present enjoy the effort of reaching these scenes and putting up with the bare resthouse accommodation available to travellers.

Investments

111. Figures are not available for the amount of private capital invested in the territory by the German owners of plantations prior to the 3rd September, 1939, when their enterprises passed to the control of the Custodian of Enemy Property. Excluding these investments, the total outside private capital invested in the territory up to the beginning of 1948 is estimated at £100,000. No accretions of outside private capital invested are known to have occurred during the year. During 1947 the sum of £850,000 was made available by the Government of Nigeria to the Cameroons Development Corporation for the acquisition by purchase of the enemy assets.

112. The only foreign investments in the territory are those of four British companies engaged in general trade and of one British banking organisation. The investments of the British trading and banking organisations are estimated to total £100,000, and these organisations are registered in the United Kingdom.

Transport and Communications

113. (a) *Posts.* There are six post offices with full public facilities and seven postal agencies for the sale of stamps and postal orders and the receipt and despatch of ordinary and registered letters.

Internal mails are exchanged thrice weekly between chief towns and once or twice weekly between others.

External mails are exchanged in both directions with Great Britain, Nigeria, Cameroons under French Trusteeship and Fernando Po. These services include :

United Kingdom : surface mail from Tiko ;

United Kingdom : air mail *via* Lagos ;

Nigeria : despatch and delivery weekly by surface mail *via* Calabar ;

Nigeria : despatch and delivery weekly by air mail *via* Port Harcourt, Benin and Lagos.

(b) *Telephone and radio-telephones.* There are public telephone exchanges at Victoria, Buea and Tiko. These telephone exchanges are connected by means of

telephone trunks. The number of telephone sets in each of these exchange areas is as shown below :

Victoria	..	..	..	..	..	80 sets
Buea	..	..	..	..	..	63 sets
Tiko	..	..	..	..	..	47 sets

There is no radio-telephone.

(c) *Telegraphs, cables and wireless telegraphs.* There are telegraph offices at Victoria, Buea, Tiko, Kumba, Mamfe and Bamenda with the following telegraph circuit :

Victoria—Tiko	} Land Lines
Tiko—Buea—Kumba	..	..	..
Buea—Duala	..	..	..
(Cameroons under French Trusteeship.)				
Tiko—Lagos	} Wireless Telegraphs
Mamfe—Lagos	..	..	..
Bamenda—Lagos	..	..	..

There is no telegraph or telephone circuit carried in cables.

(d) *Broadcasting, radio receiving and radio distribution.* A special broadcast service from the British Broadcasting Corporation is beamed to West Africa. There is as yet no broadcasting or radio distribution system in the territory.

All telecommunications systems with the exception of a few licensed private telephone systems are owned and operated by the Government of Nigeria.

(e) *Roads, bridle paths and tracks.* The total mileage of roads in the territory is 1,164 of which the Public Works Department maintains 434½ miles, the remainder being maintained by the Native Authorities. There are 673 miles of all-season and 491 miles of roads open only in the dry season. All-season roads are confined mostly to the Cameroons Province. The road surface is chiefly broken stone in the southern area and sandy tracks in the northern plains. Where the intensity of traffic has justified it bituminous surfacing is used and the mileage so treated is now thirty-two. The direct north-south road in the Cameroons Province is now completed from Victoria to 110 miles north of Bamenda.

Links with French Trusteeship Territory exist by ferry across the Mungo river at Tombel and Mundame in Kumba Division and *via* Santa in Bamenda Division. The Ikom-Mamfe road, soon to be completed, will provide the first road link between the Cameroons Province and Nigeria.

There is no direct road link between the Cameroons Province and the northern areas of the territory. The Trust Territory north of the Benue is connected with Maiduguri and Yola in Nigeria by dry-season road, and there is a link with French territory near Mora, between Bama and Marua, in Dikwa Division. Thirty-eight and a half miles of the trans-African route from Kano and Maiduguri to Fort Lamy and Khartoum run through Dikwa Division in the extreme north of the territory. The road is constructed of clay and sand, and is embanked for nearly the whole distance to raise it above the wet season level of the surrounding swamps. Vehicles on it are restricted to a weight limit of 3½ tons owing to the light construction of the bridges.

Progress was continued on the construction of roads between Mamfe and Calabar, and between Bamenda and Ogoja via Bafut and Modele, which will provide further road links with Nigeria, while projected roads between Makurdi to the Mambila Plateau will connect the area administered with Adamawa Province south of the Benue with Nigeria, and the projected Tali-Chang road will provide a further road link with French territory.

The Kumba-Mamfe road and the Meta-Mbengwe-Tudig road in Bamenda Division are now in use.

The main means of communication for the indigenous population are numerous bridle-paths and tracks leading from village to village.

(f) *Railroads.* There are no railways except the light decauville track line built by the Germans and now belonging to the Cameroons Development Corporation which serves the plantations only.

(g) *Air Transport.* A weekly passenger and mail service in both directions between Lagos and Tiko, with intermediate stops at Benin City and Port Harcourt, is maintained by West African Airways Corporation.

(h) *Civil Airfields.* There are two airfields at Tiko and Mamfe. The runway at Tiko is 1,200 yards. Buildings have been provided for wireless telegraphy transmitters and receivers, for passengers and as quarters for junior service staff.

The airfield at Mamfe has two runways, one of 1,000 yards and one which was extended during the year to 1,250 yards. Proposals are being considered for the construction of an airfield at Bamenda.

There are also airfields at Yola and Maiduguri in Nigeria, adjacent to but outside the northern areas of the Trust Territory.

(i) *Meteorological Services.* Meteorological records are kept at Victoria and Bamenda, and in addition rainfall is measured at Buea, Bansa, Debunscha, Kumba, Mamfe and Bamenda. A meteorological station was opened at Mamfe in July, 1948.

(j) *Shipping Facilities.* Messrs. Elders & Fyffes maintain a steamship service between Tiko and the United Kingdom at approximately ten-day intervals for the shipping of bananas and mail.

The Nigerian Marine vessel, S.S. *Pathfinder*, and Messrs. Samuel Hough & Company's steamer, S.S. *Poldhu*, both maintain a bi-monthly service with Nigerian ports. In addition, there is a weekly mail service with Calabar by the Cameroons Development Corporation's motor barge.

Vessels of Messrs. Elder, Dempster Lines, the United Africa Company and Messrs. John Holt & Company Limited occasionally visit Victoria to and from the United Kingdom, via Nigerian ports.

(k) *Ports.* At Victoria there is anchorage for large vessels in Ambas Bay, with lighterage for cargo and passengers. The pier at Victoria is condemned, but there is a 200-foot launch pier at Beta erected by a German plantation company and a 5-ton crane.

At Tiko there is a light construction wharf for one vessel, 400 feet long, with a maximum draught of 19 feet spring tides and 17 feet neap tides. There is a 2-ton crane on the wharf.

At Rio del Rey there is a river anchorage with a maximum draught of 21 feet 6 inches spring and 20 feet neap tides.

Lighthouses are placed at Debunscha and Nachtigal. It is proposed to establish beacons at each.

(m) *Inland Waterways.* The Mungo and Meme rivers are navigable up river from Tiko and Rio del Rey by shallow draught craft only, and for launches only at the high river season.

The Cross river from Mamfe to Calabar is navigable at the height of the rains by small paddle steamers or coasters, and by 4-ton lighters for the greater part of the rest of the year except during February and March when cargoes have to be loaded into canoes to pass the rapids eight miles below Mamfe.

114. No distinctions are made between indigenous and non-indigenous inhabitants in the use, ownership and operation of existing transport or communications.

115. The road links which have been established or are contemplated between the territory and external points are set out in sub-section 113 above. No laws or regulations exist with regard to these territorial communications in addition to the usual Customs formalities.

The following external telecommunication connections are established :

Telegraph : Buea-Duala (Cameroons under French Trusteeship).

Telephone : Buea-Duala (Cameroons under French Trusteeship).

Wireless Telegraph : Buea-Lagos (Nigeria).

Mamfe-Lagos (Nigeria).

Bamenda-Lagos (Nigeria).

Further telegraph circuits between the territory and the Cameroons under French trusteeship and a radio-telephone channel, Buea-Lagos (Nigeria) are contemplated.

External telecommunication services are the subject of local agreement between the territory and the Cameroons under French Trusteeship which limits exchange of traffic to that originating in Nigeria, the territory and the Cameroons under French Trusteeship, respectively, does not admit of a reply paid service and allows each administration to retain its own charges.

Public Works

116. The following Public Works projects were undertaken or completed during the year :

- (1) Domestic science centres at Victoria, Buea and Kumba.
- (2) A mechanical workshop at Victoria.
- (3) A Senior Service staff quarter at Victoria.
- (4) A Junior Service staff quarter at Victoria.
- (5) A kit and car store at Victoria.
- (6) Junior Service resthouses at Victoria, Tiko, Buea and Kumba.
- (7) A customs warehouse at Bota.
- (8) A Preventive Service barracks at Tiko.
- (9) Junior Service quarters at Buea and Kumba.
- (10) Police barracks at Buea.
- (11) Prison warders' quarters at Buea.
- (12) An Elementary Teachers' Training Centre at Kumba, with accommodation for sixty-four students and Senior and Junior Service quarters.
- (13) A Senior Service resthouse at Kumba.
- (14) A forestry office and quarters at Kumba.
- (15) Senior Service quarters at Bamenda.
- (16) A piped water supply at Bamenda.
- (17) A 120 plot residential layout and a road to bypass the congested centre of the town at Mubi.
- (18) Market stalls at Mubi.
- (19) A new layout at Gembu.
- (20) A dispensary at Toungo.
- (21) Two class elementary school blocks at Jada and Toungo.
- (22) A court house at Bama.
- (23) A leprosy clinic at Bama.
- (24) A Senior Service resthouse at Bama.
- (25) Market stalls at Bama.
- (26) A school building at Dikwa.

The following buildings were planned during the year :

Victoria	Junior Service quarters.
Buea	Junior Service quarters.
Kumba	Co-operative Societies offices.
Bamenda	A General Hospital (ninety beds).
Mubi	A Veterinary Centre. An Education Training Centre.
Gembu	An Immunisation Centre.
Bama	District and Council offices.

G. SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

General

117. As regards the wider aspect of social welfare, all the activities of Government, the Native Administrations and the missionary voluntary agencies in the educational, medical and health, agricultural, forestry and veterinary fields can be described as measures towards the social welfare of the indigenous inhabitants of the territory. In its narrower sense, however, restricting the scope of social welfare to measures undertaken for classes of the community who specially require care—e.g. the destitute, the aged, the physically or mentally defective, handicapped or delinquent children and adolescents—no special Government organisation exists and there are no social welfare workers employed in the territory. There are no considerable concentrations of population resulting in the problems associated with urban conditions, and the sense of communal obligation common to people living in closely organised groups linked by kinship and accepting obligations of mutual support still obtains. Supernatural sanctions which enforce traditional moral rules have not yet generally ceased to be effective over wide areas of the territory. Moreover, there is always present in the provincial and district administrative staff a body of officers who are in intimate contact with the people and are responsible for their welfare and whose duty it is to co-ordinate the activities of specialist departmental staff within their province or district.

Missions exert influences favourable to social welfare, but do not enforce or administer specific measures.

One of the functions of the Cameroons Development Corporation is to meet the religious, educational and general social welfare needs of the persons employed by the Corporation by the provision of houses, factories, stores, churches, hospitals, dispensaries, schools, reading-rooms, baths, parks, places of recreation and water, lighting, drainage and improvement works.

Chapter VIII of the Children and Young Persons' Ordinance, No. 41 of 1943, has been made applicable to the eastern provinces of Nigeria, which includes the territory. This legislative measure relates to the possession and custody of children and young persons, and is designed to protect them from clandestine sale and bartering and from moral danger. The police and the courts are the organisations concerned in the enforcement of this measure. Similarly, they act in connection with the Native Children Custody and Reformation Ordinance and with the sections of the Criminal Procedure Ordinance dealing with probation of juvenile offenders.

Native Authorities also have powers under the Native Authority Ordinance to issue orders regulating child betrothals and to prescribe safeguards.

118. The principal target in the interest of the social welfare of the inhabitants of the territory at present must be improvement in the status of women, without which there can be no real social advancement. Research designed to achieve this, and the question generally, are dealt with in subsections 132 to 135 below.

Other targets of social welfare are the raising of the standards of health, education and living of the people, as far as possible by their own initiative and efforts. This can only be achieved by patient guidance and example, and continual propaganda.

119. Figures are given in the statistical appendix showing expenditure on medical, health, educational, agriculture and other welfare services, to which must be added the expenditure of the missions. No social legislation has been enacted during the year.

As already indicated elsewhere, the raising of wages among wage-earners has led to an increase in food prices, and the rural population, at any rate in the neighbourhood of larger centres, has therefore benefited financially and has been helped towards an improved standard of living.

120. No special problems have been created by the return of ex-Servicemen to the territory. In common with Nigeria the possibilities of unemployment, and in certain cases of special distress and need, were anticipated by the enactment of the Employment of Ex-Servicemen Ordinance (No. 48 of 1945) and of the Nigerian Ex-Servicemen's Welfare Association Ordinance, 1946. The former measure ensures that the claims of ex-servicemen receive first consideration by employers and imposes quotas on the relative numbers of ex-servicemen and others who may be employed in certain categories of work. The latter measure authorises the establishment of the Nigerian Ex-Servicemen's Welfare Association with the following objects: (a) to promote comradeship between ex-servicemen; (b) to raise and administer funds for the benefit of ex-servicemen; (c) to assist necessitous ex-servicemen whether by grants of money or otherwise; (d) to establish and maintain such welfare bureaux as it may think fit; (e) to establish and maintain such hostels as it may think fit, for aged or infirm ex-servicemen and their families; and (f) generally to further the interests and welfare of ex-servicemen.

In fact the opportunities for employment in this province are more than enough for the ex-servicemen seeking them. The creation of the Nigerian Ex-Servicemen's Welfare Association has not been immediately applicable to any special need which has yet appeared.

Social Conditions

121. The general social and religious structure of the various indigenous groups in the territory has been summarised in sub-section 3, which stressed the complete cultural cleavage between the Moslems of the plains and the pagans of the hills in the northern areas.

The various races that inhabit the plains have all been unified into a superficial similarity of social structure by the influence of Islam, which in its local form countenances sufficient breaches of its strictly religious aspects to be able to absorb without difficulty into its political and social embrace many who still remain pagan at heart. The outward signs of the Moslem faith in fact are everywhere to be found, but its inward meaning is honoured by comparatively few. In the past the Moslems of the plains regarded the pagans as inferior beings mainly useful as a source of slave labour. This great social and religious cleavage between the Moslem of the plains and the more primitive animist of the hills is, with the constant supervision of the administration and more frequent contact through improved communications, tending to disappear, and will continue to do so as more pagans obtain the benefits of education and a less parochial outlook. Moslems and pagans stand equal in the eyes of the law, but an increasing number of District or Kindred Group Courts, administering the local native law and custom, is being set up, with entirely beneficial results to the more backward communities who thus gain

confidence in the management of their own affairs. The Fulani, having received the first benefits of their own educational system and then of modern education, still retain most of the higher posts in the Native Administration, though an increasing number of pagans are now entering it. The present practice is that the people of a hamlet choose their own Head, who represents them in choosing a Village Area Head, while no District Head, who is appointed by the Emir, can long remain in office unless he establishes and maintains cordial relations with the Village Heads. The District Heads, and for that matter the Emir, come in most cases from old-established ruling families, and to this extent only can there be said to be a privileged class. Equally, no group is restricted in its activities, personal qualities are the only distinctions in all walks of life and one law applies to all.

The hill pagans, on the other hand, have enjoyed no such unifying element as Islam and, although they exhibit throughout a striking similarity of language, customs, social organisation and religious beliefs, each clan asserts that it is separate and independent, and that each group has no connection with any other.

The kindred groups in the area acknowledge a common cult of their founder to whom annual celebrations are made by the members of the whole group and at which the chief of the senior kindred group takes precedence as the religious head. As ancestor worship and fetishism are inseparable from their temporal life this religious head is *ipso facto* temporal clan chief, even though in practice he cannot exercise much power over the peoples of other kindred groups owing to their inherently independent character and the limited allegiance to him of their strongly patriarchal society.

Their customs do not appear to recognise any political organisation wider than the exogamous kindred, and the formation of councils and courts where representatives of different tribes meet and work together with their alien District Head are developments new to them and consequently ones in which progress cannot be hastened. As education spreads amongst them, however, and peace gives them greater opportunities of visiting and learning from other peoples, their outlook is broadening and more and more individuals are making openings for themselves outside the narrow confines of their hills. This rugged individuality of the pagan brings, of course, in its train its own safeguards against privilege and restrictive practices, and the only extent to which a legal distinction exists for them is when the Emir's Court experiences difficulty over accepting the evidence of a pagan unsupported by an oath on the Koran. The courts established in the hills, however, administer their own law and custom in civil cases, while in serious criminal cases the Magistrate's and Supreme Courts, where no religious distinctions are recognised, are available.

In the greater part of the Cameroons Province the social organisation is based on the family and there are no social or religious groups. There is a tendency for converts to Christianity to associate with one another, due to the bond of a common belief and to the fact that in general the Christian element is the educated element, but this has not led to any general cleavage between Christians and pagans within the family, clan or tribe.

In the "Chieftainship" areas the chiefs and their families receive from their people the personal respect and the duty due to their offices.

The common or criminal law does not recognize social or religious distinctions of any kind and accords to all equal rights.

122. Slavery practices have existed in the past but there are none now. The Criminal Code of Nigeria, which is applied to the territory, provides in sections 364-369 for offences against liberty: any person convicted of slave dealing is liable to fourteen years' imprisonment. There is no problem of freed slaves or their descendants.

123. In the northern areas there is no evidence of the purchase of children or pledging them for debt. Negotiations for a marriage may start before a girl has reached puberty, but she can and frequently does refuse her suitor after reaching puberty. In general, girls and women in the pagan areas are freer to follow their own inclinations in matters of betrothal and marriage than are their sisters of the Moslem faith and society where the general position of women, particularly in the richer and more important families, is more circumscribed than among the more independent and individualistic pagan tribes.

No such cases in the Cameroons Province have come to the notice of District Officers or the police during the year. The greater feeling of emancipation among the women and education among the men, and the knowledge that there will be swift reaction in the event of any attempt at compulsion, are having their effect.

124. There are no restrictions on the movement of the population within the territory or between the territory and Nigeria, and a good deal of seasonal movement does take place, usually either with the object of seeking better farmland or grazing areas. The only prohibition is that no non-native who is not a public officer may enter certain districts scheduled as "Unsettled," under Cap. 77 of the Laws of Nigeria, without a permit. (Mention has been made of these areas in the first paragraph of the report.) Persons wishing to travel into the French Cameroons are required to possess *laissez passers*, or passports, and these requirements apply to Europeans and Africans alike.

125. The influx of Fulani cattle owners into the grasslands of Bamenda Division has had certain economic consequences. The herds at present grazing are estimated to have an aggregate value of £800,000 at present prices. There has been a tendency for land to be overgrazed and for the indigenous inhabitants to be restricted in their farming operations. On the other hand cases have been known where the native landowners have started farms in the grazing areas in order to claim compensation for the inevitable damage. On the whole, however, the two interests have lived side by side for many years in amity and mutual respect. Both sides are coming to realise that their interests are mutual. The agriculturist needs meat and manure for his soil while the Fulani needs grazing and this depends on retaining the goodwill of the landowners.

In the rest of the Cameroons Province, outside the Victoria Division, there is a general coming and going between the province and Nigeria on the one side, and the French Cameroons on the other. Some stay a few years and then return to their homes but few settle permanently. Those who do are mainly petty traders. In so far as they bring in fresh ideas from outside they probably benefit the people of the Cameroons but petty trading is very largely in the hands of these outsiders and their greater energy and resource is apt to be regarded as aggressiveness by the less energetic indigenous inhabitants of the forest country.

In the Victoria Division there is a labour force of 16,000, approximately, on the plantations. As already stated earlier, this has contributed to a general shortage of foodstuffs and there is a tendency to resent the presence of "foreigners." The social consequences of this concentration of labour have already been hinted at above, and there is a certain amount of prostitution. It is the intention of the Cameroons Development Corporation to provide more accommodation for wives of labourers. This should go a long way to combating the evil.

In the northern areas no appreciable changes and movements of the population of the plains are taking place, but there is a steady drift of pagans down from the hills mainly for farming purposes. This has little social consequence except perhaps to increase the pagans' chances of contact with the

outside world, but the economic results are twofold ; firstly, the increased area brought under cultivation should lead to an increase in food production and prosperity, but, secondly, this may be at a considerable cost, since the soil on the hills is subject to swift erosion as soon as the upkeep of the terraces is neglected. The position is not yet serious, however, and can be dealt with by afforestation.

126. There is a small but steady influx of Nigerians and natives of the French Cameroons, but it is not possible to give figures as there are no restrictions on free movements between Nigeria and the Cameroons. Should the indigenous inhabitants of the territory regard the immigration of any individuals or groups as undesirable they would inform the Native Authority. An Administrative Officer would then visit the area concerned, ascertain the facts and discuss with the local people what course of action was most desirable in the particular circumstances.

In those parts of the territory where land is plentiful the immigrant stranger is welcome in most native societies, and if he proves himself a good citizen and amenable to local law and custom he may be assigned the use of uncleared land or allowed to purchase that of cleared land on exactly the same terms as apply to a native of the community who wishes to supplement his hereditary holding. A small present is usually given to the head of the community who ratifies the grant ; this is in effect a registration fee and in no sense represents the value of the land or its user. Payment to a previous holder of cleared land is compensation for the improvements which he has completed and for disturbance, and may be regarded as the purchase price of the user.

On arrival a solitary stranger usually seeks the protection of an established resident who lodges and feeds him for one season in return for help on his farm and will expect a tithe from his guest's first harvest. Often the latter will marry a local girl and be adopted by her kindred, to which their children will belong, although the kindred be otherwise patrilineal.

A stranger who comes with a following—possibly a kindred in itself—would be assigned sufficient uncleared land to provide for a complete hamlet, and the new settlement might eventually rank as a component of the " kindred group " which it had joined, its hereditary head being recognised as a member of the group council and contributing to the common stock the services of the special cult or mystical aptitude which his party had brought from its former home.

This is an outline of the manner in which most of the older non-Moslem villages and states in the northern areas have grown up, and reports from widely separated regions of Nigeria give ground for believing that it was a common process in all parts of the country at the stage in which cultivable land was plentiful : moreover, it can still be found in operation where that state has not passed. The basic attitude is therefore to welcome and adopt the stranger, especially one whose advent strengthens the community, whether by the number of his followers, or by his own skill and industry, or by the knowledge of new arts or mysteries which he brings with him.

Where, however, cultivable land no longer greatly exceeds the requirements of the inhabitants and communal or family rights have become closely defined, this attitude gives place to one of suspicion lest the stranger or his descendants claim full rights over land assigned to his use, at the expense of the original members of the community. This is the condition to-day in most of the Victoria Division and in parts of Kumba, and it is accentuated by a relatively new factor—cocoa. It is a long-established and widespread custom that property in economic trees is distinct from the user of the land on which they grow, but in the past such trees were either self-sown or planted singly and in small numbers, while the crops to which most of the available land was devoted

were such as are harvested and replanted annually. Cocoa, however, is a permanent crop which requires the expenditure of considerable labour and after the first few years absorbs the entire user of the land, creating a strong vested interest against disturbance.

In Victoria Division the number of indigenous inhabitants and the number of "strangers" living amongst them, exclusive of the labourers domiciled on the plantations, are in the proportion of three to two. As stated in sub-section 85, the numbers of adult males are almost exactly the same. In the Balong area strangers outnumber the indigenous inhabitants by about three to one. The ratio is considerably lower among the Bakweri tribe, where few strangers are found beyond the environs of Buea and certain villages situated on main roads; it is high in the suburban areas of Victoria and Tiko, while in the Bakole country there is a large floating population of fishermen who come from other parts of the coast but do not make permanent settlements.

The people of the Victoria Division as a whole are sophisticated, by reason of long contact with Europeans; Christianity is widespread, and sea-borne trade and the plantations have accustomed the native inhabitants to intercourse with a wide variety of strangers. Most of those who settle come from areas politically similar to Victoria Division, and only the land question has impaired the traditional welcome of the local chiefs, who are otherwise glad to augment the population of their villages and to receive the immigrant's gift on assigning him space for house or farm.

127. Immigration into the territory is controlled by the Immigration Ordinance (No. 30 of 1945). Its provisions apply to the immigration of all persons, including nationals of the United Kingdom.

No non-native may enter the territory except upon such conditions relating to security to be furnished, duration and place of residence, occupation or business as may be prescribed. This measure is to prevent undesirables entering the territory and to exclude individuals likely to become a charge on the Government. The staff of established firms and missions are permitted to enter the territory conditional on employment and repatriation being guaranteed by their employers. Other individuals must deposit £120 or furnish a bond in this amount before they are allowed to enter the territory.

128. Vagrancy is not a penal offence, unless it is accompanied by disorderly behaviour, begging, soliciting for immoral purposes, or exposure of deformities, when it becomes an offence under the Criminal Code.

Standards of Living

129. Owing to the lack of trained staff, it has not been possible to carry out family budget studies or other surveys of the cost of living during the year. The Labour Office at Buea, in the Cameroons Province, maintains records of the prices of essential foodstuffs (see Statistical Appendix XI).

130. No investigations have been carried out in regard to changes that may have taken place in the consumption of the principal groups of the population, but there have been considerable improvements in wage rates and these have in turn resulted in improved living standards. For example, the basic daily rates of pay for unskilled labour employed by Government, Local and Native Authorities were in 1947 in the scale 1s. 3d. to 1s. 7d. (according to length of service), as compared with the scale 9d. to 1s. 1d. in 1942.

Towards the end of 1948 the Cameroons Development Corporation raised its minimum basic daily wage for unskilled labour to 1s. 5d. to bring the rate into line with the rates paid by the commercial firms.

131. Increased spending power, the outcome of higher prices for primary products, higher wages and the large-scale cultivation of ground-nuts has

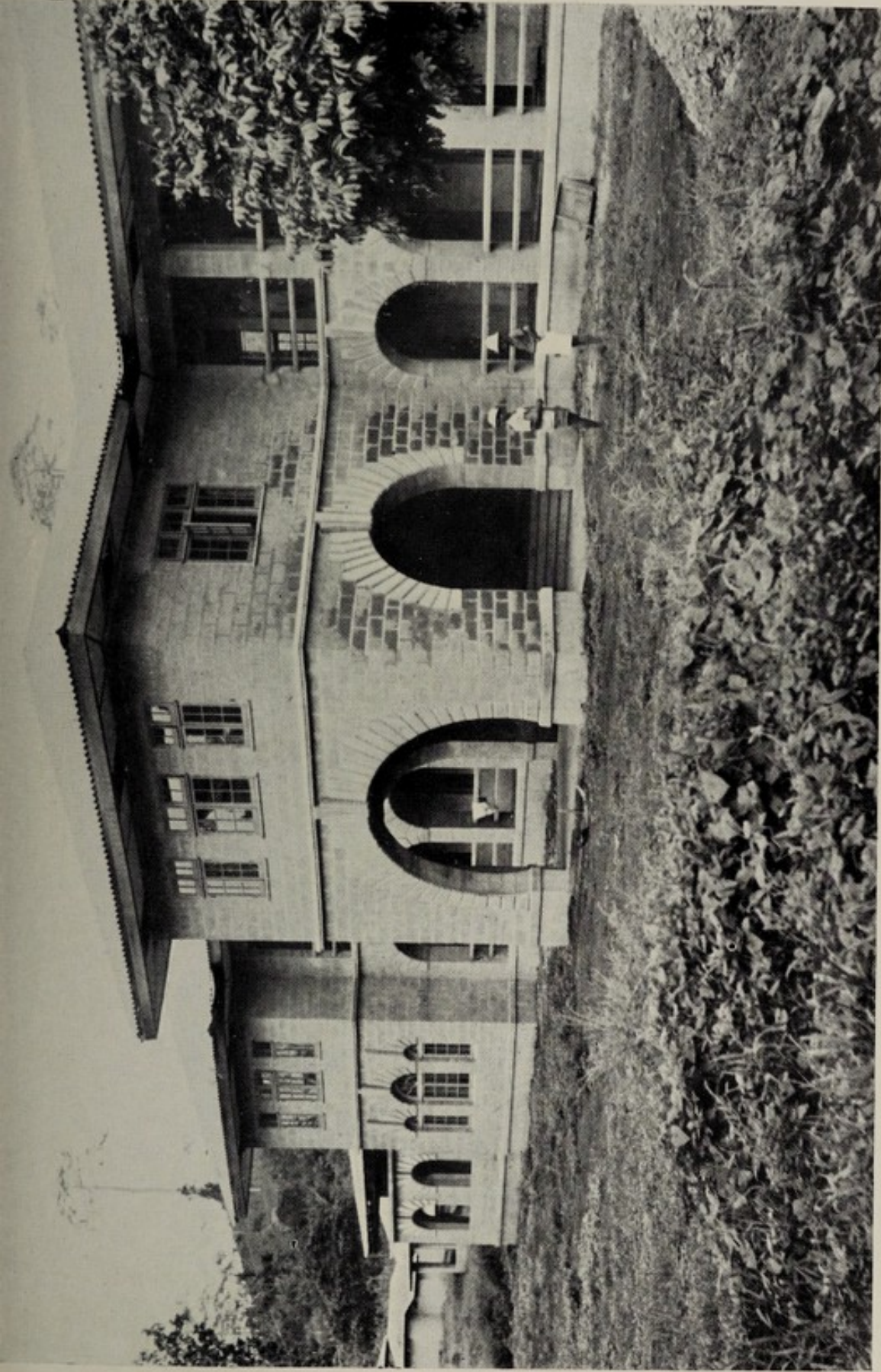
resulted in the hill tribes of the northern areas adopting a more varied diet containing a greater proportion of meat. A considerably greater quantity of imported cloth is also being bought by them.

No serious fluctuations of market prices were experienced during the year, although prices of foodstuffs in parts of the Cameroons Province rose from time to time, to some small extent due to the irregularity of supply from Calabar Province. There was some improvement in the supply of consumer goods and a fall in price of imported textiles.

Status of Women

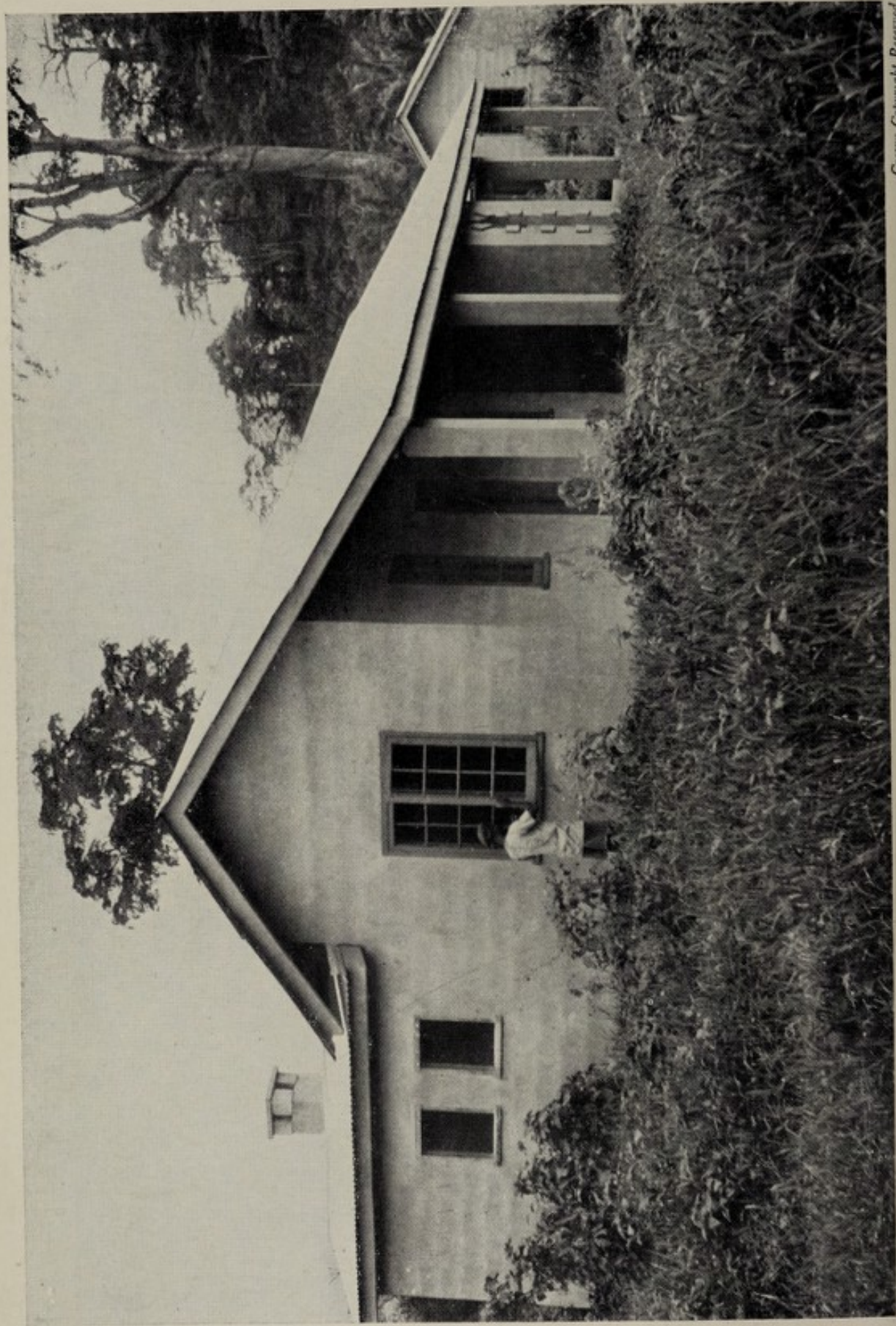
132. The position of women in the territory is similar to that obtaining in those parts of Africa where polygamy is an accepted custom and where the legality of a marriage is evidenced by the acceptance of bride price, presents, labour service or some other obligation by the family of the bride from the suitor or from his family. This transaction is regarded as resulting in the transfer of the bride from her own group to that of her husband and it is customary that when her husband dies she remains in his group and becomes the wife of some other male member of it. In some of the northern areas of the territory this obligation is considered to be cancelled after the woman has given birth to one child or to two children when she is at liberty to return to her own family, choose her own mate and any children that she may bear thereafter belong to her and her family. So long as a woman remains with her husband's family, it is their duty to maintain her. It is customary for a widow to choose which of the members of her late husband's family she will marry, and if there is a person outside the family sufficiently anxious to marry a widow as to be prepared to refund the bride price to the family no difficulty is usually placed in his way in so doing. The custom of bride price does not extend to peoples who have embraced the Islamic faith in which case inheritance is in accordance with Mohammedan law and wives inherit shares in their husband's property. In the pagan areas a suitor will begin to pay bride price on a child but she will remain in her own family until she has reached puberty, paying occasional visits to her future husband's compound where, in addition to her own behaviour being assessed by his relatives, she is provided with an opportunity of estimating his character. Should she express marked dislike of her betrothed neither the parents nor the proposed husband are likely to be too insistent about the marriage. Her refusal to accept the husband chosen for her by her parents will be unpopular, however, as it involves them in a refund of the money received and for this reason a certain amount of moral pressure will be brought to bear upon her to accept the existing arrangement. The fact, however, that the parents are aware that they will be compelled to refund the bride price if their daughter deserts her husband after marriage has a steadying effect on their choice, and they realise that parental control over grown-up girls is no longer strong enough to ensure the permanence of an ill-assorted marriage. Every tribe, primitive or otherwise, must, indeed, be given credit for some delicacy of feeling about such matters and for a great deal of natural affection between parents and children.

In Moslem areas the law permits coercion into marriage by a parent but only in the case of a girl who has never been married. Marriage is a civil contract between the two families and although custom permits a parent to cause the marriage ceremony to be performed, annulment is in all cases possible previous to consummation and many Moslem parents, notably among the Fulani, would not force on a daughter a union which was distasteful, recognising that she would not long remain faithful in such circumstances. Though physical coercion may be resorted to in very rare instances, anxiety



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GOVERNMENT MEDICAL STAFF VICTORIA

lest a girl should run away to seek a less permanent form of union generally restricts coercion to moral suasion and such discomforts as result from acute parental disapproval.

A Native Court will always make an order for an adult woman to return to her family or husband as the case may be, but no court to-day would endeavour to enforce such an order, and if it were disobeyed would substitute for it an order for payment of bride price or bride price equivalent. Such an order would be made against the male responsible for the woman's breach of custom, not against the woman herself. Administrative Officers exercise constant supervision of all Native Court cases and invariably hold that an adult woman is bound only by such agreements as she herself has voluntarily made. Great discretion is necessary in the application of these principles in order to avoid too rapid a disintegration of customary marriage.

Throughout the non-Moslem parts of the territory women perform the bulk of the agricultural work, leaving the men to specialise in trade and to occupy themselves largely with hunting. Though their work is hard it is in accordance with custom, and it must be remembered, in many areas, that the crops are regarded as belonging to the women. Though at the present time women appear to be doing more than their fair share of work, in the past, when the territory was in a constant state of tribal war and minor feuds, additional demands were made on the time of the men.

The position of women may be defined in terms of the importance of their functions and their rights and duties. For instance, it is sometimes said that the position of women is "low" because their status is inferior to that of the men although they enjoy considerable privileges and authority in certain matters. In the first place, though a woman is subordinate as a wife to her husband and is expected to render him obedience, she is also under his care. Secondly, she shares with him a common interest in the welfare of their children. Together they work for a common end and make decisions in their respective fields of activity on behalf of the members of the household: she, in matters pertaining to the home, the care and discipline of children and the growing of crops and food; he, in rendering assistance in the heavier farm work and in the provision of necessaries such as salt, oil, medicine, tools and clothes.

It has been suggested that the status of women can be improved by legislative action in the direction of registration of marriage and the limitation or abolition of bride price but it is felt that it is erroneous to believe that inequalities and anomalies will yield to legislation. The moral pressure brought to bear on a girl in her own family, the long tradition of humble acceptance of her position by the African woman are things which will yield to education and social contacts, not to legislation. Mission teachings, the operation of British law, schools, the increase in the use of money, are some of the factors which are exercising a direct or indirect effect on the position of women. The influence of the educated wives of Government employees, of Christians and of the more enlightened traders, as well as that of such men themselves, is an all-pervasive element in social life and is suggesting to other women the possibility of a better standard of living, new wants and more independence in certain matters. On the other hand in claiming the right to select a spouse in marriage or in attempting to enjoy a better standard of living, individuals threaten to some degree the solidarity of the social group and the rights and authority of its head, and so undoubtedly undermine the social organisation which has a marked reaction on the economic, kinship and political structure. This reveals something of the delicacy and complexity of the position, the danger of change imposed from without and the need for great caution in regard to administrative action until public opinion has been educated to desire change.

At the end of the year the Fon of Bikom gave his assurance that there were no women in his compound who were not there entirely by their own free will,

and that he was not prepared to accept any new wives except under this same condition. He further stated that full opportunity had been afforded to any women who wished to leave his compound to do so and that some forty of his wives had taken advantage of this permission.

The women's domestic science centres in Victoria and Buea continued their activities during the year. At Kumba a domestic science centre was established and at present makes use of the Government school buildings. A permanent building in brick and tile for its use is in course of construction near the native court. Domestic science is also taught in three of the Native Administration schools in Kumba Division.

At Banso, in Bamenda Division, the influence of the domestic science centre established in charge of a woman education officer has been extended throughout the division. The confidence of the women has been gained, and many women and also men in the division have come to realise the value of the work that has been done and have asked that it should be extended to other localities. An exhibition of work done by the women at Banso was held in the Government school at Bamenda during the year.

A big step forward will be achieved when the Womens' Teacher Training Centre, constituted by the Roman Catholic Mission at Kumba, opens early in 1949. Five permanent buildings have been erected, modelled on the existing Mens' Teacher Training Centre erected by Government. The Mission received a grant of £3,000 from Government in respect of this project.

133. A woman may sue and be sued in the courts as though she was a man. Under the law administered by the Supreme and Magistrates' Courts since the Married Women's Property Acts a married woman is in this respect in the same position as a single woman.

The status of single women has never been essentially different from that of a man in any branch of the law of property. A married woman is now capable of acquiring, holding and disposing of by will or otherwise any real or personal property as if she were a single woman and any earnings and property acquired by her are her separate property. This is the result of a series of Married Women's Property Acts, the last of which was passed in 1882.

Similarly, under the law administered in the Supreme and Magistrates' Courts a husband is liable for debts contracted by, for all contracts entered into and wrongs done by his wife before marriage to the extent of any property he acquired from her by reason of the marriage. A husband is liable for the contracts of his wife for necessaries suitable for her condition of life as she is presumed to be his agent. A wife is not liable for the contracts of her husband nor the husband for those of his wife otherwise than as referred to above.

134. There are no occupations from which women are debarred by law. By custom the occupations in which women indulge, or from which they are debarred, vary considerably from tribe to tribe. For example, the great bulk of Moslem women do no farm work, though among the lower classes a little rice, ground-nuts, guinea-corn and benniseed may be cultivated for pin-money: among the pagans, however, all or nearly all the farming is done by women. Crafts are variously apportioned between the sexes, both among Moslems and pagans, men generally weaving narrow cloth, tanning leather and dyeing, while women spin cotton, weave broad cloth, make pots and do all the cooking.

135. Women avail themselves of the opportunity to enter and train for Government service as far as their educational and other qualifications allow. The professions which at present attract them most are nursing, midwifery, teaching and clerical work.

During the year a Commission was appointed by the Governor to investigate and report on the means of accelerating the training of Nigerians with a view

to recruiting them for posts in the Senior Service. The Commission recommended, *inter alia*, that special consideration be given to women applicants for training, and this and the other recommendations of the Commission apply to the Trust Territory. The training scheme will be put into operation in 1949.

Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

136. Subject to the reservations made in sub-section 132 the law secures to all full human rights and fundamental freedoms.

137. The Public Relations Department provides an outlet for the expression of public opinion in its publication, *The Nigeria Review*, and encourages contributions from the public with subject-matter of the widest possible interest. The Native Authorities, who are in continuous contact with Administrative Officers, provide the principal official agency for the free expression of public opinion. But for the large bulk of the people who are illiterate and whose voices would not otherwise be heard the principal outlet is found in the time set aside daily by Administrative Officers whether at their headquarters or on tour for the hearing of "complaints." These are usually of a personal nature but often bring to light matters which are affecting or disturbing a whole community. The National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons is the only political organisation which is active in the territory. Membership of the Council is confined to tribal unions, political organisations and social and literary clubs, and it does not permit membership of individuals. It is not, therefore, possible to estimate the total membership of the organisation. Membership is not restricted to any particular ethnic groups or income levels, but support for it is, in general, strongest among the peoples of the southern parts of the territory. The holders of the main posts are:

Federal President	..	Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe
Federal Secretary	..	Mallam Saad Zungur
Field Secretary	..	Mallam H. R. Abdallah
Legal Adviser . . .	..	Mr. Jaja Wachukwu

The Assistant Field Secretary for the area of the Trust Territory is Mr. L. A. Namme.

The National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons Freedom Charter, which is intended to apply to both Nigeria and the Cameroons under British Trusteeship, provides for autonomy of linguistic groups under a single Federal Government. Recent political activities of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons include in 1946 a tour of Nigeria and the Cameroons, in 1947 a delegation to the Colonial Office and in 1948 a National Convention and Assembly held at Kaduna. At present the organisation is mainly engaged through a chain of newspapers and otherwise in pressing for the adoption of its constitutional proposals.

Tribal Unions and Improvement Unions are accustomed to express their needs, aspirations and points of view principally by means of petitions to Government and by articles in the African-operated press.

138. The press is free to express its views and there are no laws forbidding freedom of expression except those common to all countries, namely sedition and libel. The Newspaper Ordinance provides for the signing of a bond by the proprietor, printer and publisher of a newspaper in the sum of £250 to ensure that any claim for libel will be met, but forbids any criminal prosecution for libel without the consent of the Attorney General. No newspapers are published in the territory but the principal newspapers which circulate in the territory are shown on next page.

<i>Paper</i>	<i>Where published</i>	<i>Proprietors</i>
DAILY		
<i>West African Pilot</i>	Lagos	} Owned by Zik's Press, Limited
<i>Daily Comet</i>	Lagos	
<i>Nigerian Spokesman</i>	Onitsha	
<i>Eastern Nigeria Guardian</i>	Port Harcourt	
<i>Daily Service</i>	Lagos	
WEEKLY		
<i>Nigerian Observer</i>	Port Harcourt and Aba	Enitonna Educational Stores
<i>Nigerian Eastern Mail</i>	Calabar	Mr. J. V. Clinton, B.A. (Cantab)
<i>Nigerian Review</i>	Lagos	Public Relations Office
<i>Gaskiya Ta Fi Kwabo</i>	Zaria	Gaskiya Corporation
MONTHLY		
<i>Nigerian Children's Own Paper</i>	Lagos	Public Relations Office

139. The *Nigerian Review*, already referred to, endeavours to promote an understanding of developments of local and international significance. The Press is also provided by the Public Relations Officer with explanations of Government policy. All the papers make good use of releases on Government affairs. Mobile cinema vans operated by the Public Relations Office show films on medical and health services, on agriculture and on local and international affairs. The study of comparative African geography and the affairs of other African territories is now being stressed in the schools. District Officers habitually explain local developments at every meeting with the Native Authorities. The bulk of the people are not at present generally interested in international affairs. There are reading-rooms at Mubi, Jada, and Bama.

140. The outstanding organisations of a voluntary nature are :

- The Roman Catholic Mission.
- The Cameroons Baptist Mission.
- The Basel Mission.
- The Sudan United Mission.
- The Boy Scouts Association.

141. Full freedom of thought and conscience and free exercise of religious worship and instruction are ensured to all inhabitants.

142. Missionaries are not permitted, for reasons relating to the maintenance of public order, to operate within the "Unsettled Areas" of the territory. Otherwise they may operate wherever their activities are welcome to the inhabitants, save that in Moslem areas, when they are granted land, there is a clause by which they undertake not to preach in public places and not to carry out house-to-house visiting among Moslems for missionary propaganda except on the invitation of householders. All approved mission schools and teachers' training centres will receive a grant-in-aid from Government in accordance with the regulations set out at Schedule A of the Education Ordinance, 1948. The Adamawa Native Authority gives an annual grant of £100 to the Church of the Brethren Mission Hospital at Lassa, near the boundary of the northern area of the territory which serves the area. The number, denominations and distribution of missionaries, and the estimated number of converts claimed by missions in the Trust Territory are as follows :

<i>Mission</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Missionaries</i>	<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Converts</i>
<i>Roman Catholic Mission</i> ..	Victoria Division	12	British	11,426
		11	Dutch	
		1	Italian	
	Kumba Division	13	Dutch	11,297
		3	British	
		4	Dutch	
	Mamfe Division	4	Dutch	4,084
		11	Dutch	
		6	Italian	
	Bamenda Division	4	British	19,120

<i>Mission</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Missionaries</i>	<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Converts</i>
<i>Roman Catholic Mission</i> ..	Area administered with Adamawa Province ..	3	Irish	246
<i>Cameroons Baptist Mission</i>	Victoria Division ..	9	American	1,788
	Kumba Division	1	Canadian	601
	Bamenda Division ..	12	American	5,476
	Area administered with Adamawa Province ..	2	Canadian	320
<i>Basel Mission in Cameroons</i>	Victoria Division ..	7	American	320
	Kumba Division ..	6	Swiss	6,639
	Mamfe Division ..	2	Swiss	12,457
	Bamenda Division ..	2	Swiss	1,374
<i>Sudan United Mission, Danish Branch</i>	Area administered with Adamawa Province ..	15	Swiss	17,823
	Area administered with Adamawa Province ..	1	Irish	615
	Area administered with Adamawa Province ..	1	Australian	
<i>Church of the Brethren Mission</i>	Area administered with Adamawa Province ..	2	Danish	
<i>American Baptist Mission</i>	Area administered with Adamawa Province ..	2	American	20
	Area administered with Adamawa Province ..	2	American	320

143. Indigenous religions which are animist and Mohammedan are safeguarded by Sections 204 and 206 of the Criminal Code, which forbid insults to religion or the disturbing of religious worship. Converts to Christianity form a substantial minority, but the majority of the Native Authorities are Mohammedans or animists. A Mission which transgressed the bounds of correct behaviour would soon find itself in conflict to its detriment with the Native Authority. Indigenous religions are similarly controlled by Section 207 to 213 of the Code, which prohibit trials by ordeal and specify offences in relation to witchcraft, juju and criminal charms. The Governor may, by Order in Council, prohibit the worship or invocation of any juju which may appear to him to involve or tend towards the commission of any crime or breach of peace, or to the spread of any infectious or contagious disease. It has not been found necessary to prohibit the invocation of any juju within the Trust Territory. No indigenous religious movements have arisen.

144. The laws governing the power of arrest are set out in Sections 3 to 30 of the Criminal Procedure Ordinance. These sections specify persons who may be arrested by a police officer without a warrant; conditions of arrest by private persons, the form and requisitions of warrants of arrest to be issued on a complaint on oath and conditions of release on bail.

A police officer may, without an order from a magistrate and without a warrant, arrest any person whom he suspects upon reasonable grounds of having committed an indictable offence, unless the written law creating the offence provides that the offender cannot be arrested without a warrant; any person who commits any offence in his presence; any person who obstructs a police officer while in the execution of his duty or who has escaped or attempts to escape from lawful custody; any person in whose possession is found anything which may reasonably be suspected to be stolen property or any implement of housebreaking; any person who may reasonably be suspected to be a deserter from His Majesty's Army, Navy or Air Force; any person whom he suspects upon reasonable grounds of having been concerned in any act committed at any place outside Nigeria which, if committed in Nigeria, would have been punishable as an offence, and for which he is, under any written law or Act of Parliament, liable to be apprehended and detained in Nigeria; any person for whom he has reasonable cause to believe a warrant of arrest has been issued by a court of competent jurisdiction in Nigeria; any person who has no ostensible means of subsistence and who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself, and any person found taking precautions to conceal his

presence in circumstances which afford reason to believe that he is taking such precautions with a view to committing a felony or misdemeanour.

A private person may arrest without warrant any person who in his view commits an indictable offence or whom he reasonably suspects of having committed a felony or, by night, a misdemeanour. Persons found committing any offence involving injury to property may be arrested by the owner of the property or his servants or persons authorised by him. Any private person arresting any other person without a warrant shall without unnecessary delay hand over the person so arrested to a police officer, or in the absence of a police officer shall take such person to the nearest police station.

Section 130 of the Criminal Code makes it a misdemeanour punishable by imprisonment for two years for a person who has arrested another upon a charge of an offence wilfully to delay to take him before a court to be dealt with according to law.

No person may be held awaiting trial for a longer period than is sufficient to ensure the attendance of witnesses and the bailing of accused persons is freely employed in the Supreme, Magistrate's, and Native Courts. Visiting Committees are appointed to the prisons in the Cameroons Province, and the Native Authority lock-ups in the north are inspected weekly by an Administrative Officer who ensures that no accused person is held for an unnecessarily long time awaiting trial.

145. No special guarantees are considered necessary for the exercise of the right to petition, which may be freely exercised by all members of the community in the territory. The rules of procedure for the Trusteeship Council, including Rules 76 to 93 on the subject of petitions, were published as *Nigeria Gazette Extraordinary*, No. 50, of 2nd September, 1947. Rules regarding petitions from Government servants on matters concerned with Government service are set out as Appendix E to Nigeria General Orders, and petitions from the general public are regulated by Government Notice No. 1235 in *Nigeria Gazette*, No. 53, of 21st October, 1943. This Notice was annexed as Attachment E to the Report for 1947.

146. All elements of the population are subject to the same laws with regard to the safety of their persons and their property.

147. It has in no instance during the year been considered necessary in the interests of public order to impose restrictions on the personal freedom of any of the inhabitants of the Trust Territory.

148. No restrictions have been imposed during the year on the rights of nationals, corporations and associations of Members of the United Nations to engage in writing, reporting, gathering and transmission of information for dissemination abroad and to publish materials on the same lines as nationals, corporations and associations of the United Kingdom.

Labour Conditions and Regulations

149. The labour position in general remained calm during the year. There were only a few minor disputes which were brought before the Labour Officer, Cameroons Province, and settled by him. No disputes occurred in the other parts of the Trust Territory.

The principal problem still remains the proper development of a trade union organisation for the plantations' workers. Full encouragement is given by the Labour Department to the formation of a union properly representative of the workers, but the distrust of the clerical staff by the labourers, the great majority of whom are illiterates and cannot hold responsible positions in the trade unions, still persists.

150. The latest annual returns rendered to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, annexed as Attachment B, show the extent to which conventions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation have been applied to the territory.

151. (a) *Contracts and Sanction.* Chapter III of the Labour Code Ordinance (No. 54 of 1945) deals with Oral Contracts. It provides expressly for all aspects of contracts which do not need to be in writing. Provision is also made with regard to the transport and accommodation of a worker who is so far away from his employment that he cannot reasonably be expected to return home at night, the duty of an employer to provide work, the payment of wages, and the determination of a contract by notice or otherwise.

Chapter IV of the Ordinance which deals with written contracts, implements the provisions of the Employment (Indigenous Workers) Convention, 1939. Generally speaking, this chapter provides what contracts are to be written, what the contracts are to contain, their attestation, the medical examination of workers, contracting age, termination of contracts, repatriation, transport, transfer and contracts for service without Nigeria.

As regards sanctions, the Court may, under the provisions of Chapter XV of the Ordinance direct the payment of such sum as it finds due by one party to the other, award costs or damages, direct fulfilment of the contract or rescind it in such respect as may be desirable. The principle aimed at is ease of redress for both parties and avoidance of undue expense.

(b) *Industrial Relations, including freedom of association, conciliation and arbitration.* The Trade Union Ordinance (No. 44 of 1938) legalises any Trade Union formed and registered under its provisions. A Trade Union is defined in the Ordinance as any combination whether temporary or permanent, the principal purposes of which are the regulation of the relations between workmen and masters, or between workmen and workmen, or between masters and masters.

Any five or more members of a Trade Union may apply for their union to be registered under the Ordinance. The benefits of such registration include the right to peaceful picketing, protection against civil actions for breach of contract and for tort in respect of acts done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute.

Provisions exist under the Trade Disputes Ordinance (No. 32 of 1941) for the settlement of trade disputes either by conciliation or by arbitration. The Ordinance provides *inter alia* that the Commissioner of Labour may enquire into the causes and circumstances of the difference, appoint a Conciliator, or take such other action as may be expedient with the object of promoting settlement by conciliation.

If necessary, the Governor may, with the consent of both parties, refer the dispute for settlement by arbitration. The findings of the Arbitrator are, however, not legally binding.

(c) *Remuneration, including payments in kind.* Chapter II of the Labour Code Ordinance (No. 54 of 1945) ensures generally that a worker gets his wages in currency and not in kind.

(d) *Hours of work, rest periods, holidays and facilities for recreation available to workers.* The Governor may appoint Labour Advisory Boards which as and when directed by the Chief Secretary to do so enquire into the rates of wages and the conditions of employment in any occupation in respect of which it is proposed to fix a minimum wage. Such enquiry may be directed to be made in connection with any or all classes of persons employed in such occupation and at its conclusion the Board formulates recommendations and forwards them to the Chief Secretary for consideration by the Governor-in-Council.

Section 166 of the Labour Code Ordinance provides that no juvenile may be required to work for a longer period than four consecutive hours or permitted to work more than eight hours a day.

(e) *Housing and sanitary conditions in the places of employment.* No special legislation exists except in regard to some thirty-six places in the territory which include the plantations leased to the Cameroons Development Corporation, known as Labour Health Areas. Regulations 33 and 38 of Regulation 6 of 1929 provide that if an employer in such an area is providing housing for more than twenty-five labourers in one place he must furnish the Administrative Officer with plans and comply with any reasonable directions given by him, and subsequently no new building may be erected until the Administrative Officer has approved them in writing. If houses are built without authorisation, the Administrative Officer may cause them to be demolished.

(f) *Inspection of conditions affecting labour in places of employment.* Section 5 of the Labour Code Ordinance provides *inter alia* that an authorised Labour Officer may enter, inspect and examine at all reasonable times by day and night any labour encampment or any farm or holding or other land whatsoever where any worker is employed.

(g) *Medical inspection before, during and on completion of employment, and medical assistance to workers.* Section 46 of the same Ordinance requires that a worker be medically examined, as a rule, before he enters into a written contract. Under the provisions of Section 82 the Commissioner of Labour may require recruited workers to be medically examined both before departure and after arrival at the place of employment.

No legislation exists at present in regard to medical examination on completion of employment. Under Regulation 6 of 1929 provisions are made for medical assistance to labourers.

(h) *Workers' compensation and rehabilitation.* The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (No. 51 of 1941) provides for the payment of compensation to specified classes of workmen for injuries suffered by accident arising out of, and in the course of, their employment. The compensation payable in fatal cases is a sum equal to the thirty months' earnings of the workman involved or £600, whichever is less. In the case of total permanent incapacity, the compensation is a sum equal to his forty-two months' earnings or £750, whichever is less. The amount payable in the case of permanent partial incapacity is calculated on the basis of the compensation payable for total permanent disability and varies according to the nature and extent of the injury. In addition, the Ordinance makes provision for periodical payments in cases of temporary incapacity. No legislation has been made expressly with regard to rehabilitation.

(i) *Employment of women, young persons and children.* Chapter IX of the Labour Code Ordinance deals with the employment of women. This law makes restrictions in regard to place of employment, and prohibits the employment of women on night or underground work.

Chapter X of the same Ordinance deals with the employment of children and young persons. A "child" is defined as a young person under the age of 12 years, a "young person" being a person under the age of 18, while a "juvenile" means a young person under the age of 16 but over the age of 12 years.

The law prohibits child labour. A general prohibition is also made against the employment, in industrial undertakings, of juveniles under the age of 14 years. The law provides that no juveniles may be employed except on a daily wage and on a day-to-day basis.

The contract must be in writing and a juvenile must not be employed :

- (a) to work underground,
- (b) on machine work, and
- (c) on any statutory public holidays.

Provision is made in regard to maximum working hours and to the effect that no person can continue to employ a juvenile against the wishes of the parent or guardian.

Night work for young persons is prohibited except in the case of those over 16 years of age who may be employed during the night in specified industrial undertakings or in cases of emergency.

(j) *Recruitment of workers for service within or outside the territory and measures for the protection of such workers.* Chapter V of the Labour Code Ordinance deals with the question of recruitment of labour for employment both within and without Nigeria, and conforms as closely as possible to the Recruitment of Indigenous Workers Convention, 1936. The chapter on Written Contracts is linked with contracts for the recruitment of labour.

The law prohibits recruiting save under licence and lays down the procedure by which any person may be permitted to recruit any native for work within Nigeria. Provisions exist in regard to suspension or withdrawal of licences, records, age for recruitment, advance of wages, families of recruited workers, medical examination, measures for acclimatisation, and adaptation, transport, expenses of the journey to place of employment, and repatriation of recruited workers and their families.

Under the special provisions relating to recruiting for employment in Nigeria, a recruit cannot be engaged until he has been medically examined and passed fit to perform the work for which he is to be employed, and until an authorised Labour Officer can satisfy himself that the recruit understands and agrees to the terms of employment offered and has not been subjected to illegal pressure and that the requirements of the law have been fully complied with.

Under the special provisions relating to recruiting for employment outside Nigeria the contract of employment is required to include the following terms and conditions :

- (a) Workers shall have one work-free day to each week ;
- (b) the daily ration of food to be provided free ;
- (c) rations and half pay to be given from the date of recruitment to the date of departure from Nigeria and full pay and rations thereafter. On the return journey, full pay and rations to be given up to the disembarkation in Nigeria and rations and half pay to be given from the point of disembarkation to the place of recruitment ;
- (d) one-half of the wages to be paid to the worker in lawful currency, the other half being deposited on his behalf with the Labour Officer of the area in which the worker was recruited ;
- (e) particulars of clothing, blankets, cooking utensils, fuel and housing accommodation to be furnished by the employer free of charge ;
- (f) particulars as to the free medical attention and transport to be provided ; and
- (g) particulars as to the procedure in the case of the death or desertion of or other casualty to the worker.

Provisions are also made in regard to duration of the contract, and the medical examination of recruits prior to their engagement. The contract is subject to attestation by an Authorised Labour Officer who is to ensure that the provisions of the law have been fully complied with.

- (k) *Restrictions on the movement of workers within the territory.* No restrictions.
- (l) *Labour passes or work-books.* No legislation.
- (m) *Training of workers including technical training and apprenticeship.* Chapter VIII of the Labour Code Ordinance deals with contracts of apprenticeship and conforms with the Apprenticeship Recommendation of 1939, made at the International Labour Conference. The law makes provisions in regard to contracts of apprenticeship of persons over 12 and under 16 years of age where such persons have relatives and where they have none, contracts of apprenticeship of persons above 16 years, and attestation of contracts by an Authorised Labour Officer who before attesting any contract must satisfy himself
 - (a) that the apprentice has been medically examined and found fit for employment ;
 - (b) that the parties fully understand the terms of the contract ;
 - (c) that provision is made in the contract in regard to the scale of wages to be paid, sick pay, and, in any case where the apprentice is unable by reason of his apprenticeship to return to his home at the end of each day, that the contract contains adequate provision to ensure that he is supplied with food, clothing, accommodation and medical attention ; and
 - (d) that the provisions of the law have been observed in all other respects.
- (n) *Industrial homework.* No legislation.

152. From an old branch of the Nigerian Secretariat known as the Labour Inspectorate, a separate Department of Labour was formed towards the close of 1942 to deal with Nigeria's labour problems whose importance and ramifications had become recognised.

The Department has powers to perform the following functions :

- (a) carry out regular and systematic inspections of all work-places with a view to establishing healthy and decent conditions as well as enforcing the observance of labour laws ;
- (b) improve industrial relations by the maintenance of constant contacts with both employers and workers, and provide all possible assistance in matters of negotiation and conciliation ;
- (c) assist and guide the organisation of trade unions on sound lines ;
- (d) introduce and maintain offices for the control and registration of labour ;
- (e) compile and publish reports and statistical information covering all aspects of labour conditions ;
- (f) protect women and juvenile workers ;
- (g) study existing labour organisation and, as much as possible, regularise conditions generally.

Separate branches of the department are established to deal with, and specialise in, particular aspects of its work, the existing ones being :

- (1) *Administration*, which deals with general correspondence, publication and establishment matters, as well as with the preparation of estimates and control of expenditure.
- (2) *Staff Training*, which is at present principally concerned with the training of staff for the Department.
- (3) *Statistics*, which deals with returns and statistics in connection with labour conditions and cost of living.
- (4) *Industrial Relations*, which deals with trade disputes and joint negotiations.
- (5) *Trade Unions*, which has the responsibility of educating workers in the principles of sound trade unionism and of encouraging voluntary associations, such as consultative Committees and Whitley Councils.

- (6) *Labour Advisory Board*, which collects such evidence and compiles such reports as may be necessary for the determination of minimum wages and other labour conditions.
- (7) *Labour Inspection*, which is devoted exclusively to inspecting establishments where the Minimum Wages law operates.
- (8) *Labour Supply and Registration*, which operates the system of industrial registration and employment exchanges.
- (9) *Trade Testing*, which sets trade tests with a view to classifying skilled workers on a uniform basis according to proficiency.

It is proposed to establish, as soon as circumstances permit, two additional branches—one to deal with Industrial Welfare and Factory Inspection, and the other to deal with Legal matters.

Outstation offices of the Department are gradually being established in various parts of Nigeria and the Cameroons as the need arises and as staff permits. There are at present four such offices dealing with industrial registration and labour supply, while there are six dealing with general labour matters with particular reference to the enforcement of labour legislation. One of the latter functions in the Trust Territory.

The existing staff of the Department, analysed functionally, consists of:

Headquarters

- 1 Commissioner of Labour.
- 1 Deputy Commissioner of Labour.
- 1 Senior Labour Officer.
- 5 Labour Officers.
- 1 Trade Unions Officer.
- 1 Staff Instructor.
- 3 Trade Testers.
- 6 Assistant Labour Officers.

Outstations

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Colony | 1 Labour Officer. |
| | 2 Assistant Employment Exchange Managers. |
| Eastern Provinces .. | 1 Labour Officer. |
| | 3 Assistant Labour Officers. |
| | 1 Assistant Exchange Manager. |
| Western Provinces .. | 2 Labour Officers. |
| | 2 Employment Exchange Managers. |
| | 3 Assistant Exchange Managers. |
| Northern Provinces .. | 1 Labour Officer. |

The above represents the actual complement and not the approved staff establishment, clerical workers and trainees being excluded.

The total financial provision approved for the Department for the financial year 1948-49 amounted to £85,140, an increase of over £12,000 on the 1947-48 figure.

153. No employer or employee was charged or convicted for offences against labour laws and regulations during the year.

154. The methods other than legislation used to deal with labour problems are, first, by visits of inspection by Labour Officers, who in this way maintain contacts with employers and workers, assisting to settle complaints on the spot, and giving any necessary advice and suggestions for improving labour conditions and industrial relations.

Second, by entertaining in all offices of the Department any genuine complaints by workers or employers, and helping to settle them amicably.

Third, assistance is given in connection with the formation and organisation of consultative Committees and Whitley Councils. Such associations are now in existence in various industrial establishments.

Fourth, the appointment of Labour and Personnel Managers by large employers of labour is encouraged. There are at present four such managers, appointed by Government Departments and private employers.

Fifth, Government's policy in regard to the treatment of its employees influences the policy of private employers in the matter of their own labour conditions. For example, the Commissions of Enquiry which recently visited Nigeria, though they only dealt with rates of pay and other conditions of Government employees, have had by their findings a marked effect on the minimum wage figure offered by outside employers since Government is the largest employer of labour.

Sixth, as a result of the adoption by Government of a Fair Wages Clause in its contracts, steps have been taken to ensure that fair wages, hours and conditions are observed in contracts entered into by, or on behalf of, the Government of Nigeria, and in contracts entered into with assistance from Government by way of grant, loans, subsidy, licence guarantee or other form of assistance.

155. The Trade Union Officer of the Department of Labour and the Labour Officer in the Cameroons Province gave constant guidance and advice during the year on collective bargaining and trade union methods in the territory. They were successful in creating a consultative body drawn from members of the Cameroons Development Corporation Workers' Union, together with representatives from the management side capable of dealing with labour problems in the plantations. This joint Consultative Committee provides for five representatives from the employers side and six from the workers side. Talks were held with the trade union officials on the method of representative election of the Committee in accordance with its constitution.

There were five trade disputes during the year involving stoppage of work. They were largely of a minor nature; one, indeed, only involving nineteen men who went on strike as a protest against working in the rain. Of more importance was a strike of 300 labourers of the Cameroons Development Corporation who, dissatisfied with the results of trade tests carried out on the plantations and demanding that their wages be increased to 4s. 6d. per diem, struck on 22nd September. The Labour Officer intervened and informed the men that recommendations had been forwarded to the Commissioner of Labour for a trade tester to visit the Corporation in due course to review the position and give deserving failures chances of further tests as might be necessary. The advice was not heeded by all the strikers, although by 23rd September eighty men had resumed work. The Labour Officer saw the strikers again and warned them of the breach of contract which their action involved, particularly as the strike was without the authority of the union leaders. The original causes were at this juncture substituted by a demand for production of pass lists. The remaining men returned to work on 24th September after the management had announced its intention to pay off all strikers.

On 21st December, 1,360 men employed by the Public Works Department went on strike. The strike, which started at Victoria, quickly spread to Buea, Tiko and Kumba. The men's demands included the following:

- (i) Increase in wages of general labour from 1s. 3d. per day to 1s. 5d. per day to fall in line with wages paid by the Cameroons Development Corporation;
- (ii) application of Railway Arbitration Award to certain employees;
- (iii) trade testing of painters;
- (iv) reinstatement of dismissed ex-Servicemen.

A Labour Officer intervened in the dispute and the men returned to work on 29th December pending negotiations between their representatives and the engineer-in-charge of works.

A schedule of the trade disputes involving stoppage of work during the year is given below :

Industry and location	No. of workers involved	Stoppage of work		Cause	Settlement
		Began	Ended		
Riveters, Bota, Cameroons Development Corporation	19	2 2 48	4 2 48	Refusal to work in the rain.	Workers' Union agreed that men were wrong. To draw full wages for the 2nd but none for the 3rd.
Tradesmen, Cameroons Development Corporation	300	22 9 48	25 9 48	Poor results of trade tests and demand for increase in wages.	Men returned to work on trade testing policy and procedure being explained to them, and on management threatening to terminate their engagements.
Public Works, Cameroons Province	1,360	21 12 48	29 12 48	Demands for : (i) Increase in wages for general labour. (ii) Application of Railway Arbitration Award to certain employees. (iii) Trade testing of painters. (iv) Reinstatement of three ex-Servicemen.	Men returned to work pending negotiations.
Labourers, Cameroons Province Development Corporation	200	18 12 48	18 12 48	Demand for the removal of Head Overseer and reinstatement of five men.	Five men reinstated and Head Overseer placed under supervision.
Conservancy labourers, Cameroons Province	25	Particulars not yet available.		Demand for increase in wages.	Men resumed work when employer decided to make alternative arrangements.

No unions exist in the areas of the territory administered as parts of the Adamawa, Bornu and Benue Provinces. This is due to the absence of paid employment on any significant scale.

During the year a representative of the Ministry of Labour in London toured the country on the invitation of Government in order to examine and report on the existing negotiating machinery in Government service. After completing his investigations, he submitted recommendations to Government which have now resulted in the formation of Whitley Councils for both the Senior and the Junior Service employees. The new machinery applies to all employees of Government throughout Nigeria including the Trust Territory.

Two trade unions have been registered in the territory, the Cameroons Development Corporation Workers' Union, representing about 16,000 Corporation employees, and the Tiko Workers' Union, which embraces employees of the Corporation and those of the United Africa Company, Bwanga Estate. There are other branch unions with Headquarters in Nigeria.

The development of trade unions is still in the most elementary stage and the majority of the workers have no conception of the proper functions of a trade union. The labourers are very distrustful of the clerks, and the high percentage of illiteracy among them constitutes a serious handicap to the understanding of sound trade union principles. They have little faith in collective bargaining and, in times of unrest, have often repudiated their union's leadership, which is composed mainly of clerks, and resorted to strikes and acts of violence which seem to them to be the only means of enforcing their demands.

The Labour Department gives advice and guidance in the proper organisation of trade unions. It encourages collective bargaining and provides all possible assistance in matters of negotiation and conciliation.

The Trades Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry) Ordinance (No. 32 of 1941) provides statutory machinery for the settlement of trade disputes. Under the provisions of this Ordinance the Commissioner of Labour may, as often as the need arises, inquire into the causes and circumstances of a trade dispute, appoint a conciliator or take such action as may be expedient with the object of promoting settlement by conciliation.

If necessary, the Governor may, with the consent of both parties, refer the dispute for settlement by arbitration. He may also appoint a Board of Enquiry to inquire into and report on any matter connected with or relevant to a trade dispute.

The right to strike is recognised, subject only to the *suprema lex*—the safety of the people. In view of this, the Criminal Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 1947, makes the malicious breach of a contract of service a criminal offence in certain circumstances such as where an employee to whom the Ordinance applies has reasonable cause to believe that the probable consequence of his leaving his employment will be to endanger human life or seriously to endanger public health. Under the provisions of this Ordinance, workers are required to give seven days' notice of their intention to strike.

156. All the labourers employed in the territory have presented themselves freely, and in sufficient numbers, at the places where they were required for employment. No special measures have been taken to encourage the spontaneous offer of labour.

157. No recruiting is carried out in the territory either by the administration or by private organisation; the offer of labour is spontaneous.

158. No record is kept of movements of labourers from their villages, but there are reasons to believe that village life is little affected, as only a negligible number of labourers seek work at any considerable distance from their own villages. They are thus able to return to their homes at frequent intervals and no special problems arise.

159. There is provision in the Labour Code Ordinance for the Governor to authorise the exaction of forced labour in order to provide carriers for the purposes of transport. This provision may be applied to the whole of Nigeria, including the Trust Territory, or such parts thereof as may be specified in the Order. Such powers would only be used in a case of emergency and it has not yet been found necessary for the Governor to make use of them. Any person who exacts forced labour in order to provide carriers or permits forced labour to be exacted for his benefit is liable to a fine of £500 or to imprisonment for

two years or to both, and any person being a public officer or a chief who puts any constraint upon the population under his charge or upon any individual members thereof to work for any private individual, company or association is liable to a fine of £50 or to imprisonment for a period of six months or to both.

Part III of Chapter VI of the Labour Code Ordinance (No. 54 of 1945) provides for the exaction of labour which is not forced labour within the meaning of the Forced Labour Convention, 1930, and makes it lawful for any Native Authority or member thereof empowered by native law and custom irrespective of statutory provisions to exact services from the inhabitants of any town or village, to exact from such inhabitants :

- (a) Labour for :
 - (i) the maintenance of native buildings used for communal purposes, including markets, but excluding juju houses and places of worship;
 - (ii) sanitary measures;
 - (iii) the maintenance and cleaning of local roads and paths;
 - (iv) repairing town or village fences; and
 - (v) the digging and construction of wells;
- (b) labour for such minor communal services in the direct interest of the inhabitants of the town or village as may be prescribed :

Provided that :

- (i) it shall be a condition of the exaction of such labour that the inhabitants of the town or village, or their direct representatives, are previously consulted by the Native Authority in regard to the need for the exaction of the class of services in this section mentioned;
- (ii) any person who does not wish to execute his share of any labour exacted under the provisions of this section may be excused therefrom on payment of such sum per day, while such labour is being done, as represents the current daily wages for labour;
- (iii) compulsory labour shall not, in the case of the communal service mentioned in Paragraph (a) (iii) hereof, be exacted by a Native Authority or a member thereof except with the sanction of the Governor.

By Section 121 of the Labour Code, the Governor may exact labour from any persons in the event of war, famine, earthquake, violent epidemic or epizootic disease, invasion by animal, insect or vegetable pests, flood or fire, or in the event of any such calamity being threatened, or in any other circumstances that would endanger the existence or the well-being of the whole or part of the population of Nigeria. By Section 123 of the Labour Code, the Governor in Council is empowered to make regulations governing the forms in which services and labour may be exacted, but the need for such regulations has not yet appeared.

160. No workers have been recruited from outside the territory.

161. The opportunities for employment in the territory are adequate for the utilisation of the services and skills of all persons seeking employment.

162. Arrangements are being made by the Cameroons Development Corporation for an apprenticeship scheme of training in electrical, mechanical and marine engineering, in consultation with the Education Department. The Corporation also proposes to initiate training schemes for nurses and other subordinate medical personnel.

The Commission mentioned in sub-section 135 also recommended *inter alia* that in granting scholarships to assist Nigerians to qualify for senior posts special

consideration should be given to the problems of the peoples of the Cameroons. The plan proposed by the Commission will be put into operation in 1949. It is, therefore, yet too early to make any comments on its progress.

Ex-service tradesmen are selected for training at the Trade Training School in Nigeria in order that they may be better qualified to play a full and useful part in development work.

163. Assistance to obtain employment was given to ex-Servicemen, as reported in sub-section 120. During the latter half of the year a Selection Committee, similar to those already existing in the Northern and Eastern Provinces of Nigeria, was established in order to offer assistance to young men and women desirous of gaining entry into Government service after leaving schools and also to help the departments of Government and private concerns in obtaining suitable candidates for vacant jobs in their establishments. The Committee makes selections after all applicants for jobs have been interviewed and refers the suitable ones to the employers who have notified vacancies. The Labour Officer, Buea, is the secretary to this new Committee.

164. There is no record to show the extent to which workers leave the territory in search of employment, but it is believed that comparatively few do so. If they do, they do so of their own accord and under no special conditions. No problems are known to have been caused by this movement.

165. The question of equal remuneration for work of equal value has not yet arisen as a problem in the Cameroons. Broadly, however, it may be said that the policy is generally accepted, and that the rate of pay depends on the type of work and the qualifications of the individual concerned.

166. Equal opportunities for employment are afforded to all irrespective of race, nationality, religion or tribal association. Generally, Junior Service posts are filled by Africans, and the senior posts by Africans and Europeans. The primary consideration is the qualification of the individual. An increasing number of Africans are being appointed to senior posts and it is Government's policy to encourage the appointment of Africans to all posts hitherto filled by Europeans.

In the Government service, the only difference in the earnings of Africans and Europeans doing the same work is the expatriation allowance paid to European officials recruited from overseas.

167. Indebtedness is not prevalent to a serious extent among wage-earners and salaried workers, but some labourers are indebted to petty traders who charge exorbitant prices for those imported commodities which are in short supply.

168. Every encouragement is given to all aspects of co-operation in the territory where it is proved that there is an economic demand for it. An Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies and a Co-operative Inspector are now stationed in the territory.

The Co-operative organisations in the territory comprise :

- (i) Six Co-operative Thrift and Loan Societies with a membership of 120 and savings of £2,443. Loans overdue amount to £98.
- (ii) Thirty-eight Co-operative Cocoa Marketing Societies with a membership of 2,287. The cocoa sold amounted in 1948 to 474 tons, valued at £38,485. Loans made amounted to £178 and loans outstanding at the end of the year to £106.
- (iii) Two Co-operative Coffee Marketing Societies with a membership of 171. Twenty-one tons of coffee were sold, to a value of £1,519.

The question of organising a Consumer Society for the employees of the Cameroons Development Corporation, mention of which was made in the 1947 Report, continued to receive the attention of the authorities concerned. The Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies for the Eastern Provinces visited the area for this purpose and had discussions with the workers and management of the Corporation. It was agreed that it was necessary to have the regular advice of a Co-operative Officer if the scheme is to be effectively operated, and further action was therefore delayed pending the appointment of such an officer.

Public Health

169. Medical administration in respect of the territory is divided into three sections: the northern area, which takes in the provinces of Bornu and Adamawa with medical headquarters at Maiduguri and Yola; the middle area, under Benue Province with headquarters at Wukari; and the southern area, consisting of Victoria, Kumba, Mamfe and Bamenda Divisions of Cameroons Province with medical headquarters at Victoria. A Senior Medical Officer stationed at Jos, outside the territory, administers the Bornu, Adamawa and Benue Provinces, and another stationed at Victoria is responsible for the area of the Cameroons Province. These officers in turn are responsible to the Regional Deputy Directors of the northern and eastern regions with their headquarters at Kaduna and Enugu, also outside the Trust Territory. The Director of Medical Services, stationed at administrative headquarters in Lagos, is responsible for the medical policy of Nigeria, including the Cameroons. The medical personnel, Government, Native Authority and non-Government, are shown in Statistical Appendix XII.

The inhabitants of the northern areas of the territory have access to the Medical Officer at Maiduguri, where there is stationed also a lady Medical Officer, the Medical Officer at Yola and the Medical Officer at Wukari. There are hospitals at all these stations: 132 beds at Maiduguri, sixty-five at Yola and forty at Wukari. Hospitals in charge of qualified personnel are maintained by the Sudan Interior Mission at Molai, near Maiduguri, and by the Church of the Brethren at Lassa.

In addition to the 540,000 inhabitants of the northern areas of the Trust Territory, some 900,000 inhabitants of Nigeria are under the care of the medical personnel at Maiduguri, 220,000 under the care of the medical personnel at Yola and 95,000 under the care of the medical personnel at Wukari: 39,444 persons were treated as in-patients and out-patients at these hospitals during the year. It is not possible to say how many of these patients came from the Trust Territory and how many from Nigeria.

The Dikwa Native Authority health department is supervised directly by a member of the Emir's Council and consists of a permanent staff of five dispensary attendants, one female dresser, two sanitary inspectors and four vaccinators, two of whom are female. This staff is locally recruited and has been educated and trained within Bornu Province.

The curative service consists of five dispensaries well spaced throughout the area each under its own attendant, who procures drugs from a central store at Bama, replenished by indents prepared by the Medical Officer, Maiduguri. These attendants are not qualified to do more than apply dressings and issue standard mixtures of medicines for all the common ailments. More serious cases or those involving surgical treatment are transported to the General Hospital at Maiduguri.

The preventive service is still chiefly concentrated on anti-smallpox measures which have met with considerable success. For the rest all opportunities are taken for spreading general propaganda on the basic principles of

the preservation of health, while in Bama concentrated attempts by individual teaching are made to the same end.

The Native Authority medical and health services in the part of the territory administered with Adamawa Province consist of four dispensaries at Mubi, Uba (on the border), Jada and Mayo Daga which serve as treatment centres for the more simple diseases which do not require hospital treatment. Patients requiring the latter are sent to Yola General Hospital, or the Mission Hospital at Lassa, situated on the border of the northern area of Trust Territory.

Each dispensary is staffed by one African attendant and one labourer. Dispensary attendants undergo a three-year course of training before taking charge of a dispensary.

For the purposes of preventive medicine the territory is divided up into five areas each of which has its own sanitary inspector. Each sanitary inspector has his headquarters in the main town of his area and carries out vaccination programmes and sanitary inspections in the village under his supervision.

Two epidemic sanitary inspectors (Epidemic Mallams) are held in reserve at headquarters at Yola and can be sent out to the territory on the outbreak of disease in epidemic proportions. Further medical field units can be called for from the Health Department headquarters at Kaduna.

The area administered as though it formed part of Benue Province shares the services of the Government Medical Officer stationed at Wukari and the services of a Native Authority vaccinator.

In the Cameroons Province, a Senior Medical Officer is stationed at Victoria as is also a Medical Officer in charge of the General Hospital, staffed with nurses both male and female. Two Senior Service nursing sisters are posted to the Albert Nursing Home. There are General Hospitals also at Kumba, Mamfe, Bamenda and Bansa in charge of Medical or Assistant Medical Officers, and an Assistant Medical Officer is posted to Tiko. There are sixteen Native Administration dispensaries in the province in the charge of African attendants.

Health work in Cameroons Province is in the charge of a Medical Officer of Health stationed at Buea. The Medical and Public Health personnel working in the territory are shown in Table 33 of the Statistical Appendix, expenditure from Government and Native Authority funds in Table 36 and expenditure from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds in Attachment F.

170. Two Medical Field Units have operated in the Trust Territory during the year. The No. 1 (Benue) Field Unit was working in the Tigon, Ndoro and Kentu Districts in November and December, primarily to ascertain the incidence of sleeping sickness. The percentage of the population examined was in Tigon, 70 per cent, Ndoro, 61 per cent, Kentu East, 78 per cent, and Kentu West, 68 per cent. It was found that there had been an increase in the incidence of sleeping sickness from one case in 1946 to ten cases in 1948. Yaws was the most serious disease and 20 per cent of the population showed infection. The number of vaccinated persons was below 50 per cent. The incidence of leprosy was found to be higher than was anticipated and sixty cases were found as compared with nine cases in 1946. Incidence of goitre varied from 1.3 per cent in Kentu West to 14 per cent in Tigon, the percentage rising as the southern and hilly parts of the area were approached. Both iodised and uniodised salt are available for purchase, but there is some sales resistance to iodised salt, as salt is bought by weight and uniodised salt is lighter and therefore bulkier. It is hoped that the reluctance to buy iodised salt may be overcome by propaganda. The state of nutrition was found to be good; such cases of malnutrition as existed were due mainly to Vitamin B deficiency: there is a high consumption of palm oil.

Arrangements were made for Native Authority dispensers to tour the area more frequently. The second field unit, the No. 2 (Cameroons) Field Unit was carrying out a survey of the Buea area of Victoria Division at the beginning of the year. Here results were not entirely satisfactory owing to the non-co-operative attitude of the people, a high percentage of whom failed to present themselves for examination. Of 551 persons examined at the village of Muea, 99 per cent were infected with intestinal helminths, of which ascaris (69 per cent) was the most common, 60 per cent showed the existence of micro-filaria in the blood, 29 per cent and 24 per cent were infected with scabies and chigoes respectively and 21 per cent had gonorrhoea. The incidence of yaws was 4 per cent, leprosy 0.36 per cent and primary syphilis 0.35 per cent. The unit then moved to Kumba Division, where an area of the eastern Balong group of villages was surveyed and 295 new cases of sleeping sickness out of a population of 18,000 were found. It is proposed to carry out a tsetse survey in the area along the Mungo river. At Ngwandi village, where just over 3,000 people were examined, 408 persons tested for filariasis showed an infection of 88 per cent. In this area 1,104 vaccinations were performed. No case of trypanosomiasis was discovered although extensive clinical and microscopical investigations were carried out. The survey continued in the Bakundu area of Kumba Division, while a team was also sent to operate in the Bani area of Bamenda Division. Here the attendance was not satisfactory, and during the two months in which the survey was carried out only 3,600 persons were examined.

The incidence of malaria was over 50 per cent. There was also a high incidence of filaria. Blood films of ninety selected cases were taken and 50 per cent showed filarial infection. Loa-loa, oncoceriasis and elephantiasis were also seen. There was a higher incidence than usual of persons with heavy pock-marks. Vaccination was carried out as the incidence of vaccinated persons was very low.

The team then moved to the Banso area where only 61 per cent of the population made themselves available for examination, but this was a considerable improvement on the previous survey in the Bani area where only 31 per cent of the population attended.

A survey was made at Djottin, near Banso, and the following incidence of diseases amongst 4,305 persons examined is of interest: malaria 50 per cent, bronchial catarrh 50 per cent, yaws 27 per cent, gonorrhoea 7 per cent (adult males), smallpox index 2.49: 51 per cent had been vaccinated. Only two cases of trypanosomiasis were found and three positive cases of tuberculosis.

In the meantime the team which had been working in the Bakundu area moved from Victoria to Marumba, a village in the south-east of Kumba Division.

Two cases of schistosomiasis were diagnosed in this area and three cases at Tombel, but apart from these no other cases have been recorded from the Cameroons surveys. Early thorough investigation of any foci of this disease is of importance from the preventive aspect as, at present, schistosomiasis appears to be one of the few tropical diseases not endemic in the Cameroons Province. The inhabitants of this village were so non-co-operative and the attendances so poor that the team decided to move to the United Africa Company's rubber estate at Bai. In addition to a general lack of interest on the part of the villagers, which may yield to more intensive health propaganda, a distrust of other Africans was evinced and a dislike of being examined in the presence of African members of the staff. At Bai a high incidence of gonorrhoea was found and the population itself admitted that it was sulphonamide resistant. Fifty-four per cent of the cases examined had micro-filaria and 4.8 per cent showed enlargement of the inguinal glands. Avitaminosis was noticeable. One case of trypanosomiasis was found and thought to have been contracted in the French Cameroons two and a half years previously.

In the Adamawa Province there is evidence of a demand for vaccination and the people are beginning to appreciate the use of D.D.T. In the Gashaka District a high incidence of goitre is reported; also around Warwar. The people in this area of the Cameroons are becoming interested in sanitation and appreciate the value of the composting of refuse.

In the Dikwa area of Bornu Province an intensive campaign against smallpox was carried out in 1947 and now 140 persons per month seek vaccination. The establishment of a leper dispensary in Bama, south of Dikwa, should be of assistance; it is under the control of the leper settlement at Molai, near Maiduguri.

In the south there is close liaison between the British and the French Health Authorities, and very good work is being done by a combined survey. A Medical Service has been established during 1948 by the Cameroons Development Corporation, which has introduced a Senior Medical Officer, a Medical Officer, a matron and three nursing sisters. At Kumbo, in Bamenda Division, the Cameroons Baptist Mission have undertaken to provide a Medical Officer and are taking over the hospital previously run by a Government Medical Officer.

171. In addition to survey work being carried out by the medical field units, a small survey team was sent by the West African Institute for Trypanosomiasis Research, Kaduna, under the direction of the chief entomologist, to make collections of tsetse flies over an itinerary of several hundred miles in Kumba and Mamfe Divisions of Cameroons Province between the months of August and November, 1948. The places visited included Ekundukundu, Mafako, Bakut, Akak, Etawang, Foto, Mundane, Kesham, Assam, Mafakwe and Matene. Two species of tsetse were found to be very common, namely, *glossina pallicera* and *glossina palpalis*, the latter being distributed throughout the entire area surveyed. Seven species of the *Fusca* group were collected from forest areas, namely, *glossina fusca fusca*, *glossina fusca congolensis*, *glossina tabaniformis*, *glossina haningtoni*, *glossina nigrofusca*, *glossina severini* and *glossina schwetsi*. Most of these have previously been recorded from the Cameroons or in Nigeria. The indications are that the *Fusca* group of tsetse flies requires reclassification, and with this end in view a more extended tsetse survey of the Cameroons is projected.

At the close of 1947 and in the first month of 1948, the Yellow Fever Research Institute, Yaba, sent a team to investigate the status of yellow fever, particularly in the monkey population. Blood specimens collected from monkeys from Toango in the north to Debunscha (Victoria) in the south showed that approximately 30 per cent gave a positive protection test, with the exception of the blood specimens taken from monkeys around Kumba Lake, of which only about 10 per cent were positive. Similarly, blood specimens from inhabitants of Kumba town and nearby localities, including Barombi village on the lake showed 10 per cent or less with positive protection tests. Mass vaccination against yellow fever was carried out in Kumba using the scratch technique for the first time, and approximately 5,500 people were inoculated with satisfactory results.

Following this, investigations were carried out in the forest around Kumba Lake, using *Macacus rhesus* monkeys, capturing mosquitoes in the forest and collecting blood specimens from indigenous monkeys. The relatively high population of monkeys in the forest around Kumba Lake made it a desirable area for the study of yellow fever amongst the monkeys; at the same time, the low incidence of natural immunity in the human population as shown by the low percentage with a positive protection test, made it necessary to protect the human population by mass inoculation against yellow fever. In the Yola area it was found that an unusually high percentage of monkeys had been infected with jungle yellow fever.

Professor Gordon, of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, visited Kumba to investigate the bionomics of *chrysops silicea* and *dimidiata*, described in the previous year by Dr. L. Chwatt, medical entomologist. Much information was obtained as to the ecology; also the mode of infection and possible methods of control of loasis. The breeding place of the red mangrove fly was revealed for the first time.

In the latter part of the year a medical entomological survey of the Tiko-Likomba plantations of the Cameroons Development Corporation was carried out and the following groups were identified: two species of *Sumulia*, two species of *culicoides*, one species of *mansonoides* and five species of *anopheles*. A spleen and blood indices survey of children below ten years of age was made. No legislation affecting medical matters in the Cameroons was framed during the year.

172. Direct co-operation was established with the neighbouring French territory over the whole area and weekly exchanges of health information have been made. Medical Officers on both sides of the boundary paid frequent courtesy visits to each other in order to discuss their mutual problems in relation to the control of infectious diseases. Medical headquarters at Lagos is kept informed of the incidence of all infectious diseases and the Nigerian Government under Sanitary Conventions informs the World Health Organisation of any serious outbreaks of notifiable diseases. All vessels entering the harbours in the Cameroons have to comply with international sanitary conventions and other international agreements are complied with.

173. Statistical returns are not entirely satisfactory, as there is no compulsory registration of births and deaths nor are there sufficient trained personnel to provide figures with regard to health and epidemiological matters. The only reliable statistics are those provided by hospitals and some dispensaries. The medical field units in their surveys are producing valuable and reliable figures as to the incidence of disease in the areas under survey, but as mentioned above, certain groups of population are not very co-operative, with the result that an incomplete picture of the morbidity rates in the area under survey is produced.

174. The Director of Medical Services recruits through the Colonial Office and appoints staff as and when available, but the Nigerian Medical Service, like many other medical services, is suffering from an acute shortage of trained personnel, and the Trust Territory shares in this defect. As mentioned above the Cameroons Development Corporation has recruited its own medical staff, and recently a Medical Officer was sent out by a mission.

In accordance with Ordinance No. 20 of 1934 a register is kept of all medical practitioners, dentists and medical assistants. The Registrar is the Deputy Director of Medical Services. In Nigeria the following persons are entitled to registration as medical practitioners:

- (a) The holder of any British, British Indian or British Colonial degree, diploma or licence entitling him to registration in Great Britain.
- (b) The holder of a degree or licence in medicine and surgery of any medical school in Europe, the United States of America or Japan, the degrees, diplomas and licences of which are recognised as entitling to registration by the General Council of Medical Education and Registration in the United Kingdom.
- (c) The holder of a diploma as a Licentiate of the School of Medicine of Nigeria granted by the Board of Medical Examiners of Nigeria.

In respect of the Trust Territory as distinct from Nigeria, the Medical Registrar may register as a medical practitioner, to practice within the Trust Territory, the holder of any medical diploma which he may for the time being

recognise as furnishing a sufficient guarantee of the possession of the requisite knowledge and skill for the efficient practice of medicine, surgery and midwifery.

175. Apart from the Nurses' Training School at Victoria and the proposed nurses' training school to be run by the Cameroons Development Corporation, facilities are available in all hospitals for a modified training for all classes without discrimination, but it is essential that applicants for training as nurses should have reached a satisfactory standard of education. Other classes of senior medical personnel receive their training outside the territory in Nigeria, and include medical students trained in the United Kingdom and Eire. It is hoped that the medical field units will eventually be staffed by inhabitants of the Cameroons who will be sent for training to the special training centre at Makurdi outside the territory.

176. In the northern section of the Trust Territory unqualified medical practitioners are very active, and most sick persons obtain assistance from these medicine-men before reporting to dispensaries for more adequate treatment; in the south the influence of the indigenous practitioner is decreasing with the growing belief and confidence in modern medicine. Native doctors are allowed to practice subject to good faith in their belief and the non-usage of poisonous material in their medicines. They combine magical practices with the use of herbs in their stock in trade. Their activities are controlled to some extent by the Medical Practitioners and Dentists Ordinance, and also by the provisions of the Criminal Code which relate to the preservation of human life, the prevention of injurious acts and the administration of noxious drugs.

177. The following are the principal diseases to be found in the Territory :

- A. *Caused by Protozoa*
 - 1. Malaria (endemic).
 - 2. Trypanosomiasis (endemic).
- B. *Caused by Bacteria*
 - 1. Cerebro-spinal meningitis (epidemic).
 - 2. Pneumonia (endemic).
- C. *Diseases caused by Viruses*
 - 1. Measles (epidemic).
 - 2. Smallpox (endemic and epidemic).
 - 3. Chickenpox (epidemic).
 - 4. Mumps (epidemic).
 - 5. Whooping-cough (epidemic).
- D. *Infective Granulomatous Diseases (endemic)*
 - 1. Leprosy.
 - 2. Yaws.
 - 3. Tuberculosis.
- E. *Abdominal Diseases*
 - 1. Bacillary dysentery (endemic and epidemic).
 - 2. Amoebic dysentery (endemic).
- F. *Venereal Diseases (endemic)*
 - 1. Syphilis.
 - 2. Gonorrhoea.
- G. *Animal Parasites and Associated Diseases (endemic)*
 - 1. Schistosomiasis (endemic).

2. Intestinal parasites :
 - (a) Tapeworm.
 - (b) Roundworm.
 - (c) Hookworm.
 - (d) Ascariasis.
 - (e) Trichuriasis.
 - (f) Ankylostomiasis.
 - (g) Tiniasis.
 - (h) Balantitiasis.
 - (i) Strongyloidiasis.
3. Guinea worm (endemic).
4. Chigoes (endemic).
5. Paragonimiasis (endemic).
6. Filariasis (Loa-loa).
7. Onchoceriasis.
8. Elephantiasis.
9. Trypanosomiasis.

H. Other Endemic Diseases

1. Simple goitre (endemic).
2. Skin diseases, including those due to malnutrition.
3. Malnutrition.
4. Tropical ulcers.
5. Scabies.
6. Tinia.

No specific figures are available for the incidence of diseases in the Cameroons as a whole apart from those relating to the whole of Nigeria. The relative prevalence of endemic diseases as ascertained by the medical field units is shown in Attachment G.

178. There are no official leper settlements in the territory, but at Bansa, Bamenda and Mamfe, the Native Authorities, under the direction of the District Officers, maintain small settlements housing 100 to 200 persons. These are, however, in the nature of charitable institutions rather than treatment centres. The Mamfe Native Administration supports thirty leper patients at the Church of Scotland mission settlement at Itu in Nigeria. There is a large leper colony situated close to the territory which serves the northern area. This is the Church of Brethren mission leper colony at Garkida, with approximately 1,100 in-patients at the colony, of whom 100 come from the Trust Territory.

Leprosy treatment centres are also at Gurum (Trust Territory) and Lassa (one mile from territory border). These are mission institutions where injections are given weekly to lepers. The Sudan United Mission has, however, undertaken to apply its specialist knowledge and experience gained at the Molai Leper Settlement near Maiduguri by choosing staff and supervising the work at a new leprosy treatment centre which has recently been completed at Bama. A site for this mission has been approved adjacent to the residential layout at Bama, while the treatment centre itself lies between the old and new towns and will thus provide easy access for patients. The latter emanate mostly from the Gwoza area and previously have gone to Malai for treatment; the new centre should ease considerably the strain on the latter institution.

179. Prostitution is not a general problem in a territory where native institutions still retain much of their influence and urban or industrial conditions hardly exist. In the plantations in the south where young men have emigrated from their own tribes, a considerable amount of prostitution exists. The police are empowered to deport undesirable women from the larger towns.

- 180.** (a) Touring Medical Officers and medical field units on tour discuss health problems with village and district heads. Lectures in hygiene form part of the school curriculum, and lectures are given to classes by visiting health staff carrying out routine inspections.
- (b) Sanitary inspectors attempt, by propaganda, to improve existing conditions and insist on the use of sanitary structures, but owing to the backwardness of the people progress in this field is regrettably slow.
- (c) Free medical treatment is given at all dispensaries and there is an increasing demand for medical attention. Patients are advised and encouraged to go to hospitals for surgical procedures. There is a growing confidence in the medical services as these are extended into remote areas.
- (d) Civic Ordinances gave the necessary powers to eradicate dangerous and injurious indigenous practices.

181. Vaccination against smallpox is carried out throughout the territory by sanitary staff and, more recently, by medical field units, who are working along the frontiers and collaborating with their French colleagues. Vaccination is carried out free of charge. In the case of serious outbreaks of smallpox and cerebro-spinal meningitis, movements of population are controlled. Vaccination against smallpox is gradually becoming less unpopular, but there still remains a lot of propaganda work to be done.

The use of D.D.T. amongst the louse-infested population is gradually assuming popularity. The policy of the Medical Department is to co-ordinate the work of medical missions and the handing over of the hospital at Bansa is an example of such co-ordination. The Cameroons Development Corporation is planning its medical service on the advice of the Director of Medical Services, Nigeria, and co-operates with the Medical Department in all its activities.

182. In the Trust Territory administered with Adamawa Province, maternity and child-welfare work is limited to the mission centre at Gurum, which is supervised by a qualified European nurse. Pregnant women can obtain hospital attention at Yola, where there is a qualified midwife. Ante-natal and child-welfare clinics are held also at Yola: at Lassa, the Church of the Brethren Mission is prepared to undertake midwifery. In Dikwa Division, a lady Medical Officer from Maiduguri visits Bama every fortnight in order to attend an ante-natal clinic and develop child-welfare work; this is proving very popular. In the southern area of the Cameroons, maternity and child-welfare work is carried out by all hospitals and by some of the missionary societies. This work could be extended to great advantage, but owing to lack of staff and adequate buildings, which will be remedied as soon as possible, progress is at present slow; the people themselves are showing a growing interest. No figures are available to indicate the percentage of women attended by doctors or midwives, but undoubtedly where facilities are available the percentage is high. Throughout the whole territory midwifery practice is controlled by the Midwives Ordinance, No. 24 of 1930. No specific facilities are available for children of pre-school age or school children. But wherever an officer is interested in pediatrics, child-welfare clinics are established. School teachers are instructed in the use of simple remedies with which they are supplied by the Medical Department.

183. Only one school in the Dikwa Division, that at Bama, accommodates boarders and a special diet sheet has been introduced for them prepared by the Medical Officer, Maiduguri, from the scales recommended by the Nutrition Officer in Lagos. All schools maintain vegetable gardens and fruit trees to supplement the children's diet and to teach them the value of such protective

foodstuffs. A morning meal is provided for the school children at the pagan schools in order to allow children from farther afield to attend as day pupils.

Similar experiments in the supplementary feeding of school children have been started by Adamawa Native Authority, and as experience is gained it is intended to extend supplementary feeding to all schools.

In the southern area of the Cameroons Province, the Cameroons Development Corporation is making every effort to persuade its workers to adopt a better standard of diet. The Department of Education has opened Domestic Science Centres and it is believed that these centres will have a considerable influence on the dietary habits of the local population.

A scheme at the Teachers' Training Centre at Kumba is likely to have a marked effect upon nutrition throughout the Cameroons, as the students, who will later be dispersed throughout that territory are not only being fed upon the premises in accordance with a balanced dietary, but are receiving instructions in the best methods of producing the various ingredients.

Medical field units in their surveys in all areas have found some degree of malnutrition, but as no standard method of assessment has yet been adopted it is difficult to produce reliable figures.

At Bani, in the Bamenda area, there were 139 cases of malnutrition amongst the 3,400 persons examined. The officer surveying this area during August and September made the following comments with regard to diet: "Diet consists mainly of corn fufu, boiled cocoyam, plantain and cassava, and boiled leaves mixed with a little palm oil. Very little meat is eaten. Some fruit is eaten, e.g. banana, pineapple, limes, avocado pear and mangoes in season. Milk and Fulani butter are available, but only a minority can afford these commodities. The people are big drinkers of palm wine, obtained from the raffia palm". The survey officer working in the Ngwandi and Bekundu areas of the Kumba Division found that the diet consisted chiefly of cocoyams and plantains. There are several stranger settlements in the area of Bekundu, mostly villagers from Bamenda, who grow maize, ground-nuts, beans and rice, and they appear to be in a better condition than the indigenous population. There is every indication that the strangers live on a better diet.

The survey in the Kombone area of Kumba Division showed that of the 488 persons examined 15 per cent showed defective skin changes, 44 per cent pyorrhoea and 26 per cent defective dentition.

184. In the territory almost all living animals are used as food by the inhabitants. Apart from domestic animals, antelope of various kinds, wild pig, rodents, monkeys, snakes, iguana, birds, crickets and grubs are eaten. The Wild Animals Preservation Ordinance requires a licence to be taken out for hunting a large number of wild animals, and in respect of non-indigenous hunters, game birds as well. In fact, there is little control of hunting by the indigenous population except in game reserves, though their activities are restricted to some extent by the Arms Ordinance, which very severely limits the use by hunters of arms of precision. Lists of protected animals and birds are set out in schedules to the Ordinance.

A special licence is required to hunt the rarer animals, which include most of the larger mammals, and birds.

A licence to hunt, kill or capture one elephant or one rhinoceros costs £10, or £30 for two animals of these species. A resident non-native's licence or a visitor's licence, valid for twelve months, cost £2 and £10 respectively, a fortnightly licence 10s. and a bird licence 5s. These licences do not permit the hunting of animals and birds set out in the First Schedule of the Ordinance, which may only be hunted by the authority of a special licence.

Fish of all kinds is eaten by those who live near the sea or have rivers and lakes within their territory. It is usually dried, but is sometimes eaten fresh

and contributes to the protein content of the inhabitants' diet. No measures have been found to be required for the protection of the local fisheries.

The principal wild plants whose products contribute to the diet are trees, and their resulting value is sufficient to make the inhabitants of their own accord protect them; they are the Baobab, whose leaves are used widely as an ingredient of soup; and the Desert Date, Tamarind and Jujube, of which the fruits are eaten. In addition are eaten the fruits of the wild pawpaw, tsada, shea-nuts, ebony tree and kuka leaves and seeds. In the Cameroons Province mention might be made of mangrove seeds, heart of elephant grass and the leaves of the shrub called masango. On the whole the inhabitants of the territory tend to keep to their somewhat uninteresting dietary of carbohydrates, although there is a big trade in palm oil—a very valuable asset in diets in the area. The Teachers' Training School at Kumba should in turn have its influence in the dietary habits of the indigenous population through the school children. In due course the territory will benefit from the investigations into the livestock industry and into the growing of rice and other foodstuffs, mentioned in sub-section 38 above.

185. In the Cameroons Province, as stated above, there are General Hospitals at Victoria, Kumba, Mamfe, Bamenda and Bansa, which provide one bed for every 750 persons in the province. There are also available another 250 beds for labourers and others in the plantations which employ 16,000 labourers. The northern areas are served by the General Hospitals at Maiduguri, Yola and Wukari, which are sited outside the territory and are equipped to deal with all tropical and venereal diseases.

186. Each hospital is the centre of a circle of dispensaries which are visited by Medical Officers at regular intervals. There are forty of these dispensaries in the territory which have been constructed and are maintained by the Native Administrations. There is also one Government dispensary and five small hospitals and twelve dispensaries maintained by the Cameroons Development Corporation. In addition the Missions maintain three maternity homes and two dispensaries.

Sanitation

187. Sanitation in the larger towns is controlled by Government and Native Authority sanitary staff. The disposal of human and animal excreta is by shallow trench, otway pits, septic tanks, composting and incineration. In the rural areas there is little or no control. In the larger towns public latrines are provided, but few or no facilities are available in the villages. The main streets of the towns are adequately drained, but owing to heavy rainfall the drains often suffer from deep scouring.

There are piped water supplies at Victoria, Buea and Bamenda; in other places, streams, wells and springs are the usual supply sources. Owing to the distance they have to be sent for testing, samples of water, when taken, are liable to contamination before they reach the laboratories at either Lagos or Port Harcourt: the recent establishment of an air service has, however, made it possible for Victoria to have its water supply tested with satisfactory results. There is no accurate information as to the number of sources or the percentage of population served. The supervision of water supplies is carried out by sanitary inspectors.

188. Stagnant pools in the Victoria area are drained wherever possible; otherwise oiled. Paris green is also used for dealing with stagnant water in some areas. Refuse likely to breed flies is disposed of in urban areas by composting, controlled tipping or burning.

189. In the urban areas and where such staff is available, all food sold to the general public is supervised by Government or Native Authority sanitary

inspectors, who carry out inspection of slaughter-houses, markets and food stalls. All meat slaughtered in slaughter-houses is officially inspected.

Wherever possible the staff of the Medical Department insists on the proper construction and covering of wells. When funds are available the geological type of well with a wide plinth trough is advocated.

Drugs

190. The importation, exportation, external trade in, manufacture, sale and use of opium, coca leaves and Indian hemp, and also of prepared opium, tincture of Indian hemp, cocaine, morphine and morphine derivatives is regulated by the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (No. 12 of 1935). The disposal of poisons, restrictions on the sale of poisons and control of patent and proprietary medicines is controlled by the Pharmacy Ordinance (No. 56 of 1945).

191. The population of the territory is not addicted to the use of narcotic drugs.

192. With the exception of small quantities administered in hospitals by Medical Officers in accordance with hospital practice, over the supply of which strict control is maintained by the Medical Department, it is believed that no opium, marijuana or other dangerous drugs were consumed in the territory during the year, and no measures have been taken to regulate traffic in the case of such drugs.

193. The Opium Convention signed at The Hague on 23rd January, 1912, and subsequent relative papers were applied to the territory on 20th July, 1922; the Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs, with a Protocol signed at Geneva on 19th February, 1925, was applied on 17th February, 1926, and the Convention for limiting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of Narcotic Drugs signed at Geneva on 24th September, 1931, was applied to the territory on 17th February, 1937.

Alcohol and Spirits

194. The sale of alcoholic liquor is regulated by the Liquor Ordinance, Chapter 131 of the Laws of Nigeria. The whole of the northern area and the Bamenda and Mamfe Divisions of the Cameroons Province are "prohibited areas" under this Ordinance. The definition of prohibited areas is:

"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."

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

"Areas in which intoxicating liquor may not be sold except under a licence."

The use of alcohol, imported or native-made, is forbidden by their religion to all Moslems. The pagans of the northern areas of the territory, on the other hand, consume large quantities of home-brewed beer made from the local guinea-corn, while the natives of the south drink palm wine made from the fermented sap of *raphia vinifera* or *elaeis guinensis*. As with most communities of agricultural labourers, this is as much a food as a drink and palm wine is the accepted source of valuable and necessary vitamins. It is also used at marriage feasts and religious festivals. No figures of the quantity consumed are available.

The Victoria, Bakweri, Balong and Mamfe Native Authorities have made rules to control the sale of native liquor, which includes palm wine and any

kind or description of fermented liquor usually made by natives of Nigeria or in the adjacent territories. The rules require all sellers of native liquor to be licensed.

Methods of distilling illicit spirits are known in the southern areas of the territory. The traffic is not large and every effort is made to obtain convictions against persons engaged in this practice.

Illegal importation is kept to minimum by what is called the Eastern Preventive Service—a Customs Preventive Force which operates along the land boundary.

Illegal importation of spirit along the coast is controlled by the Customs Preventive Launch M.V. *Vigilant* which is under the command of a Marine Officer who is an acting Collector of Customs whilst in command.

The importation of alcoholic liquor for the last five years is set out below :

	1944 <i>Imp. Galls.</i>	1945 <i>Imp. Galls.</i>	1946 <i>Imp. Galls.</i>	1947 <i>Imp. Galls.</i>	1948 <i>Imp. Galls.</i>
Ale, Beer, etc.	240	476	1,676	6,742	22,229
Spirits :					
Brandy	42	15	69	69	77
Gin	28	—	251	853	705
Rum	1	—	2	10	62
Whisky	706	516	967	756	589
Spirits, potable, other kinds..	1	1	5	56	29
Wines	82	112	295	315	235

The importation of gin during the last five years classified according to the countries of export has been as follows :

	1944 <i>Imp. Galls.</i>	1945 <i>Imp. Galls.</i>	1946 <i>Imp. Galls.</i>	1947 <i>Imp. Galls.</i>	1948 <i>Imp. Galls.</i>
United Kingdom	21	—	201	769	705
South Africa	6	—	30	—	—
France	1	1	—	—	—
Netherlands	—	—	20	84	—
Total	28	1	251	853	705

The following table shows the quantities of gin and whisky of various strengths which were imported into the Cameroons Province during the last five years :

<i>Strength Tralles degrees</i>	<i>Gin</i>					<i>Whisky</i>				
	1944 <i>Gall.</i>	1945 <i>Gall.</i>	1946 <i>Gall.</i>	1947 <i>Gall.</i>	1948 <i>Gall.</i>	1944 <i>Gall.</i>	1945 <i>Gall.</i>	1946 <i>Gall.</i>	1947 <i>Gall.</i>	1948 <i>Gall.</i>
43°	—	—	—	—	—	706	516	967	756	589
44°	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45°	—	—	45	137	—	—	—	—	—	—
46°	28	—	156	716	705	—	—	—	—	—
Total	28	—	251	853	705	706	516	967	756	589

195. The import duty on spirituous liquors, wines, beer and other fermented beverages are as under :

Brandy, Gin, Rum and Whisky, the gallon	£2 12 0
Wine :	
(1) Sparkling, the gallon	£2 10 0
(2) Still :	
(a) containing not more than thirty-five per centum of proof spirit, the gallon	15 0
(b) containing more than thirty-five but not more than thirty-eight per centum of proof spirit, the gallon	£1 5 0
(c) containing more than thirty-eight per centum of proof spirit, the gallon	£1 17 6
Ale, Beer, Cider, Perry and Stout, the gallon	2 0

There is no maximum alcohol content for wines, beer and other fermented beverages. Duties are the same as in Nigeria, but higher than those in the neighbouring countries.

Population

196. The last census of the population was in 1931. The war prevented one being taken in 1941, and the next census is due in 1951. The 1931 census covered the whole of the territory. Estimates of the population are usually based on a multiple of the known taxable male figures taken from the tax rolls prepared by the Native Authorities. These figures are multiplied by 3.5, as this factor appears to be a rough approximation to the average of the proportion of old men, women and children to taxable (or able-bodied) men. Apart from possible error due to the use of this factor, there is always a risk that individuals are managing to evade tax, or that deaths are being recorded, but boys reaching taxable age are not. The nomad herdsmen are not counted at all; they do not reside in one place throughout the year and only pay tax on their cattle, so that their own numbers are irrelevant to taxation statistics.

Social Security and Welfare

197. The Convention of the International Labour Organisation concerning social policy in non-metropolitan territories, adopted at the 30th Session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in June and July, 1947, has not yet been applied to Colonial and Trust Territories, and its text is at present under consideration by His Majesty's Government.

198. No services are provided or contemplated with respect to widows' pensions and old-age pensions, maternity benefits, relief, or other forms of protection for the inhabitants of both sexes. In the purely agricultural and pastoral society of the territory, and in the absence of those social evils which are normally associated with industrialisation, no scheme for social security is at present required. The indigenous system of family solidarity is a safeguard against social insecurity.

199. No legislation affecting social welfare applicable to the territory was enacted during the year.

200. No immediate objectives in the social security field are contemplated nor, indeed, are considered necessary. As pointed out elsewhere, native law and custom adequately provides for such needs at present.

201. A woman Education Officer has been posted to Banso to undertake social welfare work amongst the women of the Banso tribe along lines indicated as profitable as a result of the research work of a social anthropologist. The Fon

and Council and the leading women of the tribe have stated that they do not want their girls taught to read and write, as this only unfits them for their normal role in society, but they welcome the proposal to teach them hygiene, domestic science, infant welfare and improved methods of farming. The woman Education Officer is assisted by a midwife trained in Nigeria. When this centre is securely established she will extend her activities to other centres.

202. Native law and custom provides as a matter of course for orphaned children. A community with the affection for its children that is common to all Africans does not, when uncontaminated by outside contacts, abandon its children, and such an occurrence is unheard of in the territory. Juvenile delinquency is also very rare, and urban conditions and social developments have not yet taken such a form as to affect the customs, habits and discipline of native society.

Housing and Town Planning

203. The type of rural housing throughout the Cameroons Province is still purely traditional and often primitive. In the urban areas it is being gradually modified, though traditional designs and materials predominate. Reference has already been made to the use of bricks and tiles and sun-dried mud blocks. There are no mining areas. On the plantations conditions vary. In some, good brick and tile houses, with proper sanitary cooking and washing facilities, have recently been made for plantation employees and labour, and the intention is to improve the remainder as early as possible. These latter are of traditional design and materials. A programme is being steadily pursued, but will take some years to complete. On the United Africa Company Estate at Ndian in the Kumba Division single line barracks are being converted into two-quarter cottages of mud blocks.

The small houses in the northern areas of the territory are generally round, built of mud or stone (in the hills), with thatched roofs, and are surrounded by a compound wall of mud, stone or grass mats. Each wife has a separate hut and there are huts for the master of the house, his sons, a kitchen, and small houses for hens or domestic animals in the typical compound. The larger houses in towns may have vaulted roofs of beams and mud, or of corrugated iron.

204. The only legislation affecting housing or town planning enacted during the year was made by the Ngemba Native Authority within the area of whose jurisdiction Bamenda lies, which enacted rules under the Public Health Ordinance for the control of building in the Hausa settlement adjacent to Bamenda known as Abakpa.

205. There are no special services for the promotion of improvements in housing. The Native Authorities in the Cameroons Province, acting on the advice of District Officers, set an example by providing good brick and tile or mud-block houses of modern design for their employees, and as has already been stated, they have developed brick and tile industries which are beginning to find customers among the general public. Four Native Authorities have recently passed building rules under the power conferred on them by the Native Authority Ordinance, and these will ensure an improved standard of building and design in all the urban areas to which they relate.

In the northern areas, wherever practicable, the people are encouraged to improve the lay-out of their villages and towns by the provision of broad, tree-lined streets (for protection against fire), the extension of existing compounds and the provision of new compounds on a more generous scale than is the present native custom. Model lay-outs for houses within the compound are made available. There is a Development Officer attached to the Adamawa Province engaged solely on this type of improvement.

206. Housing and town-planning projects in progress or which have been completed, undertaken or planned during the year are set out in sub-section 116.

Penal Organisation

207. The prisons of the Trust Territory, established under the Prisons Ordinance, are under the control of the Director of Prisons, who is responsible to the Governor for their administration. These prisons comprise a convict prison at Buea, at which all classes of prisoners may be imprisoned, and prisons at Kumba, Mamfe and Bamenda limited to convicts with sentences of two years and under. The large convict prisons of Nigeria have regular prison officers in charge, but those of the Cameroons Province, like all minor prisons throughout the Southern Provinces of Nigeria, are under the immediate supervision of District Officers, who are guided by the Prisons Ordinance, Prison Regulations and orders from the Director of Prisons, and who generally depute their duties to an Assistant District Officer. The prison population is set out in Statistical Appendix III and the number and occupations of the staff both Government and Native Authority in Appendix II.

A training school for warders is established in the Eastern Provinces of Nigeria, and all recruits undergo a three months' course of instruction before being posted to the Trust Territory's prisons. The school is under the command of a Senior Superintendent who was trained in the United Kingdom, and the curriculum covers most aspects of modern prison administration. Arrangements have been made to introduce special courses of instruction for serving warders who were enlisted before the school was established, and the first class will assemble in January, 1949. Candidates for the Prison Service, of whom there are many, are not accepted unless they have comparatively high educational and physical qualifications. On enlistment, a warder is provided with uniform, appropriate equipment and free quarters. If quarters are not available, he is given an allowance in lieu. His first engagement is for a period of six years, and at the end of this period he may be re-engaged for similar periods up to eighteen years. His continuance in the service afterwards depends upon his ability to carry out his duties efficiently. Promotion to the Senior Service is open to all ranks, and men of exceptional ability ascend the scale to the rank of Superintendent. This factor has exercised a considerable influence on the recruitment of well educated and ambitious young men.

The establishment of warders for Nigeria and the Trust Territory was raised considerably in 1948 and, in addition, substantial increases in the number of senior ranks were approved. The increase in the establishment has strengthened the security of the prisons, and the additions to the senior ranks has given much satisfaction to the junior warders, who may now reasonably look forward to promotion at an earlier date.

Normally a warder works for eight hours a day, excluding the time taken for meals. His duties are many and varied, but they are, on the whole, supervisory.

The warders do not carry firearms, and receive no instruction in the use of them.

There is also a prison established under the Native Authority Ordinance at Bama, the headquarters of Dikwa Division, in which convicts with sentences not exceeding two years may be imprisoned. Native Authority prisons are under the general superintendence of the Director of Prisons who advises the Native Authorities on their administration. There are also Native Authority lock-ups for short sentence prisoners at Mubi, Gembu, Jada, Gwoza and Ashigashiya.

208. Except where it is impossible or undesirable for disciplinary or medical reasons, prisoners are confined in association wards, those condemned to death being segregated. All sleep on bedboards, each with three blankets.

Prison uniform consists of a white drill jumper, with a number stencilled on the back, white shorts of the same material, and a grey flannel under jumper ; for condemned men, the jumper and shorts are black. Prisoners bathe daily after work, wash their uniforms once a week, and are allowed to receive visitors and write letters on Sundays ; if a prisoner is illiterate, one of the warders writes at his dictation. On Sundays and other Church festivals missionaries hold services in the prison. As far as possible prisoners before trial are kept apart from convicted prisoners, juveniles from adults, first offenders from habitual offenders and debtors and other non-criminal prisoners from criminal prisoners. Structural difficulties, however, preclude the complete separation of the classes. Women prisoners are confined in an altogether separate part of the prison, in charge of a wardress. The dietary scale is set out in Statistical Appendix III. It has been drawn up by experts and is considered to be adequate for health. In Native Authority prisons the dietary scale must be approved by the Resident. Sanitary arrangements are, according to modern standards, primitive, but they are as good as, or better than, those of free persons living in the villages. Bucket latrines are provided and conservancy is carried out by the prisoners.

There are no strictly educational facilities, though lately at Buea it has been possible to start vocational work in carpentry on a small scale, and in the other prisons inmates are encouraged to exercise what skill they may possess in such industries as basket making ; on discharge, they receive a third of any profit from sales.

The Government Medical Officer of the station attends at the prison frequently, and is always on call. Every prison contains a sick bay, serious cases being removed to the nearest civil hospital. The sickness rate, as regards illness contracted in prison, is very low, although those who enter the prison in need of medical attention in some form are numerous. A prisoner in ordinary health almost always gains weight during his sentence. The Medical Officer advises the Officer-in-Charge in sanitary matters. The Resident to whom the Governor's powers have been delegated appoints annually prison visitors and a visiting committee for each of the prisons constituted under the Prisons Ordinance. These persons are prominent local residents not in Government service and include, in respect of Victoria and Kumba Divisions, a member of the Native Authority. The Committee hears complaints, makes recommendations for improving conditions, and can order punishment within the limits of the regulations.

209. Juveniles are seldom imprisoned, although they may be under existing Ordinances. It is usual to send them to an approved institution in the Eastern Provinces which is under the control of an officer trained in the Borstal service in the United Kingdom. The school provides training of a nature designed to give the boys the rudiments of the common trades, and exceptionally good educational facilities are available. In less serious cases a sentence of whipping may be imposed. A few strokes with a light cane has been found to be a deterrent. The punishment must be administered in the presence of an administrative or police officer and a medical officer or qualified nurse.

No special laws applying to juveniles have been made applicable to the territory, and there are no special courts to deal with them.

210. Imprisonment may be either with or without hard labour as the court may order, and where no specific order is made imprisonment is with hard labour. Although the majority of prisoners are sentenced to "hard labour", the term has no real significance. Hard labour in the literal sense does not exist, and the prisoners are employed on useful work similar to that of the free labourers or artisans. Those employed extra-murally cut grass and carry water and firewood for the use of the station. Those employed inside do the domestic work of the prison or carry on with their trades. The ordinary working day is

one of six and a half hours, and five hours on Saturdays. On Sundays it is necessary to employ a few prisoners on essential services, but not for more than two hours. The Medical Officer examines prisoners under sentences of imprisonment with hard labour and makes an entry in the appropriate journal of the physical capabilities of every such prisoner. No prisoner is put to any kind of employment for which the Medical Officer has certified him to be unfit. Prisoners who are not ordered to be kept under hard labour are employed in some manner as may be best adapted to their skill, ability and strength.

211. Long-term prisoners who have been transferred to convict prisons in Nigeria are taught tailoring, carpentry, shoemaking and other trades and are given appropriate aid to obtain the tools of their trades on discharge. Short-term prisoners, who form the great majority of those imprisoned in the Trust Territory, are normally employed extra-murally on works of general station sanitation such as grass cutting and conservancy. Long-term prisoners who have completed two years of their sentence may, by good conduct and industry, earn 2s. a month. (See sub-section 217 below.)

212. Prisoners of the Cameroons Province are not usually sent long distances outside the territory for confinement. Prisoners in the areas of the Trust Territory administered as though it formed part of the Northern Provinces undergoing sentences of more than two years are sent outside the territory to Kaduna convict prison to serve their sentences. Sentences of more than three months imposed on prisoners of the area administered with Adamawa Province are served at Yola outside the territory and sentences imposed in the Nodoro-Tigon-Kentu area, administered with Benue Province, at Wukari which is also outside the territory.

213. In addition to fines and imprisonment, penalties of forfeiture, whipping or deportation may be imposed under certain conditions. The use of the "cat" is illegal. Sentences of imprisonment are imposed for definite periods. Convictions for official corruption, bargaining for offices in the public service, perjury or perverting justice, extortion or receiving property to show favour by a public officer or judicial corruption by a judicial officer may, by order of the Court, result in the forfeiture of any property which has passed in connection with the commission of the offence; similarly when any person has been convicted of sending dangerous or obscene things by post or of a number of other postal offences the Court may order the forfeiture of any personal property which has been used in the commission of the offence.

Sentences of whipping are rare. As shown in Statistical Appendix III, no such sentence was passed upon an adult in the Magistrate's Court, Cameroons Province, during 1948, and in only two cases upon juveniles.

Sentences of whipping may only be imposed in the Supreme and Magistrates' Courts on persons convicted of defilement or indecent treatment of girls or on a householder permitting defilement of girls on his premises, for rape, robbery with violence, disabling in order to commit a felony or misdemeanour and intentionally endangering the safety of persons travelling by railway. The Court may, however, if it thinks fit, having regard to the prevalence of a crime within its jurisdiction or to the antecedents of the offender, sentence any person convicted of an offence for which he is liable to imprisonment for a period of six months or more to whipping either in addition to or in lieu of any other punishment.

In addition, whenever a male person who in the opinion of the Court has not attained 17 years of age has been found guilty of any offence the Court may, in its discretion, order him to be whipped in addition to or in substitution for any other punishments to which he is liable.

No person may be sentenced to be whipped more than once for the same offence and where a person is convicted of one or more offences at one trial the

total number of strokes awarded may not exceed twelve. No sentence of whipping may be passed on any female, or any male who, in the opinion of the Court, has attained the age of 45.

Whipping may be imposed as a sentence for criminal cases tried in the Native Courts to the extent to which the Court imposing the sentence is authorised by its warrant, which in no instance in the Cameroons Province exceeds twelve strokes. A sentence of whipping imposed by a Native Court is inflicted in a prison in a manner and with an instrument approved by the Governor and no sentence of corporal punishment is carried out publicly.

The Maliki Code of Moslem law which is administered in the Moslem Native Courts in the northern areas of the territory provides specifically for the award of corporal punishment of a purely formal nature for the following offences :

- (i) Homicide (in certain circumstances).
- (ii) Fornication.
- (iii) Drinking wine.

Where a person is convicted of an offence punishable by imprisonment without the option of a fine, or where upon any sworn information it appears to a Court that there is reason to believe that a person is about to commit a breach of the peace, or that his conduct is likely to produce or excite a breach of the peace, and such person fails to give security in two or more sureties for peace and good behaviour, or where it is shown by evidence on oath to the satisfaction of a Court that any person is conducting himself or has conducted himself so as to be dangerous to peace and good order, or is endeavouring or has endeavoured to excite enmity between any section of the people of Nigeria (which term includes the Trust Territory) and His Majesty, or is intriguing or has intrigued against constituted power and authority in Nigeria, the Court may, in addition to or instead of any other punishment, recommend to the Governor that he be deported if it appears to the Court to be in the interests of peace, order and good government that an order of deportation should be made. "Deportation" in the case of a native of Nigeria, which term includes a native of the Trust Territory, means deportation from the place where the offence took place or where the proceedings which culminated in the recommendation for deportation were heard to any other place in Nigeria or the Trust Territory and in the case of a person not a native of Nigeria to a place outside Nigeria or to a place in Nigeria other than that in which the offence took place. If after considering any such recommendation in Council the Governor decides that in the interest of peace, order and good government an order of deportation should be made he may by writing under his hand and seal order the person, if a native, to be deported to such place in Nigeria or the Trust Territory, or, if not a native of Nigeria, to such place either in Nigeria or outside Nigeria as he may with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for the Colonies direct. A person who has been appointed a Native Authority or a member of a Native Authority or who has been appointed a district or village headman or has exercised judicial authority under the Native Courts Ordinance and has ceased to hold office or exercise authority either by reason of the termination of his appointment, resignation or otherwise may be directed by the Governor by order under his hand to leave the area in which he was so appointed or exercised authority or such other area adjacent thereto as may be specified in the order if the Governor is satisfied that it is necessary for the re-establishment or maintenance of peace, order and good government that such person should leave such area.

Sentences of whipping, forfeiture or deportation imposed in accordance with the Criminal Code or Criminal Procedure Ordinance are applicable to both indigenous and non-indigenous inhabitants.

214. The following prison legislation was enacted during the year :

- (i) The Prisons (Amendments) Regulations, 1948, Regulations No. 15 of 1948. These regulations are designed to remove an anomaly in the existing prisons regulations and provide that where a prisoner is ordered to forfeit more than fourteen days' remission, a report on the case together with the evidence is sent to the Director of Prisons for examination.
- (ii) The Prisons (Amendment) Regulations, 1948, Regulations No. 21 of 1948. These regulations restrict the offences for which corporal punishment may be inflicted to :
 - (a) Mutiny or incitement to mutiny.
 - (b) Personal violence against an officer or servant of the prison.
- (iii) The Prisons (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948, Ordinance No. 23 of 1948. The object of this Ordinance is to make members of the Executive Council and members of the Legislative Council *ex-officio* prison visitors.

215. Since 1939 considerable progress has been made in prison reform and modern methods of dealing with prisoners have been introduced. These include earning schemes for long-term offenders, the grant of pecuniary or other aid to discharged prisoners, the classification of prisoners and a substantial reduction in the number of whippings for prison offences. With regard to the last mentioned, no whipping for prison offences was inflicted in 1948.

Staff conditions have also improved, and the average number of hours now worked daily by the warders is just over eight, as compared with thirteen or fourteen some years ago. The post of temporary warder has been abolished, and all the staff now enjoy permanency which leads either to pensions or retiring allowances. The quality of the staff has also improved, and this is due to the fact that a high physical and educational standard is now required from all candidates for the service.

216. Prison discipline is maintained by the deprivation of privileges and the loss of remission, which is a great deterrent. Corporal punishment is restricted to cases of mutiny, incitement to mutiny and assault upon prison officers, and is imposed but rarely.

217. By good conduct and industry, prisoners may earn remission to the extent of one-third of their sentences. Prisoners serving long terms of imprisonment may, after completing two years of their sentences, earn 2s. a month by performing work in excess of a fixed task. Half of the amount is placed by the prisoner himself into a savings box, which is given to him on discharge, and he is allowed to spend the balance on petty luxuries on each pay day.

218. Statutory provision for a probation system has been introduced into Nigeria but has not yet been extended to the Trust Territory.

H. EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

General

219. The main objectives of the educational policy are set out in the Memorandum on Educational Policy in Nigeria, Sessional Paper No. 20 of 1947, where education is defined as "not merely the training of the intelligence or the acquisition of the means of livelihood, but also the raising of the general level of the life of the whole people and the provision of adequate facilities for their development, physical, economic, intellectual and spiritual". This paper has been approved by all three Houses of Assembly, by the House of Chiefs and by the Legislative Council.

In a non-compulsory scheme of education, supply is largely conditioned by demand. The demand in many areas of the Trust Territory has in the past been relatively small owing to their geographical remoteness, poor communications and consequent lack of economic development. The demand has, however, rapidly increased during recent years and the measures taken to stimulate economic development, which have been described on other pages, will almost certainly have an effect on education. The principal objective is to provide a four-year Junior Primary School course for all children who want it and a further four-year Senior Primary School course for those who can benefit from it.

220. The educational system in the territory is set out below :

Cameroons Province

Government, Native Authority, and Voluntary Agency.	{	(a) Primary Schools, with eight year course.
		(b) Secondary Schools, with six year course.
		(c) Teacher Training Colleges, with courses for two years, or three years.
		(d) Domestic Subjects Centres for girls attending school and adult women.

Northern Provinces

Native Authority. Voluntary Agency.	{	(a) Primary Schools, with four year course
		(b) Middle School, with four year course
		(c) Vernacular Elementary Schools, four year course.

There are no schools managed by voluntary agencies in those parts of the territory administered as though they formed parts of Bornu and Benue Provinces. In the latter area there is only one elementary school managed by the Native Authority which was opened at Abong in the Tigon clan area in December, 1947.

For teacher training, men and women from the territory administered as though it formed parts of the Northern Provinces of Nigeria may be admitted to various training centres in the Northern Provinces.

The current educational programme is summarised below :

- (1) Adaptation of education to rural life.
- (2) Extension of teacher training. A rural education centre, providing courses for teachers of rural subjects, is to be opened at Bambui. Three new training centres will be opened with assistance from funds provided by the development plan.
- (3) Development of secondary education. Grants from development loan funds are to be given to expand two boys' schools. Both boys and girls are eligible to enter secondary schools in Nigeria, and some scholarships are available.
- (4) Extension of primary schools as teachers become available under (2) above.
- (5) Encouragement of female education, both in schools and domestic science centres.
- (6) Encouragement of literacy movements amongst adults.
- (7) Work amongst women in villages and compounds.
- (8) Development of trades and technical education. A proposal to establish a trade centre is under examination.

221. In both Cameroons Province and those parts of the territory administered as though they form part of the Northern Provinces of Nigeria the Education Department is under the control of the Director of Education, Nigeria. The Regional Deputy Directors of the Northern and Eastern Regions are responsible to him for those parts of the territory in their regions.

All schools are inspected by the education officers, who maintain close contact with mission supervisors and managers. Supervisors in Cameroons Province are members of the Board of Education, Southern Provinces.

The educational personnel employed in the territory, Government, Native Authority and Voluntary Agency, is set out in Statistical Appendices II and III.

222. A new Education Ordinance was passed by Legislative Council in August, 1948, to come into effect on 1st January, 1949. The Ordinance applies to Nigeria and the Cameroons as a whole. Copies of the Ordinance and the Regulations on Grants-in-Aid which were issued as a Schedule to it, have been forwarded for the use of members of the Trusteeship Council.

223. In the Cameroons Province, the building of eight schools, including the rebuilding of three, has been completed, while the building or rebuilding of fourteen schools is in progress. These schools are all of permanent material. In addition there are a number of schools which have been constructed or reconstructed with temporary material. In the northern areas two schools were rebuilt in permanent material and one temporary school was erected. In the area administered with the Adamawa Province, extensions are being made to existing schools to complete their expansion into four-class schools. Eleven new or reconstructed schools are planned for the Cameroons Province. In the Adamawa area a new Elementary Training Centre will be provided. The programme for the Bornu area includes the building of two new schools every year and the replacement of existing temporary buildings by permanent structures. Equipment and school materials are not yet adequate but the position is improving.

Schools and Curriculum

224. In the Cameroons Province no new school may be established unless the Director of Education is notified not less than three months before the school is to be opened of the name and address both of the proprietor and manager, the situation of the school together with a plan of the buildings, the type of school proposed and the numbers, qualifications and nationality of the staff. The Governor on the recommendation of the Director of Education and a Committee of the Board of Education appointed for the purpose may prohibit the opening of a new school when the Director and Committee are not satisfied that the person whom it is proposed should be the manager is a suitable person to be in charge of a school and until such time as the Director and Committee are satisfied that the school will be efficiently conducted and adequately staffed. In the northern areas no new school or class for religious instruction may be established without the prior approval of the Resident of the Province in which it is desired to establish such school or class. In the Cameroons Province the manager of every school shall send annually to the Director a return showing the number of pupils on the roll and the average attendance of pupils and the numbers, qualifications and nationality of the staff; in the northern areas managers shall keep such records and furnish such returns as may be specified by the Director and the Board in a notice approved by the Chief Commissioner and published in the Gazette. Similar conditions regarding the establishment of new schools are incorporated in the new Ordinance, except that the Regional Deputy Director of Education is empowered to withhold consent to the opening of a new school. An appeal from his decision may be made to the Regional Board of Education, thence, if necessary, to the Central Board of Education, and finally to the Governor.

225. Grants are not made at present to private schools, as distinct from schools of which the Voluntary Agencies are proprietors. In theory, grants are made to Voluntary Agency Schools on the basis of a percentage of the staff salary bill, and are conditioned by the stability of the organisation concerned, the efficiency of the school and the arrangements made for the training and

supply of teachers. Circumstances have, however, modified the practical application of these principles. Since the economic depression of the early 1930s, financial assistance given by Government to Voluntary Agency Schools has not been determined by any set of fixed principles. From time to time substantial additions have been made to the grant figures in force in 1931, not on any logical basis of control, but on the basis of helping Voluntary Agencies to meet rising staff costs, as this need has presented itself from time to time.

The new Regulations for Grants-in-Aid (mentioned in sub-section 222) provide a set of criteria by which assistance to the schools of Voluntary Agencies is to be determined. Further, an approved Voluntary Agency is now defined as a Voluntary Agency which :

- (a) is registered under the Land (Perpetual Succession) Ordinance, 1924, and is a body corporate having perpetual succession and the power to hold land; and
- (b) owns one or more schools which in the opinion of the Director are *prima facie* deserving of a grant-in-aid on the grounds of efficiency, social usefulness and educational necessity; and
- (c) supplies to the Director proof that no school established or conducted by it is conducted on a profit-making basis; and
- (d) gives an undertaking that any extension of its educational activities will comply with the requirements as to any areas of operation laid down by the Director in consultation with the Local Education Authority or the Local Education Committee where such a body of this kind is established and where such a body is not established with the Regional Board concerned; and
- (e) supplies to the Director evidence that it follows a policy of education acceptable to the Director; provided that where such a Voluntary Agency is a group of persons evidence shall also be supplied of common resources and a common policy of education; and
- (f) maintains a satisfactory system of supervision of its schools; and
- (g) has either adequate facilities for the training of teachers or is party to an agreement with another Voluntary Agency or with Government for a supply of trained teachers.

226. The scope of the curriculum in each type of school in the territory is set out below :

INFANT SCHOOLS OR DEPARTMENTS

(Normally, a Two-Year Course is contemplated)

Among infants and younger children all instruction should as far as possible be given in that vernacular or language, by means of which the new ideas presented to their minds are most readily explained and correlated with their limited experience of life. The free development of their minds must not be hampered by making the assimilation of ideas unnecessarily difficult by presenting them in a language not readily understood. Where staff and apparatus are available, kindergarten methods in teaching the rudiments should be encouraged and developed.

During this period pupils should be taught the simple elements of reading, writing and numbers. They should also receive suitable hand and eye training, some instruction in nature study, and guidance in personal and practical hygiene; also religious knowledge according to a scheme approved by the proprietor.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS OR DEPARTMENTS I-VI

The vernacular should be the medium of instruction where its use will aid in the thorough assimilation of the instruction given. It is important that pupils in all classes should be called upon frequently to reproduce in the

vernacular the matter which they have been taught. Where English is taught or employed as the medium of instruction, it is most important that both teachers and pupils should use it correctly. Its incorrect use leads to the formation of habits of inaccuracy in thought and speech which make it difficult for the pupil to acquire a more perfect knowledge of the language in later years and retards his progress in other subjects.

The subjects of instruction during this period should be reading, writing, composition (oral and written), dictation and simple arithmetic. The object of the instruction given in arithmetic should be to make pupils capable of putting their knowledge to some practical use: to attain this object the exercises and problems should be many and varied, and as far as possible suited to the life and experience of the community. Mental exercises should as a rule precede written work, in which great stress should be laid on the importance at all times of neatness and accuracy. Also religious instruction, according to a scheme approved by the proprietor, hygiene, sanitation and personal hygiene, and physical exercises. History and geography, hand and eye training, lessons in agriculture, school gardening, singing and drawing are very desirable where a suitable staff is available, as is domestic science for girls where a suitably qualified women teacher is available. Where English is not the medium of instruction, it may be taught from Class I.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS, CLASSES I-VI

The subjects of instruction should include English, mathematics, practical mathematics, history and geography, religious knowledge, hygiene, and, for girls, domestic science. Also in the higher classes, either a second language, or elementary science, or commercial subjects.

TEACHERS' HIGHER ELEMENTARY CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS

Candidates will be required to satisfy the examiners in the subjects set out below:

Men

English.	History and Geography.
Arithmetic and simple accounts.	School Method.
Hygiene and Sanitation.	

Women

English.	Domestic Science.
Arithmetic and simple accounts.	School Method.
Hygiene and Sanitation.	

And two other subjects selected from the following:

Men

Agriculture.	Infant School Methods.
Drawing.	Mathematics.
General Elementary Science.	Nature Study and Botany.
Hand and Eye Training.	History of Education.
History (advanced).	English (advanced).
Geography (advanced).	Physical Training.
Religious Knowledge (and methods of teaching it).	

Women

Domestic Science (advanced, including Child Welfare).	History.
Drawing.	Infant School Methods.
Geography.	Nature Study and Botany.
Hand and Eye Training.	Religious Knowledge (and methods of teaching it).
English (advanced).	

Curricula are related to local requirements and to the basic objectives of the educational policy by a Standing Sub-Committee of the Board of Education which works out details and adjusts them from time to time to meet changing conditions.

During the year the syllabuses for Junior Primary Schools (Infants I and II, Standards I and II), for Senior Primary School (Standards III-VI) and for the Higher Elementary Teachers' Certificate Examination have been thoroughly revised. It is hoped to bring these new syllabuses into operation in 1949. The aim of the Junior Primary School course is to provide a basis for permanent literacy for those who complete the course and who make an effort to keep up their reading after they have left school.

227. The Cameroons Province contains a large number of vernaculars, many of which have not been reduced to writing. Bali is used as a medium for infant teaching in some schools in the north and Duala in some infant schools in the south. Above the infant classes, English is used as a medium wherever possible.

English is taught as a subject in all schools, except in a few vernacular schools in backward areas. By the end of the full primary course, most pupils should have a reasonable vocabulary, and ability to write and speak grammatical English.

In the northern areas, English is taught in all classes of middle schools and in upper classes of elementary schools where suitable teachers are available. In all schools Hausa is taught in addition to the local vernacular, except in certain pagan schools where Hausa is employed as the medium throughout.

228. Candidates from the territory are eligible for entrance to the University College, and scholarships are available for suitable candidates. They are also eligible on the same terms as Nigerian candidates for British Council, Nigerian Government, and Colonial Development and Welfare scholarships to United Kingdom universities and other institutions. Equal opportunities are provided for men and women, but the number of suitably qualified women is extremely small. The Cameroons Development Corporation has a scholarship scheme already in preparation with a view to assisting both the people of the Cameroons and the existing staff of the Corporation to qualify for higher positions.

A native of the territory employed as an Assistant Agricultural Officer was awarded a scholarship provided from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund to study for an honours degree in botany in the United Kingdom; another is at present in the United Kingdom having been awarded a scholarship by the British Council to qualify for the Teachers' Professional Certificate of the Colonial Institute of Education. Two women have also been awarded Government scholarships—one is taking a two-year course in domestic science at Bath Domestic Science College, and the other a one-year course of instruction in English, household subjects, etc., at Hillcroft College. Three are natives of Victoria Division and one of Kumba Division of the Cameroons Province.

Scholarships were awarded in 1948 for courses of study either at the University College, Ibadan, or, where the desired course cannot be taken at University College, at suitable educational institutions in the United Kingdom to two men and one woman from the territory. The courses will begin in 1949. The men will take civil engineering and teaching and the women teaching. They are natives of Bamenda and Kumba respectively. Two men who had already entered University College, Ibadan, and were reading for their intermediate B.Sc., also received scholarships. They are natives of Mamfe and Victoria Division.

Pupils

229. The number of primary school pupils in the territory, expressed as a proportion of the total population, is approximately one pupil to thirty-six of the population. A very similar proportion exists in Nigeria as a whole.

The distribution of schools in the territory in relation to population density in each area is given below. The schools are all primary schools with the exception of one secondary school owned by the Roman Catholic Mission at Sasse in Victoria Division.

<i>Cameroons Province</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Density of population per square mile</i>	<i>Number of Schools</i>	<i>Number of Pupils</i>
Victoria Division	47,600	41	8A 34B	4,640
Kumba Division	65,000	18	9A 59B	8,230
Mamfe Division	73,400	17	6A 34B	3,904
Bamenda Division	301,000	43	11A 84B	9,235

<i>Benue Province</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Density of population per square mile</i>	<i>Number of Schools</i>	<i>Number of Pupils</i>
Tigon-Ndoro-Kentu area	10,300	8	1	33
<i>Adamawa Province</i>				
Mambila area	24,900	17	Nil	Nil
Gashaka area	6,400	2	Nil	Nil
Toungo area	10,400	5	1A	32
Sugu area	12,700	30	1B	45
Gurumpawo area	10,500	46	1B	40
Nassarawo area	34,300	41	1B	70
Verre area	2,100	7	1B	60
Belel area	3,900	32	1A	83
Zummo area	2,100	17	Nil	Nil
Holma area	4,600	22	Nil	Nil
Maiha area	13,600	73	Nil	Nil
Mubi area	69,100	167	2A	149
Uba area	6,100	80	Nil	Nil
Cubunawa area	53,800	173	1A	69
Madagali area	47,200	128	1A 2B	116

A—Government and Native Authority Schools.

B—Voluntary Agency Schools.

<i>Bornu Province</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Density of population per square mile</i>	<i>Number of Schools</i>	<i>Number of Pupils</i>
Plains area:	148,900	30		
Bama			2A	155
Ngala			1A	47
Kala Badge			1A	54
Malum Maja			1A	36
Dikwa			1A	68
Galumba			1A	62
Kumshe			1A	28
Hill area:				
Gwoza Hill, Pagan area ..	79,000	241	4A	210

A—Native Authority Schools.

At the end of the year there were 4,095 girls attending school in the territory, 3,731 in Cameroons Province and 364 in the northern areas.

The figures below show the number of children who completed their education in 1947 and 1948 and the percentage of wastage in progression from class to class :

(a) *Number of children completing primary education in the territory*

	1947	1948
Cameroons Province	664	677
Northern areas	68 (9 Sen. Prim.)	114 (11 Sen. Prim.)
	<u>732</u>	<u>791</u>

(b) *Number of children completing secondary education in the territory*

	1947	1948
Cameroons Province	11	18
Northern areas	Nil	Nil

(c) *Wastage figures*

(i) *Cameroons Province*

<i>Primary Schools</i>		1947	1948
From :	To :	%	%
Infants I	Infants II ..	36	35
„ II	Standard 1	29	23
Standard 1	„ 2	21	26
„ 2	„ 3	10	Nil
„ 3	„ 4	20	16
„ 4	„ 5	51	51
„ 5	„ 6	20	25

Notes :

- If the Basel Mission Vernacular Infant Schools are excluded, figures for Infants I–II are : 1947, 12% and 1948, 18%.
- The high wastage from Standard 4 is a legacy of the old “break” at Standard 4 instead of at Standard 2 under the new organisation.
- Wastage from Standard 5 is, in fact, practically non-existent, as the addition of new Standard 6 classes to developing schools absorbs almost every Standard 5 child.

Secondary Schools

From :					1947	1948
					%	%
Middle	II	..	..	..	15	17
"	III	..	..	..	15	12
"	IV	..	..	..	20	40
"	V	..	..	..	7	7

(ii) *Northern areas*

(a) Junior Primary, 6%.

(b) Senior Primary, 7%.

(c) No pupils completed secondary education during these years.

230. In the Cameroons Province school fees are charged but are very low, and provision is made for remission in deserving cases. In Government junior primary schools the rates are 10s. and in senior primary schools £1 per annum. Many pupils earn their own fees. Scholarships are provided in secondary schools. In some schools, pupils are weekly boarders, paying no boarding fee and bringing their own food. The only form of transport in most parts of the territory is by foot.

In the northern areas elementary education is free. Fees are charged in middle schools, but remitted in the large majority of cases. Weekly boarders are taken in some schools.

The Native Authority arranges transport for middle schools and for Bama elementary school.

Physical training and athletics form part of the curriculum in all schools. There is no school medical service as understood in the United Kingdom. A compulsory first-aid course is given in teacher training courses and schools are encouraged to run their dispensaries for simple cases and minor ailments, in districts where no Government or Native Authority dispensary is provided. Public vaccinators give particular attention to school children, as do touring medical officers. Serious cases are given free medical attention in Government hospitals.

There is no uniform system of school feeding. Free meals, as well-balanced as possible, are provided for under-nourished children in five centres in the Northern Provinces. Many schools arrange and supervise the selling of meals by local women, who are taught to conform to an approved dietary.

No scholarships are provided in the primary schools, but remission of fees is possible, and occurs in the different agencies.

In Cameroons Province, nine scholarships to a value of £130 are provided by Government and fifty-six to a value of £560 by the Native Authorities, tenable at secondary schools. In the northern areas any student considered suitable for secondary education receives free education if unable to pay fees. Scholarships from secondary schools for higher education have been referred to in sub-section 228.

Teachers

231. The professional qualifications of non-indigenous teachers are :

(a) University degrees.

(b) Teaching diplomas and certificates.

The professional qualifications of indigenous teachers are :

(a) Diplomas of the Higher College, Yaba.

(b) Higher Elementary Certificates (Nigerian).

(c) Elementary Certificates.

- (d) Vernacular Teachers' Certificates.
- (e) Standard VI Certificates.
- (f) Various qualifications for vernacular teachers, including attendance at short courses of instruction.

Except in Bornu Province, the supply of teachers is not equal to the demand. Teachers are recruited from Standard VI in Cameroons Province and from Middle II-IV in the Northern Provinces. Vernacular teachers are taken from Standard IV in elementary schools. Teachers who are recruited from Standard VI or Middle II-IV usually spend two years in probationary teaching, after which the best of them are selected for a one-year course in a preliminary training centre, followed by a two-year course in an elementary training centre, where they take the Elementary Teachers' Certificate Examination. After at least a year's teaching, the best of the elementary certificated teachers return for a further two-year higher elementary teaching course culminating in the Higher Elementary Teachers' Certificate.

All initial training is provided in the territory or in Nigeria. Experienced teachers may apply for scholarships offered for further training in England, notably at the Colonial Department of the London University Institute of Education.

Teachers are registered under the appropriate section of the Education Code.

232. The salary scales of the various grades of teachers employed in the territory are :

Government Teachers

Supervising Teacher	£360—£450
Teachers	£72—£250

Native Authority Teachers (Cameroons Province)

Certificated Teachers	£68—£250
Uncertificated Teachers	£36—£60
Uncertificated Teachers (with secondary education) ..	£68—£72
Probationary Teachers	£28 and upwards

Voluntary Agency Teachers

Graduates	£240—£480
Other European diplomas and Yaba Diploma	£170—£300
Certificated Teachers	£68—£250
Uncertificated Teachers	£36—£72
Probationary Teachers	£21

In the northern areas the salary scales in the Native Authority schools are :

Senior Teachers

Scale SA	£120—£250
Scale SB Higher Elementary Middle School Teachers ..	£84—£190
Scale SC Headmasters in large Elementary Schools ..	£72—£168
Scale SD Elementary School Certificated Teachers ..	£72—£120
Scale SE Uncertificated Elementary School Teachers ..	£60—£96
Scale SF Vernacular trained teachers	£42—£84
Scale SG All other Teachers	£24—£48

233. The Nigerian Union of Teachers, which claims a membership of some 15,000, or approximately 50 per cent of the teachers registered in Nigeria, publishes its own journal.

Adult and Community Education

234. An Adult Education organiser is responsible for the pioneer work in the southern part of Victoria Division, where there is a concentration of illiterate labour employed by the Cameroons Development Corporation. There are at present twelve centres each with two classes. Over the last quarter of the year the total enrolment was 257 and the average attendance 186. Each class is in

the hands of a "teacher", who is usually a foreman or a timekeeper. The classes normally meet three times a week for two-hour periods. The present aim is to begin to remove illiteracy by a modified Laubach method. The Adult Education organiser has recently acquired a film-strip projector, but the use of the radio and cinema is not yet practicable.

In the northern areas free classes for adults are taken by headmasters of all elementary schools thrice weekly: reading, writing and arithmetic are taught. In some districts the Voluntary Agencies also run adult classes in addition to their classes for religious instruction, which do not go beyond teaching the pupils to read. A mobile cinema, under the aegis of the Public Relations Department, visits the territory at intervals of approximately six months and copies of the Hausa newspaper *Gaskiya ta fi Kwabo* and the *Nigeria Review* are sent to teachers and district heads for distribution. It should be emphasised, however that there is little enthusiasm for education among the adults unless there is a very definite prospect that literacy will lead to employment.

235. Plans for combating illiteracy and for adult education campaigns throughout Nigeria and the Trust Territory are contained in the Nigerian Government Memorandum on Educational Policy (Sessional Paper No. 20 of 1947).

The percentage of illiteracy can only be guessed at. Throughout the territory it may be estimated at 95 per cent increasing to almost 100 per cent in parts of north-western Bamenda Division, the Tigon-Ndoro-Kentu area and the Mambila and Gashaka areas administered with Adamawa Province. In the Victoria Division of Cameroons Province the percentage drops perhaps to 75 per cent.

236. The Gaskiya Corporation and the mission presses publish literature in Hausa for the Northern Provinces, including a newspaper. In Cameroons Province the mission bookshops publish pamphlets and books in Duala and Bali and English.

In the northern areas the policy has been to establish Hausa as the common language; in the Cameroons Province English, often in the form of pidgin, is tending to become the common language.

Both in the Cameroons Province and in the northern areas the literate public seem reluctant to pay money for vernacular books, even when these are sold at a price considerably below that of cost.

237. In the northern areas both Kunuri and Shuwa Arabic have been standardised and established in written form, as have also Hausa and Fulfuldi, the language spoken by the Fulani. Dictionaries of these languages exist, produced by Government and other agencies, together with a comparatively extensive literature. Missionaries in the north have produced books in Higi and Bura, and in the south in Bali, Banyang and Duala. No steps are being taken to standardise the vernaculars spoken by numerous small village groups.

238. Intellectual and cultural activities cannot be developed until basic education has spread more widely. Steps to interest the population in the press and in current affairs have already been described. With the present level of literacy, attempts to promote interest in the mass of the people in literature or scientific research are unlikely to have much effect. The people have already a developed sense of decoration, as is instanced by the elaborate poker work on calabashes in the northern areas and staffs in Bamenda Division, the colourful robes and caps woven by the tribes of Tikar stock and the high standard of workmanship and decoration in basket and mat making. There is as yet little feeling of interdependence between the tribes in the territory. In fact the people of Dikwa Division look west towards their close relatives the Kanuri of Bornu,

and in the Benue area the Fulani look towards Yola as their centre, while the pagans remain isolated and independent of each other upon their hills. Only in the Cameroons Province with the opening up of communications is there any feeling of solidarity, and that only among the educated elements where the school syllabus is devised to stress interrelationships wherever possible in geography, history, handicrafts and simple economics.

239. There are no libraries in the territory, travelling or otherwise, but there are reading rooms at Bama, Jada, Mubi and Victoria where the people are encouraged to read the limited stocks of literature available. In the Bama reading room literature in English and Hausa is made freely available, and the literate inhabitants of the Dikwa Division are at complete liberty to purchase any books or papers which appeal to them. The diversity and limited appeal of the local vernaculars has prohibited the printing of any literature in them other than some elementary text-books in Kanuri. The British Council supplies periodicals to teacher training centres and police recreation rooms.

240. There are no ex-Servicewomen.

Ex-Servicemen who are suitably qualified (but there are few so qualified in the northern areas), may enter the teaching profession, and are encouraged to help in adult education.

241. The Surveyor of Antiquities includes the preservation, fostering and encouragement of indigenous art in his activities. Music and the dance may be safely left in the hands of a people who use the dance for the natural expression of their artistic impulses when they have not been taught by culture contacts to be ashamed of this form of self-expression. There is a rich and living folklore finding its chief outlet in the art of the story-teller who includes both ancestral legends and allegorical tales which embody a pithy moral in his repertoire. Handicrafts will be encouraged by the textile development schemes inaugurated by the Department of Commerce and Industries when its activities have extended to the Trust Territory. At present eight textile centres are in process of establishment in Nigeria where indigenous methods are being investigated, research into technical problems undertaken and improved technique evolved and demonstrated. There are no theatres or cinemas in the territory. A mobile cinema unit controlled by the Public Relations Department visits the territory from time to time and gives free performance of an educative nature.

242. There are no archaeological expeditions at work in the territory, but a certain amount of archaeological material, principally stone implements, found in Bamenda Division, is preserved at district headquarters. The Emir of Dikwa has made rules for the protection and preservation of African antique works of art under Section 25 of the Native Authority Ordinance, which prohibits the removal of a number of objects or the disturbance of a number of sites set out in a Schedule to the Rules. Other Native Authorities are being encouraged to follow suit.

Order in Council No. 21 of 1943, made under the Customs Ordinance, prohibits the export, without the written consent of the Governor, from Nigeria (which term includes the Trust Territory), of any African antiquities or works of art of historical, archaeological or scientific interest made prior to the year 1918 and objects that are being or have been used in African ceremonies. A Government Archaeologist has recently been appointed in Nigeria whose duties will extend to the Trust Territory.

243. As regards the preservation and protection of fauna, the Wild Animals Preservation Ordinance applies, but since native hunting is regarded as a right throughout the territory no absolute protection of wild life can be given except

to a few animals of importance such as the gorilla and elephant. Hunting is forbidden in forest reserves except where the owners of the land have been accorded specified rights.

No special steps are taken to preserve the flora ; indirectly much of it receives protection by its inclusion in forest reserves wherein no destruction of any kind is permitted save under the control of the Forest Department. The Botanic Gardens at Victoria originated early in the century during the German régime as an agricultural research station to test the suitability of economic exotics for plantation purposes in the Cameroons. This function has long since been abandoned and the gardens are now purely an ornamental amenity attached to the town of Victoria ; their value as an educational asset to West Africa is, however, limited as they contain few plants of local value or interest.

There are no museums in the territory. A museum policy is in process of evolution by the Surveyor of Antiquities which, in addition to the provision of museums, will include the preservation of works of art on their existing sites in cases, where there are practical obstacles to their removal or prejudice exists in the minds of the indigenous inhabitants against their being placed in a museum.

I. PUBLICATIONS

244. Copies of all legislation enacted in Nigeria in 1948 have been sent separately to the Library of the United Nations, together with all Native Authority legislation enacted by Native Authorities in the Cameroons Province, Adamawa Division, Dikwa Division and Wukari Division. Copies of the following publications have been forwarded to the Trusteeship Council :

- (1) The Legislative Council of Nigeria, containing the Letters Patent, Royal Instructions and Orders in Council constituting the Legislative Council of Nigeria and also the Standing Rules and Orders of the Council.
- (2) Memorandum on Educational Policy in Nigeria (Sessional Paper No. 20 of 1947).
- (3) Grants-in-aid of Education in Nigeria, by S. Phillipson, C.M.G. (now Sir Sydney Phillipson).
- (4) Statement of the Policy proposed for the Future Marketing of Nigerian Oils, Oilseeds and Cotton (Sessional Paper No. 18 of 1948).
- (5) Report of the Commission appointed by His Excellency the Governor to make recommendations about the recruitment and training of Nigerians for senior posts in the Government service of Nigeria.
- (6) Report of a select Committee of the Eastern Region House of Assembly set up to review the existing system of local government in the Eastern Provinces.
- (7) Annual Report of the Cameroons Development Corporation for the year 1947.
- (8) First Annual Report of the Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board, season 1947-48.

J. RESEARCH

Basic Services

245. (i) *Land Survey.* Data concerning the deflection of the plumb line and isogonic lines will be obtained during the observation of the Udi-Ogoja-Yola geodetic chain of triangulation which enters the Trust Territory of the

British Cameroons in latitude $7^{\circ} 30'$ N. and emerges south of Yola. The observation of this part of the chain awaits the filling of vacancies in the survey establishment of the Nigeria Survey Department.

The entire area of the Trust Territory south of latitude $7^{\circ} 30'$ N. is scheduled for aerial survey under the development programme. It is probable that geodetic triangulation will be established in this area to aid in the compilation of topographical maps from the aerial photographs. At the same time such triangulation will be of scientific value for purposes such as those mentioned in the previous paragraph and will also be of considerable use for the delimitation of the international boundary dividing the British and French Trust Territories. It is not yet definitely known when the aerial photography will take place, and the establishment of the necessary ground triangulation depends on a considerable improvement in the present staff position of the Survey Department.

(ii) *Geological Survey.* The Trust Territory participates on an equal footing in the geological services provided for Nigeria. The Government of Nigeria maintains a Geological Survey with an establishment of twenty scientific officers. A well-equipped mineralogical and assaying laboratory, and a geological museum exist at the geological survey headquarters in Nigeria.

Laboratory services are also provided by the Imperial Institute, London, and palaeontological work by arrangement with the Natural History Museum, London.

Publication of the preliminary work done by the Geological Survey in the territory will be made in the Geological Survey, Nigeria, Annual Report for 1948.

Anglo-Oriental (Nigeria) Ltd., referred to in sub-sections 81 and 92, is undertaking prospecting operations in the territory. In addition one Government geologist was allocated for a long period starting early in 1948 for the preparation of a geological map of the territory. As more geologists become available the work will be accelerated.

(iii) *Demographic Statistics.* Such demographic statistics as are available are shown in Appendix I. No special survey has been undertaken. Reference has already been made to the census.

(iv) *Meteorological Research.* There has been no meteorological research. Reference has already been made in sub-section 1 to such meteorological data as are available. (See also Attachment A.)

Technological Research

(i) *Medical.* The chief research project carried out in the Cameroons area was a preliminary enquiry by Professor Gordon of the Liverpool Tropical School of Medicine into the bionomics of chrysops, with special reference to loasis. It is proposed to continue the survey during 1949, utilising the staff of the medical field units, until such time as a party of research workers arrives from the United Kingdom. The Rockefeller Foundation Yellow Fever Research Institute team carried out investigations in order to ascertain the status of yellow fever, particularly in the monkey population. Details are given above in answer to sub-section 171. The medical field units in their surveys should eventually produce valuable information with regard to the history of diseases, types of diet and other matters of medical interest associated with the indigenous population of the Cameroons territory. The researches mentioned above were carried out in the southern area. The malaria service proposes to make entomological surveys. The West African Institute for Trypanosomiasis Research also proposes to make a survey of those areas of the territory affected by the presence of the tsetse fly.

(ii) *Agricultural.* The Trust Territory benefits equally with Nigeria in various research schemes which have been undertaken outside the Cameroons. An oil palm research station has been established in Benin Province with a subsidiary station at Uyo in Calabar Province, both in Nigeria. Here a fundamental study of the oil palm as a plant is being carried out to determine the most efficient means of cultivating it, to select and breed improved seed and to arrange its production on a large scale and to conduct research into the best methods of extracting palm oil and kernels from the fruit.

Reference has been made to the activities of the West African Cocoa Research Institute and the Nigerian Cocoa Survey in sub-section 36, and to the Rice Mission, the investigation into mechanisation of agriculture and shifting cultivation and to the Livestock Mission in sub-section 38.

Facilities for training a limited number of young farmers in progressive agriculture are provided at Bamenda Agricultural Station. Training includes the care of livestock and experience in the cultivation of land with cattle-drawn implements.

Experiments are carried out with introduced varieties of plants and those which prove satisfactory for the area and of economic value to the local people are distributed to them for planting. Farmers are encouraged to seek advice on agricultural matters from the Agricultural Department and the extension work staff of the department are required to carry out propaganda work among the farmers in their areas. Results have been necessarily slow, particularly with regard to improved methods of cultivation, as practically all food farming is done by women who in many cases resist interference and are loth to change their traditional methods of farming. A woman Agricultural Officer has now been posted to Bamenda in order to advise the women.

Future plans include the extension of mixed farming in the division, the distribution of improved oil-palm seedlings, citrus, kola, sugar cane and new economic crops which prove successful at the agricultural station. Of the new crops at present being tried, linseed appears to be a possible crop for extensive cultivation in the highland areas.

Pig-keeping on improved lines is being encouraged and is progressing in places where food for them is plentiful. Foundation stock for such piggeries is being supplied from the agricultural station.

(iii) *Forestry.* In connection with the scheme for which expenditure was approved under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, a botanical expedition, led by Dr. P. W. Richards, Lecturer in Botany at Cambridge University, spent a month in the Kumba and Victoria Division during February and March, 1948. The members of the expedition examined the rain forests in the Banga and Bope localities of Kumba Division, and the grassland and mist forest on the Cameroon Mountain in the vicinity of Mankwel.

(iv) *Industrial.* No industrial research has been carried out in the territory and indeed, at present, there is little scope for this form of research.

Sociological Research

The Colonial Research Committee advised the Secretary of State in 1944 to make a grant of £3,100 to the International African Institute to finance a survey on the social and economic position of women in the Cameroons Province with particular reference to the Bamenda Division. Dr. Phyllis Kaberry, Social Anthropologist, was invited to undertake the work and arrived in the province in February, 1945, and submitted a preliminary report to the international African Institute in December, 1945, describing her work during seven months among the Nsaw tribe (Banso) when she also visited the Wiya, Tang, War, Mbem, Mbembe and Mfumte tribes which have affinities with the

Nsaw. She then surveyed the Bafut and Kom tribes before submitting a further preliminary report and proceeded on leave in July, 1946. Her survey was originally intended to cover the whole Province, but she pointed out that in order to yield results of scientific validity time was essential. Piecemeal research for very limited periods throughout the Province would produce inaccurate and unreliable results. Dr. Kaberry left the territory in April, 1948, and her final report is awaited.

No department of anthropology is maintained in the territory and there is no Government anthropologist. With the exception of the work of Dr. Phyllis Kaberry referred to above no other provision has been made for continuous, systematic research of trained social scientists into the traditional and the changing social, political, religious and economic life of the indigenous inhabitants.

K. SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

246. In response to the Trusteeship Council's resolution on the provision of information to the peoples of Trust Territories, the Administering Authority has furnished the Secretary-General with a list of United Nations publications required for distribution in the territory, and now looks forward to receiving a regular supply of suitable material for publicity purposes.

Referring to Trusteeship Council Resolution 38(iii), it will be seen from sub-sections 123 and 132 that the practices of child marriage and compulsory marriage are strongly discouraged and are rapidly dying out.

L. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

247. The principal events and achievements in the Trust Territory giving evidence of progress in the political, economic, social and educational fields are summarised below.

(i) *Political.* The year was marked by the growing acceptance of the Constitution inaugurated in 1947 and by an increasing appreciation of its true purpose.

In August, at a session of the Legislative Council, an announcement was made by the Governor that in view of the progress made and the deepening appreciation by the people of the principles of sound constitutional development he had decided that changes in the form of the Constitution should be considered so that they might be introduced, not at the end of nine years as had originally been decided, but in the second three-year period, which was due to start at the beginning of 1950. He stressed the importance of allowing adequate time and opportunity for the expression of public opinion and proposed, with the agreement of the Council, to set up a Select Committee to make recommendations to this end.

In the sphere of local government, a Select Committee of the Eastern House of Assembly, set up to review the system of local government in the Eastern Provinces, recommended the establishment of a Local Government Board and of County Councils, in which educated elements should play a predominant part, working in conjunction with subsidiary councils and urban district councils to maintain close contact with the people. The Committee also recommended that the elective principle should be followed for the formation of local government councils. At the end of the year public discussion of the proposals was widespread, and it was known that the Committee was prepared to make changes in its proposals in the light of this discussion.

Meanwhile the movement towards federation among the smaller Native Administrations, to which reference was made in the 1947 Report, continued with marked success in Kumba and Bamenda Divisions of Cameroons Province.

In the northern areas village and district councils have made notable progress and, from their traditional function of providing a sounding board for public opinion have advanced to executive duties, undertaking projects for the improvement of their communities.

Prompt action has been taken as a result of the report of the Committee appointed to make recommendations about the recruitment and training of Nigerians for senior posts in the Government service of Nigeria: an increasing number of Nigerians are being appointed and promoted to the Senior Service, scholarship and training schemes are being greatly extended and new Public Service Boards have been set up. A system of Whitley Councils has begun to be established and, as regards trades unions, approval has been given for the grant of scholarships for study courses to be taken by union officials.

(ii) *Economic.* At its meeting in August the Legislative Council accepted in principle proposals for the future marketing of palm produce, ground-nuts, benniseed and cotton. Bills to give legislative effect to the proposals were prepared and considered by the Regional Houses, who proposed valuable amendments. The basic purpose of the legislation is to ensure that the produce in question is marketed in an orderly way, and with reference to one paramount consideration, the interest of the producer. This it seeks to do by protecting the producer against price changes from season to season and also by providing funds for research and for the development of the industries and the economic benefit of the areas of production. The responsibility for marketing, price stabilisation and research will rest on Marketing Boards and the responsibility for allocating development monies on Regional Production Development Boards.

The Nigeria Cocoa Marketing Board published during the year its first annual report, covering the season 1947-48.

In 1946 the Legislative Council agreed to an allocation of £1,250,000 to the Nigeria Local Development Board from loan funds under the Development Plan at the annual rate of £250,000 for five years to enable the Board to make loans or grants to native authorities, co-operative societies, planning authorities, companies and partnerships. It was intended that the following types of local development should be assisted:

- (a) Schemes for public works, public utilities, town, urban and village planning;
- (b) the promotion and development of village crafts and industries and the industrial development of the products of the territory;
- (c) land settlement, land utilisation and the establishment of forest and firewood plantations;
- (d) the setting up and operation of experimental undertakings for testing of industrial or processing development of any local products.

The Board was centred in Lagos, and though a number of loans and grants have been made amounting to roughly £250,000 it has become apparent that there is an obvious need for a quickening in economic development for small schemes, including industrial enterprise, to be further encouraged and for planning closer to the ground. In pursuance of these aims it has been decided that decentralisation of the functions of the Board is both essential and urgent, and legislation was drafted to bring this about. It is hoped that in turn the regional bodies will be prepared to adopt measures of devolution both advisory and operational. It has also been made clear that the allocation of £1,250,000 is quite inadequate and that substantial funds amounting to many millions of pounds will be required in the next few years.

An initial sum of £500,000 has been made available to cover the cost of preliminary investigations into industrial schemes in Nigeria, which term

includes the Trust Territory, and to make possible the investment of public funds in such companies as may be established to carry out approved schemes. The Government has been in close consultation on these matters with the Colonial Development Corporation, which now has its representatives in Nigeria.

The Department of Commerce and Industries is expanding its operations and has established pioneer oil mills, textile centres, rice mills and the production of clarified butter fat, cheese and butter in Nigeria, and is considering a scheme for the production of clarified butter fat in the territory in the cattle country of the Mambila Plateau.

A Livestock Mission from the United Kingdom toured Nigeria during the year and its report is now awaited. A livestock centre has been completed in Bamenda, and the results achieved already by rotational grazing, the introduction of exotic pasture grasses, modern animal husbandry adapted to the local environment and selection by performance, have been spectacular.

Steps have been taken, with the vigorous and sympathetic help of the Administering Authority, to improve the supply of consumer and capital goods, and the import position has improved to a considerable degree during the year.

The Mamfe-Ikom section of the main east-west road connecting the Cameroons Province with the main trunk road system in Nigeria is nearing completion. The road is already passable in the dry season but considerable work remains to be done to convert it into an all-season road. In the northern areas some progress has been made by the extension of the mileage of all-season roads in the area of the territory north of the Benue. South of that river, in the area administered with Adamawa Province, the lack of communications to and within the Trust Territory is a problem as difficult as its solution is urgent. Preliminary surveys in this area which will lead to better communications have been carried out.

(iii) *Social.* The medical field units which have been operating in the territory during the year have produced much valuable information about the incidence of endemic diseases, types of diet and other matters of medical interest concerning the indigenous inhabitants, and the policy of bringing medical aids to the people rather than waiting for them to attend at hospitals and dispensaries has proved a great success. The information obtained will become increasingly valuable when health propaganda has resulted in greater co-operation by the people, with a much higher percentage submitting themselves for medical examination.

A new scheme has been adopted for improvements of village layouts and it is intended to double the present approved annual provision for Nigeria of £50,000 for this purpose. Funds will be made available at the provincial and divisional level so that no delay need impede schemes arising from local communal enterprise.

The woman Education Officer stationed at Bansa to carry out work amongst adult women has achieved a noteworthy success in community development there.

(iv) *Educational.* A new Education Ordinance and new Grants-in-Aid Regulations were enacted during the year to come into force on 1st January, 1949. The Ordinance provides for the establishment of Central and Regional Boards of Education, with advisory functions and certain executive powers, and the power to establish in suitable circumstances local education authorities and local education committees.

The adoption of the new system of grants-in-aid brings to an end the confusion and uncertainty which began with the economic depression of the 1930's and was made worse by a series of interim decisions which had to be

made during the war to help the Voluntary Agencies to meet rising costs of staff. Under the new arrangements the Voluntary Agencies will know their exact financial commitments over defined periods of years. During each such period the Government will take the heavy additional strain imposed by the progression of teachers along their salary scales and a large part of the strain represented by the output of trained teachers. A special merit of the scheme is that it recognises that a portion of the cost of a primary school, at present estimated on the basis of the amount of school fees received, falls on the community which it serves in the shape of an "assumed local contribution". This, and the proposal to constitute local education authorities and committees, foreshadows the greater participation of local communities in the development of education in their areas and the division of the cost of primary education between national taxation and local rates which must be the ultimate objective.

With the passing of the University College, Ibadan, (Provisional Council) Ordinance, No. 25 of 1948, the University College at which inhabitants of the territory may receive higher education became a legal entity. Present teaching commitments have been met, although many more undergraduates were admitted than the college authorities had planned to accommodate in the first full academic year.

Voluntary Agencies have made a general advance in constructional works with the assistance of development funds, as is instanced by the completion of the buildings of the Women's Teacher Training Centre at Kumba.

The ultimate objective of the Administering Authority is to develop the territory to a degree which will enable the indigenous inhabitants to achieve self-government. It is clear that such an aim is impossible of achievement unless the territory rests upon an economic foundation which will support the aspirations towards a higher standard of life and ampler educational facilities. The food and health of the people are bound up with the possibilities of real advance, and the people must be qualified to take a leading part in the development of the agriculture, trade, commerce and industry of their own country. This they are, at present, in no position to undertake, and the limits of speed which qualify educational, social and economic progress are today further restricted by world shortages of trained personnel and materials.

More immediate aims are on overall expansion of educational facilities, beginning with primary education and continuing into the spheres of secondary and higher education, and the raising of the standard of living of the inhabitants by improved methods of farming and stock raising, the encouragement of rural industries, the control of marketing and the stabilisation of prices in the interest of the producer, the encouragement of co-operation and the introduction of a degree of industrialisation to form the scaffolding within which developing political institutions may be built.

In considering the rate of progress full weight must be given to the remoteness of considerable areas of the territory and the lack of road communications, and to the prevalence of a conservative attitude and ignorance in matters of agriculture, food, hygiene and in all factors affecting daily life. Teaching people to alter their habits and their outlook on life requires time and patience, since forcing them to do so destroys their willing co-operation and the hope of continuing advance. None the less it is considered that the developments set out in the earlier part of this sub-section are milestones on the road that will lead to the ultimate destination. An immense task remains to be done and the tempo has inevitably been slow. A quickening is to be looked for from the wise disposal of the profits to be earned by the Cameroons Development Corporation and from the profits of mining activities, should the prospecting at present being undertaken result in discovering minerals which can be won for the benefit of the indigenous inhabitants of the territory.

It must be remembered that, even today, over wide areas of the territory public opinion and the interests of the people are circumscribed almost by the physical horizon: world events are considered only in their local repercussions and their remote causes are neither weighed nor understood. The peasant farmer and trader have expressed their satisfaction at the continued rise in the prices paid for their produce for export, which in some cases, as among the pagan hill tribes in the northern areas, is enabling them to purchase imported consumer goods for the first time. Understandably among these primitive people the satisfaction of their immediate local needs is more important to them than the trends, developments and distempers of the outside world.

B. APPLICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONVENTIONS

Application to Non-Metropolitan Territories of International Labour Conventions

CONVENTION No. 2.—*Concerning Unemployment*

Legislative provision has been made for the partial application in Nigeria of the provisions of this Convention, namely :

Chapter XIV of the Labour Code Ordinance, No. 54 of 1945. The Industrial Workers (Registration and Employment) Rules, 1948. (Public Notice No. 29 of 1948.)

The Convention, which is based on conditions in highly organised industrial communities, cannot generally be applied to Nigeria, where the majority of the population are peasants engaged in agricultural pursuits on their own or their tribal land and where (as in many cases) wage-earning employment is largely supplemented by such occupations. There is accordingly no general provision for the registration of labour and the operation of employment exchanges throughout the country ; but provision has been made where necessary—in urban areas such as Lagos and in rural areas such as the Benin Province where there is congregated a large wage-earning population engaged in the rubber and timber industries.

CONVENTION No. 5.—*Fixing the Minimum Age for the Admission of Children to Industrial Employment.*

Applied by Sections 143, 159, 160, 175, Chapter X, of the Labour Code Ordinance, 1945.

CONVENTION No. 6.—*Concerning the Night-work of Young Persons Employed in Industry.*

Applied by Sections 143, 156, 167, 169, Chapter X, of the Labour Code Ordinance, No. 54 of 1945.

CONVENTION No. 7.—*Fixing the Minimum Age for Admission of Children to Employment at Sea.*

Applied by Sections 170, 171, 174, Chapter X, of the Labour Code Ordinance, No. 54 of 1945.

CONVENTION No. 8.—*Concerning Unemployment Indemnity in Case of Loss or Foundering of the Ship.*

In operation by virtue of Order of His Majesty in Council dated 7th March, 1940, which applied the provisions of the United Kingdom Merchant Shipping (International Labour Convention) Act, 1925, to ships registered in Nigeria. (Public Notice No. 25 of 1940 refers.)

CONVENTION No. 11.—*Concerning the Rights of Association and Combination of Agricultural Workers.*

There is no legislation in Nigeria discriminating against agricultural workers in the matter of rights of association. The Convention can accordingly be regarded as applying to this territory.

CONVENTION No. 12.—*Concerning Workmen's Compensation in Agriculture.*

Article 1 of the Convention provides that each member to which this Convention applies "shall extend to all agricultural wage-earners its laws and regulations which provide for the compensation of workers for personal injury by accident arising out of or in the course of the employment."

The only agricultural workers to whom the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (No. 51 of 1941) has been applied are those "employed on plantations or estates maintained for the purpose of growing cocoa, bananas, citrus fruits, palm produce, rubber or other produce and on which not less than twenty-five persons are employed." (Paragraph 22 of the Schedule to Order-in-Council No. 31 of 1941 refers.) It is not practicable at present to extend the application of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance.

There is no discrimination in principle between agricultural and other workers.

CONVENTION No. 15.—*Concerning the Minimum Age for the Admission of Young Persons to Employment as Trimmers or Stokers.*

Applied by Sections 170, 171, 172, Chapter X, of the Labour Code Ordinance, No. 54 of 1945.

CONVENTION No. 16.—*Concerning the Medical Examination of Children and Young Persons employed at Sea.*

Applied by Sections 170, 173, Chapter X, of the Labour Code Ordinance, No. 54 of 1945.

CONVENTION No. 19.—*Concerning Equality of Treatment for National and Foreign Workers as regards Workmen's Compensation.*

Applied by the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, No. 51 of 1941, the Workmen's Compensation (Employment) Order in Council, No. 31 of 1941, as amended by Order-in-Council, No. 4 of 1942. The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance provides for equality of treatment irrespective of nationality.

CONVENTION No. 22.—*Concerning Seamen's Articles of Agreement.*

The Convention does not at present affect Nigeria. No vessels coming within the definition in Article 1 are registered in Nigeria.

CONVENTIONS Nos. 24 and 25.—*Concerning Sickness Insurance:*

(a) *for Workers in Industry and Commerce ;*

(b) *for Agricultural Workers.*

It is not practicable to apply these Conventions to Nigeria in its present stage of development.

CONVENTION No. 26.—*Concerning the Creation of Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery.*

Applied by Part I of Chapter XIII of the Labour Code Ordinance, No. 54 of 1945. The machinery thereby provided has been used to fix minimum wages in the following instances :

The Wage Fixing (Tailoring, Shirt-making and Ancillary Trades or Occupations) Order-in-Council, No. 33 of 1944.

The Wage Fixing (Industrial Workers employed in the Rubber Plantations of the Benin Province) Order-in-Council, No. 26 of 1946.

The Wage Fixing (Printing and Allied Trades or Occupations) Order-in-Council, No. 33 of 1946.

The Wage Fixing (Minesfield) Order-in-Council, No. 13 of 1948.

The Wage Fixing (Motor Industry Trades and Occupations, Lagos and Colony) Order-in-Council, No. 25 of 1948.

CONVENTION No. 29.—*Concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour.*

Applied by Part II of Chapter VI of the Labour Code, Ordinance No. 54 of 1943, and Order-in-Council, No. 35 of 1947. Prohibition of the exaction

of labour which is forced or compulsory within the meaning of this Convention has, by virtue of the above legislation, been applied to Nigeria and the Cameroons under British trusteeship.

CONVENTION No. 32.—*Concerning the Protection against Accidents of Workers Employed in Loading or Unloading Ships (Revised 1932).*

Applied as far as practicable in existing circumstances by :

The Regulation of Docks Ordinance, No. 18 of 1937.

The General Port Regulations, No. 54 of 1917, as amended by The General Port (Amendment) Regulations, No. 41 of 1939.

The General Port (Amendment) Regulations, No. 19 of 1941.

The Shipping and Navigation Ordinance, Chapter 104, Laws of Nigeria.

The Docks (Safety of Labourers) Regulations, No. 35 of 1940 as amended by the Docks (Safety of Labourers) (Amendment) Regulations, No. 18 of 1941.

The Petroleum Regulations, No. 27 of 1928.

The Explosives Regulations, No. 6 of 1946.

The Piers Regulations, No. 7 of 1917, as amended by The Piers (Amendment) Regulations, No. 22 of 1941.

CONVENTIONS No. 35 and 36.—*Concerning Compulsory Old-Age Insurance (a) for Persons Employed in Industrial or Commercial Undertakings in the Liberal Professions and for Outworkers and Domestic Servants, (b) for Persons Employed in Agricultural Undertakings.*

It is not practicable to apply these Conventions to Nigeria in its present stage of development.

CONVENTIONS Nos. 37 and 38.—*Concerning Compulsory Invalidity Insurance (a) for Persons Employed in Industrial or Commercial Undertakings in the Liberal Professions and for Outworkers and Domestic Servants, (b) for Persons Employed in Agricultural Undertakings.*

It is not practicable to apply these Conventions to Nigeria in its present stage of development.

CONVENTIONS Nos. 39 and 40.—*Concerning Compulsory Widows' and Orphans' Pensions (a) for Persons Employed in Industrial or Commercial Undertakings, in the Liberal Professions and for Outworkers and Domestic Servants, (b) for Persons Employed in Agricultural Undertakings.*

It is not practicable to apply these Conventions to Nigeria in its present stage of development.

CONVENTION No. 41.—*Concerning Night-work (Women) (Revised 1934).*

Applied by Sections 143, 148-150, 152, Chapter IX, of the Labour Code Ordinance, No. 54 of 1945.

CONVENTION No. 42.—*Concerning Workmen's Compensation for Occupational Diseases (Revised 1934).*

Not applied. The Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill for the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, 1941, reported as follows :

“ INDUSTRIAL DISEASES

The Committee considers it advisable that provision in respect of industrial diseases should not be included in the Bill in view of the very low known incidence in Nigeria, the lack of medical practitioners with the necessary specialised knowledge and experience in dealing with such cases and the complex nature of the legislative provisions involved. The

Committee agrees, however, that the matter should receive the attention of the Labour Officers, who will in due course be in a position to make recommendations."

The question of whether occupational diseases should be included in the Ordinance is presently being examined in the light of experience already gained.

CONVENTION No. 43.—*Concerning the Regulation of Hours of Work in Automatic Sheet-Glass Works.*

Not applied. There are no sheet-glass works in Nigeria.

CONVENTION No. 44.—*Ensuring Benefit or Allowance to the Involuntary Unemployed.*

It is not practicable to apply this Convention to Nigeria in its present stage of development.

CONVENTION No. 45.—*Concerning the Employment of Women on Underground Work in Mines of all kinds.*

Applied by Sections 151–153, Chapter IX, of the Labour Code Ordinance, No. 54 of 1945.

CONVENTION No. 50.—*Concerning the Regulation of Certain Special Systems of Recruiting Workers.*

Applied by Sections 60–92, Chapter V, of the Labour Code Ordinance, No. 54 of 1945.

CONVENTION No. 64.—*Concerning Contracts of Employment of Indigenous Workers.*

Applied by Sections 34–57, Chapters III–IV, of the Labour Code Ordinance, No. 54 of 1945.

CONVENTION No. 65.—*Concerning Penal Sanctions for Breaches of Contract—Indigenous Workers.*

There is no legislation in Nigeria permitting any form of penal sanction merely for breaches of contract. The provisions of Chapter XV of the Labour Code Ordinance, however, empower the Court to direct the payment of such sum as it finds due by one party to the other; to award costs or damages; to direct fulfilment of the contract or to rescind it in such respect as may be desirable. The principle aimed at is ease of redress for both parties and avoidance of undue expense. The Convention may therefore be regarded as having been applied.

C. CONVENTIONS, TREATIES, Etc.

List of Treaties, Conventions, etc., applied to Cameroons under United Kingdom Trusteeship

(A) *Multilateral Agreements and Conventions applied to Cameroons under United Kingdom Trusteeship.*

NOTE :—Article 8 of the Mandate in respect of the Cameroons under British Mandate stipulated that adherence to any general International Convention on behalf of Nigeria implied adherence on behalf of the Mandated Territory also. In the case of such Conventions, adherence to which on behalf of Nigeria was notified on or before 20th July, 1922 (date of British Mandate for the Cameroons), the adherence on behalf of the Mandated Territory may be regarded as having effect from that date. In the case of such Conventions adherence to which on behalf of Nigeria was notified after 20th July, 1922, the date of accession of Nigeria may be regarded as the date of accession of the territory.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Signature</i>	<i>Date of Application</i>
General Act of the Brussels Conference relative to the African Slave Trade.	2.7.90 Brussels	20.7.22
Convention for the Publication of Customs Tariffs ..	5.7.90 Brussels	20.7.22
Convention for the Preservation of Wild Animals, Birds and Fish in Africa.	19.5.00 London	20.7.22
Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic	18.5.04 Paris	20.7.22
Convention prohibiting the use of White (Yellow) Phosphorus in manufacture of matches.	26.9.06 Berne	20.7.22
Agreement regarding the Creation of an International Office of Public Health.	9.12.07 Rome	26.9.29
Convention relative to the Protection of Literary and Artistic works, revising that signed at Berne, 9.9.86.	13.11.08 Brussels	20.7.22
Agreement for the Suppression of Obscene Publications ..	4.5.10 Paris	20.7.22
Convention respecting collisions between Vessels	23.9.10 Brussels	20.7.22
Convention respecting assistance and salvage at sea ..	23.9.10	20.7.22
Opium Convention and subsequent relative papers ..	23.1.12 The Hague	20.7.22
Radio-telegraph Convention	5.7.12 London	20.7.22
Additional Protocol regarding the Convention relative to the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.	20.3.14 Berne	20.7.22
Convention relating to Liquor Traffic in Africa and Protocol	10.9.19 St. Germain- en-laye	20.7.22
Convention revising the General Act of Berlin, 26.2.1885, and the General Act and Declaration of Brussels, 2.7.90.	10.9.19 St. Germain- en-laye	20.7.22
Convention relating to the Regulation of Aerial Navigation and additional Protocol of May, 1920. Certain provisions of this Convention are applied to Cameroons under British Mandate by the Air Navigation (Mandated Territories), Order-in-Council, 1927.	13.10.19 Paris	20.7.22
Convention and Statute on Freedom of Transit	20.4.21 Barcelona	2.8.22
Convention and Statute on the Régime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern.	20.4.21 Barcelona	2.8.22
Additional Protocol to the Convention on the Régime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern.	20.4.21 Barcelona	2.8.22
Declaration recognising the Right to a Flag of States having no Sea-Coast.	20.4.21 Barcelona	9.10.22
Declaration regarding the Convention relating to the Regulation of Aerial Navigation of 13.10.19.	1.6.22 Paris	20.7.22
Protocol regarding ditto	27.10.22 London	14.12.26
Protocol regarding ditto	30.6.23 London	14.12.26
Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications.	12.9.25 Geneva	14.12.26
Convention relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities.	3.11.23 Geneva	29.8.24
Convention relating to the Development of Hydraulic Power affecting more than one State, and Protocol of Signature.	9.12.23 Geneva	22.9.25

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Signature</i>	<i>Date of Application</i>
Convention and Statute on the International Régime of Railways, and Protocol of Signature.	9.12.23 Geneva	22.9.25
Convention relating to the Transmission in Transit of Electric Power, and Protocol of Signature.	9.12.23 Geneva	22.9.25
Convention and Statute on the International Régime of Maritime Ports, and Protocol of Signature.	9.12.23 Geneva	22.9.25
Convention for the Unification of Rules relating to Bills of Lading.	25.8.24 Brussels	2.6.31
Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs, with Protocol ..	19.2.25 Geneva	17.2.26
Convention relating to the Circulation of Motor Vehicles ..	24.4.26 Paris	14.3.36
Sanitary Convention	21.6.26 Paris	9.10.28
Slavery Convention	25.9.26 Geneva	18.6.27
Radio-telegraph Convention	25.11.27 Washington	15.8.30
Convention relative to the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.	2.6.28 Rome	1.10.31
Convention for the Regulation of International Exhibitions	22.11.28 Paris	17.1.31
Protocol regarding the Convention relating to the Regulation of Aerial Navigation of 13.10.19.	15.6.29 Paris	17.5.33
Convention for the Unification of certain rules relating to International Carriage by Air.	12.10.29 Warsaw	3.3.35
Protocol regarding the Convention relating to the Regulation of Aerial Navigation of 13.10.19.	11.12.29 Paris	17.5.33
Protocol relating to Military Obligations in certain cases of Double Nationality.	12.4.30 The Hague	25.5.37
Protocol relating to a certain case of Statelessness	12.4.30 The Hague	1.7.37
Convention on certain questions relating to the Conflict of Nationality Laws.	12.4.30 The Hague	1.7.37
Convention regarding the Taxation of Foreign Motor Vehicles, with Protocol.	30.3.31 Geneva	11.9.36
Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distributing of Narcotic Drugs.	13.7.31 Geneva	18.5.36
Convention for the Regulation of Whaling	24.9.31 Geneva	17.2.37
Convention regarding Telecommunications	9.12.32 Madrid	23.8.35
Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation	12.4.33 The Hague	3.4.35
Convention for the Protection of the Fauna and Flora of Africa.	8.11.33 London	14.1.36
Universal Postal Convention	20.3.34 Cairo	30.3.35
Agreement concerning Insured Letters and Boxes	20.3.34 Cairo	30.3.35
Agreement Dispensing with Bills of Health	22.12.34 Paris	31.8.38
Agreement Dispensing with Consular Visas on Bills of Health.	22.12.34 Paris	31.8.38
Convention for the Amelioration of the Conditions of the Wounded and Sick in Armies in the Field.	27.7.29 Geneva	1.5.38
International Labour Convention	See Attachment B	

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Signature</i>	<i>Date of Application</i>
International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation, 1944.	5-15.1.1945 Washington	21.2.45
International Sanitary Convention, 1944	5-15.1.1945 Washington	21.2.45
Convention concerning the use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace.	23.9.36 Geneva	14.7.39
Convention relating to the International Status of Refugees	28.10.33 Geneva	30.5.40
Convention relating to Status of Refugees from Germany ..	10.2.38 Geneva	30.5.40

(B) *Extradition Treaties between the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries which have been applied to Cameroons under British Mandate.*

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date of Signature</i>	<i>Date of Application (effective)</i>
Albania	22.7.26	11.7.27
Belgium	{ 29.10.01 5.3.07 3.3.11 8.8.23 2.7.28 }	1.8.28
Belgian Congo		
Ruanda-Urundi		
Bolivia .. .. .			22.2.92	18.2.28
Chile	26.1.97	13.1.28
Colombia	{ 27.10.88 2.12.29 }	5.12.30
Cuba		
Czechoslovakia	{ 11.11.24 4.6.26 }	15.7.27
Denmark		
Ecuador	{ 31.3.73 15.10.35 }	10.2.28 30.6.36
Estonia		
Finland	{ 29.9.80 4.6.34 }	10.2.28 8.11.37
France		
Germany	{ 18.11.25 30.5.24 14.8.76 13.2.96 17.10.08 }	10.3.27 25.11.26 13.11.23
Greece		
Guatemala		
Hayti	{ 4.7.85 30.5.14 }	11.9.29
Hungary		
Iceland	{ 7.12.74 3.12.73 26.6.01 8.9.36 }	13.1.28 25.4.28 13.10.37
Iraq		
Latvia	{ 31.3.73 25.10.38 }	25.11.37 15.9.39
Liberia		
Lithuania	{ 2.5.32 16.7.24 }	5.5.33 7.6.26
Luxemburg		
Monaco	{ 16.12.92 18.5.26 }	16.10.28 11.6.27
Netherlands		
	{ 24.11.80 23.1.37 }	28.1.28 1.8.38
	{ 17.12.91 27.11.30 }	5.7.31
	26.9.98	27.1.28

Country	Date of Signature	Date of Application (effective)
Nicaragua	19.4.05	12.1.28
Norway	{ 26.6.73 18.2.07 }	13.12.29
Panama	25.8.06	24.1.28
Paraguay	12.9.08	16.1.28
Peru	26.1.04	16.1.28
Poland	11.1.32	12.3.34
Portugal	{ 17.10.92 30.11.92 20.1.32 }	23.6.34
Roumania	{ 21.3.93 13.3.94 }	12.1.29
Salvador	23.6.81	8.8.30
San Marino	16.10.99	19.7.34
Siam	4.3.11	27.2.28
Spain	{ 4.6.78 19.2.89 }	13.2.28
Switzerland	{ 26.11.80 29.6.04 }	19.9.29
United States of America	19.12.34	6.9.35
Yugoslavia	22.12.31	24.6.35
	6.12.00	1.11.28

(C) *Commercial Treaties between the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries which have been applied to Cameroons under British Mandate.*

Country	Name	Date of Application (effective)
China	Treaty relating to the Chinese Customs Tariff, 20.12.28.	1.2.29
Czechoslovakia	Customs Duties on Printed Matter advertising British Products. Notes 1.2.26.	1.2.26
Egypt	Commercial Modus Vivendi. Notes 5-7.6.30..	11.6.30
Estonia	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 18.1.26, Commercial Agreement and Protocol, 11.7.34	11.7.27 8.9.34
Finland	Agreement respecting Commerce and Navigation, 29.9.33.	23.11.33
Germany	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 2.12.24 ..	4.3.26
	Agreements respecting Commercial Payments, 1.11.34.	1.11.34
	Agreement respecting Commercial Payments, 1.7.38.	1.7.38
Hungary	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 23.7.26 ..	17.4.28
Italy	Agreement and Notes respecting Commercial Exchanges and Payments, 18.3.38.	28.3.38
Lithuania	Notes respecting Commercial Relations, 6.5.22	24.4.23
	Notes respecting Commercial Relations, 28.11.29-10.12.29.	10.12.29
	Agreement and Protocol respecting Commerce and Navigation, 6.7.34. Notes, 6.2.35.	12.8.34
Netherlands	Notes respecting Commercial Relations, 18.12.35	1.1.36
Norway	Commercial Agreement, 15.5.33	7.7.33
Panama	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 25.9.28 ..	10.6.30
Poland	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 26.11.23	22.1.25

Country	Name	Date of Application (effective)
Portugal	Notes respecting Commerce and Navigation. Flag discrimination, 14.10.33.	14.10.33
Siam	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 23.11.37	8.12.38
Spain	Commercial Treaty, 31.10.22	1.12.28
	Treatment of Companies, Agreement, 27.6.24 ..	11.7.31
	Convention, etc., Commerce and Navigation, 5.4.27.	1.12.28
	Notes respecting Commercial Relations, 6.2.28	6.2.28
	Notes respecting Commercial Relations, 31.5.28	31.5.28
Turkey	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 1.3.30 ..	3.9.30
United States of America ..	Cameroons (Mandated Territory), 10.2.25 ..	8.7.26
Yemen	Friendship and Mutual Co-operation, 11.2.34 ..	4.9.34
Yugoslavia	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 12.5.27 ..	4.4.28

(D) *Conventions regarding Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters between the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries which have been applied to Cameroons under British Mandate.*

Country	Date of Signature	Date of Application (effective)
Belgium	{ 21.6.22 4.11.32	23.8.25 27.6.35
Czechoslovakia Supplementary	{ 11.11.24 15.2.35	17.2.27 5.1.37
Denmark	29.11.32	27.3.34
Estonia	22.12.31	11.10.33
Finland	11.8.33	4.6.33
France	{ 2.2.22 15.4.36	27.1.24 22.9.47
Germany	20.3.28	18.5.32
Greece	27.2.36	19.1.39
Hungary	25.9.35	25.6.37
Iraq	25.7.35	26.3.38
Italy	17.12.30	25.8.32
Lithuania	24.4.34	29.6.37
Netherlands	31.5.32	23.5.34
Norway	30.1.31	14.11.31
Poland	26.8.31	3.5.33
Portugal	9.7.31	30.4.33
Spain	27.6.29	23.2.31
Sweden	28.8.30	3.9.31
Switzerland	3.12.37	17.5.40
Turkey	28.11.31	14.12.33
Yugoslavia	27.2.36	20.11.38

(E) *Arrangements regarding Documents of Identity for Aircraft Personnel which have been applied to Cameroons under British Mandate.*

Country	Date of Signature	Date of Application
Belgium	29.4.38	29.4.38
Denmark	21.7.37	21.7.37
France	15.7.38	15.7.38
Italy	13.4.31	13.4.31
Norway	11.10.37	11.10.37
Sweden	30.5.38	1.7.38
Switzerland	17.5.38	17.5.38

(F) Agreements respecting the Tonnage Measurement of Merchant Ships which have been applied to Cameroons under British Mandate.

Country	Date of Signature	Date of Application
Egypt	23.6.39	23.6.39
Estonia	24.6.26	24.6.26
Greece	30.11.26	30.11.26
Japan	30.11.22	30.11.22
Latvia	24.6.27	24.6.27
Poland	16.4.34	20.4.35
Portugal	20.5.26	20.5.26

(G) Other Treaties between the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries which have been applied to Cameroons under British Mandate.

Country	Name	Date of Application (effective)
Finland	Convention regarding Liquor Smuggling (with Declaration), 13.10.33. Also Exchange Notes regarding Interpretations of Article 2, 12.3.36.	13.10.33
France	Exchange of Notes regarding the Boundary between the British and French Mandated Territories of Cameroons, 9.1.31. Convention, etc., for the abolition of Capitulations in Morocco and Zanzibar, 29.7.37.	9.1.31 1.1.38
Germany	Exchange of Notes regarding the application of Treaties between the United Kingdom, Germany and Austria, 6.5.38—10.9.38.	10.9.38
United States of America..	Convention concerning Rights of the two countries and their respective Nationals in part of the former German Protectorate of Cameroons, 10.2.25. (Also under Commercial Treaties.)	8.7.26

1871

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

REPORT OF THE PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEAR 1871-72

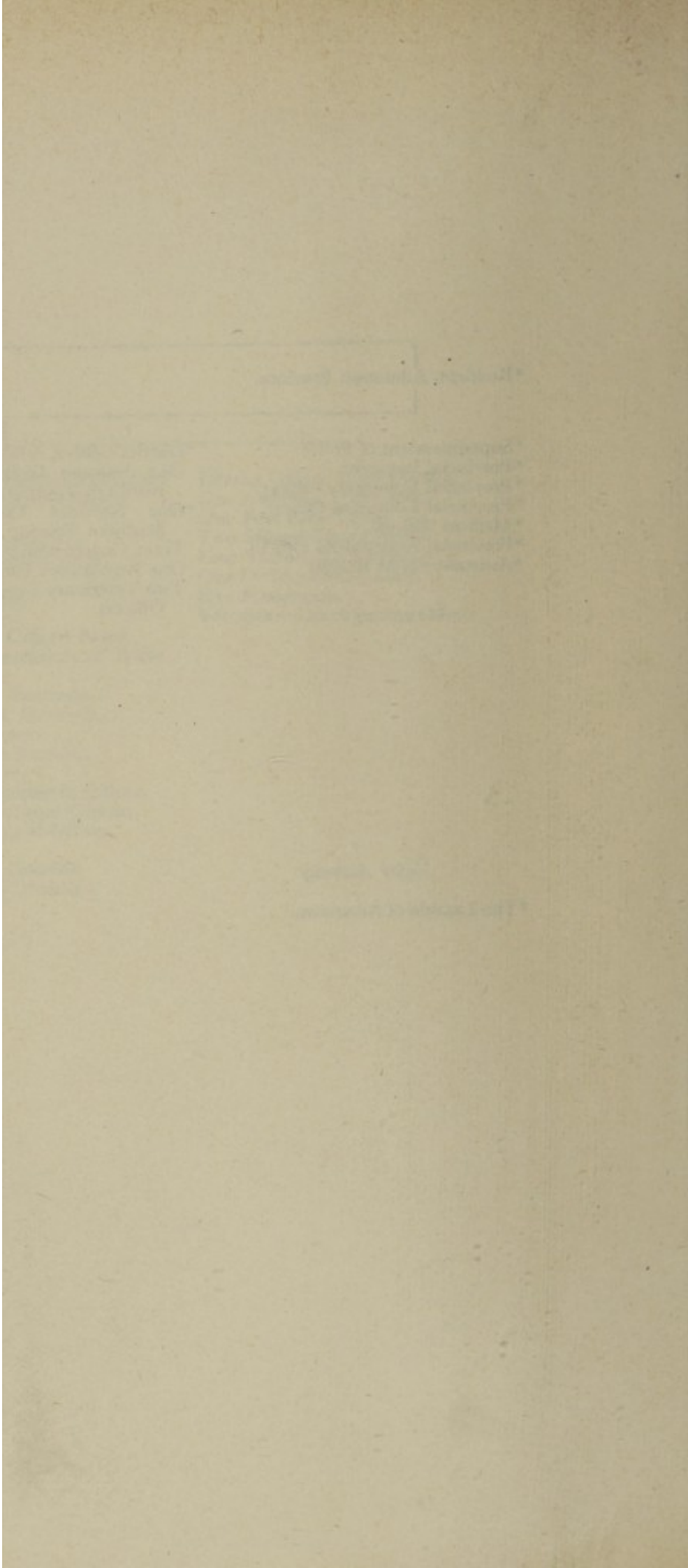
BY

JOHN WILLIAMS

PROFESSOR OF PHYSICS

CHICAGO, ILL.

1872



E. NATIVE ADMINISTRATIONS ESTIMATES 1948-49

<i>Native Treasury</i>	<i>Units Served</i>
(a) CAMEROONS PROVINCE	
Bamenda Division:	
(i) Bafut	Bafut Native Authority.
(ii) Bansa	Bansa Native Authority.
(iii) Bamenda Divisional ..	All Native Authorities and the un-organised units of the Bamenda Division, except Bafut and Bansa Native Authorities.
Kumba Division:	
(iv) Kumba Divisional ..	Kumba Native Court area; Mbonge clan; Balundu Native Court area; Northern and Southern Bakundua group areas; Balue clan; Northern and Western Isangele, Bambuko and Basosi areas; Northern, Southern and Western Bakosi clan areas; Ninong-Muangem clan; Nhia clan; Muambong clan.
Mamfe Division:	
(v) Banyang	Banyang Native Authority.
(vi) Kembong	Kembong Native Authority.
(vii) Mamfe Divisional ..	Mundani; Assumbo; Bangwa; Mbo; Mbulu Federal; Takamanda; Widekum and Menka Native Authorities.
Victoria Division:	
(viii) Bakweri	Bakweri Native Authority.
(ix) Balong	Balong Native Authority.
(x) Victoria Divisional ..	Victoria Federated Native Authority.
(b) BENUE PROVINCE	
(xi) Wukari	Inter-dependent units of Wukari, Takum, Donga, Tigon, Ngoro and Kentu.
(c) ADAMAWA PROVINCE	
(xii) Adamawa	Adamawa Emirate.
(d) BORNU PROVINCE	
(xiii) Dikwa	Dikwa Emirate.

EASTERN REGION

CAMEROONS PROVINCE

BAMENDA DIVISION

Bafut Native Treasury

The funds are administered by the District Officer in consultation with and on behalf of the Bafut Native Authority of the Bamenda Division.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

	£	£	£
Surplus, 1st April, 1947:			
(a) Crown Agents' Investments:			
(i) Reserve	300		
(ii) Extra Reserve	—		
(b) Local Investments:	—	300	
(i) Nigerian Savings Certificates	—		
(ii) Local Loans	—		
(c) Liquid Surplus:	—	—	
(i) Fixed Deposits, Bank	—		
(ii) Post Office Savings Bank	2,500		
(iii) Local Balance	1,762		
	4,262		4,562
Revised Estimate of Revenue, 1947-48:			
(i) Ordinary		3,903	
(ii) Special		377	
		4,280	4,280
Revised Estimate of Expenditure, 1947-48:			8,842
(i) Recurrent		2,500	
(ii) Special		650	
(iii) Extraordinary		2,914	
		6,064	6,064
Revised Estimated Surplus, 31st March, 1948			2,778
Estimated Revenue, 1948-49:			
(i) Ordinary		3,318	
(ii) Special		75	
		3,393	3,393
Estimated Expenditure, 1948-49:			6,171
(i) Recurrent		3,300	
(ii) Special		—	
(iii) Extraordinary		—	
(iv) Development		75	
		3,375	3,375
Estimated Surplus, 31st March, 1949			£2,796

Revised Estimates for 1947-48 do not take account of arrears of salaries due in respect of Revision of Salaries.

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT (to 31st March, 1947)

<i>Details of Investments</i>	<i>Rates of Interest</i>	<i>Cost Price</i>	<i>Face Value</i>
	%	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Trinidad Inscribed Stock	3½	300 0 0	333 0 0
Total ..		300 0 0	333 0 0

REVENUE

<i>Head</i>	<i>Details of Revenue</i>	<i>Actual 1946-47</i>	<i>Approved Estimate 1947-48</i>	<i>Revised Estimate 1947-48</i>	<i>Estimate 1948-49</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
		£	£	£	£	£	£
I	Direct Tax	2,810	2,500	2,800	2,850	350	—
II	Native Courts	233	170	227	220	50	—
III	Other Receipts	215	187	276	248	61	—
IV	Cost-of-Living Allowance ..	413	610	600	—	—	610
	Total Ordinary Revenue ..	3,671	3,467	3,903	3,318	461	610
	Net Decrease						149
V	Special Revenue	147	171	377	75	—	96
	Total Revenue	3,818	3,638	4,280	3,393	—	245
	Decrease						245

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE

	1948-49	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual</i> 1946-47	<i>Approved</i> <i>Estimate</i> 1947-48	<i>Estimate</i> 1948-49	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
	%		£	£	£	£	£
I	0.1	Central Administration ..	—	4	4	—	—
II	2.4	District Administration ..	81	79	79	—	—
III	5.9	Village Administration ..	181	195	195	—	—
IV	14.3	Judicial	205	274	474	208	8
V	3.8	Treasury	110	124	124	8	8
VI	0	Police	165	177	—	—	177
VII	0.2	Prisons	4	6	6	—	—
VIII	29.9	Miscellaneous	543	793	987	241	47
IX	20.7	Works	414	855	683	—	172
X	2.8	Veterinary	35	72	91	21	2
XI	7.0	Education	248	297	233	3	67
XII	0.9	Surveys	16	32	29	3	6
XIII	1.9	Medical	90	133	59	5	79
XIII A	6.2	Health	195	234	205	21	50
XIV	2.4	Agriculture	26	122	79	—	43
XV	1.5	Forestry	48	57	52	—	5
	100	Total, Ordinary Expenditure £	2,361	3,454	3,300	510	664
		Net Decrease	—	—	—	—	154
		Recurrent Expenditure ..	1,864	3,454	3,300	510	664
		Special Expenditure ..	497	—	—	—	—
		Total, Ordinary Expenditure £	2,361	3,454	3,300	510	664
XVI		Works Extraordinary ..	844	1,321	—	—	1,321
XVII		Development	—	—	75	75	—
		Total Expenditure £	3,205	4,775	3,375	585	1,985
		Net Decrease	—	—	—	—	1,400

EXPENDITURE

	<i>Estab- lishment 1947-48</i>	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual 1946-47</i>	<i>Approved Estimate 1947-48</i>	<i>Estimate 1948-49</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
			£	£	£	£	£
		HEAD I—CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION <i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)		Provincial Council Mem- bers	—	4	4	—	—
		HEAD II—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION <i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)		Fon of Bafut	81	78	78	—	—
(2)		Divisional Council Member	—	1	1	—	—
		HEAD III—VILLAGE ADMINISTRATION <i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)		Salaried Village Heads ..	100	100	100	—	—
(2)		Percentage of Tax to Col- lectors	81	95	95	—	—
		HEAD IV—JUDICIAL <i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)		Court Members	50	80	72	—	8
(2)	1	1 Alkali (share)	—	—	8	8	—
(3)	1	1 Clerk, Grade V (share) ..	—	37	37	—	—
(4)	1	1 Mufti Scribe, Grade V (share)	—	—	24	24	—
(5)	7	7 Village Group Court Clerks (daily wage) ..	—	90	90	—	—
(6)	3	11 Messengers, sub-scale ..	63	66	235	169	—
(7)	3	3 Alkali Messengers, sub- scale (share)	—	—	7	7	—
		Court Scribes	92	—	—	—	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Maintenance of Witnesses and Detained Persons ..	—	1	1	—	—
		HEAD V—TREASURY <i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Supervisor, Grade II (share)	14	15	16	1	—
(2)	1	1 Central Treasurer, Grade II (share)	21	16	17	1	—
(3)	1	1 Correspondence Clerk, Grade III (share) ..	—	10	11	1	—
(4)	1	1 Tax Clerk, Grade IV (share)	5	6	6	—	—
(5)	2	2 Correspondence Clerks, Grade V (share) ..	—	10	10	—	—
(6)	1	1 Treasurer, Grade V ..	31	37	40	3	—
(7)	1	1 Messenger, sub-scale ..	21	22	24	2	—
		Clerical Staff (share) ..	18	—	—	—	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Audit	—	8	—	—	8
		HEAD VI—POLICE <i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1	8	Chindas, sub-scale ..	165	177	—	—	177
		<i>Carried forward</i> £	742	853	876	216	193

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Estab- lishment</i> 1947-48	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual</i> 1946-47	<i>Approved Estimate</i> 1947-48	<i>Estimate</i> 1948-49	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
			£	£	£	£	£
		<i>Brought forward</i> £	742	853	876	216	193
		HEAD VII—PRISONS					
1		Subsistence, Judgment Debtors	4	6	6	—	—
		HEAD VIII MISCELLANEOUS					
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
1		Local Transport and Travelling	68	75	85	10	—
2		Contingencies	3	15	15	—	—
3		Stationery	53	26	26	—	—
4		Uniforms	7	16	16	—	—
5		Refunds of Revenue of Previous Years ..	—	5	3	—	2
6		Superannuation Payments	—	37	1	—	36
7		Loss of Funds	—	—	1	1	—
8		Cost-of-Living Allowance and Revision of Salaries Provincial Band (share) ..	412	610	840	230	—
			—	9	—	—	9
		HEAD IX—WORKS					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	2	1 Foreman, Grade III (share)	—	19	13	—	6
(2)	7	6 Road Overseers, Grade V (share)	17	26	24	—	2
1		Clerk, Grade III (share) ..	—	13	—	—	13
2		Clerks, Grade V (share) ..	—	6	—	—	6
1		Storekeeper, Grade V (share)	—	5	—	—	5
2		Foreman, Grade IV (share)	—	11	—	—	11
1		Mechanical Overseer, Grade IV (share) ..	10	7	—	—	7
		Messenger, sub-scale (share)	—	2	—	—	2
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Maintenance of Buildings	45	86	66	—	20
3		Maintenance of Roads and Bridges	342	616	575	—	41
4		Furniture	—	6	5	—	1
		Upkeep of Workshops (share)	—	38	—	—	38
		Improvement of Cattle Trade Routes	—	20	—	—	20
		HEAD X—VETERINARY					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	10	10 Veterinary Assistants, Grade V (share) ..	14	33	38	5	—
(2)	6	6 Veterinary Assistants, sub-scale (share) ..	9	10	13	3	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Veterinary Drugs (share)	—	17	15	—	2
3		Veterinary Labour ..	12	12	25	13	—
		<i>Carried forward</i> £	1,738	2,579	2,643	478	414

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Estab- lishment</i> 1947-48	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual</i> 1946-47	<i>Approved</i> <i>Estimate</i> 1947-48	<i>Estimate</i> 1948-49	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
			£	£	£	£	£
		<i>Brought forward</i> £	1,738	2,579	2,643	478	414
		HEAD XI—EDUCATION					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Higher Elementary Teacher	—	80	48	—	32
(2)	1	1 Elementary Teacher	—	45	48	3	—
(3)	2	2 Uncertificated Teachers	—	67	43	—	24
(4)	4	4 Probationary Teachers	—	67	67	—	—
		Teachers	203	—	—	—	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Books and Equipment	21	20	15	—	5
3		Scholarships	6	12	12	—	—
		Reading Room (share)	—	6	—	—	6
		<i>Special</i>					
		Desks for Schools	18	—	—	—	—
		HEAD XII—SURVEYS					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	2	2 Boundarymen in Training	—	11	11	—	—
(2)	1	1 Tracer, Grade V (share)	—	4	4	—	—
(3)	1	3 Chainmen, sub-scale (share)	2	2	5	3	—
	6	6 Surveyors, Grade V (share)	—	6	—	—	6
		Boundarymen (share)	14	—	—	—	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Instruments and Materials (share)	—	4	4	—	—
		Maintenance of Boundary Cairns	—	5	5	—	—
		HEAD XIII—MEDICAL					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Dispensary Attendant, Grade V	34	40	36	—	4
(2)	1	1 Leper Camp Attendant, Grade V (share)	1	3	3	—	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Drugs and Equipment	14	75	—	—	75
3		Maintenance of Lepers	41	15	20	5	—
		HEAD XIII_A—HEALTH					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Sanitary Overseer, Grade V	30	36	39	3	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Sanitary Labour	101	96	114	18	—
3		Tools and Equipment	1	2	2	—	—
4		Sanitary Structures	63	100	50	—	50
		HEAD XIV—AGRICULTURE					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	3	2 Agricultural Artisan Overseers, Grade V	24	72	54	—	18
		<i>Carried forward</i> £	2,311	3,347	3,223	510	634

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Estab- lishment</i> 1947-48	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual</i> 1946-47	<i>Approved Estimate</i> 1947-48	<i>Estimate</i> 1948-49	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
		<i>Brought forward</i> £	£ 2,311	£ 3,347	£ 3,223	£ 510	£ 634
2		<i>Other Charges</i> Agricultural Expansion Work	2	50	25	—	25
		HEAD XV—FORESTRY <i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
(1)	2	3 Forest Guards, Grade V (share)	—	8	8	—	—
(2)	2	2 Forest Guards, sub-scale (share)	5	5	4	—	1
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Upkeep of Fuel Plantation (share)	28	30	30	—	—
3		Development	15	14	10	—	4
		Total Ordinary Expenditure £	2,361	3,454	3,300	510	664
		Net Decrease	—	—	—	—	154
		HEAD XVI—WORKS EXTRAORDINARY	844	1,321	—	—	1,321
		HEAD XVII DEVELOPMENT					
		A. Medical					
		Drugs and Equipment £	—	—	75	75	—
		Total Development £	—	—	75	75	—

CAMEROONS PROVINCE

BAMENDA DIVISION

Banso Native Treasury

The funds are administered by the District Officer in consultation with and on behalf of the Banso Native Authority of the Bamenda Division.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

	£	£	£
Surplus, 1st April, 1947:			
(a) Crown Agents' Investments:			
(i) Reserve	—		
(ii) Extra Reserve	—		
(b) Local Investments:			
(i) Nigerian Savings Certificates	—		
(ii) Local Loans	—		
(c) Liquid Surplus:			
(i) Fixed Deposits, Bank	1,300		
(ii) Post Office Savings Bank	4,000		
(iii) Local Balance	8,455		
		13,755	
Revised Estimate of Revenue, 1947-48:			13,755
(i) Ordinary		7,478	
(ii) Special		100	
			7,578
Revised Estimate of Expenditure, 1947-48:			21,333
(i) Recurrent		4,000	
(ii) Special		700	
(iii) Extraordinary		1,000	
			5,700
Revised Estimated Surplus, 31st March, 1948			15,633
Estimated Revenue, 1948-49:			
(i) Ordinary		7,120	
(ii) Special		—	
			7,120
Estimated Expenditure, 1948-49:			22,753
(i) Recurrent		6,066	
(ii) Special		—	
(iii) Extraordinary		700	
(iv) Development		—	
			6,766
Estimated Surplus, 31st March, 1949			15,987

Revised Estimates for 1947-48 do not take account of arrears of salaries due in respect of Revision of Salaries.

REVENUE

<i>Head</i>	<i>Details of Revenue</i>	<i>Actual 1946-47</i>	<i>Approved Estimate 1947-48</i>	<i>Revised Estimate 1947-48</i>	<i>Estimate 1948-49</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
		£	£	£	£	£	£
I	General Tax	6,455	5,900	6,300	6,600	700	—
II	Native Courts	142	95	120	120	25	—
III	Other Receipts	334	355	381	400	45	—
IV	Cost-of-Living Allowance ..	508	662	677	—	—	662
	Total Ordinary Revenue ..	7,439	7,012	7,478	7,120	770	662
	Net Increase					108	
V	Special Revenue	98	64	100	—	—	64
	Total Revenue	7,537	7,076	7,578	7,120	108	64
	Increase					44	

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE

	1948-49	Details of Expenditure	Actual 1946-47	Approved Estimate 1947-48	Estimate 1948-49	Increase	Decrease
	%		£	£	£	£	£
I	0.07	Central Administration ..	—	4	4	—	—
II	3.6	District Administration ..	221	219	219	—	—
III	7.5	Village Administration ..	429	450	450	—	—
IV	4.7	Judicial	109	117	285	168	—
V	3.8	Treasury	219	210	229	29	10
VI	0	Police	121	128	—	—	128
VII	0.03	Prisons	2	2	2	—	—
VIII	32.6	Miscellaneous	753	911	1,969	1,074	16
IX	24.2	Works	713	846	1,466	770	150
X	2.8	Veterinary	79	149	174	26	1
XI	1.9	Education	106	124	119	8	13
XII	0.7	Surveys	26	49	47	6	8
XIII	6.7	Medical	169	391	405	23	9
XIII _A	5.9	Health	171	323	357	34	—
XIV	2.3	Agriculture	28	158	139	6	25
XV	3.2	Forestry	120	198	201	3	—
	100	Total Ordinary Expenditure £	3,266	4,279	6,066	2,147	360
		Net Increase	—	—	—	1,787	—
		Recurrent Expenditure £	2,710	3,532	6,066	2,534	360
		Special Expenditure £	556	747	—	—	—
		Total Ordinary Expenditure £	3,266	4,279	6,066	2,534	360
XVI		Works Extraordinary ..	1,005	514	700	186	—
XVII		Development	—	—	—	—	—
		Total Expenditure £	4,271	4,793	6,766	2,720	360
		Net Increase	—	—	—	2,360	—

EXPENDITURE

	<i>Estab- lishment</i> 1947-48	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual</i> 1946-47	<i>Approved</i> <i>Estimate</i> 1947-48	<i>Estimate</i> 1948-49	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
			£	£	£	£	£
		HEAD I—CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION <i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)		Provincial Council Mem- ber	—	4	4	—	—
		HEAD II—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION <i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)		Fon of Nsaw	203	200	200	—	—
(2)		Fon's Councillors	18	18	18	—	—
(3)		Divisional Council Mem- ber	—	1	1	—	—
		HEAD III—VILLAGE ADMINISTRATION <i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1		Percentage of Tax to Col- lectors	429	450	450	—	—
		HEAD IV—JUDICIAL <i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)		Court Members	24	28	35	7	—
(2)	1	1 Alkali (share)	—	—	10	10	—
(3)	1	1 Clerk, Grade V	35	37	37	—	—
(4)	1	1 Mufti Scribe, Grade V .. (share)	—	—	5	5	—
(5)	2	8 Messengers, sub-scale ..	49	48	185	137	—
(6)	3	3 Alkali Messengers, sub- scale (share)	—	—	9	9	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Maintenance of Witnesses and Detained Persons ..	1	4	4	—	—
		HEAD V—TREASURY <i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Supervisor, Grade II (share)	19	20	21	1	—
(2)	1	1 Central Treasurer, Grade II (share)	27	20	24	4	—
(3)	1	1 Correspondence Clerk, Grade III (share)	—	13	14	1	—
(4)	1	Treasurer, Grade IV	64	40	60	20	—
(5)	1	1 Tax Clerk, Grade IV (share)	6	7	8	1	—
(6)	2	2 Correspondence Clerks, Grade V (share)	—	12	13	1	—
(7)	1	1 Tax and Assessment Clerk, Grade V	31	37	37	—	—
(8)	4	4 Keyholders	30	30	30	—	—
(9)	1	1 Messenger, sub-scale .. Clerical Staff (share)	19	21	22	1	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Audit	—	10	—	—	10
		HEAD VI—POLICE <i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	6	Chindas, sub-scale	121	128	—	—	128
		<i>Carried forward</i> £	1,099	1,128	1,187	197	138

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Estab- lishment 1947-48</i>	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual 1946-47</i>	<i>Approved Estimate 1947-48</i>	<i>Estimate 1948-49</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
			£	£	£	£	£
		<i>Brought forward</i>	1,099	1,128	1,187	197	138
		HEAD VII—PRISONS					
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
I		Subsistence, Judgment Debtors	2	2	2	—	—
		HEAD VIII					
		MISCELLANEOUS					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
I (1)		Mail-runner, daily rate ..	32	30	40	10	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Local Transport and Travelling	112	95	150	55	—
3		Contingencies	11	20	20	—	—
4		Stationery	78	38	38	—	—
5		Uniforms	10	15	15	—	—
6		Refunds of Revenue of Previous Years ..	1	7	5	—	2
7		Superannuation Payments	—	—	1	1	—
8		Loss of Funds	—	33	30	—	3
9		Cost-of-Living Allowance and Revision of Salaries Provincial Band	509	662	1,670	1,008	—
			—	11	—	—	11
		HEAD IX—WORKS					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
I (1)	2	1 Foreman, Grade III (share)	14	24	17	—	7
			—	—	40	40	—
(2)	1	1 Road Overseer, Grade V	—	16	—	—	16
	1	Clerk, Grade III (share) ..	—	9	—	—	9
	2	Clerks, Grade V (share) ..	—	—	—	—	—
	1	Storekeeper, Grade V (share)	—	7	—	—	7
			—	14	—	—	14
	2	Foremen, Grade IV (share)	6	9	—	—	9
	1	Mechanical Overseer, Grade IV (share) ..	4	3	—	—	3
		Messenger, sub-scale (share)	38	34	—	—	34
	7	Road Overseers, Grade V (share)	14	—	—	—	—
2	4	Works Clerical Staff (share)	24	51	50	—	1
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
3		Maintenance of Buildings	568	520	1,250	730	—
4		Maintenance of Roads and Bridges	2	9	9	—	—
5		Furniture	43	100	100	—	—
		Improvement of Trade Routes	—	50	—	—	50
		Upkeep of Workshops (share)	—	—	—	—	—
		HEAD X—VETERINARY					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
I (1)	10	10 Veterinary Assistants, Grade V (share) ..	18	43	42	—	1
		<i>Carried forward</i> £	2,585	2,930	4,666	2,041	305

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Estab- lishment</i> 1947-48	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual</i> 1946-47	<i>Approved</i> <i>Estimate</i> 1947-48	<i>Estimate</i> 1948-49	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
		<i>Brought forward</i>	£ 2,585	£ 2,930	£ 4,666	£ 2,041	£ 305
		<i>HEAD X—contd.</i>					
(2)	6	Veterinary Assistants, sub-scale (share)	8	13	17	4	—
(3)	1	Cattle Control Staff, Grade V	—	24	24	—	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Veterinary Drugs	5	21	21	—	—
3		Veterinary Labour	48	48	70	22	—
		<i>HEAD XI—EDUCATION</i>					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Elementary Teacher	—	46	51	5	—
(2)	1	1 Probationary Teacher	—	17	20	3	—
		Part-time Matron	—	6	—	—	6
	2	Teachers	63	—	—	—	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Books and Equipment	20	30	30	—	—
3		Scholarships	23	18	18	—	—
4		Reading Room (share)	—	7	—	—	7
		<i>HEAD XII—SURVEYS</i>					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	2	2 Boundarymen in Training, Grade IV (share) ..	—	14	14	—	—
(2)	1	1 Tracer, Grade V (share)	—	5	6	1	—
(3)	1	3 Chainmen, sub-scale (share)	3	2	7	5	—
		Surveyor, Grade III (share)	—	8	—	—	8
		Boundarymen (share)	23	—	—	—	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Instruments and Materials	—	5	5	—	—
3		Maintenance of Boundary Cairns	—	15	15	—	—
		<i>HEAD XIII—MEDICAL</i>					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	2	2 Dispensary Attendants, Grade V	30	61	66	5	—
(2)	1	1 Midwife Health Visitor in Training	22	48	39	—	9
(3)	1	Leper Camp Attendant, sub-scale	16	18	20	2	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Drugs and Equipment	44	200	200	—	—
3		Maintenance of Lepers	22	24	40	16	—
4		Fuel for Hospital and Dispensary	5	5	5	—	—
5		Pauper Patients	—	5	5	—	—
6		Grant to R.C.M. Maternity	30	30	30	—	—
		<i>HEAD XIII_A—HEALTH</i>					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	2	2 Sanitary Overseers, Grade V	30	60	66	6	—
		<i>Carried forward</i> £	2,977	2,660	5,435	2,110	335

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Estab- lishment 1947-48</i>	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual 1946-47</i>	<i>Approved Estimate 1947-48</i>	<i>Estimate 1948-49</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
		<i>Brought forward</i> £	£ 2,977	£ 2,660	£ 5,435	£ 2,110	£ 335
		HEAD XIII A—contd.					
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Sanitary Labour	91	172	200	28	—
3		Tools and Equipment ..	3	6	6	—	—
4		Sanitary Structures ..	47	85	85	—	—
		HEAD XIV—AGRICULTURE					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)		1 Agricultural Assistant in Training	—	36	36	—	—
(2)	3	3 Artisan Overseers ..	28	72	78	6	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Agricultural Extension Work	—	50	25	—	25
		HEAD XV—FORESTRY					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Forest Guard, Grade V	21	28	31	3	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Upkeep of Fuel Plantation	95	150	150	—	—
3		Development	4	20	20	—	—
		Total					
		Ordinary Expenditure £	3,266	4,279	6,066	2,147	360
		Net Increase	—	—	—	1,787	—

	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Total Estimated Cost</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure to 31st March, 1947</i>	<i>Estimated Expenditure 1948-49</i>
	HEAD XVI—WORKS EXTRAORDINARY	£	£	£
1	Replacement of Wooden Bridges with Stone Arches	600	—	600
2	Windows, Bansa Court	100	—	100
	Total Works Extraordinary .. £	700	—	700

£
 Actual Expenditure, 1946-47 1,005
 Approved Estimate, 1947-48 514
 Net Increase 186

CAMEROONS PROVINCE

BAMENDA DIVISION

Bamenda Native Treasury

The funds are administered by the District Officer in consultation with the clan authorities on behalf of all the Native Authorities, except Banso and Bafut, and the unorganised units of the Bamenda Division.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

	£	£	£
Surplus, 1st April, 1947:			
(a) Crown Agents' Investments:			
(i) Reserve	2,700		
(ii) Extra Reserve	—		
(b) Local Investments:		2,700	
(i) Nigerian Savings Certificates	—		
(ii) Local Loans	392		
(c) Liquid Surplus:		392	
(i) Fixed Deposits, Bank	9,550		
(ii) Post Office Savings Bank	11,000		
(iii) Local Balance	17,756		
		38,306	
Revised Estimate of Revenue, 1947-48:			41,398
(i) Ordinary		35,576	
(ii) Special		1,450	
			37,026
Revised Estimate of Expenditure, 1947-48:			78,424
(i) Recurrent		21,000	
(ii) Special		4,300	
(iii) Extraordinary		15,440	
			40,740
Revised Estimated Surplus, 31st March, 1948			37,684
Estimated Revenue, 1948-49:			
(i) Ordinary		33,262	
(ii) Special		—	
			33,262
Estimated Expenditure, 1948-49:			70,946
(i) Recurrent		30,393	
(ii) Special		—	
(iii) Extraordinary		11,425	
(iv) Development		—	
			41,818
Estimated Surplus, 31st March, 1949			£29,128

Revised Estimates for 1947-48 do not take account of arrears of salaries due in respect of Revision of Salaries.

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT (to 31st March, 1947)

<i>Details of Investments</i>	<i>Rates of Interest</i>	<i>Cost Price</i>			<i>Face Value</i>		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Northern Rhodesia Inscribed Stock	3½%	980	0	0	1,000	0	0
Trinidad Inscribed Stock	3½%	680	0	0	667	0	0
Funding Loan	2½%	1,040	0	0	1,228	19	0
Total ..		2,700	0	0	2,895	19	0

REVENUE

<i>Head</i>	<i>Details of Revenue</i>	<i>Actual</i> 1946-47	<i>Approved</i> <i>Estimate</i> 1947-48	<i>Revised</i> <i>Estimate</i> 1947-48	<i>Estimate</i> 1948-49	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
		£	£	£	£	£	£
I	Direct Tax	28,924	26,500	29,360	29,100	2,600	—
II	Native Courts	2,478	2,200	2,344	2,350	150	—
III	Other Receipts	2,176	1,702	1,872	1,812	110	—
IV	Cost-of-Living Allowance ..	3,612	4,133	4,000	—	—	4,133
	Total Ordinary Revenue ..	37,190	34,535	37,576	33,262	2,860	4,133
	Net Decrease						1,273
V	Special Revenue	2,123	1,108	1,450	—	—	1,108
	Total Revenue	39,213	35,643	39,026	33,262	—	2,381
	Decrease						2,381

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE

<i>Head</i>	1948-49	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual</i> 1946-47	<i>Approved</i> <i>Estimate</i> 1947-48	<i>Estimate</i> 1948-49	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
	%		£	£	£	£	£
I	0.1	Central Administration ..	—	28	28	—	—
II	1.1	District Administration ..	300	291	321	30	—
III	8.0	Village Administration ..	2,742	2,334	2,439	105	—
IV	13.9	Judicial	2,527	2,699	4,232	1,533	—
V	2.5	Treasury	670	760	766	66	60
VI	0	Police	994	1,050	—	—	1,050
VII	30.8	Prisons	33	65	65	—	—
VIII	34.5	Miscellaneous	5,154	6,098	10,446	4,503	155
IX	19.7	Works	5,573	6,565	5,980	15	600
X	2.8	Veterinary	382	799	849	55	5
XI	6.7	Education	1,754	1,736	2,036	487	187
XII	0.7	Surveys	152	232	214	28	46
XIII	4.8	Medical	804	1,278	1,457	185	6
XIII _A	2.6	Health	614	698	815	117	—
XIV	0.7	Agriculture	265	410	227	27	210
XV	1.7	Forestry	420	489	518	29	—
	100	Total Ordinary Expenditure £	22,384	25,532	30,393	7,180	2,319
		Net Increase	—	—	—	4,861	—
		Recurrent Expenditure ..	18,537	21,163	30,393	7,180	2,319
		Special Expenditure ..	3,847	4,369	—	—	—
		Total Ordinary Expenditure £	22,384	25,532	30,393	7,180	2,319
XVI		Works Extraordinary ..	12,185	12,188	11,425	—	763
XVII		Development	—	—	—	—	—
		Total Expenditure £	34,569	37,720	41,818	7,180	3,082
		Net Increase	—	—	—	4,098	—

EXPENDITURE

	<i>Estab- lishment 1947-48</i>	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual 1946-47</i>	<i>Approved Estimate 1947-48</i>	<i>Estimate 1948-49</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
			£	£	£	£	£
		HEAD I—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION <i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
I (1)		Provincial Meeting Mem- bers	—	28	28	—	—
		HEAD II—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION <i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
I (1)	3	3 District Heads	300	270	300	30	—
		Divisional Meeting Mem- bers	—	21	21	—	—
		HEAD III—VILLAGE ADMINISTRATION <i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
(1)		Salaried Village Heads ..	1,174	1,190	1,257	67	—
(2)		Percentage of Tax to Col- lectors	1,568	1,144	1,182	38	—
		HEAD IV—JUDICIAL <i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
I (1)		Court Members	624	640	720	80	—
(2)	1	1 Alkali (share)	—	—	54	54	—
(3)	26	25 Clerks, Grade V	738	889	941	52	—
(4)	1	1 Mufti Scribe, Grade V (share)	—	—	28	28	—
(5)	60	111 Messengers, sub-scale	1,161	1,160	2,433	1,273	—
(6)	3	3 Alkali Messengers, sub- scale	—	—	46	46	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Maintenance of Witnesses and Detained Persons ..	4	10	10	—	—
		HEAD V—TREASURY <i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
I (1)	1	1 Supervisor, Grade V (share)	97	103	110	7	—
(2)	1	1 Central Treasurer, Grade II (share)	144	104	129	25	—
(3)	1	1 Correspondence Clerk, Grade III (share)	—	67	73	6	—
(4)	1	1 Tax Clerk, Grade IV ..	34	35	54	19	—
(5)	1	1 Assistant Treasurer, Grade V	16	27	27	—	—
(6)	2	2 Correspondence Clerks, Grade V (share)	—	65	67	2	—
(7)	6	6 Assessment Clerks, Grade V	166	206	205	—	1
(8)	3	3 Messengers, sub-scale ..	51	58	65	7	—
(9)		Clerical Assistant	40	36	36	—	—
		Clerical Staff (share) ..	122	—	—	—	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
		Audit	—	59	—	—	59
		HEAD VI—POLICE <i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
I	51	Chindas, sub-scale	994	1,050	—	—	1,050
		<i>Carried forward</i> £	7,233	7,162	7,786	1,734	1,110

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Estab- lishment</i> 1947-48	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual</i> 1946-47	<i>Approved</i> <i>Estimate</i> 1947-48	<i>Estimate</i> 1948-49	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
		<i>Brought forward</i>	£ 7,233	£ 7,162	£ 7,786	£ 1,734	£ 1,110
		HEAD VII—PRISONS					
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
1		Subsistence, Judgment Debtors	33	65	65	—	—
		HEAD VIII—MISCELLANEOUS					
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
1		Local Transport and Travelling	1,000	1,050	2,010	960	—
2		Contingencies	136	105	130	25	—
3		Stationery	255	175	175	—	—
4		Uniforms	104	135	135	—	—
5		Bamenda Museum	—	15	15	—	—
6		Leather Research and Local Tannery	—	100	100	—	—
7		Refund of Revenue of Previous Years	48	50	30	—	20
8		Superannuation Payments	—	275	200	—	75
9		Loss of Funds	—	—	1	1	—
10		Cost-of-Living Allowance and Revision of Salaries Provincial Band (share) ..	3,611	4,133 60	7,650	3,517	— 60
		HEAD IX—WORKS					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Foreman, Grade III (share)	70	125	90	—	35
(2)	7	6 Road Overseers, Grade V (share)	138	177	192	15	—
(3)	1	1 Clerk, Grade III (share)	—	85	—	—	85
(4)	2	2 Clerks, Grade V (share)	—	46	—	—	46
(5)	1	1 Storekeeper, Grade V (share)	—	36	—	—	36
(6)	2	1 Foreman, Grade IV (share)	—	71	—	—	71
(7)	1	1 Mechanical Overseer, Grade IV (share)	44	50	—	—	50
(8)	1	1 Messenger, sub-scale ..	16	17	—	—	17
		Works Clerical Staff ..	156	—	—	—	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Maintenance of Buildings	674	775	775	—	—
3		Maintenance of Roads, Bridges and Culverts ..	4,140	4,548	4,548	—	—
4		Furniture	25	75	75	—	—
5		Improvement to Trade Routes	295	300	300	—	—
		Upkeep of Workshop (share)	—	260	—	—	260
		Tools and Necessaries ..	15	—	—	—	—
		HEAD X—VETERINARY					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	10	10 Veterinary Assistants, Grade V (share)	99	225	262	37	—
(2)	6	6 Veterinary Assistants, sub-scale (share)	48	73	91	18	—
		<i>Carried forward</i> £	18,140	20,188	24,630	6,307	1,865

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Estab- lishment</i> 1947-48	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual</i> 1946-47	<i>Approved</i> <i>Estimate</i> 1947-48	<i>Estimate</i> 1948-49	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
			£	£	£	£	£
		<i>Brought forward</i>	18,140	20,188	24,630	6,307	1,865
		<i>HEAD X—contd.</i>					
(3)	10	10 Cattle Control Staff Grade V (share) ..	—	240	240	—	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Veterinary Drugs	91	112	112	—	—
3		Veterinary Labour	144	144	144	—	—
		Upkeep of Cattle Dipping Tank	—	5	—	—	5
		<i>HEAD XI—EDUCATION</i>					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	2	4 Higher Elementary Teachers	—	129	271	142	—
(2)	16	18 Elementary Teachers ..	—	776	986	210	—
(3)	10	16 Uncertificated Teachers	—	187	322	135	—
(4)	17	16 Probationary Teachers	—	282	156	—	126
		Teachers	1,293	—	—	—	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Books, Equipment and Furniture	125	175	175	—	—
3		Scholarships	101	126	126	—	—
		Grants to Missions	—	24	—	—	24
		Reading Room (share) ..	—	37	—	—	37
		<i>Special</i>					
		Desks for Schools	235	—	—	—	—
		<i>HEAD XII—SURVEYS</i>					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	2	2 Boundarymen in Train- ing, Grade IV (share) ..	—	75	71	—	4
(2)	1	1 Tracer, Grade V (share)	—	28	30	2	—
(3)	1	3 Chainmen, sub-scale (share)	13	11	37	26	—
	1	Surveyor, Grade III (share)	—	42	—	—	42
		Boundarymen (share) ..	100	—	—	—	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Instruments and Materials (share)	3	26	26	—	—
		Maintenance of Boundary Cairns	36	50	50	—	—
		<i>HEAD XIII—MEDICAL</i>					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	7	7 Dispensary Attendants, Grade V	162	231	252	21	—
(2)	1	1 Dresser, Leper Camp, Grade V (share) ..	10	25	27	2	—
(3)	2	2 Midwives, Grade V ..	—	87	81	—	6
(4)		3 Dispensary Attendants in Training	—	—	54	54	—
(5)		1 Midwife in training ..	—	—	48	48	—
		Midwife Health Visitor ..	59	—	—	—	—
		Travelling Dressers ..	52	—	—	—	—
		<i>Carried forward</i> £	20,564	23,000	27,838	6,947	2,109

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Estab- lishment 1947-48</i>	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual 1946-47</i>	<i>Approved Estimate 1947-48</i>	<i>Estimate 1948-49</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
			£	£	£	£	£
		<i>Brought forward</i>	20,564	23,000	27,838	6,947	2,109
		HEAD XII— <i>contd.</i>					
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Drugs and Equipment ..	400	800	800	—	—
3		Maintenance of Lepers ..	112	120	180	60	—
4		Fuel for Hospital Re- frigerator	5	5	5	—	—
		Pauper Patients	4	10	10	—	—
		HEAD XIII A—HEALTH					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	4	6 Sanitary Overseers, Grade V	182	166	229	63	—
(2)	2	2 Sanitary Overseers (in training)	—	36	36	—	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Sanitary Labour	249	286	340	54	—
3		Tools and Equipment ..	10	10	10	—	—
4		Sanitary Structures ..	173	200	200	—	—
		HEAD XIV—AGRICULTURE					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)		3 Agricultural Assistants, Grade V	90	124	—	—	124
(2)	3	4 Artisan Overseers ..	52	78	105	27	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Agricultural Extension Work	15	100	50	—	50
3		Oil Palm Nursery	96	96	60	—	36
4		Fruit Tree Nursery ..	12	12	12	—	—
		HEAD XV—FORESTRY					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	2	3 Forest Guards, Grade V (share)	—	49	73	24	—
(2)	2	Forest Guards, sub-scale (share)	—	33	38	5	—
		Forest Guards (share) ..	50	—	—	—	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Upkeep of Fuel Plantation (share)	275	275	275	—	—
3		Development	—	112	112	—	—
4		Tools and Instruments ..	—	20	20	—	—
		Labour General	95	—	—	—	—
		Total					
		Ordinary Expenditure £	22,384	25,532	30,393	7,180	2,319
		Net Increase	—	—	—	4,861	—

<i>Details of Expenditure</i>		<i>Total Estimated Cost</i>	<i>Estimated Expenditure to 31st March, 1948</i>	<i>Estimated Expenditure 1948-49</i>
	HEAD XVI—WORKS EXTRAORDINARY	£	£	£
1	Dispensary, Nkambe	610	—	610
2	Dispensary, Misaje	665	—	665
3	Federal Centre, Binka	1,500	—	1,500
4	Staff Houses for Federal Centre, Binka ..	400	—	400
5	Native Administration Works Store, Binka	250	—	250
6	Roads and Paths, Items 1, 3, 4, 5 above ..	100	—	100
7	Replacement Wooden Bridges with Stone Arches	1,500	—	1,500
8	Ndu-Ngong Road: Bridges, Culverts and Consolidation; miles 110-131	4,000	—	4,000
9	Bafut-Modele Road	150	—	150
10	Mbengwi-Mamfe/Bamenda Road, Mile 71	2,250	—	2,250
	Total Works Extraordinary .. £	11,425	—	11,425

		£
Actual Expenditure, 1946-47	12,185	
Approved Estimate, 1947-48	12,188	
Net Decrease	<u>763</u>	

CAMEROONS PROVINCE

KUMBA DIVISION

Kumba Native Treasury

The funds are administered by the District Officer in consultation with the Native Authorities for the Kumba Native Court area, Mbonge clan, Balundu Native Court area, Northern and Southern Bakundu Group areas, Balue clan, North-western, Isangele, Bambuko and Basosi areas, the Northern, Southern and Western Bakosi clan areas, the Ninong-Muangem clan, the Nhia clan and the Muambong clan.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

	£	£	£
Surplus, 1st April, 1947:			
(a) Crown Agents' Investments:			
(i) Reserve	2,000		
(ii) Extra Reserve	—		
(b) Local Investments:		2,000	
(i) Nigerian Savings Certificates	—		
(ii) Local Loans	—		
(c) Liquid Surplus:			
(i) Fixed Deposits, Bank	7,000		
(ii) Local Balance	4,523		
		11,523	
Revised Estimate of Revenue, 1947-48:			13,523
(i) Ordinary		15,929	
(ii) Special		80	
			16,009
Revised Estimate of Expenditure, 1947-48:			29,532
(i) Recurrent		10,560	
(ii) Special		2,247	
(iii) Extraordinary		2,517	
			15,324
Revised Estimated Surplus, 31st March, 1948			14,208
Estimated Revenue, 1948-49:			
(i) Ordinary		16,171	
(ii) Special		300	
			16,471
Estimated Expenditure, 1948-49:			30,679
(i) Recurrent		16,090	
(ii) Special		—	
(iii) Extraordinary		4,400	
(iv) Development		300	
			20,790
Estimated Surplus, 31st March, 1949			£9,889

Revised Estimates for 1947-48 do not take account of arrears of salaries due in respect of Revision of Salaries.

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT (to 31st March, 1947)

<i>Details of Investments</i>	<i>Rates of Interest</i>	<i>Cost Price</i>	<i>Face Value</i>
	%	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Northern Rhodesia Inscribed Stock, 1955-65, at 98	3½	784 0 0	800 0 0
Trinidad Inscribed Stock, 1958-68, at 98 ..	3½	784 0 0	800 0 0
Funding Loan Stock, 1956-61, at 84.625 ..	2½	432 0 0	510 10 9
Total ..		2,000 0 0	2,110 10 9

REVENUE

<i>Head</i>	<i>Details of Revenue</i>	<i>Actual 1946-47</i>	<i>Approved Estimate 1947-48</i>	<i>Revised Estimate 1947-48</i>	<i>Estimate 1948-49</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
		£	£	£	£	£	£
I	Direct Tax	8,688	8,080	9,337	10,249	2,169	—
II	Native Courts	2,202	2,100	2,370	3,470	1,370	—
III	Other Receipts	2,066	1,610	1,822	2,452	842	—
IV	Cost-of-Living Allowance ..	2,744	2,247	2,400	—	—	2,247
	Total Ordinary Revenue ..	15,700	14,037	15,929	16,171	4,381	2,247
	Net Increase					2,134	
V	Special Revenue	3	101	80	300	199	—
	Total Revenue	15,703	14,138	16,009	16,471	2,333	
	Increase					2,333	

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE

<i>Head</i>	1948-49	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual</i> 1946-47	<i>Approved</i> <i>Estimate</i> 1947-48	<i>Estimate</i> 1948-49	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
	%		£	£	£	£	£
I	0.15	Central Administration ..	—	24	24	—	—
II	0.9	District Administration ..	120	119	150	31	—
III	6.9	Village Administration ..	865	1,051	1,114	63	—
IV	15.7	Judicial	2,152	2,431	2,524	93	—
V	2.5	Treasury	351	430	422	27	35
VI	0	Police	—	—	—	—	—
VII	0.05	Prisons	8	5	10	5	—
VIII	39.9	Miscellaneous	4,372	3,588	6,388	2,804	4
IX	14.9	Works	2,502	2,217	2,391	174	—
X	0	Veterinary	—	—	—	—	—
XI	12.5	Education	1,614	1,806	2,015	263	54
XII	0.3	Surveys	—	48	48	—	—
XIII	2.2	Medical	494	492	357	45	180
XIII _A	2.5	Health	341	370	400	30	—
XIV	0	Agriculture	—	—	—	—	—
XV	1.5	Forestry	182	226	247	67	46
	100	Total Ordinary Expenditure £	13,001	12,807	16,090	3,602	319
		Net Increase	—	—	—	3,283	—
		Recurrent Expenditure ..	10,031	12,807	16,090	3,602	319
		Special Expenditure ..	2,970	—	—	—	—
		Total Ordinary Expenditure £	13,001	12,807	16,090	3,602	319
XVI		Works Extraordinary ..	1,314	1,010	4,400	3,390	—
XVII		Development	—	—	300	300	—
		Total Expenditure £	14,315	13,817	20,790	7,292	319
		Net Increase	—	—	—	6,973	—

EXPENDITURE

	<i>Estab- lishment 1947-48</i>	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual 1946-47</i>	<i>Approved Estimate 1947-48</i>	<i>Estimate 1948-49</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
			£	£	£	£	£
		HEAD I—CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	6	6 Provincial Meeting Mem- bers	—	24	24	—	—
		HEAD II—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 District Head, Kumba..	98	98	108	10	—
(2)	2	2 Divisional Meeting Mem- bers	22	21	42	21	—
		HEAD III—VILLAGE ADMINISTRATION					
1 (1)		Salaried Village Heads ..	249	264	264	—	—
(2)		Unsalariated Village Heads	616	787	850	63	—
		HEAD IV—JUDICIAL					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)		Court Members	398	484	484	—	—
(2)	16	16 Clerks, Grade V ..	577	665	703	38	—
(3)	62	62 Messengers, sub-scale ..	1,177	1,282	1,337	55	—
		HEAD V—TREASURY					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Supervisor Grade II (share)	66	79	84	5	—
(2)	1	1 Treasurer, Grade II ..	170	183	193	10	—
(3)	3	3 Clerks, Grade V ..	115	133	145	12	—
2		Audit	—	35	—	—	35
		HEAD VI—POLICE	—	—	—	—	—
		HEAD VII—PRISONS					
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
1		Subsistence, Judgment Debtors	8	5	10	5	—
		HEAD VIII MISCELLANEOUS					
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
1		Local Transport and Travelling	1,024	720	1,040	320	—
2		Contingencies	40	37	37	—	—
3		Stationery	192	200	210	10	—
4		Uniforms	136	160	160	—	—
5		Superannuation Payment	—	204	200	—	4
6		Cost-of-Living Allowance and Revision of Salaries	2,744	2,247	4,720	2,473	—
7		Refunds of Revenue of Previous Years ..	10	20	20	—	—
8		Loss of Native Funds ..	—	—	1	1	—
		<i>Special Expenditure</i>					
		Ngusi Ferry Accident ..	226	—	—	—	—
		<i>Carried forward</i> £	7,868	7,648	10,632	3,023	39

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Estab- lishment</i> 1947-48	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual</i> 1946-47	<i>Approved</i> <i>Estimate</i> 1947-48	<i>Estimate</i> 1948-49	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
		<i>Brought forward</i>	£ 7,868	£ 7,648	£ 10,632	£ 3,032	£ 39
		HEAD IX—WORKS					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	2	2 Road Overseers, Grade V	77	81	89	8	—
(2)	2	2 Carpenters, Grade V ..	73	74	77	3	—
(3)	1	1 Storekeeper, Grade V ..	39	42	45	3	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Maintenance of Buildings	318	240	400	160	—
3		Maintenance of Roads ..	1,385	1,200	1,200	—	—
4		Maintenance of Bridges ..	321	300	300	—	—
5		Maintenance of Ferries ..	289	280	280	—	—
		HEAD X—VETERINARY	—	—	—	—	—
		HEAD XI—EDUCATION					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	3	4 Higher Elementary Teachers	—	215	295	80	—
(2)	13	16 Elementary Teachers	1,320	592	713	121	—
(3)	38	40 Uncertificated Teachers	—	717	719	2	—
(4)	—	4 Temporary Teachers ..	—	—	60	60	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Books and Equipment ..	140	160	106	—	54
3		Scholarships	115	122	122	—	—
		Training of Teachers ..	39	—	—	—	—
		HEAD XII—SURVEYS					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)		Plansman, Grade IV ..	—	48	48	—	—
		HEAD XIII—MEDICAL					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	7	7 Dispensary Attendants, Grade V	240	244	281	37	—
(2)	1	1 Female Nurse, Grade V	40	43	46	3	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Drugs and Equipment ..	192	180	—	—	180
3		Maintenance of Lepers ..	22	25	30	5	—
		HEAD XIII A—HEALTH					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Market Keeper, Grade V	30	37	37	—	—
(2)	2	2 Sanitary Overseers, Grade V	74	76	86	10	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Maintenance of Markets ..	85	80	100	20	—
3		Sanitary Labour	151	152	152	—	—
4		Tools and Equipment ..	1	25	25	—	—
		HEAD XIV—AGRICULTURE	—	—	—	—	—
		HEAD XV—FORESTRY					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	5	5 Forest Guards, Grade V	—	168	235	67	—
	2	2 Forest Guards, sub-scale	182	46	—	—	46
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Equipment	—	12	12	—	—
		Total Ordinary Expenditure	£ 13,001	12,807	16,090	3,602	319
		Net Increase	—	—	—	3,283	—

	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Total Estimated Cost</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure to 31st March, 1948</i>	<i>Estimated Expenditure 1948-49</i>
	HEAD XVI—WORKS EXTRAORDINARY	£	£	£
1	Tombel Water Supply	5,000	—	2,000
2	Permanent Native Court, Ngusi	500	—	500
3	Nyasoso: 2 Classroom Buildings, 1 School, 1 Latrine, 2 Teachers' Houses, 1 Headmaster's House	1,500	—	1,500
4	New Dispensary at Tombel	400	—	400
	Total Works Extraordinary .. £	7,400	—	4,400

		£
Actual Expenditure, 1946-47	1,314	
Approved Expenditure, 1947-48	1,010	
Net Increase	3,390	

	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual 1946-47</i>	<i>Approved Estimate</i>	<i>Estimate 1948-49</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
	HEAD XVII—DEVELOPMENT	£	£	£	£	£
	Medical					
1	Drugs and Equipment	—	—	300	300	—
	Total Development £	—	—	300	300	—

CAMEROONS PROVINCE

MAMFE DIVISION

Banyang Native Treasury

The funds are administered by the District Officer in consultation with the Banyang Clan Council on behalf of the Banyang Native Authority of the Mamfe Division.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

	£	£	£
Surplus, 1st April, 1947:			
(a) Crown Agents' Investments:			
(i) Reserve	400		
(ii) Extra Reserve	—		
(b) Local Investments:		400	
(i) Nigerian Savings Certificates	—		
(ii) Local Loans	—		
(c) Liquid Surplus:			
(i) Fixed Deposits, Bank	—		
(ii) Loan Balance	1,341		
		1,341	
			1,741
Revised Estimate of Revenue, 1947-48:			
(i) Ordinary		2,972	
(ii) Special		45	
			3,017
Revised Estimate of Expenditure, 1947-48:			4,758
(i) Recurrent		2,122	
(ii) Special		454	
(iii) Extraordinary		288	
			2,864
Revised Estimated Surplus, 31st March, 1948			1,894
Estimated Revenue, 1948-49:			
(i) Ordinary		2,580	
(ii) Special		50	
			2,630
Estimated Expenditure, 1948-49:			4,524
(i) Recurrent		3,323	
(ii) Special		21	
(iii) Extraordinary		186	
(iv) Development		50	
			3,580
Estimated Surplus, 31st March, 1949			£944

Revised Estimates for 1947-48 do not take account of arrears of salaries due in respect of Revision of Salaries.

REVENUE

<i>Head</i>	<i>Details of Revenue</i>	<i>Actual 1946-47</i>	<i>Approved Estimate 1947-48</i>	<i>Revised Estimate 1947-48</i>	<i>Estimate 1948-49</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
		£	£	£	£	£	£
I	Direct Tax	1,992	1,600	1,753	1,847	247	—
II	Native Courts	556	460	480	480	20	—
III	Other Receipts	296	224	248	253	29	—
IV	Cost-of-Living Allowance ..	404	491	491	—	—	491
	Total Ordinary Revenue ..	3,248	2,775	2,972	2,580	296	491
	Net Decrease						195
V	Special Revenue	2	45	45	50	5	—
	Total Revenue	3,250	2,820	3,017	2,630	5	195
	Decrease						190

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE

<i>Head</i>	1948-49	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual</i> 1946-47	<i>Approved</i> <i>Estimate</i> 1947-48	<i>Estimate</i> 1948-49	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
I	% 0.3	Central Administration ..	£ —	£ 8	£ 12	£ 4	£ —
II	0.2	District Administration ..	—	6	6	—	—
III	6.0	Village Administration ..	197	172	202	30	—
IV	17.7	Judicial	490	578	591	13	—
V	4.5	Treasury	123	153	150	3	6
VI	0	Police	—	—	—	—	—
VII	0.2	Prisons	8	8	8	—	—
VIII	39.3	Miscellaneous	749	685	1,316	631	—
IX	12.3	Works	326	400	411	11	—
X	0	Veterinary	—	—	—	—	—
XI	11.1	Education	266	335	370	143	108
XII	0	Surveys	—	—	—	—	—
XIII	1.7	Medical	120	110	56	1	55
XIII A	3.7	Health	98	117	120	3	—
XIV	0.2	Agriculture	15	24	9	—	15
XV	2.8	Forestry	56	83	93	10	—
	100	Total Ordinary Expenditure £	2,448	2,679	3,344	849	184
		Net Increase	—	—	—	665	—
		Recurrent Expenditure ..	2,448	2,679	3,323	828	184
		Special Expenditure ..	—	—	21	21	—
		Total Ordinary Expenditure £	2,448	2,679	3,344	849	184
XVI		Works Extraordinary ..	36	288	186	—	102
XVII		Development	—	—	50	50	—
		Total Expenditure £	2,484	2,967	3,580	899	286
		Net Increase	—	—	—	613	—

EXPENDITURE

	<i>Estab- lishment 1947-48</i>	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual 1946-47</i>	<i>Approved Estimate 1947-48</i>	<i>Estimate 1948-49</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
			£	£	£	£	£
		HEAD I—CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
I (1)		Eastern House of Assembly	—	—	4	4	—
(2)		Provincial Meeting ..	—	8	8	—	—
		HEAD II—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
I (1)		Divisional Meeting ..	—	6	6	—	—
		HEAD III—VILLAGE ADMINISTRATION					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
I (1)		Executive Salaries ..	179	160	190	30	—
(2)		Superior Native Authority	18	12	12	—	—
		HEAD IV—JUDICIAL					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
I (1)		Court Members	119	145	145	—	—
(2)	4	4 Court Clerks, Grade V ..	123	137	142	5	—
(3)	14	14 Court Messengers ..	246	294	302	8	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Maintenance of Witnesses and Persons Detained ..	2	2	2	—	—
		HEAD V—TREASURY					
I (1)	1	1 Supervisor, Grade II (share)	7	7	8	1	—
(2)	1	1 Treasurer, Grade III (share)	—	22	23	1	—
(3)	2	2 Clerks, Grade IV (1 shared)	77	69	69	—	—
I (5)	2	3 Clerks, Grade V (share)	—	19	20	1	—
(6)	3	3 Keyholders	18	18	18	—	—
(7)	1	1 Assessment Clerk ..	21	12	12	—	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Audit	—	6	—	—	6
		HEAD VI—POLICE	—	—	—	—	—
		HEAD VII—PRISONS					
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
		Subsistence, Judgment Debtors	8	8	8	—	—
		HEAD VIII MISCELLANEOUS					
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
I		Local Transport and Travelling	107	70	150	80	—
2		Contingencies	51	16	16	—	—
3		Stationery	98	50	80	30	—
4		Uniforms	11	34	34	—	—
5		Postal Agency Runner ..	12	12	12	—	—
6		Superannuation Payments	63	10	10	—	—
7		Cost-of-Living Allowance and Revision of Salaries	405	491	990	499	—
		<i>Carried forward</i> £	1,565	1,608	2,261	659	6

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Estab- lishment</i> 1947-48	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual</i> 1946-47	<i>Approved Estimate</i> 1947-48	<i>Estimate</i> 1948-49	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
		<i>Brought forward</i>	£ 1,565	£ 1,608	£ 2,261	£ 659	£ 6
		HEAD VIII— <i>contd.</i>					
8		Refunds of Revenue of Previous Years	2	2	2	—	—
9		Loss of Funds	—	—	1	1	—
		<i>Special Expenditure</i>					
10		Typewriter (share) .. .	—	—	21	21	—
		HEAD IX—WORKS					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	2	2 Road Overseers, Grade V (share)	18	19	20	1	—
(2)	1	2 Clerks, Grade V (share)	5	9	18	9	—
(3)	1	1 Carpenter, Grade V (share)	9	11	12	1	—
(4)		Ferrymen, sub-scale .. .	14	14	14	—	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Maintenance of Buildings	73	70	70	—	—
3		Maintenance of Roads .. .	177	210	210	—	—
4		Maintenance of Bridges and Culverts	30	57	57	—	—
5		Tools	—	10	10	—	—
		HEAD X—VETERINARY	—	—	—	—	—
		HEAD XI—EDUCATION					
1 (1)	1	1 Higher Elementary Teacher	—	56	62	6	—
(2)	1	3 Elementary Teachers .. .	—	56	139	83	—
(3)	7	4 Uncertificated Teachers Teachers	187	174	66	—	108
(4)		6 Teachers in Training .. .	—	—	45	45	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Books and Equipment .. .	16	16	25	9	—
3		Scholarships	32	33	33	—	—
4		Training of Teachers .. .	31	—	—	—	—
		HEAD XII—SURVEY	—	—	—	—	—
		HEAD XIII—MEDICAL					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Dispensary Attendant, Grade V	45	53	48	—	5
(2)	1	1 Leprosy Attendant, Grade V (share) .. .	—	7	8	1	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Drugs and Equipment .. .	75	50	—	—	50
		HEAD XIII A—HEALTH					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Sanitary Overseer, Grade V	36	40	43	3	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Sanitary Labour	47	37	37	—	—
3		Maintenance of Lepers .. .	15	40	40	—	—
		<i>Carried forward</i> £	2,377	2,572	3,242	839	169

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Estab- lishment 1947-48</i>	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual 1946-47</i>	<i>Approved Estimate 1947-48</i>	<i>Estimate 1948-49</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
		<i>Brought forward</i>	£ 2,377	£ 2,572	£ 3,242	£ 839	£ 169
		HEAD XIV—AGRICULTURE					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Co-operative Inspector, Grade V (share) ..	13	15	—	—	15
(2)	1	1 Artisan Overseer, Grade V (share)	2	9	9	—	—
		HEAD XV—FORESTRY					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	3	3 Forest Guards, sub-scale	50	71	80	9	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Equipment	6	12	13	1	—
		Total Ordinary Expenditure £	2,448	2,679	3,344	849	184
		Net Increase	—	—	—	665	—

	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Total Estimated Cost</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure to 31st March, 1948</i>	<i>Estimated Expenditure 1948-49</i>
	HEAD XVI—WORKS EXTRAORDINARY	£	£	£
1	House for Treasurer, Grade III (share) ..	186	—	186
	Total Works Extraordinary .. £	186	—	186

Actual Expenditure, 1946-47 £
 36
 Approved Estimate, 1947-48 288
 Net Decrease 102

	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual 1946-47</i>	<i>Approved Estimate 1947-48</i>	<i>Estimate 1948-49</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
	HEAD XVII—DEVELOPMENT	£	£	£	£	£
	Medical					
1	Drugs and Equipment	—	—	50	50	—
	Total Development .. £	—	—	50	50	—

CAMEROONS PROVINCE

MAMFE DIVISION

Kembong Native Treasury

The funds are administered by the District Officer in consultation with the Kembong Clan Council on behalf of the Kembong Native Authority of the Mamfe Division.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

	£	£	£
Surplus, 1st April, 1947:			
(a) Crown Agent's Investments:			
(i) Reserve	810		
(ii) Extra Reserve	—		
(b) Local Investments:		810	
(i) Nigerian Savings Certificates	—		
(ii) Local Loans	—		
(c) Liquid Surplus:			
(i) Fixed Deposits, Bank	—		
(ii) Loan Balance	812		
		812	
Revised Estimate of Revenue, 1947-48			1,622
(i) Ordinary		1,895	
(ii) Special		30	
			1,925
Revised Estimate of Expenditure, 1947-48:			3,547
(i) Recurrent		1,724	
(ii) Special		63	
(iii) Extraordinary		202	
			1,989
Revised Estimated Surplus, 31st March, 1948			1,558
Estimated Revenue, 1948-49:			
(i) Ordinary		1,568	
(ii) Special		35	
			1,603
Estimated Expenditure, 1948-49:			3,161
(i) Recurrent		2,198	
(ii) Special		12	
(iii) Extraordinary		117	
(iv) Development		35	
			2,362
Estimated Surplus, 31st March, 1949			£799

Revised Estimates for 1947-48 do not take account of arrears of salaries due in respect of Revision of Salaries.

REVENUE

<i>Head</i>	<i>Details of Revenue</i>	<i>Actual</i> 1946-47	<i>Approved</i> <i>Estimate</i> 1947-48	<i>Revised</i> <i>Estimate</i> 1947-48	<i>Estimate</i> 1948-49	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
		£	£	£	£	£	£
I	Direct Tax	964	1,050	1,012	1,004	—	46
II	Native Courts	420	340	392	392	52	—
III	Other Receipts	146	154	162	172	18	—
IV	Cost-of-Living Allowance ..	315	329	329	—	—	329
	Total Ordinary Revenue ..	1,845	1,873	1,895	1,568	70	375
	Net Decrease						305
V	Special Revenue	—	30	—	35	5	—
	Total Revenue	1,845	1,903	1,895	1,603	5	305
	Decrease						300

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE

<i>Head</i>	1948-49	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual</i> 1946-47	<i>Approved</i> <i>Estimate</i> 1947-48	<i>Estimate</i> 1948-49	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
I	% 0.3	Central Administration ..	£ —	£ 4	£ 6	£ 2	£ —
II	0.2	District Administration ..	—	4	4	—	—
III	4.7	Village Administration ..	101	105	104	—	1
IV	15.5	Judicial	306	350	343	11	18
V	5.9	Treasury	104	125	130	10	5
VI	0	Police	—	—	—	—	—
VII	0.4	Prisons	10	9	9	—	—
VIII	37.5	Miscellaneous	573	456	829	373	—
IX	15.9	Works	320	311	351	42	2
X	0	Veterinary	—	—	—	—	—
XI	8.8	Education	161	189	195	82	76
XII	0	Surveys	—	—	—	—	—
XIII	3.3	Medical	101	94	72	3	25
XIIIa	3.3	Health	60	67	74	7	—
XIV	0.2	Agriculture	13	18	5	—	13
XV	4	Forestry	53	73	88	15	—
	100	Total Ordinary Expenditure £	1,802	1,805	2,210	545	140
		Net Increase	—	—	—	405	—
		Recurrent Expenditure ..	1,698	1,805	2,198	533	140
		Special Expenditure ..	104	—	12	12	—
		Total Ordinary Expenditure £	1,802	1,805	2,210	545	140
XVI		Works Extraordinary ..	13	202	117	—	85
XVII		Development	—	—	35	35	—
		Total Expenditure £	1,815	2,007	2,362	580	225
		Net Increase	—	—	—	355	—

EXPENDITURE

	<i>Estab- lishment 1947-48</i>	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual 1946-47</i>	<i>Approved Estimate 1947-48</i>	<i>Estimate 1948-49</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
			£	£	£	£	£
		HEAD I—CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION					
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
1		Eastern House of Assembly	—	—	2	2	—
2		Provincial Meeting ..	—	4	4	—	—
		HEAD II—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION					
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
1		Divisional Meeting ..	—	4	4	—	—
		HEAD III—VILLAGE ADMINISTRATION					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1		Executive Salaries ..	101	105	104	—	1
		HEAD IV—JUDICIAL					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)		Court Members ..	84	80	80	—	—
(2)	2	2 Clerks, Grade V (share)	60	92	74	—	18
(3)	8	8 Messengers, sub-scale ..	162	177	188	11	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Maintenance of Witnesses and Persons Detained ..	—	1	1	—	—
		HEAD V—TREASURY					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Supervisor, Grade II (share)	5	4	6	2	—
(2)	1	1 Treasurer, Grade III (share)	—	15	16	1	—
(3)	2	2 Clerks, Grade IV ..	30	57	59	2	—
(4)	2	2 Clerks, Grade V (share)	—	14	16	2	—
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (5)	3	3 Keyholders	19	18	21	3	—
(6)		Temporary Assessment Clerks	29	12	12	—	—
		Mamfe Treasury Clerks ..	21	—	—	—	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Audit	—	5	—	—	5
		HEAD VI—POLICE	—	—	—	—	—
		HEAD VII—PRISONS					
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
		Subsistence, Judgment Debtors	10	9	9	—	—
		HEAD VIII MISCELLANEOUS					
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
1		Local Transport and Travelling	97	55	120	65	—
2		Stationery	24	23	23	—	—
3		Contingencies	11	10	12	2	—
4		Uniforms	9	16	16	—	—
5		Caretakers	12	12	14	2	—
6		Superannuation Payments	—	10	10	—	—
		<i>Carried forward</i> £	674	723	791	92	24

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Estab- lishment 1947-48</i>	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual 1946-47</i>	<i>Approved Estimate 1947-48</i>	<i>Estimate 1948-49</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
		<i>Brought forward</i>	£ 674	£ 723	£ 791	£ 92	£ 24
		<i>HEAD VIII—contd.</i>					
7		Cost-of-Living Allowance and Revision of Salaries	316	329	620	291	—
8		Refund of Revenue of Previous Years	1	1	1	—	—
9		Loss of Funds	—	—	1	1	—
		<i>Special</i>					
		Repayment of Government Subvention	104	—	—	—	—
		Typewriter (share) ..	—	—	12	12	—
		<i>HEAD IX—WORKS</i>					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	2	2 Road Overseers, Grade V (share)	5	14	12	—	2
(2)	1	2 Clerks, Grade V (share)	1	5	11	6	—
(3)	1	1 Carpenter, Grade V (share)	6	7	7	—	—
(4)		Ferry-men, sub-scale ..	30	40	46	6	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Maintenance of Buildings	66	36	66	30	—
3		Maintenance of Roads ..	134	134	134	—	—
4		Maintenance of Bridges and Culverts	77	70	70	—	—
5		Tools	—	5	5	—	—
		<i>HEAD X—VETERINARY</i>	—	—	—	—	—
		<i>HEAD XI—EDUCATION</i>					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)		1 Higher Elementary Teacher	—	—	50	50	—
(2)	2	1 Elementary Teacher ..	—	85	9	—	76
(4)	4	4 Uncertificated Teachers	—	76	76	—	—
1 (5)		6 Teachers in Training (share)	126	—	—	—	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Books and Equipment ..	10	10	13	3	—
3		Scholarships	15	18	18	—	—
4		Training of Teachers ..	10	—	—	—	—
		<i>HEAD XII—SURVEYS</i>	—	—	—	—	—
		<i>HEAD XIII—MEDICAL</i>					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Dresser, Grade V ..	36	40	43	3	—
(2)	1	1 Leprosy Attendant, Grade V (share) ..	—	4	4	—	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
3		Drugs and Equipment ..	52	25	—	—	25
		Maintenance of Lepers ..	13	25	25	—	—
		<i>Carried forward</i> £	1,676	1,647	2,043	523	127

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Estab- lishment 1947-48</i>	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual 1946-47</i>	<i>Approved Estimate 1947-48</i>	<i>Estimate 1948-49</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
		<i>Brought forward</i>	£ 1,676	£ 1,647	£ 2,043	£ 523	£ 127
		HEAD XIII A—HEALTH					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
	1	1 Sanitary Overseer, Grade V	39	43	46	3	—
(2)		Sanitary Labour	21	24	28	4	—
		HEAD XIV—AGRICULTURE					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Co-operative Inspector, Grade V (share)	9	10	—	—	10
(2)	1	1 Agricultural Artisan Overseer, Grade V (share) ..	4	8	5	—	3
		HEAD XV—FORESTRY					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	3	3 Forest Guards, sub-scale	47	67	76	9	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Equipment	6	6	12	6	—
		Total					
		Ordinary Expenditure £	1,802	1,805	2,210	545	140
		Net Increase	—	—	—	405	—

	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Total Estimated Cost</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure to 31st March, 1948</i>	<i>Estimated Expenditure 1948-49</i>
	HEAD XVI—WORKS EXTRAORDINARY	£	£	£
1	House for Treasurer, Grade III (share) ..	117	—	117
	Total Works Extraordinary .. £	117	—	117

Actual Expenditure, 1946-47 £ 13
 Approved Estimate, 1947-48 202
 Net Decrease 85

	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual 1946-47</i>	<i>Approved Estimate 1947-48</i>	<i>Estimate 1948-49</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
	HEAD XVII—DEVELOPMENT	£	£	£	£	£
	Medical					
1	Drugs and Equipment	—	—	35	35	—
	Total Development .. £	—	—	35	35	—

CAMEROONS PROVINCE

MAMFE DIVISION

Mamfe Native Treasury

The funds are administered by the District Officer in consultation with the Native Authorities on behalf of the Mundani, Assumbo, Bangwa, Mbo, Mbulu Federal, Takamanda, Widekum and Menka Native Authorities of the Mamfe Division.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

	£	£	£
Surplus, 1st April, 1947:			
(a) Crown Agents' Investments:			
(i) Reserve	1,790		
(ii) Extra Reserve	—		
(b) Local Investments:		1,790	
(i) Nigerian Savings Certificates	—		
(ii) Local Loans	—		
(c) Liquid Surplus:			
(i) Fixed Deposits, Bank	—		
(ii) Loan Balance	4,396		
		4,396	6,186
Revised Estimate of Revenue, 1947-48:			
(i) Ordinary		10,366	
(ii) Special		70	
			10,436
Revised Estimate of Expenditure, 1947-48:			16,622
(i) Recurrent		8,362	
(ii) Special		921	
(iii) Extraordinary		455	
			9,738
Revised Estimated Surplus, 31st March, 1948			6,884
Estimated Revenue, 1948-49:			
(i) Ordinary		5,033	
(ii) Special		200	
			5,233
Estimated Expenditure, 1948-49:			12,117
(i) Recurrent		6,537	
(ii) Special		40	
(iii) Extraordinary		372	
(iv) Development		200	
			7,149
Estimated Surplus, 31st March, 1949			£4,968

Revised Estimates for 1947-48 do not take account of arrears of salaries due in respect of Revision of Salaries.

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT (to 31st March, 1947)

<i>Details of Investments</i>	<i>Rates of Interest</i>	<i>Cost Price</i>	<i>Face Value</i>
Northern Rhodesia Inscribed Stock, 1955-65 ..	% 3½	£ s. d. 980 0 0	£ s. d. 1,000 0 0
Trinidad Inscribed Stock, 1958-68	3½	980 0 0	1,000 0 0
Funding Loan Stock, 1956-61	2½	1,040 0 0	1,228 19 0
Total ..		3,000 0 0	3,228 19 0

REVENUE

<i>Head</i>	<i>Details of Revenue</i>	<i>Actual 1946-47</i>	<i>Approved Estimate 1947-48</i>	<i>Revised Estimate 1947-48</i>	<i>Estimate 1948-49</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
I	Direct Tax	3,915	4,000	4,061	3,958	—	42
II	Native Courts	994	950	960	960	10	—
III	Other Receipts	362	4,391	4,395	115	—	4,276
IV	Cost-of-Living Allowance ..	924	950	950	—	—	950
	Total, Ordinary Revenue ..	6,195	10,291	10,366	5,033	10	5,268
V	Net Decrease						5,258
	Special Revenue	42	70	70	200	130	
	Total Revenue	6,237	10,361	10,436	5,233	130	5,258
	Decrease						5,228

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE

	1948-49	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual</i> 1946-47	<i>Approved</i> <i>Estimate</i> 1947-48	<i>Estimate</i> 1948-49	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
	%		£	£	£	£	£
I	0.3	Central Administration ..	6	12	21	9	—
II	0.4	District Administration ..	18	23	23	—	—
III	6.7	Village Administration ..	453	400	438	38	—
IV	21.7	Judicial	1,305	1,443	1,431	—	12
V	2.5	Treasury	181	178	165	3	16
VI	0	Police	—	—	—	—	—
VII	0.1	Prisons	3	10	10	—	—
VIII	42.1	Miscellaneous	2,067	1,458	2,769	1,313	2
IX	6.3	Works	320	4,535	413	20	4,142
X	0	Veterinary	—	—	—	—	—
XI	12.7	Education	581	636	833	211	14
XII	0	Surveys	—	—	—	—	—
XIII	5.7	Medical	474	555	371	16	200
XIII _A	0	Health	—	—	—	—	—
XIV	0.2	Agriculture	40	50	17	—	33
XV	1.3	Forestry	46	82	86	9	5
	100	Total Ordinary Expenditure	£ 5,494	9,382	6,577	1,619	4,424
		Net Decrease	—	—	—	—	2,805
		Recurrent Expenditure ..	4,962	9,382	6,537	1,579	4,424
		Special Expenditure ..	532	—	40	40	—
		Total Ordinary Expenditure	£ 5,494	9,382	6,577	1,619	4,424
XVI		Works Extraordinary ..	205	455	372	—	83
XVII		Development	—	—	200	200	—
		Total Expenditure	£ 5,699	9,837	7,149	1,819	4,507
		Net Decrease	—	—	—	—	2,688

EXPENDITURE

	<i>Estab- lishment 1947-48</i>	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual 1946-47</i>	<i>Approved Estimate 1947-48</i>	<i>Estimate 1948-49</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
			£	£	£	£	£
		HEAD I—CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION <i>Other Charges</i>					
1	1	Eastern House of Assembly	—	—	9	9	—
2	2	Provincial Meeting Mem- bers	6	12	12	—	—
		HEAD II—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION <i>Other Charges</i>					
1	1	Divisional Meeting ..	18	23	23	—	—
		HEAD III—VILLAGE ADMINISTRATION <i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1	1	Executive Salaries ..	453	400	438	38	—
		HEAD IV—JUDICIAL <i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)		Court Members	301	312	312	—	—
(2)	9	9 Clerks, Grade V ..	291	334	324	—	10
(3)	34	34 Messengers, sub-scale ..	699	785	783	—	2
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
		Maintenance of Witnesses and Persons Detained	14	12	12	—	—
		HEAD V—TREASURY <i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Supervisor, Grade II (share)	14	16	16	—	—
(2)	1	1 Treasurer, Grade III (share)	53	45	47	2	—
(3)	1	1 Clerk, Grade IV (share)	—	26	26	—	—
(4)	2	2 Clerks, Grade V (share)	70	39	40	1	—
(5)		Temporary Assessment Clerks, sub-scale ..	44	36	36	—	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Audit	—	16	—	—	16
		HEAD VI—POLICE	—	—	—	—	—
		HEAD VII—PRISONS <i>Other Charges</i>					
1		Subsistence, Judgment Debtors	3	10	10	—	—
		HEAD VIII— MISCELLANEOUS <i>Other Charges</i>					
1		Local Transport and Travelling	331	300	310	10	—
2		Contingencies	64	32	32	—	—
3		Stationery	150	80	80	—	—
4		Uniforms	45	70	70	—	—
5		Caretakers	19	12	14	2	—
6		Superannuation Payments	—	10	10	—	—
7		Cost-of-Living Allowances and Revision of Salaries	924	950	2,210	1,260	—
		<i>Carried forward</i> £	3,499	3,520	4,814	1,322	28

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Estab- lishment</i> 1947-48	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual</i> 1946-47	<i>Approved</i> <i>Estimate</i> 1947-48	<i>Estimate</i> 1948-49	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
			£	£	£	£	£
		<i>Brought forward</i>	3,499	3,520	4,184	1,322	28
		HEAD VIII— <i>contd.</i>					
8		Refund of Revenue of previous years	2	4	2	—	2
9		Loss of Funds	—	—	1	1	—
10		Special Typewriter (share) Repayment Government Subvention	—	—	40	40	—
		532	—	—	—	—	—
		HEAD IX—WORKS					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	2	2 Road Overseers, Grade V (share)	32	39	40	1	—
(2)	1	2 Clerks, Grade V (share)	7	18	35	17	—
(3)	1	1 Carpenter, Grade V (share)	21	22	24	2	—
(4)		Ferry-men sub-scale ..	20	21	21	—	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Maintenance of Buildings	148	160	160	—	—
3		Maintenance of Roads ..	—	10	10	—	—
4		Maintenance of Bridges and Culverts	92	120	120	—	—
5		Tools	—	3	3	—	—
6		Works undertaken on behalf of Government ..	—	4,142	—	—	4,142
		HEAD X—VETERINARY	—	—	—	—	—
		HEAD XI—EDUCATION					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	2	3 Higher Elementary Teachers	—	136	215	79	—
(2)	4	4 Elementary Teachers ..	—	194	180	—	14
(3)	14	11 Uncertificated Teachers	—	196	238	42	—
(4)		Teachers	473	—	—	—	—
(5)		6 Teachers in Training (share)	—	—	90	90	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Books and Equipment ..	40	50	50	—	—
3		Scholarships	27	60	60	—	—
4		Training of Teachers ..	41	—	—	—	—
		HEAD XII—SURVEYS	—	—	—	—	—
		HEAD XIII—MEDICAL					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	8	8 Dressers, Grade V ..	286	321	336	15	—
(2)	1	1 Leprosy Attendant, Grade V (share) ..	10	14	15	1	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Drugs and Equipment ..	171	200	—	—	200
3		Maintenance of Lepers ..	7	20	20	—	—
		HEAD XIII A—HEALTH	—	—	—	—	—
		<i>Carried forward</i> £	5,408	9,250	6,474	1,610	4,386

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Estab- lishment 1947-48</i>	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual 1946-47</i>	<i>Approved Estimate 1947-48</i>	<i>Estimate 1948-49</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
		<i>Brought forward</i>	£ 5,408	£ 9,250	£ 6,474	£ 1,610	£ 4,386
		HEAD XIV—AGRICULTURE					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)		1 Co-operative Inspector, Grade V (share) ..	24	31	—	—	31
(2)	1	1 Artisan Overseer, Grade V (share)	16	19	17	—	2
		HEAD XV—FORESTRY					
1 (1)	3	3 Forest Guards, sub-scale	40	59	68	9	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
		Equipment	6	23	18	—	5
		Total Ordinary Expenditure £	5,494	9,382	6,577	1,619	4,424
		Net Decrease	—	—	—	—	2,805

	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Total Estimated Cost</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure to 31st March, 1948</i>	<i>Estimated Expenditure 1948-49</i>
	HEAD XVI—WORKS EXTRAORDINARY	£	£	£
1	House for Treasurer, Grade III (share) ..	372	—	372
	Total Works Extraordinary .. £	372	—	372

		£
Actual Expenditure, 1946-47	205	
Approved Estimate, 1947-48	455	
Net Decrease	83	

	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual 1946-47</i>	<i>Approved Estimate 1947-48</i>	<i>Estimate 1948-49</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
	HEAD XVII DEVELOPMENT	£	£	£	£	£
	A. Medical					
1	Drugs and Equipment	—	—	200	200	—
	Total Development £	—	—	200	200	—

CAMEROONS PROVINCE

VICTORIA DIVISION

Bakweri Native Treasury

The funds are administered by the District Officer in consultation with the Bakweri Clan Council on behalf of Bakweri Native Authority of the Victoria Division.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

	£	£	£
Surplus, 1st April, 1947:			
(a) Crown Agents' Investments:			
(i) Reserve	1,000		
(ii) Extra Reserve	—		
(b) Local Investments:		1,000	
(i) Nigerian Savings Certificates	—		
(ii) Local Loans	—		
(c) Liquid Surplus:			
(i) Fixed Deposits, Bank	400		
(ii) Local Balance	2,259		
		2,659	3,659
Revised Estimate of Revenue, 1947-48:			
(i) Ordinary		6,783	
(ii) Special		105	
			6,888
Revised Estimate of Expenditure, 1947-48:			10,547
(i) Recurrent		4,500	
(ii) Special		1,237	
(iii) Extraordinary		680	
			6,417
Revised Estimated Surplus, 31st March, 1948			4,130
Estimated Revenue, 1948-49:			
(i) Ordinary		6,066	
(ii) Special		80	
			6,146
Estimated Expenditure, 1948-49:			10,276
(i) Recurrent		6,439	
(ii) Special		—	
(iii) Extraordinary		605	
(iv) Development		80	
			7,124
Estimated Surplus, 31st March, 1949			£3,152

Revised Estimates for 1947-48 do not take account of arrears of salaries due in respect of Revision of Salaries.

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT (to 31st March, 1947)

<i>Details of Investments</i>	<i>Rates of Interest</i>	<i>Cost Price</i>	<i>Face Value</i>
Northern Rhodesia Inscribed Stock, 1965 ..	% 3½	£ s. d. 392 0 0	£ s. d. 400 0 0
Trinidad Inscribed Stock, 1968	3½	392 0 0	400 0 0
Funding Loan, 1961	2½	216 0 0	255 4 11
Total ..		1,000 0 0	1,055 4 11

REVENUE

<i>Head</i>	<i>Details of Revenue</i>	<i>Actual</i> 1946-47	<i>Approved</i> <i>Estimate</i> 1947-48	<i>Revised</i> <i>Estimate</i> 1947-48	<i>Estimate</i> 1948-49	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
I	Direct Tax	£ 3,027	£ 3,000	£ 3,700	£ 4,060	£ 1,060	£ —
II	Native Courts	1,041	900	912	1,000	100	—
III	Other Receipts	844	899	934	1,006	107	—
IV	Cost-of-Living Allowance ..	1,241	1,237	1,237	—	—	1,237
	Total, Ordinary Revenue ..	6,153	6,036	6,783	6,066	1,267	1,237
V	Net Increase					30	
	Special Revenue	68	105	105	80	—	25
	Total Revenue	6,221	6,141	6,888	6,146	30	25
	Increase					5	

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE

	1948-49	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual</i> 1946-47	<i>Approved</i> <i>Estimate</i> 1947-48	<i>Estimate</i> 1948-49	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
	%		£	£	£	£	£
I	0.2	Central Administration ..	—	12	12	—	—
II	3.3	District Administration ..	201	210	212	2	—
III	3.4	Village Administration ..	216	218	218	—	—
IV	19.7	Judicial	1,180	1,248	1,272	24	—
V	4.2	Treasury	205	273	271	13	15
VI	0	Police	—	—	—	—	—
VII	0.1	Prisons	1	4	4	—	—
VIII	36.0	Miscellaneous	1,683	1,737	2,319	584	2
IX	12.3	Works	742	798	794	1	5
X	0	Veterinary	—	—	—	—	—
XI	9.7	Education	489	513	624	121	10
XII	0	Surveys	—	—	—	—	—
XIII	1.5	Medical	86	169	95	6	80
XIII _A	8.0	Health	517	501	517	16	—
XIV	0	Agriculture	—	—	—	—	—
XV	1.6	Forestry	75	101	101	—	—
	100	Total Ordinary Expenditure £	5,395	5,784	6,439	767	112
		Net Increase	—	—	—	655	—
		Total Ordinary Expenditure £	5,395	5,784	6,439	767	112
XVI		Works Extraordinary ..	184	455	605	150	—
XVII		Development	—	—	80	80	—
		Total Expenditure £	5,579	6,239	7,124	997	112
		Net Increase	—	—	—	885	—

EXPENDITURE

	<i>Estab- lishment</i> 1947-48	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual</i> 1946-47	<i>Approved</i> <i>Estimate</i> 1947-48	<i>Estimate</i> 1948-49	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
			£	£	£	£	£
		HEAD I—CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION <i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)		Provincial Meeting Mem- bers	—	12	12	—	—
		HEAD II—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION <i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 District Head	158	158	158	—	—
(2)	1	1 Council and Tax Clerk, Grade V	43	46	48	2	—
(3)		Divisional Meeting Mem- bers	—	6	6	—	—
		HEAD III—VILLAGE ADMINISTRATION					
1 (1)		Unsalariated Village Heads	170	170	170	—	—
(2)		Allowance to Council Members	46	48	48	—	—
		HEAD IV—JUDICIAL <i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)		Court Members	592	598	598	—	—
(2)	6	6 Court Clerks, Grade V ..	175	209	212	3	—
(3)	21	21 Court Messengers, sub- scale	411	438	459	21	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Maintenance of Witnesses and Detained Persons ..	2	3	3	—	—
		HEAD V—TREASURY <i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Supervisor, Grade II (share)	33	39	43	4	—
(2)	1	Treasurer, Grade III ..	98	106	114	8	—
(3)	1	1 Typist and Storekeeper, Grade V	30	37	37	—	—
(4)		Finance Committee ..	—	30	30	—	—
(5)		Keyholders	24	24	24	—	—
(6)	1	1 Office Messenger ..	20	22	23	1	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Audit	—	15	—	—	15
		HEAD VI—POLICE	—	—	—	—	—
		HEAD VII—PRISONS <i>Other Charges</i>					
1		Rations for Lock-up ..	1	4	4	—	—
		HEAD VIII— MISCELLANEOUS <i>Other Charges</i>					
		Local Transport and Travelling	131	160	170	10	—
2		Stationery	129	120	160	40	—
3		Contingencies	19	38	38	—	—
		<i>Carried forward</i> £	2,082	2,283	2,357	89	15

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Estab- lishment</i> 1947-48	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual</i> 1946-47	<i>Approved</i> <i>Estimate</i> 1947-48	<i>Estimate</i> 1948-49	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
		<i>Brought forward</i>	£ 2,082	£ 2,283	£ 2,357	£ 89	£ 15
		HEAD VIII— <i>contd.</i>					
4		Refunds of Revenue of Previous Years ..	12	10	10	—	—
5		Uniforms	77	90	90	—	—
6		Superannuation Payments	7	82	80	—	2
7		Cost-of-Living Allowance and Revision of Salaries	1,238	1,237	1,770	533	—
8		Loss of Funds	—	—	1	1	—
		Lorry Suspense Account ..	70	—	—	—	—
		HEAD IX—WORKS					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Printer, Grade IV ..	72	80	80	—	—
(2)	3	3 Printers, Grade V ..	119	131	126	—	5
(3)	1	1 Printer, sub-scale ..	21	23	24	1	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Maintenance of Buildings	50	80	80	—	—
		Maintenance of Roads ..	466	460	460	—	—
4		Maintenance of Bridges and Culverts	8	15	15	—	—
5		Maintenance of Water Supplies	5	5	5	—	—
6		Tools	1	4	4	—	—
		HEAD X—VETERINARY	—	—	—	—	—
		HEAD XI—EDUCATION					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Higher Elementary Teacher	50	56	62	6	—
(2)	3	4 Elementary Teachers ..	124	116	141	25	—
(3)	4	6 Uncertificated Teachers	96	100	130	30	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Books and Equipment ..	57	60	50	—	10
3		Scholarships	120	142	142	—	—
4		Training of Teachers ..	34	24	81	57	—
5		Domestic Science Centre ..	8	15	18	3	—
		HEAD XII—SURVEYS	—	—	—	—	—
		HEAD XIII—MEDICAL					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	2	2 Dispensary Attendants, Grade V	55	65	71	6	—
(2)	2	2 Labourers with Atten- dants	24	24	24	—	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Drugs and Equipment ..	7	80	—	—	80
		HEAD XIII _A —HEALTH					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	2	2 Sanitary Overseers, Grade V	78	76	92	16	—
		<i>Carried forward</i> £	4,881	5,258	5,913	767	112

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Establishment</i> 1947-48	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual</i> 1946-47	<i>Approved Estimate</i> 1947-48	<i>Estimate</i> 1948-49	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
		<i>Brought forward</i>	£ 4,881	£ 5,258	£ 5,913	£ 767	£ 112
		HEAD XIII— <i>contd.</i>					
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Sanitary Labour	355	340	340	—	—
3		Sanitary Improvement ..	27	25	25	—	—
4		Tools and Equipment ..	38	40	40	—	—
5		Maintenance of Sanitary Structures	19	20	20	—	—
		HEAD XIV—AGRICULTURE	—	—	—	—	—
		HEAD XV—FORESTRY					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Forest Guard, Grade V	—	26	26	—	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Upkeep of Fuel Plantation	75	75	75	—	—
		Total, Ordinary Expenditure £	5,395	5,784	6,439	767	112
		Net Increase	—	—	—	655	—

	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Total Estimated Cost</i>	<i>Estimated Expenditure to 31st March, 1948</i>	<i>Estimated Expenditure 1948-49</i>
		£	£	£
	HEAD XVI—WORKS EXTRAORDINARY			
1	Isuke Footbridge	25	—	25
2	Court Clerk's House, Lysoka	250	—	250
3	Messengers' House, Bonjongo	300	—	300
4	Water Points, Mapanja and Bova ..	30	—	30
	Total, Works Extraordinary .. £	605	—	605

Actual Expenditure, 1946-47 £ 184
 Approved Estimate, 1947-48 455

 Net Increase 150

	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual</i> 1946-47	<i>Approved Estimate</i> 1947-48	<i>Estimate</i> 1948-49	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
	HEAD XVII—DEVELOPMENT	£	£	£	£	£
1	Medical	—	—	80	80	—
	Drugs and Equipment	—	—	80	80	—
	Total, Development .. £	—	—	80	80	—

CAMEROONS PROVINCE

VICTORIA DIVISION

Balong Native Treasury

The funds are administered by the District Officer in consultation with the Balong Clan Native Authority on behalf of the Balong Native Authority of the Victoria Division.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

	£	£	£
Surplus, 1st April, 1947:			
(a) Crown Agents' Investments:			
(i) Reserve	—		
(ii) Extra Reserve	—		
(b) Local Investments:			
(i) Nigerian Savings Certificates	—		
(ii) Local Loans	—		
(c) Liquid Surplus:			
(i) Fixed Deposits, Bank	500		
(ii) Local Balance	912		
		1,412	
Revised Estimate of Revenue, 1947-48:			1,412
(i) Ordinary		1,467	
(ii) Special		60	
			1,527
Revised Estimate of Expenditure, 1947-48:			2,939
(i) Recurrent		1,056	
(ii) Special		217	
(iii) Extraordinary		434	
			1,707
Revised Estimated Surplus, 31st March, 1948			1,232
Estimated Revenue, 1948-49:			
(i) Ordinary		1,461	
(ii) Special		20	
			1,481
Estimated Expenditure, 1948-49:			2,713
(i) Recurrent		1,570	
(ii) Special		—	
(iii) Extraordinary		500	
(iv) Development		20	
			2,090
Estimated Surplus, 31st March, 1949			£623

Revised Estimates for 1947-48 do not take account of arrears of salaries due in respect of Revision of Salaries.

REVENUE

<i>Head</i>	<i>Details of Revenue</i>	<i>Actual 1946-47</i>	<i>Approved Estimate 1947-48</i>	<i>Revised Estimate 1947-48</i>	<i>Estimate 1948-49</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
I	Direct Tax	£ 834	£ 900	£ 972	£ 1,108	£ 208	£ —
II	Native Courts	123	140	140	140	—	—
III	Other Receipts	178	124	138	213	89	—
IV	Cost-of-Living Allowance ..	206	217	217	—	—	217
	Total, Ordinary Revenue..	1,341	1,381	1,467	1,461	297	217
	Net Increase					80	
V	Special Revenue	—	60	60	20		40
	Total Revenue	1,341	1,441	1,527	1,481	80	40
	Increase					40	

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE

	1948-49	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual</i> 1946-47	<i>Approved</i> <i>Estimate</i> 1947-48	<i>Estimate</i> 1948-49	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
	%		£	£	£	£	£
I	0.8	Central Administration ..	—	12	12	—	—
II	6.9	District Administration ..	96	108	108	—	—
III	2.9	Village Administration ..	71	45	45	—	—
IV	10.8	Judicial	146	188	170	2	20
V	5.4	Treasury	108	135	85	2	52
VI	0	Police	—	—	—	—	—
VII	0.1	Prisons	—	2	2	—	—
VIII	43.1	Miscellaneous	317	361	677	316	—
IX	1.3	Works	17	20	20	—	—
X	0	Veterinary	—	—	—	—	—
XI	17.4	Education	117	157	273	128	12
XII	0	Surveys	—	—	—	—	—
XIII	3.1	Medical	37	64	49	5	20
XIIIa	8.2	Health	116	144	129	—	15
XIV	0	Agriculture	—	—	—	—	—
XV	0	Forestry	30	37	—	—	37
	100	Total, Ordinary Expenditure £	1,055	1,273	1,570	453	156
		Net Increase	—	—	—	297	—
		Recurrent Expenditure ..	842	1,273	1,570	453	156
		Special Expenditure ..	213	—	—	—	—
		Total, Ordinary Expenditure £	1,055	1,273	1,570	453	156
XVI		Works Extraordinary ..	—	300	500	200	—
XVII		Development	—	—	20	20	—
		Total Expenditure £	1,055	1,573	2,090	673	156
		Net Increase	—	—	—	517	—

EXPENDITURE

	<i>Estab- lishment 1947-48</i>	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual 1946-47</i>	<i>Approved Estimate 1947-48</i>	<i>Estimate 1948-49</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
			£	£	£	£	£
		HEAD I—CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION <i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)		Provincial Council Mem- bers	—	12	12	—	—
		HEAD II—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION <i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 District Head	66	66	66	—	—
(2)	1	1 Clerk, Grade V	30	37	37	—	—
(3)		Divisional Council Mem- bers	—	5	5	—	—
		HEAD III—VILLAGE ADMINISTRATION <i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)		Unsalariated Village Heads	50	30	30	—	—
(2)		Clan Council Members ..	21	15	15	—	—
		HEAD IV—JUDICIAL <i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)		Court Members	40	50	50	—	—
(2)	1	1 Clerk, Grade V	30	37	37	—	—
(3)	2	2 Clerks, part-time	8	20	—	—	20
(4)	4	4 Messengers, sub-scale ..	67	80	82	2	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Maintenance of Witnesses and Persons Detained ..	1	1	1	—	—
		HEAD V—TREASURY <i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Supervisor, Grade II (share)	10	13	14	1	—
(2)	1	1 Treasurer, Grade V	42	48	—	—	48
(3)		Finance Committee	22	24	24	—	—
(4)		Keyholders	14	24	24	—	—
(5)	1	1 Messenger, sub-scale	20	22	23	1	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Audit	—	4	—	—	4
		HEAD VI—POLICE	—	—	—	—	—
		HEAD VII—PRISONS <i>Other Charges</i>					
1		Subsistence to Judgment Debtors	—	2	2	—	—
		HEAD VIII— MISCELLANEOUS <i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Postal Agent	2	6	6	—	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Local Transport and Travelling	31	60	70	10	—
3		Contingencies	3	9	9	—	—
4		Stationery	35	22	22	—	—
5		Uniforms	8	15	15	—	—
6		Superannuation Payments	—	28	30	2	—
		<i>Carried forward</i> £	500	630	574	16	72

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Estab- lishment</i> 1947-48	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual</i> 1946-47	<i>Approved</i> <i>Estimate</i> 1947-48	<i>Estimate</i> 1948-49	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
		<i>Brought forward</i>	£ 500	£ 630	£ 574	£ 16	£ 72
		HEAD VIII— <i>contd.</i>					
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
7		Cost-of-Living Allowance and Revision of Salaries	213	217	520	303	—
8		Refund of Revenue of Previous Years ..	1	4	4	—	—
9		Loss of Funds	—	—	1	1	—
		Special Expenditure ..					
		Deficit of Lorry Suspense Account	24	—	—	—	—
		HEAD IX—WORKS					
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
1		Maintenance of Buildings	17	20	20	—	—
		HEAD X—VETERINARY	—	—	—	—	—
		HEAD XI—EDUCATION					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	2	4 Elementary Teachers ..	45	45	160	115	—
(2)	4	5 Uncertificated Teachers	55	72	85	13	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Books and Equipment ..	2	25	25	—	—
3		Scholarships	—	3	3	—	—
4		Training of Teachers ..	15	12	—	—	12
		HEAD XII—SURVEYS	—	—	—	—	—
		HEAD XIII—MEDICAL					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Dispensary Attendant ..	29	32	37	5	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Drugs and Dressings ..	1	20	—	—	20
3		Dispensary Labour ..	7	12	12	—	—
		HEAD XIII A—HEALTH					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Sanitary Overseer ..	35	43	28	—	15
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Sanitary Labour	78	96	96	—	—
3		Sanitary Structures ..	3	5	5	—	—
		HEAD XIV—AGRICULTURE	—	—	—	—	—
		HEAD XV—FORESTRY					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Forest Guard	30	37	—	—	37
		Total, Ordinary Expenditure £	1,055	1,273	1,570	453	156
		Net Increase	—	—	—	297	—

<i>Details of Expenditure</i>		<i>Total Estimated Cost</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure to 31st March, 1948</i>	<i>Estimated Expenditure 1948-49</i>
HEAD XVI—WORKS EXTRAORDINARY		£	£	£
1	Headmaster's House	250	—	250
2	Court Clerk's House	250	—	250
Total Works Extraordinary .. £		500	—	500

Actual Expenditure, 1946-47	£	—
Approved Estimate, 1947-48	300	—
Net Increase ..	200	—

<i>Establishment 1947-48</i>	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual 1946-47</i>	<i>Approved Estimate 1947-48</i>	<i>Estimate 1948-49</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
	HEAD XVII—DEVELOPMENT	£	£	£	£	£
1	Medical					
	Drugs and Equipment ..	—	—	20	20	—
	Total Development .. £	—	—	20	20	—

CAMEROONS PROVINCE

VICTORIA DIVISION

Victoria Native Treasury

The funds are administered by the District Officer in consultation with the Victoria Federated Council on behalf of the Victoria Native Authority of the Victoria Division.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

	£	£	£
Surplus, 1st April, 1947:			
(a) Crown Agents' Investments:			
(i) Reserve	2,000		
(ii) Extra Reserve	—		
(b) Local Investments:		2,000	
(i) Nigerian Savings Certificates	—		
(ii) Local Loans	—		
(c) Liquid Surplus:			
(i) Fixed Deposits, Bank	2,100		
(ii) Local Balance	2,998		
		5,098	
			7,008
Revised Estimate of Revenue, 1947-48:			
(i) Ordinary		5,862	
(ii) Special		250	
			6,112
Revised Estimate of Expenditure, 1947-48:			13,210
(i) Recurrent		4,542	
(ii) Special		1,595	
(iii) Extraordinary		1,555	
			7,692
Revised Estimated Surplus, 31st March, 1948			5,518
Estimated Revenue, 1948-49:			
(i) Ordinary		7,432	
(ii) Special		—	
			7,432
Estimated Expenditure, 1947-48:			12,950
(i) Recurrent		6,666	
(ii) Special		—	
(iii) Extraordinary		1,070	
(iv) Development		—	
			7,736
Estimated Surplus, 31st March, 1949			£5,214

Revised Estimates for 1947-48 do not take account of arrears of salaries due in respect of Revision of Salaries.

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT (to 31st March, 1947)

<i>Details of Investments</i>	<i>Rates of Interest</i>	<i>Cost Price</i>	<i>Face Value</i>
Northern Rhodesia Inscribed Stock, 1965 ..	% 3½	£ s. d. 784 0 0	£ s. d. 800 0 0
Trinidad Inscribed Stock, 1968	2½	784 0 0	800 0 0
Funding Loan, 1961	2½	432 0 0	510 9 9
Total ..		2,000 0 0	2,110 9 9

REVENUE

<i>Head</i>	<i>Details of Revenue</i>	<i>Actual 1946-47</i>	<i>Approved Estimate 1947-48</i>	<i>Revised Estimate 1947-48</i>	<i>Estimate 1948-49</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
		£	£	£	£	£	£
I	Direct Tax	3,713	3,300	3,300	5,900	2,600	—
II	Native Courts	804	810	810	810	—	—
III	Other Receipts	807	552	552	722	170	—
IV	Cost-of-Living Allowance ..	1,266	1,085	1,200	—	—	1,085
	Total, Ordinary Revenue ..	6,590	5,747	5,862	7,432	2,770	1,085
	Net Increase					1,685	
V	Special Revenue	190	250	250	—	—	250
	Total Revenue	6,780	5,997	6,112	7,432	1,685	250
	Increase					1,435	

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE

	1948-49	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual</i> 1946-47	<i>Approved</i> <i>Estimate</i> 1947-48	<i>Estimate</i> 1948-49	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
	%		£	£	£	£	£
I	0.2	Central Administration ..	—	12	12	—	—
II	0.1	District Administration ..	—	8	8	—	—
III	10.3	Village Administration ..	716	602	691	89	—
IV	14.8	Judicial	973	1,066	988	21	99
V	4.8	Treasury	237	316	323	23	16
VI	0	Police	—	—	—	—	—
VII	0.1	Prisons	—	2	2	—	—
VIII	37.2	Miscellaneous	2,343	1,558	2,482	926	2
IX	4.8	Works	360	316	316	—	—
X	0	Veterinary	—	—	—	—	—
XI	12.3	Education	651	704	816	136	24
XII	0	Surveys	—	—	—	—	—
XIII	4.9	Medical	206	321	331	10	—
XIII _A	10.9	Health	599	694	697	3	—
XIV	0	Agriculture	—	—	—	—	—
XV	0	Forestry	24	28	—	—	28
	100	Total, Ordinary Expenditure £	6,109	5,627	6,666	1,208	169
		Net Increase	—	—	—	1,039	—
		Recurrent Expenditure ..	4,230	5,627	6,666	1,208	169
		Special Expenditure ..	1,879	—	—	—	—
		Total, Ordinary Expenditure £	6,109	5,627	6,666	1,208	169
XVI		Works Extraordinary ..	651	1,550	1,070	—	480
XVII		Development	—	—	—	—	—
		Total Expenditure £	6,760	7,177	7,736	1,208	649
		Net Increase	—	—	—	559	—

EXPENDITURE

	<i>Estab- lishment 1947-48</i>	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual 1946-47</i>	<i>Approved Estimate 1947-48</i>	<i>Estimate 1948-49</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
			£	£	£	£	£
		HEAD I—CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
I (1)	1	Provincial Council Mem- bers	—	12	12	—	—
		HEAD II—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
I (1)		Divisional Council Mem- bers	—	8	8	—	—
		HEAD III—VILLAGE ADMINISTRATION					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
I (1)		Unsalariated Village Heads	235	120	200	80	—
(2)		Salaries of Federated Council Members ..	88	88	88	—	—
(3)	1	President Federated Coun- cil	300	300	300	—	—
(4)	1	1 Clerk, Grade V ..	53	50	56	6	—
(5)	2	2 Messengers, sub-scale ..	40	44	47	3	—
		HEAD IV—JUDICIAL					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
I (1)		Court Members	361	378	320	—	58
(2)	6	6 Clerks, Grade V ..	242	283	242	—	41
(3)	18	18 Messengers, sub-scale ..	364	399	420	21	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Maintenance of Witnesses Detained	6	6	6	—	—
		HEAD V—TREASURY					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
I (1)	1	1 Supervisor, Grade II (share)	34	41	44	3	—
(2)	1	1 Treasurer, Grade III ..	90	98	106	8	—
(3)	2	2 Clerks, Grade V ..	62	72	83	11	—
(4)		Finance Committee ..	4	18	18	—	—
(5)		Keyholders	3	24	24	—	—
(6)	2	2 Messengers, sub-scale ..	44	47	48	1	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Audit	—	16	—	—	16
		HEAD VI—POLICE	—	—	—	—	—
		HEAD VII—PRISONS					
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
I		Subsistence, Judgment Debtors	—	2	2	—	—
		HEAD VIII— MISCELLANEOUS					
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
I		Local Transport and Travelling	200	200	210	10	—
2		Stationery	112	80	80	—	—
3		Contingencies	35	51	51	—	—
		<i>Carried forward</i> £	2,273	2,337	2,365	143	115

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Estab- lishment</i> 1947-48	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual</i> 1946-47	<i>Approved</i> <i>Estimate</i> 1947-48	<i>Estimate</i> 1948-49	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
		<i>Brought forward</i>	£ 2,273	£ 2,337	£ 2,365	£ 143	£ 115
		HEAD VIII—contd.					
4		Uniforms	91	55	55	—	—
5		Superannuation Payments	15	82	80	—	2
6		Cost-of-Living Allowance and Revision of Salaries	1,261	1,085	2,000	915	—
7		Refunds of Revenue of Previous Years ..	11	5	5	—	—
8		Loss of Funds	—	—	1	1	—
		<i>Special</i>					
9		Refund additional Grant of Tax	512	—	—	—	—
10		Divisional Lorry Suspense Account (share) ..	106	—	—	—	—
		HEAD IX—WORKS					
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
1		Maintenance of Buildings	190	100	100	—	—
2		Maintenance of Roads ..	95	108	108	—	—
3		Maintenance of Wells ..	—	5	5	—	—
4		Maintenance of Bridges ..	—	10	10	—	—
		HEAD X—VETERINARY	—	—	—	—	—
		HEAD XI—EDUCATION					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Higher Elementary Teacher	—	48	56	8	—
(2)	5	6 Elementary Teachers ..	232	235	298	63	—
(3)	5	7 Uncertificated Teachers	170	153	172	19	—
(4)	5	9 Pupil Teachers	92	94	138	44	—
(5)	1	1 Part-time Teacher ..	18	18	20	2	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Books and Equipment ..	40	40	40	—	—
3		Scholarships	66	82	82	—	—
4		Training of Teachers ..	30	24	—	—	24
5		Domestic Science Equip- ment	3	10	10	—	—
		HEAD XII—SURVEYS	—	—	—	—	—
		HEAD XIII—MEDICAL					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	2	2 Female Nurses, Grade V	82	89	96	7	—
(2)	2	2 Dispensary Attendants, Grade V	82	89	89	—	—
(3)	1	1 Midwife, Grade V ..	37	40	43	3	—
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Drugs and Equipment ..	3	100	100	—	—
3		Sleeping Sickness Cam- paign	2	3	3	—	—
		HEAD XIII_A—HEALTH					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	5	5 Sanitary Overseers ..	181	197	200	3	—
(2)	1	1 Market Master, Grade V	30	37	37	—	—
		<i>Carried forward</i> £	5,622	5,046	6,113	1,208	141

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Estab- lishment</i> 1947-48	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual</i> 1946-47	<i>Approved</i> <i>Estimate</i> 1947-48	<i>Estimate</i> 1948-49	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
		<i>Brought forward</i>	£ 5,622	£ 5,046	£ 6,113	£ 1,208	£ 141
		HEAD XIII—contd. <i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Market Labour	45	56	56	—	—
3		Sanitary Labour	310	362	362	—	—
4		Maintenance of Sanitary Structures	20	20	20	—	—
5		Sanitary Improvement ..	49	50	50	—	—
6		Sanitary Equipment ..	39	65	65	—	—
		HEAD XV—FORESTRY <i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Forest Guard, Grade V	24	28	—	—	28
		Total, Ordinary Expenditure £	6,109	5,627	6,666	1,208	169
		Net Increase	—	—	—	1,039	—

	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>Estimated</i> <i>Cost</i>	<i>Actual</i> <i>Expenditure to</i> <i>31st March,</i> <i>1948</i>	<i>Estimated</i> <i>Expenditure</i> <i>1948-49</i>
	HEAD XVI—WORKS EXTRAORDINARY	£	£	£
1	Concreting floor, Bimbia School ..	70	—	70
2	Victoria-Bimbia Feeder Road	1,000	—	1,000
	Total, Works Extraordinary .. £	1,070	—	1,070

Actual Expenditure, 1946-47	£	651
Approved Estimate, 1947-48	1,550	
Net Decrease	480	

NORTHERN REGION

BENUE PROVINCE

Wukari Native Treasury—Serving Inter-dependent Units of
Wukari, Takum, Donga, Tigon, Ngoro and Kentu

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

	£	£	£
Reserve Funds, 1st April, 1947:			
Special Reserve:			
Investments (C.A.)	710		
Fixed Deposits	—		
Development Funds:		710	
Investments (C.A. and Local)	1,861		
Deposit with Accountant-General	5,500		
Fixed Deposits	1,000		
Savings Bank	99		
Nigerian Savings Certificates	—		
Cash or on Current Account	3,280		
	Total ..		
	11,740		
Add excess of Advances over Deposits	26		
	Total Development Funds	11,766	
	Total Reserve Funds		12,476
Revised Estimate of Revenue, 1947-48:			
Ordinary	11,806		
Trade and Industries	70		
Reimbursements	54		
	Total	11,930	
Revised Estimate of Expenditure, 1947-48:			
Ordinary:			
Recurrent	£ 10,453		
Special	1,908		
	Total	12,361	
Trade and Industries	70		
Recoverable	29		
Extraordinary	335		
	Total	12,795	
Balance from Reserve Funds			865
Estimated Reserve Funds, 1st April, 1948			11,611
Estimated Revenue, 1948-49:			
Ordinary	11,824	(A)	
Trade and Industries	13		
Reimbursements	4,165		
	Total		16,002
Estimated Expenditure, 1948-49:			
Ordinary:			
Recurrent	£ 10,702		
Special	10		
	Total	10,712	(B)
Trade and Industries	12		
Recoverable	4,165		
Extraordinary	2,975		
	Total	17,864	
Balance from Reserve Funds			1,862
Estimated Reserve Funds, 31st March, 1949:			
Special Reserve		710	
Development Funds		9,039	
		Total	9,749

NOTE.—Estimated ordinary revenue ("A" above) £ 11,824
 Estimated ordinary (recurrent and special) expenditure ("B" above) 10,712

Estimated Surplus £ 1,112

Estimated surplus is 9.4 per cent of estimated ordinary revenue.

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT (as at 31st March, 1947)

<i>Details of Investments</i>	<i>Rates of Interest</i>	<i>Cost Price</i>			<i>Face Value</i>		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Nigeria, 1950-60	%	1,287	0	0	1,300	0	0
Australia, 1964-74	3½	500	0	0	506	19	5
Nigerian Government Loan, 1956-61	3½	784	0	0	800	0	0
Deposit with Accountant-General		5,500	0	0	5,500	0	0
Total ..		3,071	0	0	8,106	19	5

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE

	1948-49	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual</i> 1946-47	<i>Approved</i> 1947-48	1948-49	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
	%		£	£	£	£	£
I	9.9	Central Administration..	1,090	1,120	1,062	—	58
II	7.1	District Administration..	464	459	760	301	—
III	8.7	Village Administration..	535	562	931	369	—
IV	7.0	Judicial	195	210	759	549	—
V	2.3	Treasury	191	205	251	46	—
VI	9.1	Police	589	685	969	284	—
VII	5.4	Prisons	477	459	580	121	—
VIII	7.2	Miscellaneous	440	597	768	171	—
IX	13.9	Works Recurrent	1,801	1,577	1,493	—	84
X	—	Veterinary	—	—	—	—	—
XI	12.1	Education	783	979	1,293	314	—
XII	—	Survey	—	—	—	—	—
XIII	12.7	Medical and Health	939	1,166	1,359	193	—
XIV	1.9	Agriculture	134	180	201	21	—
XV	2.7	Forestry	177	215	286	71	—
I-XV	100	Ordinary (Recurrent and Special) Expenditure £	7,815	8,414	10,712	2,440	142
		Net Increase				2,298	
XVI	—	Trade and Industries	101	10	12	2	—
XVII	—	Recoverable Expenditure	142	1,569	4,165	2,596	—
XVIII	—	Works Extraordinary	189	875	2,975	2,100	—
		Total Expenditure £	8,247	10,868	17,864	6,996	—

SUMMARY OF REVENUE

		<i>Details of Revenue</i>					<i>Actual</i> 1946-47	<i>Approved</i> 1947-48	<i>Revised</i> 1947-48	1948-49	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
I	General Tax	..	..	..	..	..	£ 9,147	£ 10,150	£ 9,785	£ 735	£ —
II	Jangali	..	..	..	..	..	219	520	250	100	—
III	Native Courts	..	..	..	..	..	460	430	410	60	—
IV	Interest on Investments	..	..	..	..	..	161	240	264	84	—
V	Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	492	380	365	24	—
I-V	Local Revenue	..	..	..	..	..	£ 10,479	£ 11,720	£ 11,074	£ 1,003	£ —
VI	Grants, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	35	86	750	695	—
I-VI	Ordinary Revenue	..	..	..	..	..	£ 10,514	£ 11,806	£ 11,824	£ 1,698	£ —
VII	Trade and Industries	..	..	..	..	..	44	70	13	3	—
VIII	Reimbursements	..	..	..	..	..	—	54	4,165	2,596	—
	Total Revenue	..	..	..	..	..	£ 10,558	£ 11,930	£ 16,002	£ 4,297	£ —

		<i>Distribution of Taxes</i>	<i>General Tax</i>	<i>Jangali</i>
	Regional Capitation Share	..	£ 1,030	£ —
	Native Administration Share	..	9,785	250
	Total Tax	..	£ 10,815	250

REVENUE

<i>Details of Revenue</i>	<i>Actual 1946-47</i>	<i>Approved 1947-48</i>	<i>Revised 1947-48</i>	<i>1948-49</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
	£	£	£	£	£	£
I. GENERAL TAX	9,147	9,050	10,150	9,785	735	—
II. JANGALI	219	150	520	250	100	—
III. NATIVE COURTS:						
1. Fines and Confiscations ..	220	150	230	210	60	—
2. Fees, etc.	240	200	200	200	—	—
IV. INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS ..	161	180	240	264	84	—
V. MISCELLANEOUS:						
1. Prison Earnings	5	4	6	—	—	4
2. Maintenance of Prisoners: Government and other Native Administrations ..	21	10	14	15	5	—
3. Market Dues	57	45	60	55	10	—
4. Dog Licences	19	20	20	20	—	—
5. Marriage Registration Fees	20	20	20	20	—	—
6. Hire of Motor Transport ..	266	150	150	150	—	—
7. Dispensary Fees	62	50	70	60	10	—
8. Forestry Fees	14	12	20	15	3	—
9. Other Receipts	28	30	20	30	—	—
VI. GRANTS, ETC.:						
1. Trunk Roads "B", Main- tenance of: Government Grant	35	55	86	70	15	—
2. Education Staff Salaries (Government Grant) ..	—	—	—	380	380	—
3. Maintenance of Dispensaries (Government Grant) ..	—	—	—	300	300	—
Total Ordinary Revenue £	10,514	10,126	11,806	11,824	1,702	4
Net Increase	—	—	—	—	1,698	—
VII. TRADE AND INDUSTRIES:						
1. Sale of Scrap Metal ..	44	10	70	13	3	—
VIII. REIMBURSEMENTS:						
1. Works on behalf of Govern- ment	—	—	—	615	615	—
2. Rural Water Supplies, R.W.N. II, Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme	—	1,000	—	1,000	—	—
3. Mandated Territory Road, R.F.N., Colonial Develop- ment and Welfare Grant (50%)*	—	500	—	2,500	2,000	—
4. Erection of Elementary Schools, Government Grant (50%)*	—	—	—	50	50	—
Supernumerary Staff, ex-Army ..	—	69	54	—	—	69
Total Reimbursements £	—	1,569	54	4,165	2,665	69
Net Increase	—	—	—	—	2,596	—

EXPENDITURE

	<i>Estab- lishment</i> 1947-48	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual</i> 1946-47	<i>Approved</i> 1947-48	1948-49	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
			£	£	£	£	£
		HEAD I—CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
I (1)	1	1 Aku Uka at £300 ..		220	300	80	—
(2)	1	1 Chief Councillor at £42 ..		36	42	6	—
(3)	1	1 Chief of Takum at £136 ..		96	136	40	—
(4)	1	1 Chief of Donga at £128 ..		84	128	44	—
(5)	1	1 Chief Scribe, Grade G ..		48	84	36	—
(6)		1 Assistant Scribe, Grade J ..		—	42	42	—
(7)	10	10 Messengers, Grade K ..		141	297	156	—
		<i>Supernumerary</i>					
(8)	1	1 Assistant Scribe, Grade K ..		16	33	17	—
		<i>Court Scribes, 11, Grade V ..</i>		293	—	—	293
		<i>Allowances</i>					
		<i>Cost-of-Living Allowance ..</i>		186	—	—	186
		Total, Central Administration £	1,090	1,120	1,062	421	479
		Net Decrease					58
		HEAD II—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
I (1)	1	1 District Head at £84 ..		48	84	36	—
(2)	1	1 District Head at £76 ..		42	76	34	—
(3)	2	2 District Heads at £50 ..		40	100	60	—
(4)	3	3 Scribes, Grade J ..		63	135	72	—
(5)	4	7 Messengers, Grade K ..		53	165	112	—
		<i>Allowances</i>					
(6)		Tigon and Kentu Councils ..		157	200	43	—
		<i>Personal Allowance to Amadu, Abon Zike</i>		6	—	—	6
		<i>Personal Allowance to Agbu, Kinda Achuwo</i>		6	—	—	6
		<i>Cost-of-Living Allowance ..</i>		44	—	—	44
		Total, District Administration £	464	459	760	357	56
		Net Increase				301	
		HEAD III—VILLAGE ADMINISTRATION					
I (1)	12	12 Village Heads, Wukari, at various rates not ex- ceeding £33		130	159	29	—
(2)	6	6 Village Heads, Takum, at various rates not ex- ceeding £12		49	63	14	—
(3)	3	3 Village Heads, Donga, at various rates not ex- ceeding £15		27	34	7	—
		<i>Allowances</i>					
(4)		Village Heads, Wukari, at various rates not ex- ceeding £15		142	240	98	—
		Carried forward £		348	496	148	—

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Estab- lishment</i> 1947-48	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual</i> 1946-47	<i>Approved</i> 1947-48	1948-49	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>	
		<i>Brought forward</i>	£	£ 348	£ 496	£ 148	£ —	
		<i>HEAD III—contd.</i>						
(5)		Village Heads, Takum, at various rates not exceeding £20		122	260	138	—	
(6)		Village Heads, Donga, at various rates not exceeding £10		54	120	66	—	
(7)		Village Heads, Ndoro: Percentage of Jangali		10	15	5	—	
(8)		Temporary Scribes		20	40	20	—	
		<i>Cost-of-Living Allowance</i>		8	—	—	8	
		Total, Village Administration	£	535	562	931	377	8
		Net Increase				369		
		<i>HEAD IV—JUDICIAL</i>						
1 (1)	1	1 Alkali, Grade H		45	64	19	—	
(2)		Personal Allowance		—	20	20	—	
(3)	—	3 Court Scribes, Grade H		—	192	192	—	
(4)	1	1 Court Scribe, Grade J		23	48	25	—	
(5)	1	1 Messenger, Grade K		15	30	15	—	
		<i>Allowances</i>						
(6)		Court members at various rates not exceeding £12		46	63	17	—	
(7)		Court members, Tiv Courts		50	60	10	—	
(8)		Part-time Scribes at various rates not exceeding £15		—	105	105	—	
(9)		Personal Allowances		—	177	177	—	
		<i>Cost-of-Living Allowance</i>		31	—	—	31	
		Total, Judicial	£	195	210	759	580	31
		Net Increase				549		
		<i>HEAD V—TREASURY</i>						
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>						
1 (1)	1	1 Treasurer, Grade E		88	84	—	4	
(2)		Personal Allowance		—	44	44	—	
(3)	1	1 Scribe, Grade H		48	64	16	—	
(4)		Personal Allowance		—	8	8	—	
(5)	1	1 Messenger, Grade K		15	30	15	—	
		<i>Allowances</i>						
		<i>Cost-of-Living Allowance</i>		37	—	—	37	
		Total	£	174	188	230	83	41
		Net Increase				42		
		<i>Other Charges</i>						
2		Transport of Specie	6	6	6	—	—	
3		Printing of Estimates	—	—	15	15	—	
		<i>Audit Fees</i>	11	11	—	—	11	
		Total	£	17	17	21	15	11
		Net Increase				4		

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Estab- lishment 1947-48</i>	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual 1946-47</i>	<i>Approved 1947-48</i>	<i>1948-49</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
			£	£	£	£	£
		HEAD V—contd. <i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments ..	174	188	230	83	41
		Other Charges	17	17	21	15	11
		Total, Treasury .. £	191	205	251	98	52
		Net Increase				46	
		HEAD VI—POLICE <i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1	(1) 3	3 Corporals, Grade P J ..		90	168	78	—
	(2) 1	1 Constable, Grade P K ..		27	48	21	—
	(3)	Personal Allowance		—	3	3	—
	(4) 22	22 Constables, Grade P L ..		345	690	345	—
		<i>Allowances</i>					
		Cost-of-Living Allowance ..		173	—	—	173
		Total £	530	635	909	447	173
		Net Increase				274	
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
5		Uniforms	59	50	60	10	—
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments ..	530	635	909	447	173
		Other Charges	59	50	60	10	—
		Total, Police .. £	589	685	969	457	173
		Net Increase				284	
		HEAD VII—PRISONS <i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1	(1) 1	1 Head Warder, Grade P J ..		30	57	27	—
	(2) 6	6 Warders, Grade P L ..		100	204	104	—
		<i>Supernumerary</i>					
	(3) 1	1 Wardress, Grade K ..		16	33	17	—
		<i>Allowances</i>					
		Cost-of-Living Allowance ..		55	—	—	55
		Total £	188	201	294	148	55
		Net Increase				93	
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Warders' Uniforms ..	21	20	20	—	—
3		Prisoners' Rations	198	200	220	20	—
4		Prison Clothing and Neces- saries	69	37	45	8	—
5		Repatriation of Discharged Convicts	1	1	1	—	—
		Total £	289	258	286	28	—

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Estab- lishment</i> 1947-48	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual</i> 1946-47	<i>Approved</i> 1947-48	1948-49	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
			£	£	£	£	£
		HEAD VII— <i>contd.</i> <i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments	188	201	294	148	55
		Other Charges	289	258	286	28	—
		Total, Prisons £	477	459	580	176	55
		Net Increase				121	
		HEAD VIII— MISCELLANEOUS A— <i>General</i> <i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	5	5 Market Overseers at various rates not ex- ceeding £18		60	90	30	—
(2)		Personal Allowance		—	30	30	—
		<i>Allowances</i> <i>Cost-of-Living Allowance</i>		23	—	—	23
		Total £	82	83	120	60	23
		Net Increase				37	
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Stationery	93	100	120	20	—
3		Official Presents	—	4	4	—	—
4		Refunds of Revenue	—	1	1	—	—
5		Loss of Funds	—	1	1	—	—
6		Travelling Allowances	7	15	15	—	—
7		Transport Allowances: 50 cycle allowances at 7s. 6d. per month	157	207	225	18	—
8		Transport of Staff	59	30	75	45	—
9		Reading Room	36	50	70	20	—
10		Leave Pay to Daily-paid Employees	—	5	5	—	—
11		Dog Badges	6	6	7	1	—
		Total £	358	419	523	104	—
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments	82	83	120	60	23
		Other Charges	358	419	523	104	—
		Total, A—General £	440	502	643	164	23
		Net Increase				141	
		B— <i>Pensions and Gratuities</i> <i>Other Charges</i>					
1		Retiring Allowances		10	10	—	—
2		Retiring Gratuities		80	110	30	—
3		Compassionate Allowances Temporary Increases		—	5	5	—
		Total, B—Pensions and Gratuities £	—	90	125	35	—
		Net Increase				35	

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Estab- lishment</i> 1947-48	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual</i> 1946-47	<i>Approved</i> 1947-48	1948-49	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
			£	£	£	£	£
		HEAD VIII— <i>contd.</i>					
		<i>Summary</i>					
		A—General	440	502	643	164	23
		B—Pensions and Gratuities	—	95	125	35	5
		Total, Miscellaneous £	440	597	768	199	28
		Net Increase				171	
		HEAD IX—					
		WORKS RECURRENT					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1	(1)	1 Supervisor of Works, Grade F		54	96	42	—
	(2)	1 Storekeeper, Grade H ..		36	64	28	—
	(3)	1 Senior Road Overseer, Grade H		30	56	26	—
	(4)	2 Artisans, Grade H		84	116	32	—
	(5)	1 Motor Driver, Grade H..		39	64	25	—
	(6)	Personal Allowance		—	8	8	—
		<i>Supernumerary</i>					
	(7)	1 Artisan, Grade J		—	48	48	—
	(8)	Personal Allowance		—	8	8	—
		<i>Allowances</i>					
		<i>Cost-of-Living Allowance</i> ..		89	—	—	89
		Total £	243	332	460	217	89
		Net Increase				128	
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Maintenance of Native Ad- ministration Roads	455	440	225	—	215
3		Maintenance of Trunk Roads " B "	343	300	285	—	15
4		Maintenance of Buildings..	205	150	100	—	50
5		Maintenance of Motor Vehicles	405	250	275	25	—
6		Purchase of Stores	150	100	100	—	—
7		Insurance of Motor Vehicles	—	5	5	—	—
8		Labour	—	—	40	40	—
9		Training Courses	—	—	3	3	—
		Total £	1,558	1,245	1,033	68	280
		Net Decrease					212
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments	243	332	460	217	89
		Other Charges	1,558	1,245	1,033	68	280
		Total, Works Recurrent £	1,801	1,577	1,493	285	369
		Net Decrease					84
		HEAD X—VETERINARY	—	—	—	—	—

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Estab- lishment</i> 1947-48	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual</i> 1946-47	<i>Approved</i> 1947-48	1948-49	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
			£	£	£	£	£
		HEAD XI—EDUCATION					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1	(1)	5 Elementary School Teachers, Grade S D ..		228	390	162	—
	(2)	2 Elementary School Teachers, Grade S F ..		—	104	104	—
	(3)	7 Teachers, Grade S G ..		168	264	96	—
		<i>Allowances</i>					
		<i>Cost-of-Living Allowance</i> ..		147	—	—	147
		Total £	418	543	758	362	147
		Net Increase				215	
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Elementary School Equip- ment	52	87	100	13	—
3		Elementary School Special Meals	30	30	35	5	—
4		Elementary Training Centres, fees	17	27	80	53	—
5		Middle School, Katsina Ala: fees	250	250	300	50	—
6		Transport of Pupils	4	7	8	1	—
7		Adult Education	—	10	12	2	—
		<i>Sudan United Mission School, Lupwe, fees</i>	12	25	—	—	25
		Total £	365	436	535	124	25
		Net Increase				99	
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments	418	543	758	362	147
		Other Charges	365	436	535	124	25
		Total, Education £	783	979	1,293	486	172
		Net Increase				314	
		HEAD XII—SURVEY	—	—	—	—	—
		HEAD XIII— MEDICAL AND HEALTH					
		<i>A—Medical</i>					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1	(1)	6 4 Dispensary Attendants, Grade H		186	236	50	—
	(2)	Personal Allowances		—	12	12	—
	(3)	8 7 Dispensary Servants, Grade K		108	210	102	—
		Midwife, 1		36	—	—	36
		<i>Allowances</i>					
		<i>Cost-of-Living Allowance</i> ..		119	—	—	119
		Total £	409	449	458	164	155
		Net Increase				9	

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Estab- lishment 1947-48</i>	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual 1946-47</i>	<i>Approved 1947-48</i>	<i>1948-49</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
			£	£	£	£	£
		HEAD XIII— <i>contd.</i>					
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Drugs	199	250	250	—	—
3		Equipment	1	50	50	—	—
4		Uniforms	10	14	14	—	—
5		Maintenance of Pauper Patients	1	12	12	—	—
6		Maintenance of Lunatics ..	2	4	4	—	—
7		Grant to Dutch Reformed Church Mission for Leprosy Work	13	15	25	10	—
		Total	£ 226	345	355	10	—
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments ..	409	449	458	164	155
		Other Charges	226	345	355	10	—
		Total, Medical	£ 635	794	813	174	155
		Net Increase				19	
		HEAD XIII— MEDICAL AND HEALTH B—Health					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	4	4 Sanitary Inspectors, Grade H		140	240	100	—
(2)		Personal Allowances ..		—	24	24	—
(3)	1	1 Vaccinator, Grade K ..		24	36	12	—
(4)	4	4 Health Visitors (female) Grade K		58	120	62	—
		Incinerator Attendants, 4 at £9 Allowances		36	—	—	36
		Cost-of-Living Allowance ..		80	—	—	80
		Total	£ 290	338	420	198	116
		Net Increase				82	
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Sanitary Improvements ..	14	15	25	10	—
3		Epidemic Control	—	1	1	—	—
4		Sanitary Labour	—	18	100	82	—
		Total	£ 14	34	126	92	—
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments ..	290	338	420	198	116
		Other Charges	14	34	126	92	—
		Total, B—Health	£ 304	372	546	290	116
		Net Increase				174	
		<i>Summary</i>					
		A—Medical	635	794	813	174	155
		B—Health	304	372	546	290	116
		Total, Medical and Health	£ 939	1,166	1,359	464	271
		Net Increase				193	

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Estab- lishment</i> 1947-48	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual</i> 1946-47	<i>Approved</i> 1947-48	1948-49	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
			£	£	£	£	£
		HEAD XIV—AGRICULTURE					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1	(1)	1 Agricultural Assistant, Grade H		—	52	52	—
	(2)	Personal Allowance ..		—	16	16	—
	(3)	2 Agricultural Assistants, Grade J		—	33	33	—
		<i>Agricultural Assistants,</i> Grade V		74	—	—	74
		<i>Allowances</i>					
		<i>Cost-of-Living Allowance</i> ..		26	—	—	26
		Total £	98	100	101	101	100
		Net Increase				1	
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Nurseries	18	18	40	22	—
3		Rice Seed Farm	7	30	15	—	15
4		Cotton Seed Distribution ..	6	10	10	—	—
5		General	5	22	25	3	—
		Total £	36	80	90	25	15
		Net Increase				10	
		<i>Special</i>					
6		Equipment	—	—	10	10	—
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments ..	98	100	101	101	100
		Other Charges	36	80	90	25	15
		Special Expenditure ..	—	—	10	10	—
		Total, Agriculture £	134	180	201	136	115
		Net Increase				21	
		HEAD XV—FORESTRY					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1	(1)	4 Forest Guards, Grade H. .		147	252	105	—
	(2)	Personal Allowances ..		—	28	28	—
		<i>Allowances</i>					
		<i>Cost-of-Living Allowance</i> ..		56	—	—	56
		Total £	176	203	280	133	56
		Net Increase				77	
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Survey and Demarcation ..	1	12	5	—	7
3		Forest Guards' Badges ..	—	—	1	1	—
		Total £	1	12	6	1	7
		Net Decrease					6
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments ..	176	203	280	133	56
		Other Charges	1	12	6	1	7
		Total, Forestry .. £	177	215	286	134	63
		Net Increase				71	

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Estab- lishment 1947-48</i>	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual 1946-47</i>	<i>Approved 1947-48</i>	<i>1948-49</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
			£	£	£	£	£
		HEAD XVI— TRADE AND INDUSTRIES					
1		Purchase of Scrap Metal ..	101	10	12	2	—
		HEAD XVII— RECOVERABLE EXPENDITURE					
1		Works on behalf of Govern- ment	—	—	615	615	—
2		Rural Water Supplies, R.W.N. 11, Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme	—	1,000	1,000	—	—
3		Mandated Territory Road, R.F.N., Colonial Develop- ment and Welfare Share (50%)*	—	500	2,500	2,000	—
4		Erection of Elementary Schools; Government Share (50%)*	—	—	50	50	—
		<i>Supernumerary Staff, ex-Army Cost-of-Living Allowance</i> ..	12	69	—	—	69
			130	—	—	—	—
		Total, Recoverable Expenditure £	142	1,569	4,165	2,665	69
		Net Increase				2,596	

	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Total Estimated Cost</i>	<i>Estimated Total Expenditure to 31st March, 1948</i>	<i>Estimated Expenditure 1948-49</i>
		£	£	£
	HEAD XVIII—WORKS EXTRAORDINARY			
1	Erection of Elementary Schools, Native Administration Share (50%)* ..	250	150	50
2	Minor Works	600	375	225
3	Mandated Territory Road, R.F.N., Native Administration Share (50%)*	5,000†	—	2,500
4	Rural Development	100	—	100
5	Mental Ward, Wukari	100	—	100
	Total, Works Extraordinary .. £	6,050	525	2,975

		£
Total Actual Expenditure, 1946-47 ..		189
Total Approved Estimate, 1947-48 ..		875
Total Estimated Expenditure, 1948-49 ..	2,975	
Net Increase		2,100

*Complementary Expenditure (cf. Heads XVII and XVIII).

†Token figure only.

ADAMAWA PROVINCE

Adamawa Native Treasury—Serving Adamawa Native Administration

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

	£	£	£
Reserve Funds, 1st April, 1947:			
Special Reserve:			
Investments (C.A.)	4,900		
Fixed Deposits	—		
Development Funds:		4,900	
Investments (C.A.)	51,529		
Savings Bank	2,104		
Nigerian Savings Certificates	375		
Cash or on Current Account	50,293		
	Total ..	104,301	
Deduct excess of Deposits over Advances		289	
Total Development Funds		104,012	
Total Reserve Funds			108,912
Revised Estimate of Revenue, 1947-48:			
Ordinary	94,698		
Trade and Industries	—		
Reimbursements	19,000		
		113,698	
Revised Estimate of Expenditure, 1947-48:			
Ordinary:	£		
Recurrent	103,100		
Special	—		
		106,030	
Trade and Industries		—	
Recoverable		19,000	
Extraordinary		19,900	
		144,930	
Balance from Reserve Funds			31,232
Estimated Reserve Funds, 1st April, 1948			77,680
Estimated Revenue, 1948-49:			
Ordinary	105,824	(A)	
Trade and Industries	—		
Reimbursements	36,330		
		142,154	
Estimated Expenditure, 1948-49:			
Ordinary:			
Recurrent	98,327		
Special	1,080		
		99,407	(B)
Trade and Industries		—	
Recoverable		36,330	
Extraordinary		27,790	
		163,527	
Balance from Reserve Funds			21,373
Estimated Reserve Funds, 31st March, 1949:			
Special Reserve		4,900	
Development Funds		51,407	
		56,307	

NOTE.—Estimated ordinary revenue ("A" above) £ 105,824
 Estimated ordinary (recurrent and special) expenditure ("B" above) 99,407
 Estimated Surplus £6,417
 Estimated surplus is 6·1 per cent of estimated ordinary revenue.

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT (as at 31st March, 1947)

Details of Investments	Rates of Interest	Cost Price			Face Value		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Gold Coast, 1956	4½	1,415	15	6	1,500	0	0
India, 1950-55	4½	1,105	12	9	1,206	10	8
Nigeria, 1963	4	2,088	13	11	2,400	16	3
Nigeria, 1966-71	2½	516	17	0	504	16	3
Nigeria, 1955	3	1,537	10	0	1,576	18	6
Ceylon, 1959-64	3	400	0	0	400	0	0
Australia, 1955-58	3	328	1	5	394	1	7
New Zealand, 1962-65	3½	535	19	8	535	19	0
Savings Bonds, 1965-75	3	41,520	9	2	40,439	2	7
Australia, 1965-69	3½	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0
Australia, 1956-61	3½	3,479	10	10	3,329	10	3
Defence Bonds (4th Issue)	3	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
Total		56,428	10	3	55,787	15	1

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE

	1948-49	Details of Expenditure	Actual	Approved	1948-49	Increase	Decrease
			1946-47	1947-48			
	%		£	£	£	£	£
I	7.0	Central Administration ..	5,100	5,420	7,002	1,582	—
II	8.4	District Administration ..	6,394	6,811	8,380	1,569	—
III	8.3	Village Administration ..	6,698	6,599	8,319	1,720	—
IV	5.1	Judicial	3,433	3,873	5,055	1,182	—
V	1.7	Treasury	1,253	1,381	1,668	287	—
VI	12.0	Police	6,552	9,048	11,984	2,936	—
VII	7.5	Prisons	5,050	6,485	7,505	1,020	—
VIII	5.6	Miscellaneous	5,910	4,807	5,565	758	—
IX	21.0	Works Recurrent	15,987	20,054	20,976	922	—
X	3.1	Veterinary	1,657	2,136	3,090	954	—
XI	9.9	Education	6,647	7,446	9,482	2,036	—
XII	0.7	Survey	261	658	703	45	—
XIII	5.3	Medical and Health	3,251	4,210	5,323	1,113	—
XIV	2.0	Agriculture	983	1,533	1,967	434	—
XV	2.4	Forestry	1,573	1,627	2,388	761	—
I-XV	100	Ordinary (Recurrent and Special Expenditure) £	70,749	82,088	99,407	17,319	—
		Net Increase				17,319	
XVI	—	Trade and Industries	—	—	—	—	—
XVII	—	Recoverable Expenditure	18,555	15,575	36,330	20,755	—
XVIII	—	Works Extraordinary	10,511	18,800	27,790	8,990	—
		Total Expenditure £	99,815	116,463	163,527	47,064	—
		Net Increase				47,064	

SUMMARY OF REVENUE

		<i>Details of Revenue</i>					<i>Actual</i>	<i>Approved</i>	<i>Revised</i>	1948-49	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
							1946-47	1947-48	1947-48	1948-49		
I	General Tax	..	..	..	..	..	£ 62,682	£ 61,800	£ 65,000	£ 66,800	£ 5,000	£ —
II	Jangali	..	..	..	..	..	19,024	16,500	18,500	23,300	6,800	—
III	Native Courts	..	..	..	..	..	4,406	3,000	3,000	3,515	515	—
IV	Interest on Investments	..	..	..	..	..	1,424	1,790	2,000	2,227	437	—
V	Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	2,811	3,190	3,025	3,150	—	40
I-V	Local Revenue	..	..	..	..	..	£ 90,347	86,280	91,525	98,992	12,752	40
VI	Grants, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	2,920	2,885	3,173	6,832	3,947	—
I-VI	Ordinary Revenue	..	..	..	..	..	£ 93,267	89,165	94,698	105,824	16,699	40
					Net Increase	..						
VII	Trade and Industries	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
VIII	Reimbursements	..	..	..	..	..	17,303	15,575	19,000	36,330	20,755	—
					Total Revenue	..	110,570	104,740	113,698	142,154	37,414	—
					Net Increase	..						

Distribution of Taxes

	<i>General Tax</i>	<i>Jangali</i>
Regional Capitation Share	£ 6,678	£ —
Native Administration Share	66,800	23,300
Total Tax	£ 73,478	23,300

REVENUE

<i>Details of Revenue</i>	<i>Actual</i> 1946-47	<i>Approved</i> 1947-48	<i>Revised</i> 1947-48	1948-49	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
	£	£	£	£	£	£
I. GENERAL TAX	62,682	61,800	65,000	66,800	5,000	—
II. JANGALI	19,024	16,500	18,500	23,300	6,800	—
III. NATIVE COURTS :						
1. Fines and Confiscations ..	2,646	1,600	1,600	2,000	400	—
2. Fees, etc.	1,489	1,230	1,230	1,300	70	—
3. Marriage Fees	12	20	20	15	—	5
4. Unclaimed Deposits	259	150	150	200	50	—
IV. INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS:						
1. Interest on Investments ..	1,299	1,790	2,000	2,227	437	—
<i>Profit on Sales</i>	125	—	—	—	—	—
V. MISCELLANEOUS:						
1. Policing of Stranger Settlement, Payment by Government	—	—	—	750	750	—
2. Prison Earnings	2	5	5	5	—	—
3. Maintenance of Prisoners: Government and other Native Administrations ..	76	60	60	60	—	—
4. Sale of Prison Farm Settlement Produce	—	—	—	5	5	—
5. Dog Licences	13	5	5	5	—	—
6. Overpayments Refunded ..	35	50	40	30	—	20
7. Workshop Receipts	520	500	500	500	—	—
8. Hire of Motor Transport ..	562	500	500	500	—	—
9. Ferry Tolls	303	200	250	250	50	—
10. Sale of Stores	—	100	100	100	—	—
11. Salvage on Vaccine Production	73	70	70	70	—	—
12. Veterinary Clinic Fees ..	—	10	5	10	—	—
13. School Fees	—	150	150	344	194	—
14. Sale of Literature	—	—	—	1	1	—
15. Conservancy Fees	—	—	—	40	40	—
16. Sugar Production	—	300	100	60	—	240
17. Sale of Farm Produce	111	30	60	70	40	—
18. Sale of Potatoes	7	120	50	50	—	70
19. Forestry Fees	23	50	40	50	—	—
20. Other Receipts	270	50	100	250	200	—
<i>Overhead Charges, Government Works</i>	756	975	975	—	—	975
<i>Overhead Charges, Native Administration Works</i> ..	43	15	15	—	—	15
<i>Rent for Quarters</i>	17	—	—	—	—	—
VI. GRANTS, ETC.:						
1. Trunk Roads "B", Maintenance of: Government Grant	572	550	550	600	50	—
2. Education Staff Salaries (Government Grant)	—	—	—	2,371	2,371	—
3. Maintenance of Dispensaries, etc. (Government Grant) ..	—	—	—	900	900	—
4. Veterinary Services: Contributions from other Native Administrations	337	428	600	764	336	—
5. Visiting Teachers: Contributions from other Native Administrations	30	30	77	42	12	—
<i>Carried forward</i> £	91,286	87,288	92,752	103,669	17,706	1,325

REVENUE (CONTD.)

<i>Details of Revenue</i>	<i>Actual 1946-47</i>	<i>Approved 1947-48</i>	<i>Revised 1947-48</i>	<i>1948-49</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	£ 91,286	£ 87,288	£ 92,752	£ 103,669	£ 17,706	£ 1,325
VI. GRANTS, ETC.— <i>contd.</i> :						
6. Middle School Fees ..	1,620	1,695	1,764	1,960	265	—
7. Law School Fees	361	182	182	195	13	—
Total Ordinary Revenue £	93,267	89,165	94,698	105,824	17,984	1,325
Net Increase					16,659	
VII. TRADE AND INDUSTRIES ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
VIII. REIMBURSEMENTS:						
1. Works on behalf of Govern- ment	15,354	15,000	18,425	25,000	10,000	—
2. Works on behalf of other Native Administrations ..	287	275	275	285	10	—
3. Mayo Belwa-Jada-Toungo Road, R.F.N., Colonial Development and Welfare Grant (50%)	476	300	300	1,500	1,200	—
4. Erection of Elementary Schools, Government Grant (50%)	—	—	—	325	325	—
5. Erection of Middle School, Government Grant (50%)	—	—	—	7,500	7,500	—
6. Erection of Dispensaries and Health Centres, Govern- ment Grant (50%) ..	—	—	—	1,250	1,250	—
7. Collection of Water Rate: Payment by Government	—	—	—	36	36	—
8. Payment for School Equip- ment Purchased on behalf of other Native Admini- strations	—	—	—	434	434	—
<i>Arrears of Cost-of-Living Allow- ance on Personal Emoluments</i>	1,086	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Arrears of Cost-of-Living Allow- ance on Other Charges ..</i>	100	—	—	—	—	—
Total Reimbursements £	17,303	15,575	19,000	36,330	20,755	—

EXPENDITURE

	<i>Estab- lishment</i> 1947-48	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual</i> 1946-47	<i>Approved</i> 1947-48	1948-49	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
			£	£	£	£	£
		HEAD I—CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
I (1)	1	1 Lamido at £2,600 ..		2,500	2,600	100	—
(2)		Establishment Allowance..		—	400	400	—
(3)	1	1 Waziri at £400 ..		360	400	40	—
(4)		Personal Allowance ..		—	144	144	—
(5)	1	1 Galadima at £264 ..		240	264	24	—
(6)	1	1 Wakili at £168 ..		144	168	24	—
(7)	1	1 Councillor at £96 ..		72	96	24	—
(8)	2	2 Representatives, Grade F		134	216	82	—
(9)	7	7 Representatives, Grade G		265	475	210	—
(10)		1 Scribe, Grade E ..		—	120	120	—
(11)	4	4 Scribes, Grade F ..		240	363	123	—
(12)	12	11 Scribes, Grade G ..		547	875	328	—
(13)	1	1 Head Messenger, Grade G		36	72	36	—
(14)	24	24 Messengers, Grade K ..		376	809	433	—
		<i>Allowances</i>					
		<i>Cost-of-Living Allowance</i> ..		506	—	—	506
		Total £	5,091	5,420	7,002	2,088	506
		Net Increase				1,582	
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
		<i>Transport, Chiefs' Conference</i> ..	9	—	—	—	—
		<i>Summary</i>					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>	5,091	5,420	7,002	2,088	506
		<i>Other Charges</i>	9	—	—	—	—
		Total, Central Administration £	5,100	5,420	7,002	2,088	506
		Net Increase				1,582	
		HEAD II—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
I (1)	5	5 District Heads at £240 ..		1,200	1,200	—	—
(2)	2	2 District Heads at £216 ..		408	432	24	—
(3)	1	1 District Head at £192 ..		192	192	—	—
(4)	2	1 District Head at £170 ..		340	170	—	170
(5)	1	1 District Head at £156 ..		156	156	—	—
(6)	1	1 District Head at £144 ..		144	144	—	—
(7)	1	2 District Heads at £132 ..		132	264	132	—
(8)	1	1 District Head at £128 ..		128	128	—	—
(9)	1	2 District Heads at £120 ..		120	240	120	—
(10)	1	3 District Heads at £108 ..		108	324	216	—
(11)	1	11 District Heads at £96 ..		96	1,056	960	—
(12)	9	9 District Councillors at rates not exceeding £24		75	117	42	—
(13)	1	1 Scribe, Grade F ..		54	96	42	—
(14)	30	30 Scribes, Grade G ..		1,244	2,294	1,050	—
(15)	7	7 Scribes, Grade J ..		148	304	156	—
(16)	38	38 Messengers, Grade K ..		571	1,263	692	—
		<i>District Head, 1 at £104</i> ..		104	—	—	104
		Carried forward £	—	5,220	8,380	3,434	274

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

Establishment 1947-48		Details of Expenditure	Actual 1946-47	Approved 1947-48	1948-49	Increase	Decrease
			£	£	£	£	£
		<i>Brought forward</i>	—	5,220	8,380	3,434	274
		HEAD II—contd.					
		<i>District Heads, 3 at £84 ..</i>		252	—	—	252
		<i>District Head, 1 at £80 ..</i>		80	—	—	80
		<i>District Heads, 8 at £72 ..</i>		576	—	—	576
		<i>Allowances</i>					
		<i>Cost-of-Living Allowance ..</i>		683	—	—	683
		Total, District Administration £	6,394	6,811	8,380	3,434	1,865
		Net Increase				1,569	
		HEAD III—VILLAGE ADMINISTRATION					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1	(1)	1 Village Head at £72 ..		60	72	12	—
	(2)	3 Village Heads at £60 ..		144	180	36	—
	(3)	1 Village Head at £42 ..		36	42	6	—
	(4)	255 600 Village Heads at various rates not exceeding £36 ..		1,750	3,250	1,500	—
	(5)	2 Village Scribes, Grade G		89	148	59	—
		<i>Allowances</i>					
	(6)	Village Scribes		720	2,000	1,280	—
	(7)	Ward Heads: Percentage of Tax		3,500	2,627	—	873
		<i>Cost-of-Living Allowance ..</i>		300	—	—	300
		Total, Village Administration £	6,698	6,599	8,319	2,893	1,173
		Net Increase				1,720	
		HEAD IV—JUDICIAL					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1	(1)	1 Chief Alkali at £324 ..		300	324	24	—
	(2)	3 Alkali, Grade D		308	454	146	—
	(3)	13 Alkali, Grade F		872	1,398	526	—
	(4)	1 Alkali's Assistant, Grade D		106	154	48	—
	(5)	2 Alkali's Assistants, Grade F		108	194	86	—
	(6)	22 Alkali's Assistant, Grade G		802	1,531	729	—
	(7)	4 Court Scribes, Grade G ..		162	306	144	—
	(8)	7 Court Scribes, Grade J ..		130	267	137	—
	(9)	2 Messengers, Grade K ..		28	57	29	—
		<i>Allowances</i>					
	(10)	Court Members and Asses- sors at various rates not exceeding £6		21	30	9	—
		<i>Cost-of-Living Allowance ..</i>		736	—	—	736
		Total £	3,358	3,573	4,715	1,878	736
		Net Increase				1,142	
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Maintenance of Witnesses ..	75	100	120	20	—
3		Sitting Fees	—	200	220	20	—
		Total £	75	300	340	40	—

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Estab- lishment</i> 1947-48	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual</i> 1946-47	<i>Approved</i> 1947-48	1948-49	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
			£	£	£	£	£
		HEAD IV— <i>contd.</i>					
		<i>Summary</i>					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i> ..	3,358	3,773	4,935	1,898	736
		<i>Other Charges</i>	75	100	120	20	—
		Total, Judicial .. £	3,433	3,873	5,055	1,918	736
		Net Increase				1,182	
		HEAD V—TREASURY					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1	(1)	1 Treasurer at £250 ..		250	250	—	—
	(2)	2 Scribes, Grade D ..		176	276	100	—
	(3)	2 Scribes, Grade F ..		108	193	85	—
	(4)	10 Scribes, Grade G ..		444	774	330	—
	(5)	2 Messengers, Grade K ..		33	70	37	—
		<i>Allowances</i>					
		<i>Cost-of-Living Allowance</i> ..		217	—	—	217
		Total £	1,147	1,228	1,563	552	217
		Net Increase				335	
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Transport of Specie ..	23	30	60	30	—
3		Bank Charges	—	—	15	15	—
4		Printing of Estimates ..	—	—	30	30	—
		<i>Audit Fees</i>	83	83	—	—	83
		<i>Transport of Auditor</i> ..	—	40	—	—	40
		Total £	106	153	105	75	123
		Net Decrease					48
		<i>Summary</i>					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i> ..	1,147	1,228	1,563	552	217
		<i>Other Charges</i>	106	153	105	75	123
		Total, Treasury .. £	1,253	1,381	1,668	627	340
		Net Increase				287	
		HEAD VI—POLICE					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1	(1)	1 Supervisor of Police, Grade P E		90	120	30	—
	(2)	Personal Allowance ..		—	8	8	—
	(3)	1 Chief of Police, Grade P F Personal Allowance ..		66	100	34	—
	(4)	Personal Allowance ..		—	12	12	—
	(5)	5 Sergeants, Grade P G ..		244	396	152	—
	(6)	Personal Allowances ..		—	6	6	—
	(7)	27 Corporals, Grade P J ..		—	1,503	1,503	—
	(8)	Personal Allowances ..		—	36	36	—
	(9)	75 Constables, Grade P K ..		—	3,400	3,400	—
	(10)	95 Constables, Grade P L Personal Allowances ..		—	3,458	3,458	—
	(11)	Personal Allowances ..		—	147	147	—
	(12)	1 Sarkin Dogarai at £60 ..		36	60	24	—
	(13)	56 Dogarai, Grade K ..		1,000	1,904	904	—
		Carried forward £		1,436	11,150	9,714	—

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	Estab- lishment 1947-48	Details of Expenditure	Actual 1946-47	Approved 1947-48	1948-49	Increase	Decrease
			£	£	£	£	£
		<i>Brought forward</i>		1,436	11,150	9,714	—
		HEAD VI—contd.					
(14)		Personal Allowances ..		—	24	24	—
		<i>Corporals, 10</i>		364	—	—	364
		<i>Corporals, 17</i>		561	—	—	561
		<i>Lance-Corporals and Constables, 30</i>		913	—	—	913
		<i>Constables, 140</i>		2,555	—	—	2,555
		<i>Allowances</i>					
		<i>Cost-of-Living Allowance ..</i>		2,589	—	—	2,589
		Total	£ 6,017	8,418	11,174	9,738	6,982
		Net Increase				2,756	
		Other Charges					
2		Uniforms	449	530	600	70	—
3		Equipment	86	100	150	50	—
4		Training Courses	—	—	60	60	—
		Total	£ 535	630	810	180	—
		Summary					
		Personal Emoluments	6,017	8,418	11,174	9,738	6,982
		Other Charges	535	630	810	180	—
		Total, Police	£ 6,552	9,048	11,984	9,918	6,982
		Net Increase				2,936	
		HEAD VII—PRISONS					
		A—General					
		Personal Emoluments					
1 (1)	1	1 Head Warder, Grade P F		60	100	40	—
(2)	—	1 Senior Warder, Grade P G		—	75	75	—
(3)	—	1 Senior Warder, Grade P H		—	70	70	—
(4)	6	4 Senior Warders, Grade P J		185	220	35	—
(5)	—	48 Warders, Grade P K ..		—	1,840	1,840	—
(6)	88	30 Warders, Grade P L ..	1,530	1,160	—	—	370
(7)	1	1 Scribe, Grade G	40	77	37	—	—
(8)	2	3 Instructors, Grade P L ..	30	87	57	—	—
(9)		Personal Allowances		—	3	3	—
		<i>Allowances</i>					
		<i>Cost-of-Living Allowance ..</i>		807	—	—	807
		Total	£ 2,086	2,652	3,632	2,157	1,177
		Net Increase				980	
		Other Charges					
2		Warders' Uniforms and Equipment	193	215	265	50	—
3		Prison Clothing and Necessaries	722	700	750	50	—
4		Prisoners' Rations	1,705	1,700	1,800	100	—
5		Repatriation of Discharged Convicts	10	10	10	—	—
		Carried forward £	2,630	2,625	2,825	200	—

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Estab- lishment</i> 1947-48	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual</i> 1946-47	<i>Approved</i> 1947-48	1948-49	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
			£	£	£	£	£
		<i>Brought forward</i>	2,630	2,625	2,825	200	—
		<i>HEAD VII—contd.</i>					
6		Maintenance of Juvenile Offenders: Kano Juvenile Reformatory	—	20	20	—	—
7		Maintenance of Prisoners in Government Prisons	18	60	60	—	—
8		Training Courses	—	—	40	40	—
		Total	£ 2,648	2,705	2,945	240	—
		<i>Summary</i>					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>	2,086	2,652	3,632	2,157	1,177
		<i>Other Charges</i>	2,648	2,705	2,945	240	—
		Total, A—General	£ 4,734	5,357	6,577	2,397	1,177
		Net Increase				1,220	
		<i>B—Prison Farm Settlement</i>					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Head Warder, Grade P H		40	66	26	—
(2)	1	1 Senior Warder, Grade P J		24	51	27	—
(3)	5	5 Warders, Grade P L ..		90	165	75	—
(4)	1	1 Agricultural Assistant, Grade D		104	144	40	—
		<i>Allowances</i>					
		<i>Cost-of-Living Allowance</i> ..		68	—	—	68
		Total	£ 51	326	426	168	68
		Net Increase				100	
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Warders' Uniforms and Equipment	—	20	20	—	—
3		Prison Clothing and Neces- saries	27	100	100	—	—
4		Prisoners' Rations	115	230	230	—	—
5		Repatriation of Discharged Convicts	1	2	2	—	—
6		Purchase of Seed and Fodder	—	20	20	—	—
		Total	£ 143	372	372	—	—
		<i>Special</i>					
7		Equipment	—	80	80	—	—
8		Livestock	—	50	50	—	—
		<i>Erection of Buildings and Com- pensations for Land</i>	122	300	—	—	300
		Total	£ 122	430	130	—	300
		<i>Summary</i>					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>	51	326	426	168	68
		<i>Other Charges</i>	143	372	372	—	—
		<i>Special</i>	122	430	130	—	300
		Total, B—Prison Farm Settlement	£ 316	1,128	928	168	368
		Net Decrease					200

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

Establishment 1947-48		Details of Expenditure	Actual 1946-47	Approved 1947-48	1948-49	Increase	Decrease
			£	£	£	£	£
		HEAD VII— <i>contd.</i>					
		Summary					
		A—General	4,734	5,357	6,577	2,397	1,177
		B—Prison Farm Settlement	316	1,128	928	168	368
		Total, Prisons	£ 5,050	6,485	7,505	2,565	1,545
		Net Increase				1,020	
		HEAD VIII— MISCELLANEOUS					
		A—General					
		Personal Emoluments					
1 (1)	12	12 Market Overseers at various rates not exceeding £24		87	123	36	—
(2)	1	1 Librarian (Yola) at £36		24	36	12	—
		Allowances					
(3)		Part-time Librarian, Jimeta		9	12	3	—
		Cost-of-Living Allowance ..		43	—	—	43
		Total	£ 151	163	171	51	43
		Net Increase				8	
		Other Charges					
2		Stationery	782	600	650	50	—
3		Contingencies	242	170	240	70	—
4		Maintenance of Telephones	44	100	60	—	40
5		Electric Light and Water Rates	174	130	170	40	—
6		Loss of Funds	120	20	20	—	—
7		Travelling Allowances ..	171	200	200	—	—
8		Transport of Staff	1,819	1,000	1,600	600	—
9		Transport Allowances: 110 cycle allowances at 7s. 6d. per month and 2 motorcycle allowances ..	335	495	525	30	—
10		Refunds of Revenue	23	10	10	—	—
11		Official Presents	105	70	160	90	—
12		Educational Tours	57	100	100	—	—
13		Leave Pay to Daily-paid Employees	80	90	100	10	—
14		Dog Badges	1	5	5	—	—
15		Office and General	5	50	50	—	—
16		Jimeta Fire Squad	9	30	30	—	—
17		Library	26	100	150	50	—
		Total	£ 3,993	3,170	4,070	940	40
		Net Increase				900	
		Special					
18		Typewriters	4	200	200	—	—
		Grant to new Lamido	750	—	—	—	—
		Total	£ 754	200	200	—	—

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Estab- lishment</i> 1947-48	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual</i> 1946-47	<i>Approved</i> 1947-48	1948-49	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
			£	£	£	£	£
		HEAD VIII— <i>contd.</i>					
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments ..	151	163	171	51	43
		Other Charges	3,993	3,170	4,070	900	—
		Special	754	200	200	—	—
		Total, A—General £	4,898	3,533	4,441	951	43
		Net Increase				908	
		<i>B—Pensions and Gratuities</i>					
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
1		Retiring Allowances ..	—	46	115	69	—
2		Retiring Gratuities ..	513	350	350	—	—
3		Compassionate Allowances	438	346	377	31	—
4		Temporary Increases ..	—	112	92	—	20
		Total, B—Pensions and Gratuities £	951	854	934	100	20
		Net Increase				80	
		<i>C—Economic Development</i>					
1		Sugar Production	—	300	100	—	200
2		Rope and Twine Production	20	60	30	—	30
3		Potato Production	36	40	40	—	—
4		Vegetable Seed	5	20	20	—	—
		Total, C—Economic Development £	61	420	190	—	230
		<i>Summary</i>					
		A—General	4,898	3,533	4,441	951	43
		B—Pensions and Gratuities	951	854	934	100	20
		C—Economic Development	61	420	190	—	230
		Total, Miscellaneous £	5,910	4,807	5,565	1,051	293
		Net Increase				758	
		HEAD IX—					
		WORKS RECURRENT					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Supervisor of Works, Grade D		114	162	48	—
(2)	1	1 Accountant, Grade D ..		114	162	48	—
(3)	2	2 Scribes, Grade D		198	320	122	—
(4)	3	3 Scribes, Grade F		189	312	123	—
(5)	4	4 Scribes and Technical Assistants, Grade G ..		177	322	145	—
(6)	3	3 Head Artisans, Grade D		310	454	144	—
(7)	6	6 Artisans, Grade F		332	576	244	—
(8)	1	1 Artisan, Grade G		48	84	36	—
(9)	1	1 Head Road Overseer, Grade D		106	154	48	—
(10)	1	1 Road Overseer, Grade F		54	89	35	—
(11)	14	14 Road Overseers, Grade G		507	900	393	—
		Carried forward £		2,149	3,535	1,386	—

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Estab- lishment 1947-48</i>	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual 1946-47</i>	<i>Approved 1947-48</i>	<i>1948-49</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
		<i>Brought forward</i>	£	£	£	£	£
				2,149	3,535	1,386	—
		<i>HEAD IX—contd.</i>					
(12)	7	7 Apprentices, Grade G ..		198	362	164	—
(13)	9	9 Apprentices, Grade J ..		192	375	183	—
(14)	3	3 Messengers, Grade K ..		53	109	56	—
(15)	8	8 Motor Drivers, Grade G..		222	481	259	—
(16)	3	3 Foremen of Buildings, Grade F		162	284	122	—
		<i>Allowances</i>					
		<i>Cost-of-Living Allowances</i> ..	—	828	—	—	828
		Total	£ 2,610	3,804	5,146	2,170	828
		Net Increase				1,342	
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Maintenance of Trunk Roads "B"	1,961	2,000	2,000	—	—
3		Maintenance of Temporary Buildings	1,261	1,360	1,000	—	360
4		Maintenance of Motor Vehicles	2,198	2,000	3,000	1,000	—
5		Maintenance of Native Administration Roads ..	2,453	2,500	2,800	300	—
6		Maintenance of Workshops	730	400	500	100	—
7		Furniture	280	280	350	70	—
8		Maintenance of Permanent Buildings	98	200	220	20	—
9		Tools and Materials for Apprentices	40	60	60	—	—
10		Insurance of Motor Vehicles	—	50	50	—	—
11		Purchase of Stores: £					
		Purchases, etc. .. 8,000					
		Less Issues .. 3,000					
		Purchase of Plant	2,974	5,000	5,000	—	—
12			155	200	200	—	—
		Total	£ 12,150	14,050	15,180	1,490	360
		Net Increase				1,130	
		<i>Special</i>					
13		Ferry Canoes	27	100	50	—	50
14		Motor Vehicles	1,200	2,100	600	—	1,500
		Total	£ 1,227	2,200	650	—	1,550
		Net Decrease					1,550
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments ..	2,610	3,804	5,146	1,342	—
		Other Charges	12,150	14,050	15,180	1,130	—
		Special	1,227	2,200	650	—	1,550
		Total, Works Recurrent	£ 15,987	20,054	20,976	2,472	1,550
		Net Increase				922	

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Estab- lishment 1947-48</i>	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual 1946-47</i>	<i>Approved 1947-48</i>	<i>1948-49</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
			£	£	£	£	£
		HEAD X—VETERINARY					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1	(1)	1 Head Veterinary Assistant, Grade F		72	108	36	—
	(2)	Personal Allowance		—	4	4	—
	(3)	23 Veterinary Assistants, Grade G		988	1,763	775	—
	(4)	1 Inspector of Hides and Skins, Grade G		42	80	38	—
		<i>Allowances</i>					
		<i>Cost-of-Living Allowance</i>		399	—	—	399
		Total	£ 1,294	1,501	1,955	853	399
		Net Increase				454	
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Drugs and Equipment	28	100	500	400	—
3		Diseases Control	96	250	200	—	50
4		Contingencies	19	20	20	—	—
5		Labour	191	130	220	90	—
6		Fodder	29	35	35	—	—
7		Training Courses	—	—	60	60	—
		Total	£ 363	535	1,035	550	50
		Net Increase				500	
		<i>Special</i>					
8		Water Conservation	—	100	100	—	—
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments	1,294	1,501	1,955	853	399
		Other Charges	363	535	1,035	550	50
		Special	—	100	100	—	—
		Total, Veterinary	£ 1,657	2,136	3,090	1,403	449
		Net Increase				954	
		HEAD XI—EDUCATION					
		<i>A—General</i>					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1	(1)	1 Supervisor of Education, Grade D		96	152	56	—
	(2)	1 Assistant Visiting Teacher, Grade S D		72	120	48	—
	(3)	20 Elementary School Teachers, Grade S D		998	1,756	758	—
	(4)	5 Elementary School Teachers, Grade S F		150	608	458	—
	(5)	21 Elementary School Teachers, Grade S G		340	945	605	—
	(6)	1 Scribe, Grade G		39	72	33	—
	(7)	1 Messenger, Grade K		14	33	19	—
		<i>Allowances</i>					
	(8)	Visiting Teachers		24	24	—	—
	(9)	Teachers in Training		—	96	96	—
		<i>Cost-of-Living Allowances</i>		615	—	—	615
		Total	£ 1,956	2,348	3,806	2,073	615
		Net Increase				1,458	

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Estab- lishment</i> 1947-48	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual</i> 1946-47	<i>Approved</i> 1947-48	1948-49	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
			£	£	£	£	£
		HEAD XI— <i>contd.</i>					
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Adult Education	50	100	100	—	—
3		Elementary School Equip- ment	512	550	794	244	—
4		Elementary School Special Meals	73	200	250	50	—
5		School for Arabic Studies, fees	252	208	42	—	166
6		Girls' Training Centre, Kano, fees	—	—	24	24	—
7		Yola Law School	296	182	75	—	107
8		Purchase of Literature	—	—	32	32	—
9		Middle School, Yola, Con- tribution to	—	—	1,302	1,302	—
10		Elementary School Vege- table Gardens	—	—	60	60	—
11		Elementary Training Centres, fees, etc.	—	—	289	289	—
12		Contingencies	27	15	15	—	—
		<i>Elementary Training Centre, Bauchi, fees</i>	59	80	—	—	80
		<i>Elementary Training Centre, Toro, fees</i>	45	80	—	—	80
		<i>Women's Training Centre, Sokoto, fees</i>	—	60	—	—	60
		<i>Yola Middle School Scholarships</i>	974	1,125	—	—	1,125
		<i>Yaba College</i>	—	70	—	—	70
		<i>Clerical Training College, Zaria, fees</i>	42	—	—	—	—
		Total	£ 2,330	2,670	2,983	2,001	1,688
		Net Increase				313	
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments	1,956	2,348	3,806	2,073	615
		Other Charges	2,330	2,670	2,983	2,001	1,688
		Total, A—General	£ 4,286	5,018	6,789	4,074	2,303
		Net Increase				1,771	
		<i>B—Middle School Personal Emoluments</i>					
1	(1)	1 Headmaster, Grade S B		156	190	34	—
	(2)	5 Teachers, Grade S B		419	638	219	—
	(3)	3 Teachers, Grade S D		102	84	—	18
	(4)	3 Subordinate Staff, Grade K		49	108	59	—
		<i>Allowances</i>					
	(5)	Headmaster's Allowance		12	12	—	—
		Cost-of-Living Allowance		150	—	—	150
		Total	£ 752	888	1,032	312	168
		Net Increase				144	

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Estab- lishment</i> 1947-48	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual</i> 1946-47	<i>Approved</i> 1947-48	1948-49	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
			£	£	£	£	£
		HEAD XI— <i>contd.</i>					
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
		Sanitation and Kitchen					
3		Labour	134	140	336	196	—
4		Maintenance of Pupils	830	800	705	—	95
		Equipment	337	350	403	53	—
		Total	£ 1,301	1,290	1,444	249	95
		Net Increase				154	
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments	752	888	1,032	312	168
		Other Charges	1,301	1,290	1,444	249	95
		Total,					
		B—Middle School	£ 2,053	2,178	2,476	561	263
		Net Increase				298	
		<i>C—Yola Law School</i>					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Teacher, Grade F	72	72	108	36	—
(2)		Personal Allowance	—	—	4	4	—
		<i>Allowances</i>					
		<i>Cost-of-Living Allowance</i>	18	18	—	—	18
		Total	£ 90	90	112	40	18
		Net Increase				22	
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Maintenance of Pupils	213	120	75	—	45
3		Apparatus	5	40	30	—	10
		Total	£ 218	160	105	—	55
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments	90	90	112	40	18
		Other Charges	218	160	105	—	55
		Total,					
		C—Yola Law School	£ 308	250	217	40	73
		Net Decrease					33
		<i>Summary</i>					
		A—General	4,286	5,018	6,789	4,074	2,303
		B—Middle School	2,053	2,178	2,476	561	263
		C—Yola Law School	308	250	217	40	73
		Total, Education	£ 6,647	7,446	9,482	4,675	2,639
		Net Increase				2,036	
		HEAD XII—SURVEY					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Surveyor, Grade D		96	84	—	12
(2)	2	2 Land Settlement Officers, Grade G		78	152	74	—
		<i>Carried forward</i>	£	174	236	74	12

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Estab- lishment 1947-48</i>	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual 1946-47</i>	<i>Approved 1947-48</i>	<i>1948-49</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
		<i>Brought forward</i>	£	£	£	£	£
				174	236	74	11
		HEAD XII—contd.					
(3)	2	2 Chainmen, Grade J ..		37	81	44	—
		<i>Allowances</i>					
		<i>Cost-of-Living Allowance</i> ..		61	—	—	61
		Total	£	72	272	317	118
		Net Increase				45	
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Equipment	70	250	250	—	—
3		Training Courses	119	136	136	—	—
		Total	£	189	386	386	—
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments	72	272	317	118	73
		Other Charges	189	386	386	—	—
		Total, Survey	£	261	658	703	118
		Net Increase				45	
		HEAD XIII— MEDICAL AND HEALTH					
		<i>A—Medical</i>					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
(1)	11	1 Storekeeper, Grade G ..		39	82	43	—
(2)	18	18 Dispensary Attendants, Grade G		747	1,321	574	—
(3)	3	3 Dispensary Attendants, Grade J		63	132	69	—
(4)	2	2 Maternity Attendants, Grade G		60	84	24	—
		<i>Allowances</i>					
(5)		Midwives-in-Training at various rates not exceed- ing £24	—	72	72	—	—
(6)		Dispensary Attendants-in- Training	—	—	96	96	—
		Warden, Grade IV	—	72	—	—	72
		<i>Cost-of-Living Allowance</i> ..	—	367	—	—	367
		Total	£	1,066	1,420	1,787	806
		Net Increase				367	
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Labour	101	100	168	68	—
3		Drugs and Equipment	342	750	900	150	—
4		Leprosy Relief	400	400	400	—	—
5		Mission Dispensaries at Lassa and Garkida: Con- tribution to	200	200	200	—	—
6		Uniforms	44	60	80	20	—
7		Maintenance of Pauper Patients	10	10	15	5	—
		Total	£	1,097	1,520	1,763	243

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Estab- lishment</i> 1947-48	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual</i> 1946-47	<i>Approved</i> 1947-48	1948-49	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
			£	£	£	£	£
		HEAD XIII— <i>contd.</i>					
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments	1,066	1,420	1,787	806	439
		Other Charges	1,097	1,520	1,763	243	—
		Total, A—Medical £	2,163	2,940	3,550	1,049	439
		Net Increase				610	
		<i>B—Health</i>					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Head Sanitary Inspector, Grade F		48	84	36	—
(2)	12	13 Sanitary Inspectors, Grade G		485	877	392	—
(3)	2	2 Sanitary Inspectors, Grade J		46	96	50	—
		<i>Allowances</i>					
		Cost-of-Living Allowance ..		205	—	—	205
		Total £	573	784	1,057	478	205
		Net Increase				273	
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Labour	306	230	420	190	—
3		Equipment	40	50	60	10	—
4		Sanitary Improvements ..	49	60	70	10	—
5		Vaccination Allowances ..	85	50	70	20	—
6		Kano School of Hygiene, fees	35	96	96	—	—
		Total £	515	486	716	230	—
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments	573	784	1,057	478	205
		Other Charges	515	486	716	230	—
		Total, B—Health £	1,088	1,270	1,773	708	205
		Net Increase				503	
		<i>Summary</i>					
		A—Medical	2,163	2,940	3,550	1,049	439
		B—Health	1,088	1,270	1,773	503	—
		Total, Medical and Health £	3,251	4,210	5,323	1,552	439
		Net Increase				1,113	
		HEAD XIV—AGRICULTURE					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Head Agricultural Assis- tant, Grade D		107	155	48	—
(2)	10	14 Agricultural Assistants, Grade G		398	612	214	—
		Carried forward £		505	767	262	—

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Estab- lishment</i> 1947-48	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual</i> 1946-47	<i>Approved</i> 1947-48	1948-49	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
		<i>Brought forward</i>		505	767	262	—
		<i>HEAD XIV—contd.</i>					
(3)	13	13 Agricultural Overseers, Grade J		260	565	305	—
(4)	1	1 Messenger, Grade K .. <i>Allowances</i>		15	34	19	—
		<i>Cost-of-Living Allowance</i> ..		262	—	—	262
		Total £	729	1,042	1,366	586	262
		Net Increase				324	
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Jimeta Experimental Farm	82	85	60	—	25
3		Vegetable and Citrus Gar- dens	21	35	40	5	—
4		Mubi Experimental Farm ..	145	85	75	—	10
5		Anti-Erosion Experiments ..	1	60	200	140	—
6		Plant and Equipment ..	5	10	10	—	—
7		Agricultural School, Samaru, fees	—	216	216	—	—
		Total £	254	491	601	145	35
		Net Increase				110	
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments ..	729	1,042	1,366	586	262
		Other Charges	254	491	601	110	—
		Total, Agriculture £	983	1,533	1,967	696	262
		Net Increase				434	
		<i>HEAD XV—FORESTRY</i>					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Ranger, Grade F ..	—	48	92	44	—
(2)	—	1 Forest Surveyor, Grade F	—	—	72	72	—
(3)	16	16 Forest Guards, Grade G	—	519	1,050	531	—
(4)	4	4 Forest Guards, Grade J ..	—	84	174	90	—
(5)	1	1 Messenger, Grade K ..	—	14	26	12	—
		<i>Allowances</i>					
		<i>Cost-of-Living Allowance</i> ..	—	224	—	—	224
		Total £	704	889	1,414	749	224
		Net Increase				525	
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Forest Operations	353	110	170	60	—
3		Survey and Demarcation ..	130	130	200	70	—
4		Labour	386	390	400	10	—
5		Forestry Training Schools	—	108	204	96	—
		Total £	869	738	974	236	—
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments ..	704	889	1,414	749	224
		Other Charges	869	738	974	236	—
		Total, Forestry £	1,573	1,627	2,388	985	224
		Net Increase				761	

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Estab- lishment 1947-48</i>	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual 1946-47</i>	<i>Approved 1947-48</i>	<i>1948-49</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
			£	£	£	£	£
		HEAD XVI— TRADE AND INDUSTRIES	—	—	—	—	—
		HEAD XVII— RECOVERABLE EXPENDITURE					
1		Works on behalf of Govern- ment	16,645	15,000	25,000	10,000	—
2		Works on behalf of other Native Administrations ..	248	275	285	10	—
3		Mayo Belwa-Jada-Toungo Road, R.F.N., Colonial Development and Welfare Share (50%)*	476	300	1,500	1,200	—
4		Erection of Elementary Schools, Government Share (50%)*	—	—	325	325	—
5		Erection of Middle School, Government Share (50%)*	—	—	7,500	7,500	—
6		Erection of Dispensaries and Health Centres, Govern- ment Share (50%)* ..	—	—	1,250	1,250	—
7		Collection of Water Rate on behalf of Government ..	—	—	36	36	—
8		Purchase of School Equip- ment on behalf of other Native Administrations ..	—	—	434	434	—
		<i>Arrears of Cost-of-Living Allowance on Personal Emoluments</i>	1,086	—	—	—	—
		<i>Arrears of Cost-of-Living Allowance on Other Charges</i>	100	—	—	—	—
		Total Recoverable Expenditure £	18,555	15,575	36,330	20,755	—

*Complementary Expenditure (cf. Head XVIII).

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Total Estimated Cost</i>	<i>Estimated Total Expenditure to 31st March, 1948</i>	<i>Estimated Expenditure 1948-49</i>
		£	£	£
	HEAD XVIII—WORKS EXTRAORDINARY			
1	Minor Works	1,200	800	400
2	Road Improvements	10,500	3,000	4,500
3	Mayo Belwa-Jada-Toungo Road, R.F.N., Native Administration Share (50%)*	10,000	300	1,500
4	Erection of Elementary Schools, Native Administration Share (50%)*	3,000	1,650	325
5	Jimeta Town Planning	500	200	300
6	Erection of Dispensaries and Health Centres, Native Administration Share (50%)*	7,000	3,300	1,250
7	Yola Town Planning	400	200	200
8	Veterinary Centres	4,500	385	2,825
9	Wells and Well-Sinking Equipment	1,650	750	650
10	Lock-ups	1,400	450	450
11	Market Improvements	2,000	1,060	800
12	Prison Reconstruction, Mubi and Yola Layout, Serti	4,300	—	4,300†
13	Reading Rooms	600	300	300
14	Court Houses	1,100	550	550
15	Rural Development	1,000	200	200
16	Lamido's House at Kaduna: Contribution to Erection of	240	—	240
17	One Diesel Engine for Workshops	750	—	750
18	Prison Farm Settlement Buildings	300	—	300
19	Erection of Middle School, Native Administration Share (50%)*	15,000	7,500	7,500
20				
	Total, Works Extraordinary .. £	65,890	20,645	27,790

Total Actual Expenditure, 1946-47 .. £ 10,511

Total Approved Estimate, 1947-48 .. 18,800

Total Estimated Expenditure, 1948-49.. 27,790

Net Increase .. 8,990

*Complementary Expenditure (cf. Head XVII).

†Not to be expended without specific sanction.

BORNU PROVINCE

Dikwa Native Treasury—Serving Dikwa Emirate

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

	£	£	£
Reserve Funds, 1st April, 1947:			
Special Reserve:			
Investments (C.A.)	2,270	—	—
Fixed Deposits	—		
Development Funds:		2,270	
Investments (C.A. and Local)	25,067		
Fixed Deposits	10,500		
Nigerian Savings Certificates	375		
Cash or on Current Account	21,073		
	<u>57,015</u>		
Add excess of Advances over Deposits	140		
Total Development Funds		57,155	
Total Reserve Funds			59,425
Revised Estimate of Revenue, 1947-48:			
Ordinary	29,265		
Trade and Industries	—		
Reimbursements	164		
	<u>29,429</u>		29,429
Revised Estimate of Expenditure, 1947-48:			
Ordinary:			
Recurrent	30,081		
Special	1,320		
	<u>31,401</u>		
Trade and Industries Recoverable	160		
Extraordinary	3,500		
	<u>35,061</u>		
Balance from Reserve Funds			5,632
Estimated Reserve Funds, 1st April, 1948			53,793
Estimated Revenue, 1948-49:			
Ordinary	32,312	(A)	
Trade and Industries	210		
Reimbursements	1,080		
	<u>33,602</u>		
Estimated Expenditure, 1948-49:			
Ordinary:			
Recurrent	29,081		
Special	1,000		
	<u>30,081</u>	(B)	
Trade and Industries Recoverable	200		
Extraordinary	1,080		
	<u>38,611</u>		
Balance from Reserve Funds			5,009
Estimated Reserve Funds, 31st March, 1949:			
Special Reserve		2,270	
Development Funds		46,514	
		<u>48,784</u>	48,784

NOTE.—Estimated ordinary revenue ("A" above) £ 32,312
 Estimated ordinary (recurrent and special) expenditure ("B" above) 30,081
 Estimated Surplus £ 2,231

Estimated surplus is 6.9 per cent of estimated revenue.

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT (as at 31st March, 1947)

Details of Investments	Rates of Interest	Cost Price			Face Value		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Gold Coast, 1954-59	3	220	5	7	220	5	7
Nigeria, 1949-79	6	292	7	1	256	19	10
Gold Coast, 1956	4½	1,086	5	9	1,192	5	0
British Guiana, 1949-69	5	1,000	0	0	1,012	11	2
New Zealand, 1962-65	4½	1,230	13	4	1,167	3	3
Gold Coast, 1963	3	453	8	5	428	1	3
Nigeria, 1947-57	5	3,044	7	0	3,000	0	0
Funding Loan, 1956-61	2½	3,000	0	0	3,413	15	8
Savings Bonds, 1960-70	3	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
Savings Bonds, 1965-75	3	5,050	0	0	5,050	0	0
Ceylon, 1959-64	3	8,000	0	0	7,766	19	10
Nigerian Government Loan, 1956-61	3½	1,960	0	0	2,000	0	0
Total ..		27,337	7	2	27,508	1	7

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE

	1948-49	Details of Expenditure	Actual 1946-47	Approved 1947-48	1948-49	Increase	Decrease
	%		£	£	£	£	£
I	12.1	Central Administration..	2,946	3,237	3,630	393	—
II	9.0	District Administration..	2,186	2,416	2,705	289	—
III	5.9	Village Administration..	1,531	1,686	1,762	76	—
IV	4.1	Judicial	822	881	1,280	399	—
V	2.2	Treasury	431	521	674	153	—
VI	11.4	Police	2,263	2,453	3,435	982	—
VII	8.0	Prisons	1,514	1,647	2,404	757	—
VIII	2.9	Miscellaneous	605	786	862	76	—
IX	15.5	Works Recurrent	2,975	4,160	4,649	489	—
X	1.7	Veterinary	364	443	501	58	—
XI	16.0	Education	2,979	3,925	4,801	876	—
XII	.5	Survey	60	125	166	41	—
XIII	6.6	Medical and Health	1,007	1,419	1,996	577	—
XIV	1.8	Agriculture	247	640	537	—	103
XV	2.3	Forestry	410	605	679	74	—
I-XV	100	Ordinary (Recurrent and Special) Expenditure £	20,340	24,944	30,081	5,240	103
		Net Increase				5,137	
XVI	—	Trade and Industries	—	—	200	200	—
XVII	—	Recoverable Expenditure	354	160	1,080	920	—
XVIII	—	Works Extraordinary	236	3,500	7,250	3,750	—
		Total Expenditure £	20,930	28,604	38,611	10,007	—
		Net Increase				10,007	

SUMMARY OF REVENUE

		<i>Details of Revenue</i>					<i>Actual</i> 1946-47	<i>Approved</i> 1947-48	<i>Revised</i> 1947-48	1948-49	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
I	General Tax	..	..	..	..	£ 17,718	£ 17,750	£ 17,750	£ 19,299	£ 1,549	£ —
II	Jangali	..	..	..	..	8,022	7,400	8,900	8,500	1,100	—
III	Native Courts	..	..	..	..	1,142	900	1,300	1,300	400	—
IV	Interest on Investments	..	..	..	..	1,021	1,100	1,100	1,100	—	—
V	Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	358	230	215	243	13	—
I-V	Local Revenue	..	..	..	..	£ 28,261	£ 27,380	£ 29,265	£ 30,442	£ 3,062	£ —
VI	Grants, etc.	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	1,870	1,870	—
I-VI	Ordinary Revenue	..	..	..	..	£ 28,261	£ 27,380	£ 29,265	£ 32,312	£ 4,932	£ —
VII	Trade and Industries	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	210	4,932	—
VIII	Reimbursements	..	..	..	..	344	160	164	1,080	210	—
	Total Revenue	..	..	..	..	£ 28,605	£ 27,540	£ 29,429	£ 33,602	£ 6,062	£ —
	Net Increase	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,062	..

Distribution of Taxes

	<i>General Tax</i>	<i>Jangali</i>
	£	£
Regional Capitation Share	2,709	—
Native Administration Share	19,299	8,500
Total Tax	£22,008	£8,500

REVENUE

<i>Details of Revenue</i>	<i>Actual</i> 1946-47	<i>Approved</i> 1947-48	<i>Revised</i> 1947-48	1948-49	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
	£	£	£	£	£	£
I. GENERAL TAX	17,718	17,750	17,750	19,299	1,549	—
II. JANGALI	8,022	7,400	8,900	8,500	1,100	—
III. NATIVE COURTS:						
1. Fines and Confiscations ..	744	600	800	800	200	—
2. Fees, etc.	398	300	500	500	200	—
IV. INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS ..	1,021	1,100	1,100	1,100	—	—
V. MISCELLANEOUS:						
1. Prison Earnings	18	10	20	20	10	—
2. Dog Licences	—	5	5	5	—	—
3. Hire of Motor Transport ..	149	80	80	80	—	—
4. School Fees	—	5	5	5	—	—
5. Mass Literacy Campaign Pamphlets	—	—	—	4	4	—
6. Hausa News Sheet	—	—	—	24	24	—
7. Slaughter Fees	8	5	10	10	5	—
8. Agricultural Extension ..	50	25	25	25	—	—
9. Mixed Farming	—	10	10	10	—	—
10. Forestry Fees	5	10	10	10	—	—
11. Other Receipts	128	80	50	50	—	30
VI. GRANTS, ETC.:						
1. Education Staff Salaries (Government Grant) ..	—	—	—	1,270	1,270	—
2. Maintenance of Dispensaries (Government Grant) ..	—	—	—	600	600	—
Total Ordinary Revenue · £	28,261	27,380	29,265	32,312	4,962	30
Net Increase					4,932	
VII. TRADE AND INDUSTRIES:						
1. Sale of Scrap Metal	—	—	—	105	105	—
2. Sale of Corn	—	—	—	105	105	—
Total, Trade and Industries £	—	—	—	210	210	—
VIII. REIMBURSEMENTS :						
1. Works on behalf of Govern- ment	—	—	—	415	415	—
2. Works on behalf of other Native Administrations ..	24	50	50	50	—	—
3. Erection of Elementary School, Government Grant (50%)	—	—	—	150	150	—
4. Erection of Dispensaries, etc., Government Grant (50%) ..	—	—	—	300	300	—
5. Supernumerary Staff, ex- Army	—	10	114	165	155	—
Works on behalf of Development and Welfare Fund, Maiduguri- Bama Road	—	100	—	—	—	100
Cost-of-Living Allowance ..	320	—	—	—	—	—
Total, Reimbursements £	344	160	164	1,080	1,020	100
Net Increase					920	

EXPENDITURE

	<i>Estab- lishment</i> 1947-48	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual</i> 1946-47	<i>Approved</i> 1947-48	1948-49	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
			£	£	£	£	£
		HEAD I—CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
I	(1)	1 Emir at £1,800		1,800	1,800	—	—
	(2)	Establishment Allowance ..		—	180	180	—
	(3)	1 Waziri at £240		—	240	240	—
	(4)	1 Councillor at £180 ..		180	180	—	—
	(5)	1 Scribe, Grade D		83	144	61	—
	(6)	1 Scribe, Grade E		61	98	37	—
	(7)	2 Scribes, Grade G		174	168	—	6
	(8)	2 Scribes, Grade H		—	116	116	—
	(9)	1 Scribe, Grade J		24	24	—	—
	(10)	1 Senior Iyalema at £39 ..		27	39	12	—
	(11)	3 Iyalema at various rates not exceeding £36		96	99	3	—
	(12)	1 Chief Zubat at £66		49	66	17	—
	(13)	7 Zubats at various rates not exceeding £33		147	233	86	—
	(14)	1 Confidential Messenger at £60		36	60	24	—
	(15)	2 Messengers at various rates not exceeding £33		30	66	36	—
		<i>Supernumerary</i>					
	(16)	1 Iyalema at £36		—	36	36	—
	(17)	1 Strong Room Key Keeper at £33		24	33	9	—
		<i>Allowances</i>					
	(18)	Ya Magira at £18		—	18	18	—
		Imam, 1 at £180		180	—	—	180
		Scribe-in-Training, 1		36	—	—	36
		Cost-of-Living Allowance ..		290	—	—	290
		Total £	2,946	3,237	3,600	875	512
		Net Increase				363	
		<i>Special</i>					
2		Typewriter	—	—	30	30	—
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments	2,946	3,237	3,600	875	512
		Special	—	—	30	30	—
		Total, Central Administration £	2,946	3,327	3,630	905	512
		Net Increase				393	
		HEAD II—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
I	(1)	2 District Heads at £204 ..		—	408	408	—
	(2)	4 District Heads at £192 ..		—	768	768	—
	(3)	2 District Heads at £180 ..		180	360	180	—
	(4)	2 Scribes, Grade G		109	132	23	—
	(5)	6 Scribes, Grade H		—	247	247	—
	(6)	8 Scribes, Grade J		252	294	42	—
	(7)	12 Zubats at various rates not exceeding £33		255	396	141	—
		<i>Carried forward</i> £		796	2,605	1,809	—

EXPENDITURE (CONTD).

	<i>Estab- lishment 1947-48</i>	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual 1946-47</i>	<i>Approved 1947-48</i>	<i>1948-49</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
			£	£	£	£	£
		<i>Brought forward</i>		796	2,605	1,809	—
		HEAD II—contd.					
		<i>Allowances</i>					
(8)		Temporary Scribes ..		—	100	100	—
		District Head, 1 at £174 ..		174	—	—	174
		District Heads, 5 at £168 ..		840	—	—	840
		District Head, 1 at £144 ..		144	—	—	144
		District Head, 1 at £120 ..		120	—	—	120
		Scribe in Training, 1 at £36 ..		36	—	—	36
		Cost-of-Living Allowance ..		306	—	—	306
		Total, District Administration £	2,186	2,416	2,705	1,909	1,620
		Net Increase				289	
		HEAD III—VILLAGE ADMINISTRATION					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
I (1)	—	2 Village Heads at £54 ..		—	108	108	—
(2)	I	1 Village Head at £42 ..		42	42	—	—
(3)		Personal Allowance ..		—	16	16	—
(4)	—	2 Village Heads at £39 ..		—	78	78	—
(5)	75	75 Village Heads at various rates not exceeding £36 ..		610	730	120	—
(6)		Personal Allowances ..		—	163	163	—
		<i>Allowances</i>					
(7)		Hamlet Headman: Percentage of Tax		625	625	—	—
		Village Head, 1 at £38 ..		38	—	—	38
		Village Head, 1 at £30 ..		30	—	—	30
		Village Heads, 3 at £27 ..		81	—	—	81
		Cost-of-Living Allowance ..		260	—	—	260
		Total, Village Administration £	1,531	1,686	1,762	485	409
		Net Increase				76	
		HEAD IV—JUDICIAL					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
I (1)	I	1 Chief Kadi at £204 ..		128	204	76	—
(2)	5	5 Kadis, Grade E ..		348	554	206	—
(3)	I	1 Registrar, Grade G ..		43	80	37	—
(4)		2 Court Scribes, Grade G ..		—	104	104	—
(5)	8	6 Court Scribes, Grade H ..		170	245	75	—
(6)	—	1 Messenger at £33 ..		—	33	33	—
		<i>Allowances</i>					
(7)		Kadi in Training at £48 ..		—	48	48	—
		Cost-of-Living Allowance ..		180	—	—	180
		Total £	808	869	1,268	579	180
		Net Increase				399	
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Maintenance of Witnesses	14	12	12	—	—

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Estab- lishment</i> 1947-48	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual</i> 1946-47	<i>Approved</i> 1947-48	1948-49	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
			£	£	£	£	£
		HEAD IV— <i>contd.</i>					
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments ..	808	869	1,268	579	180
		Other Charges	14	12	12	—	—
		Total, Judicial .. £	822	881	1,280	579	180
		Net Increase				399	
		HEAD V—TREASURY					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
(1)	1	1 Treasurer, Grade C ..		112	160	48	—
(2)	1	1 Chief Accountant, Grade D		74	120	46	—
(3)		1 Cashier, Grade F ..		—	72	72	—
(4)	3	2 Scribes, Grade G ..		111	76	—	35
(5)	2	2 Watchmen and Messenger at £24		24	48	24	—
		<i>Supernumerary Staff</i>					
(6)		1 Arabic Writer, Grade J ..		—	48	48	—
(7)		2 Scribes, Grade H ..		—	120	120	—
		Arabic Writer, 1, Grade VI ..		24	—	—	24
		<i>Allowances</i>					
		Scribe in Training, 1 at £36		36	—	—	36
		Cost-of-Living Allowance ..		105	—	—	105
		Total £	396	486	644	358	200
		Net Increase				158	
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Transport of Specie ..	—	—	20	20	—
3		Printing of Estimates ..	—	—	10	10	—
		Audit fees	35	35	—	—	35
		Total £	35	35	30	30	35
		Net Decrease					5
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments ..	396	486	644	358	200
		Other Charges	35	35	30	30	35
		Total, Treasury .. £	431	521	674	388	235
		Net Increase				153	
		HEAD VI—POLICE					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
I (1)	1	1 Chief of Police, Grade P F		51	93	42	—
(2)	3	3 Sergeants, Grade P G ..		117	219	102	—
(3)	6	6 Corporals, Grade P H ..		198	324	126	—
(4)	12	12 Constables, Grade P J ..		342	702	360	—
(5)	23	12 Constables, Grade P K ..		385	460	75	—
(6)	—	16 Constables, Grade P L ..		—	540	540	—
(7)	30	30 Askars at various rates not exceeding £33 ..		474	720	246	—
(8)		Personal Allowance ..		—	9	9	—
		Carried forward £		1,567	3,067	1,500	—

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	Establishment 1947-48	Details of Expenditure	Actual 1946-47	Approved 1947-48	1948-49	Increase	Decrease
		<i>Brought forward</i>	£ —	£ 1,567	£ 3,067	£ 1,500	£ —
		HEAD VI—contd.					
		<i>Supernumerary</i>					
(9)	—	2 Sergeants, Grade P G ..		—	138	138	—
		<i>Allowances</i>					
(10)		Literacy Allowances ..		36	20	—	16
		Recruits, 5, Grade P 12 ..		60	—	—	60
		Cost-of-Living Allowance ..		610	—	—	610
		Total	£ 2,099	2,273	3,225	1,638	686
		Net Increase				952	
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Uniforms	164	180	200	20	—
3		Training Courses	—	—	10	10	—
		Total	£ 164	180	210	30	—
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments	2,099	2,273	3,225	1,638	686
		Other Charges	164	180	210	30	—
		Total, Police	£ 2,263	2,453	3,435	1,668	686
		Net Increase				982	
		HEAD VII—PRISONS					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1	(1)	1 Head Warder, Grade P F		45	93	48	—
	(2)	1 Senior Warder, Grade P G		42	75	33	—
	(3)	4 Warders, Grade P J ..		30	204	174	—
	(4)	26 Warders, Grade P L ..		399	882	483	—
	(5)	1 Scribe, Grade G ..		—	80	80	—
		Wardress, 1 Grade W 6 ..		16	—	—	16
		<i>Allowances</i>					
		Cost-of-Living Allowance ..		215	—	—	215
		Total	£ 662	747	1,334	818	231
		Net Increase				587	
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Prisoners' Rations	579	600	700	100	—
3		Prison Clothing	241	250	300	50	—
4		Warders' Uniforms	32	50	60	10	—
5		Training Courses	—	—	10	10	—
		Total	£ 852	900	1,070	170	—
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments	662	747	1,334	818	231
		Other Charges	852	900	1,070	170	—
		Total, Prisons	£ 1,514	1,647	2,404	988	231
		Net Increase				757	

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Estab- lishment 1947-48</i>	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual 1946-47</i>	<i>Approved 1947-48</i>	<i>1948-49</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
			£	£	£	£	£
		HEAD VIII— MISCELLANEOUS					
		A—General					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	1	1 Butcher at £18		12	18	6	—
		Butcher, 1 at £9		9	—	—	9
		<i>Allowances</i>					
		Cost-of-Living Allowance ..		8	—	—	8
		Total £	29	29	18	6	17
		Net Decrease					11
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Library	1	25	35	10	—
3		Leave Pay to Daily-paid Employees	—	15	5	—	10
4		Stationery	130	125	150	25	—
5		Transport Allowances: 4 cycle allowances at 7s. 6d. per month	8	50	18	—	32
6		Contingencies	83	100	100	—	—
7		Repatriation of Paupers ..	—	2	2	—	—
8		Travelling Allowances ..	3	50	10	—	40
9		Loss of Funds	11	15	5	—	10
10		Transport of Staff	207	150	200	50	—
11		Official Presents	—	15	15	—	—
12		Refunds of Revenue	—	5	5	—	—
13		Dog Badges	1	5	5	—	—
		Total £	444	557	550	85	92
		Net Decrease					7
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments	29	29	18	6	17
		Other Charges	444	557	550	85	92
		Total, A—General £	473	586	568	91	109
		Net Decrease					18
		<i>B—Pensions and Gratuities</i>					
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
1		Retiring Allowances	—	10	201	191	—
2		Retiring Gratuities	—	10	10	—	—
3		Compassionate Allowances ..	132	113	47	—	66
4		Temporary Increases	—	67	36	—	31
		Total, B—Pensions and Gratuities £	132	200	294	191	97
		Net Increase				94	
		<i>Summary</i>					
		A—General	473	586	568	91	109
		B—Pensions and Gratuities ..	132	200	294	191	97
		Total, Miscellaneous £	605	786	862	282	206
		Net Increase				76	

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Estab- lishment 1947-48</i>	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual 1946-47</i>	<i>Approved 1947-48</i>	<i>1948-49</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>	
			£	£	£	£	£	
		HEAD IX—						
		WORKS RECURRENT						
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>						
1 (1)	1	1 Supervisor of Works, Grade D		80	84	4	—	
(2)	—	1 Works Scribe and Store- keeper, Grade F ..		—	102	102	—	
(3)	—	1 Works Foreman, Grade G		—	60	60	—	
(4)	1	1 Mechanic, Grade G ..		45	42	—	3	
(5)	3	4 Motor Drivers, Grade H		102	230	128	—	
(6)	6	3 Senior Artisans, Grade G		225	238	13	—	
(7)	—	3 Artisans, Grade H ..		—	172	172	—	
(8)	—	Personal Allowances ..		—	40	40	—	
(9)	11	10 Artisans, Grade J ..		236	420	184	—	
(10)	1	1 Road Overseer, Grade H		24	52	28	—	
(11)	3	2 Messengers and Care- takers at various rates not exceeding £36		36	72	36	—	
(12)	—	1 Storeman, Grade J ..		—	48	48	—	
		<i>Supernumerary</i>						
(13)	1	1 Overseer at £24 ..		—	24	24	—	
		<i>Inspector of Buildings, 1,</i>						
		<i>Grade V</i>		30	—	—	30	
		<i>Overseer, 1 at £12</i>		12	—	—	12	
		<i>Allowances</i>						
		<i>Cost-of-Living Allowance ..</i>		300	—	—	300	
		Total	£	850	1,090	1,584	839	345
		Net Increase				494		
		<i>Other Charges</i>						
2		Maintenance of Roads ..	382	700	475	—	225	
3		Maintenance of Motor Vehicles	544	500	600	100	—	
4		Maintenance of Buildings ..	913	800	950	150	—	
5		Maintenance of Brickfield ..	30	30	50	20	—	
6		Purchase of Stores	145	150	150	—	—	
7		Insurance of Motor Vehicles	—	20	20	—	—	
8		Upkeep of Wells	—	100	40	—	60	
9		Upkeep of Ox-Carts	—	—	50	50	—	
10		Training Courses	—	—	10	10	—	
		Total	£	2,014	2,300	2,345	330	285
		Net Increase				45		
		<i>Special</i>						
11		Motor Vehicles	—	600	600	—	—	
12		Workshop Equipment	—	70	70	—	—	
13		Ox-Carts	—	—	50	50	—	
		<i>Minor Works</i>	25	—	—	—	—	
		<i>Timber</i>	86	100	—	—	100	
		Total	£	111	770	720	50	100
		Net Decrease					50	

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Estab- lishment</i> 1947-48	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual</i> 1946-47	<i>Approved</i> 1947-48	1948-49	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
			£	£	£	£	£
		HEAD IX— <i>contd.</i>					
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments ..	850	1,090	1,584	839	345
		Other Charges	2,014	2,300	2,345	330	285
		Special	111	770	720	50	100
		Total, Works Recurrent £	2,975	4,160	4,649	1,219	730
		Net Increase				489	
		HEAD X—VETERINARY					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	—	2 Senior Veterinary Assis- tants, Grade F		—	84	84	—
(2)	6	4 Veterinary Assistants, Grade G		238	232	—	6
		<i>Allowances</i>					
		Cost-of-Living Allowance ..		90	—	—	90
		Total £	263	328	316	84	96
		Net Decrease					12
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Labour	24	15	30	15	—
3		Drugs and Equipment ..	54	50	60	10	—
4		Disease Control	—	10	10	—	—
5		Fodder	3	5	5	—	—
6		Erection and Maintenance of Drying Sheds ..	19	30	50	20	—
7		Contingencies	1	5	5	—	—
8		Training Courses	—	—	25	25	—
		Total £	101	115	185	70	—
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments ..	263	328	316	83	96
		Other Charges	101	115	185	70	—
		Total, Veterinary £	364	443	501	154	96
		Net Increase				58	
		HEAD XI—EDUCATION					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1 (1)	—	1 Headmaster, Grade S C ..		—	96	96	—
(2)	6	7 Elementary School Teachers, Grade S D ..		354	582	228	—
(3)	9	7 Elementary School Teachers, Grade S E ..		348	552	204	—
(4)	2	3 Elementary School Teachers, Grade S F ..		50	176	126	—
(5)	3	5 Elementary School Teachers, Grade S G ..		38	194	156	—
(6)	7	8 Arabic Teachers, Grade S G		128	289	161	—
(7)	10	6 Crafts Instructors, Grade S G		149	198	49	—
		Carried forward £		1,067	2,087	1,020	—

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Estab- lishment</i> 1947-48	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual</i> 1946-47	<i>Approved</i> 1947-48	1948-49	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
			£	£	£	£	£
		<i>Brought forward</i>		1,067	2,087	1,020	—
		HEAD XI—contd.					
(8)	2	4 Crafts Instructors, Grade J		45	162	117	—
(9)		Personal Allowance ..		—	22	22	—
(10)	8	8 Crafts Instructors, Grade K		101	235	134	—
		<i>Supernumerary</i>					
(11)	1	1 Emir's representative at £33		27	33	6	—
		Craft Instructor, 1, Grade V ..		30	—	—	30
		Labourers, 1 at £9		9	—	—	9
		<i>Allowances</i>					
		Cost-of-Living Allowance ..		455	—	—	455
		Total	£ 1,426	1,734	2,539	1,299	494
		Net Increase				805	
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Visiting Teacher: Contribution to Bornu Native Administration	84	95	98	3	—
3		Elementary Training Centres, fees	98	170	220	50	—
4		School for Arabic Studies, fees	102	104	104	—	—
5		Middle School, Maiduguri, Contribution to	645	650	563	—	87
6		Northern Provinces Clerical Training College, Zaria, fees	—	—	80	80	—
7		Elementary School Equipment	188	400	400	—	—
8		Adult Education	52	100	100	—	—
9		Kaduna College Transport	—	12	12	—	—
10		Elementary School Special Meals	190	350	350	—	—
11		Boy Scouts Association: Assistance to	5	5	5	—	—
12		Kano Girls' School, fees	—	—	100	100	—
13		Mass Literacy Campaign Pamphlets	—	—	6	6	—
14		Hausa News Sheet	—	—	24	24	—
		Training Women's Centre, Sokoto, fees	49	105	—	—	105
		Total	£ 1,413	1,991	2,062	263	192
		Net Increase				71	
		<i>Special</i>					
15		Furniture for Elementary School	140	200	200	—	—

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Estab- lishment</i> 1947-48	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual</i> 1946-47	<i>Approved</i> 1947-48	1948-49	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
			£	£	£	£	£
		HEAD XI— <i>contd.</i>					
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments ..	1,426	1,734	2,539	1,299	494
		Other Charges	1,413	1,991	2,062	263	192
		Special	140	200	200	—	—
		Total, Education .. £	2,979	3,925	4,810	1,562	686
		Net Increase				876	
		HEAD XII—SURVEY					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1	(1)	1 Land Settlement Officer, Grade G		36	72	36	—
	(2)	1 Chainman, Grade K ..		18	39	21	—
		<i>Allowances</i>					
		Cost-of-Living Allowance ..		21	—	—	21
		Total £	10	75	111	57	21
		Net Increase				36	
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Labour	—	—	5	5	—
		Land Settlement School, Kano, fees	50	—	—	—	—
		Total £	50	—	5	5	—
		<i>Special</i>					
3		Survey Equipment ..	—	50	50	—	—
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments ..	10	75	111	57	21
		Other Charges	50	—	5	5	—
		Special	—	50	50	—	—
		Total, Survey £	60	125	166	62	21
		Net Increase				41	
		HEAD XIII— MEDICAL AND HEALTH					
		<i>A—Medical</i>					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1	(1)	3 Senior Dispensary Attendants, Grade F		55	272	217	—
	(2)	5 Dispensary Attendants, Grade G		207	196	—	11
	(3)	1 Dresser (female), Grade K		18	36	18	—
		<i>Allowances</i>					
	(4)	Dispensary Attendants in Training at £39 ..		—	78	78	—
		Cost-of-Living Allowance ..		102	—	—	102
		Total £	308	382	582	313	113
		Net Increase				200	

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Estab- lishment</i> 1947-48	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual</i> 1946-47	<i>Approved</i> 1947-48	1948-49	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
			£	£	£	£	£
		HEAD XIII— <i>contd.</i>					
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Drugs	183	360	500	140	—
3		Equipment	40	50	70	20	—
4		Subsistence of Lepers: Molai Settlement	114	175	190	15	—
5		Training Courses		—	46	46	—
6		Labour	70	70	85	15	—
		Total	£ 407	655	891	236	—
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments	308	382	582	313	113
		Other Charges	407	655	891	236	—
		Total, A—Medical	£ 715	1,037	1,473	549	113
		Net Increase				436	
		<i>B—Health</i>					
1 (1)	2	2 Sanitary Inspectors, Grade G		81	156	75	—
(2)	2	1 Vaccinator, Grade G		84	84	—	—
(3)	—	1 Vaccinator, Grade H		—	56	56	—
(4)		Personal Allowance		—	20	20	—
(5)	2	4 Vaccinators, Grade K		36	147	111	—
		<i>Vaccinators (female), Grade VII</i>		36	—	—	36
		<i>Allowances</i>					
		<i>Cost-of-Living Allowance</i>		90	—	—	90
		Total	£ 272	327	463	262	126
		Net Increase				136	
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Venereal Disease Campaign	—	20	20	—	—
3		Equipment	8	10	10	—	—
4		Labour	12	25	30	5	—
		Total	£ 20	55	60	5	—
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments	272	327	463	262	126
		Other Charges	20	55	60	5	—
		Total, B—Health	£ 292	382	523	267	126
		Net Increase				141	
		<i>Summary</i>					
		A—Medical	715	1,037	1,473	549	113
		B—Health	292	382	523	267	126
		Total, Medical and Health	£ 1,007	1,419	1,996	816	239
		Net Increase				577	

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Estab- lishment</i> 1947-48	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual</i> 1946-47	<i>Approved</i> 1947-48	1948-49	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
			£	£	£	£	£
		HEAD XIV—AGRICULTURE					
		<i>Personal Emoluments</i>					
1	(1)	1 Agricultural Assistant, Grade F		—	92	92	—
	(2)	2 Agricultural Assistants, Grade G		84	42	—	42
	(3)	1 Nurseryman, Grade J ..		—	33	33	—
		<i>Allowances</i>					
		<i>Cost-of-Living Allowance</i> ..		32	—	—	32
		Total £	73	116	167	125	74
		Net Increase				51	
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Agricultural Extension ..	12	20	60	40	—
3		Maintenance of Farms and Nurseries	130	204	300	96	—
4		Training Courses	—	—	10	10	—
		<i>Mixed Farming</i>	32	—	—	—	—
		Total £	174	224	370	146	—
		<i>Special</i>					
		<i>Irrigation Equipment</i> ..	—	300	—	—	300
		<i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments ..	73	116	167	125	74
		Other Charges	174	224	370	146	—
		Special	—	300	—	—	300
		Total, Agriculture £	247	640	537	271	374
		Net Decrease					103
		HEAD XV—FORESTRY					
1	(1)	1 Ranger, Grade F ..		62	96	34	—
	(2)	2 Forest Guards, Grade G		201	168	—	33
	(3)	3 Forest Guards, Grade J..		—	81	81	—
	(4)	2 Patrol Guards, Grade K..		24	48	24	—
		<i>Supernumerary</i>					
	(5)	1 Emir's Representative at £36		18	36	18	—
		<i>Allowances</i>					
		<i>Cost-of-Living Allowance</i> ..		110	—	—	110
		Total £	226	415	429	157	143
		Net Increase				14	
		<i>Other Charges</i>					
2		Labour	128	130	180	50	—
3		Forestry Operations ..	39	40	40	—	—
4		Survey and Demarcation ..	17	20	20	—	—
5		Training Courses	—	—	10	10	—
		Total £	184	190	250	60	—

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

	<i>Estab- lishment</i> 1947-48	<i>Details of Expenditure</i>	<i>Actual</i> 1946-47	<i>Approved</i> 1947-48	1948-49	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
			£	£	£	£	£
		HEAD XV— <i>contd.</i> <i>Summary</i>					
		Personal Emoluments ..	226	415	429	157	143
		Other Charges	184	190	250	60	—
		Total, Forestry .. £	410	605	679	217	143
		Net Increase				74	
		HEAD XVI— TRADE AND INDUSTRIES					
1		Purchase of Scrap Metal ..		—	100	100	—
2		Purchase of Corn		—	100	100	—
		Total, Trade and Industries £	—	—	200	200	—
		HEAD XVII— RECOVERABLE EXPENDITURE					
1		Works on behalf of Govern- ment	—	—	415	415	—
2		Works on behalf of other Native Administrations ..	34	50	50	—	—
3		Erection of Elementary Schools, Government Share (50%)*	—	—	150	150	—
4		Erection of Dispensaries, etc., Government Share (50%)*	—	—	300	300	—
5		Supernumerary Staff, ex- Army	—	10	165	155	—
		<i>Works on behalf of Colonial Development and Welfare Fund: Maiduguri-Bama Road</i>	—	100	—	—	100
		<i>Cost-of-Living Allowance ..</i>	320	—	—	—	—
		Total, Recoverable Expenditure £	354	160	1,080	1,020	100
		Net Increase				920	

*Complementary Expenditure (cf. Head XVIII).

EXPENDITURE (CONTD.)

<i>Details of Expenditure</i>		<i>Total Estimated Cost</i>	<i>Estimated Total Expenditure to 31st March, 1948</i>	<i>Estimated Expenditure 1948-49</i>
		£	£	£
HEAD XVIII—WORKS EXTRAORDINARY				
1	Rural Development	1,000	750	250
2	Town Improvements	200	100	50
3	Brick Kilns	450	220	100
4	Water Supply	6,000	—	100
5	Erection of Dispensaries, etc., Native Administration Share (50%)* ..	750	300	300†
6	Erection of Elementary Schools, Native Administration Share (50%)* ..	500	300	150
7	Road Construction	5,250	250	100
8	Rebuilding of Bama Elementary School	1,700	1,000	500
9	New Office and Treasury	7,500	—	5,000
10	Minor Works	500	100	100
11	New Alkali's Court	600	—	600
Total Works Extraordinary .. £		24,450	3,020	7,250

	£
Total Actual Expenditure, 1946-47 ..	236
Total Approved Estimate, 1947-48 ..	3,500
Total Estimated Expenditure, 1948-49 ..	7,250
Net Increase ..	<u>3,750</u>

*Complementary Expenditure (cf. Head XVII).

†Not to be expended without specific sanction.

F. SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE, 1947-48

Ten-Year Plan of Development and Welfare, Cameroons under
United Kingdom Trusteeship

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>C.D. & W.</i>	<i>Nigeria Loan</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
	£	£	£	
Electricity	2,402	1,733	4,135	
Marine	—	—	—	
Telecommunications	—	—	—	
Agriculture	1,193	—	1,193	
Veterinary	7,155	—	7,155	
Forestry	142	—	142	
Rural Water Supply	—	—	—	
Urban Water Supply	—	—	—	
Road Development	47,490	360	47,850	
Medical and Health	6,175	—	6,175	All in respect of medical field units.
Education	250	1,500	1,750	
Town Planning and Village Recon- struction	—	—	—	
Building Programme	1,171	4,464	5,635	
Total ..	65,978	8,057	74,035	

G. MEDICAL FIELD UNIT SURVEYS, 1948

Relative prevalence of endemic diseases, together with percentage of incidence (approximate).

	<i>Cameroons forest lands</i>	<i>Cameroons highlands</i>
Number of persons examined	12,398	9,600
	<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>
Malaria (splenic index)	50'00	33'00
Leprosy	'5	'2
Tuberculosis	'03	'06
Gonorrhoea (adult males)	10'00	12'00
Helminthiasis	90'00	9'00
Ankylostomiasis	30'00	10'00
Tungiasis	—	90'00
Paragonamiasis	'2	—
Filariasis	75'00	20'00
Trypanosomiasis	'2	'07
Goitre	'05	8'00
Skin diseases	9'00	16'00
Scabies	23'00	27'00
Yaws	6'00	21'00
Tropical ulcer	11'00	2'00
Eye conditions	6'00	9'00
Blindness	'03	Nil

Anaemia in pregnant women found in samples at all surveys.

H. GRAZING IMPROVEMENT IN BAMENDA DIVISION OF THE CAMEROONS UNDER UNITED KINGDOM TRUSTEESHIP

By J. M. McCULLOCH, Veterinary Officer

Bamenda is not typical of West Africa. It is a highland area with almost 100 inches of rainfall distributed over eight to nine months of the year. The higher areas are free from tsetse, and the major cattle diseases, except for blackwater and foot-and-mouth diseases, are as yet absent.

2. There is ample dry season grazing on three lower areas, Mbau, Ndop and Dumbo. These are considered by the Fulani as unsuitable for stock during the rains. Tsetse are found and occasional cases of trypanosomiasis occur in Mbau and Dumbo. There is well-defined seasonal migration, although some herds remain on the hills throughout the whole year.

3. *Fulani Migrations.* Late in November the Fulani begin to move their herds off the hill areas. Most of the Nsungli, Bikom, Bafut and Banso cattle move to the Dumbo area. A lesser number go to Lassin and Nchanti, which is intermediate in altitude.

Dumbo is an undulating area with low hills. It is about 3,000 ft. to 4,000 ft. above sea level. The grass is fired whenever the rains finish each year, and the grass (mostly coarse, thatching grass) is springing in November-December. The cattle leave in May-June.

4. At the same time cattle from Mbem, Mambila and the eastern parts of Nsungli and Banso move down to the well watered Mbau plain. The northern part of this plain has *G. palpalis* and is avoided as cases of trypanosomiasis occur. This area is also burned early.

5. Cattle from Oku, Bamessi, Babanki and the southern part of Banso find ample dry season grazing in the Ndop plain. This is swampy, but dries out

fairly well by December. Burning here is somewhat later but growth of elephant grass is continuous. Unlike the other areas there are fair numbers of cattle on this plain throughout the year.

6. These movements to the "plains" in November-December and the return in May-June, are not much varied from year to year according to grazing conditions.

7. *Improvement of Grazing by Redistribution, etc.* Gross overcrowding on the hills, especially in the early rains, has resulted in marked deterioration and incipient gullying. This is quite obvious to the Fulani who have been in Bamenda for only twenty-five years.

The first improvement effected was to limit the number of cattle in a deteriorating area by executive order or order given by the Native Authority. It is now effected entirely by the Native Authority under the Grazing Rules.

The remaining herds were dispersed as evenly as possible and large herds were divided into units of not more than 120 head.

8. Several eroded hills rested in 1947 have improved markedly. Resting an area through an entire growing season is complicated by annual firing. A late bush fire consuming this dry grass is possibly as harmful as overstocking. It is probably not worth resting land a whole year where firing cannot be controlled.

9. Now that grazing is by permit it is possible to arrange the migration time to suit the late or early breaking of the rains. It is no longer necessary for Fulani to rush back to the hills whenever grass begins. They have a definite area allotted by their chief. Therefore the grass can be given a chance to be well established before heavy grazing begins.

Towards the end of the grazing season Fulani in heavily stocked areas are encouraged to migrate early. This tends to leave a better cover to prevent wind erosion that occurs during the harmattan season (December-February).

10. In several areas arrangement between the Fulani and indigenous people has made more fallow land available. The farming area each year is kept in a bloc and the remaining land can be grazed. This is only possible where the cattle are controlled by good herding.

11. *Demonstration and Observations.* Government maintains two stations interested in grazing problems. The Agricultural Department farm at Bambui was established in 1942. Controlled experiments in rotational grazing are carried out. Although not complete there is evidence that resting in the early part of the growing season is particularly beneficial.

Other experiments on the comparative value of cutting and burning the coarse residual grass are also undertaken.

Late versus early firing has been compared and evidence so far supports the latter.

12. The other station was opened in late 1944 at Jakiri and is a Livestock Improvement Centre run by the Veterinary Department. This is a grazing demonstration by methods which the Fulani could easily follow and some interesting observations have been recorded.

13. Findings of Bambui experiments are incorporated at Jakiri. Meantime empirical improvements are shown to the Fulani who visit the station regularly. They are very interested

- (a) when the demonstration is convincing enough and stock obviously in better condition and production under the new management; and
- (b) when the technique involves little or no work. They are willing to rest an area and even fire-protect it, but improvement by clearing and cutting leaves unfavourable impression. They are willing to plant Kikuyu grass (*Pennisetum clandestinum*) on bare area as little effort is

required for the results obtained. Silage making and elephant grass (*Pennisetum purpureum*) planting is approved but none has yet followed this example.

14. A small school for Fulani boys has been opened. They are taught reading, writing and arithmetic, but spend most of the time seeing management of stock and grazing and improved dairying method.

15. Almost the whole Jakiri area is used for methods which can be followed by Fulani. Small areas are fenced for silage, rotational grazing and for observations on vegetation cycles.

16. *Grazing Types in Bamenda.* Bamenda grazing comprises a wide variety of grasses, legumes and other herbage. The commonest grasses are:

Sporobolus indicus (tussock grass).

Andropogon spp.; *Hyarrhenia spp.* (thatching grass).

Clover (three varieties but not, so far as I know, identified).

Pennisetum purpureum (elephant grass).

Imperata cylindrica (sword or spear grass).

Melinis minutiflora (molasses or oil grass).

17. Less common but very useful grasses include:

Setaria spp. (catstail grass).

Paspalum scrobiculatum.

Elysiene indica (star grass).

Cynodon dactylon (Bahamas or dub grass).

Digitaria spp. (finger grass).

Dactyloctenium spp. (combe fringe grass).

18. Grazing is of two main types which are possibly related to grazing intensity in the past and altitude.

19. Upland, heavily grazed places have tufted grazing largely made up of *Sporobolus* and *Setaria* with clover and finer species like *Digitaria* between the clumps. Resting in the early rains lets the latter grasses get established. It is noticeable that in Bamenda *Sporobolus* and clover are in some way associated. I have never found *Sporobolus* without clover, but the converse is not true.

Bracken is common in this type and is particularly marked in the early rains when it is eaten without ill effect.

20. The other main type is high, coarse thatching grass, which can only be eaten in early growth. This is accompanied by molasses grass, sword grass, elephant grass, but few finer species. This type predominates on the dry season grazing areas which are fired annually. It is also common on lower slopes and on ungrazed areas.

21. *Elephant grass.* Pure stands are found in fertile valleys and on Ndop plain. It is seen less commonly on highlands and is always dwarfed. It remains green through the dry season and is selected by stock. It makes excellent silage.

22. *Sword grass.* Seen in all types of grazing but mostly in areas that have been farmed. It is very persistent.

23. *Molasses grass* is found on farmed land and among thatching grasses. It is oily and may repel insects, but has no effect on ticks. It is good fodder but sometimes cattle need to acquire the taste for it.

A variety with less hair is comparatively uncommon in Bamenda but is favoured by ranchers in French Cameroons.

24. *Kikuyu grass* (*Pennisetum clandestinum*) was introduced in very small quantity by the Agricultural Department at Bambui in 1945. A few runners were planted at Jakiri in 1946.

Spread has been rapid and in some areas spectacular cover has been given to bare areas. This has been so marked that Fulani have planted it at Binka, Ndu, Ntumbau, Bansa and on Mambila.

It appears coarser than in its native habitat (personal communication from H. A. Hay-Barclay) but becomes finer leaved after grazing or cutting.

It has not yet been seen to flower in Bamenda.

25. *Grass Successions.* Several significant successions have been observed at Jakiri. Further work is, of course, required, but these are the main trends.

26. If thatching grass areas, including some molasses grass, are left ungrazed and fire protected the latter becomes increasingly prominent. It appears in patches about 3 ft. across after two growing seasons and the old stems of thatching grasses can be seen inside the dense, matted growth. At this stage it still gives the thatching grasses a chance to regenerate. Rate of increase of molasses grass appears to be greater where soil contains more humus.

If protected for another year the molasses patches enlarge and coalesce to give sizeable areas. Burning at this stage is followed largely by regrowth of the molasses grass.

Elephant grass becomes more frequent through ungrazed thatch, but heavy grazing keeps it back as it is so much selected by cattle.

27. Sword grass areas seem to be gradually succeeded by tall thatching grasses. In time molasses grass tends to replace this.

The sword grass is very persistent and predominates again after cutting at any phase. This was well demonstrated by cutting lanes across an ungrazed paddock.

28. In *Sporobolus* areas heavy annual grazing followed by burning keeps *Sporobolus sp.* very prominent. In some cases this clumpy grass, with a few finer annuals growing between the clumps, covers the whole hills—clover is usually prominent in this type of grazing from May till September. It would appear that heavy trampling makes conditions suitable for good clover growth. Areas, for example, where cattle have been folded have such good clover growth that seed can be saved by shovelling up the soil and cleaning it by air fanning. Such areas are left with very little cover in the dry season since clover dies back completely in November.

This type of pasturage where less heavily grazed has more *Setaria*, *Elensine*, etc. The ground becomes less tufted and clover less prominent. Bracken is very frequent in this type.

29. *Rotational Grazing.* The method followed in unfenced areas at Jakiri is:

The cattle are kept in herds of thirty to fifty head. They are brought to shelters for milking and young calves are sheltered in wet weather. Each week an area marked by natural boundaries is given for herding which is close during daylight at least. (N.B.—Fulani herders tend to keep cattle on the move all the time, and allowing cattle to settle and move at will has obvious advantages.)

Each herd is kept as far away from others as possible. Until clover is well established lower areas are grazed. Then the cattle spend most of the wet season on the tops. About August some are brought down to eat back the valley grass, which is grazed for six weeks and the animals returned to the top. The valleys are then rested until the beginning of the dry season, when they provide very useful fodder.

During the dry season the lower grazing is more used and the camps are more frequently moved. Any areas left bare are planted with kikuyu grass whenever the land is soft enough.

30. In the fenced areas cattle are folded by tethering at night until all the coarser grass is trampled down. Kikuyu and clover are planted and the paddock

is rested until growth is 9 inches high. This is best done during the very early rains. When grass is well established it is eaten down by heavy grazing. Then bracken and scrub is cleared and the paddock again rested until growth is about 6 to 9 inches high.

The last resting period is timed for October-November, and the paddock then carries a smaller herd for a good time into the dry season.

After this type of treatment tufted grasses like *Sporobolus* and *Hyparrhenia* become less frequent and finer species are favoured. A thick low cover results and this dries out much less quickly during the harmattan.

31. *Conclusions.* Under present Fulani management, migration is still necessary and gives a crude form of seasonal rotation of grazing.

Resting grazing in the early growing season is beneficial. Proper pasture can be made from rough grazing in Bamenda under suitable management.

Resting and fire protection tends to move the climax grasses from sword grass to thatching grass and then to molasses grass.

Heavy grazing keeps *Sporobolus* and clover dominant. Fulani will adopt improvements if they are obvious and do not involve much labour or expense.

Kikuyu grass seems potentially valuable in Bamenda both as a fodder in the dry season and to give soil cover.

J. LABOUR DISTURBANCES AMONG THE EMPLOYEES OF THE CAMEROONS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION AT INSTALLATIONS AND PLANTATIONS IN VICTORIA DIVISION, IN 1947

On 20th September, at a time when a ship was due to be loaded at Tiko wharf, a riot occurred at the ex-German Holtforth plantation in the vicinity of Tiko. A force of some 400 men consisting of labourers from Nos. 1 and 2 sections of Holtforth plantation and from Tiko town gathered at the office of the ex-German African Fruit Company and proceeded down the railway line through the plantations: they placed blocks of stone across the line, cut telephone wires, felled banana stems on each side of the line, did extensive damage to several nearby labourers' camps and by intimidation prevented other labourers from working. The police were quickly on the scene but it was impossible for them to catch up with the rioters owing to the obstructions placed across the railway and causeway. After the arrival of the police there were no further incidents of violence. Most of the labourers returned to work, the banana ship was loaded and the police turned to investigation of the riot. By 3rd October it was reported that all was quiet.

On 9th October, when the trial began of thirty-four persons charged in connection with the riot on 20th September, reports of a strike accompanied by disorderly incidents were received from the ex-German plantations Ekona and Molyko. The Superintendent of Police visited these plantations, and as it seemed that some attempt might be made to immobilise the power station and plant, police guards were placed there. At Mpundu, on 10th October, the telephone line to Duala in the Cameroons under French trusteeship was cut and the road blocked by felling trees. The linesmen were prevented from repairing the line and the Labour Officer (an African) was unable to obtain a hearing or persuade the men's representatives to meet the Acting General Manager of the plantations for negotiations.

The strike appeared to have as its object the reinforcement of a demand for the immediate payment of arrears of increased wages which had been granted in July (to have effect from 1st January, 1946). As no definite date for payment of the arrears could be given, and as it was not known to what extent the demand would be taken up in other plantations, the demonstrations having

affected only some 1,200 men out of a total labour force of 16,000, steps were taken to send for 100 additional police from Nigeria, who disembarked at Victoria on 13th October. Meanwhile arrangements were made to obtain the money to pay the arrears, some £80,000, as soon as possible.

On 13th October artisans in the African Fruit Company machine-shop at Ekange stopped work, but resumed on 14th October upon the arrival of police reinforcements from Victoria. Further minor incidents of disorder occurred at Ekona and Molyko plantations. Nevertheless another banana ship that had arrived at Tiko was loaded without incident and sailed on 17th October. Payment of the arrears began at Tiko immediately after the ship had sailed and continued steadily without incident, the last payment being made at Ekona on 20th October. On 21st October sixty of the police reinforcements were withdrawn from the Cameroons, the remaining forty being withdrawn after the loading of another banana ship on 24th October. There were no further incidents and the men resumed work. No police nor strikers were killed or injured during the periods of the strikes. For offences committed during the riot and subsequent disturbances ninety-eight persons were prosecuted and dealt with as detailed below:

	4	persons	sentenced	to	18	months'	imprisonment	with	hard	labour
27	"	"	"	"	15	"	"	"	"	"
36	"	"	"	"	12	"	"	"	"	"
18	"	"	"	"	9	"	"	"	"	"
1	"	"	"	"	6	"	"	"	"	"
9	"	"	"							
										to a fine of £5 or three months' imprisonment with hard labour
										1 person convicted and discharged
										2 persons acquitted
<hr/>										
98										
<hr/>										

It has been maintained that the ostensible cause of the strike at Ekona and Molyko plantations was a delay in the payment of arrears of increased wages due; and, as far as can be ascertained, the agitation and disaffection behind the riot at Tiko and a one-day strike without disorder, in which some 300 persons were involved in July, had a similar basis. When the disturbance occurred in September, the Chairman, who was then in the Cameroons, was able to arrange that payment of arrears would be made on or about 31st October. Early in October an anonymous notice emanating from Tiko was put out calling upon labour in general to cease work until such time as arrears of wages were paid; one copy had been sent to Ekona and another to Kumba. To counteract this notice the General Manager circularised all plantations announcing that arrears would be paid at the end of October; later it was found possible, by risking payment on incorrect computation, and by making special arrangements to fly money to the Cameroons, to effect payment at an earlier date.

The disorders and strikes did not command the support of the Cameroons Development Corporation Workers' Union, whose President and Secretary worked strenuously throughout to obtain a resumption of work.

K. DECLARATIONS OF PROTECTED TREES AND TARIFFS**(i) GOVERNMENT PUBLIC NOTICE IN RESPECT OF KUMBA DIVISION :**

FORESTRY REGULATIONS No. 43 OF 1943

PUBLIC NOTICE

Under Regulation of the Forestry Regulations I hereby declare that within the Kumba Division of the Cameroons Province:

- (1) The trees listed in the first Schedule hereto shall be protected and that the fees, royalties and minimum felling girth shall be as shown in the Schedule.
 - (2) The fees and royalties on poles and fuel shall be shown as in the second and third Schedules hereto.
 - (3) The Provincial Forest Officer is authorised to instruct at his discretion that fees and royalties shall be paid at the volume rates set forth in the fourth Schedule hereto.
2. This declaration shall come into force on the 1st October, 1948.
 3. On the coming into force of this declaration, the declaration of 1st July, 1947, shall be regarded as superseded.

Dated at Buea this 6th day of September, 1948.

(Sgd.) A. F. B. BRIDGES
Senior Resident,
Cameroons Province.

**DECLARATION AND TARIFF OF PROTECTED TREES
KUMBA DIVISION**

	<i>Fee</i>	<i>Royalty</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Minimum Felling Girth</i>
<i>Class 1</i>				
Chlorophora excelsa	£2	£2	£4	10 feet
<i>Class 2</i>				
Entandrophragma, all species ..	30s.	30s.	£3	10 feet
Guarea, all species				
Khaya, all species				
Lovoa Klaineana				
Sarcocephalus, all species				
<i>Class 3</i>				
Azelia, all species	£1	£1	£2	10 feet
Brachystegia, all species				
Canarium schweinfurthii				
Cylicodiscus gabonensis				
Distemonanthus benthamianus				
Gosseweilerodendron balamiferum				
Lophira procera				
Manilkara, all species				
Mimusops, all species				
Piptadenia, all species				
Terminalia, all species				
Triplochiton acleroxylon				
<i>Class 4</i>				
Combretodendron africanum ..	12s. 6d.	12s. 6d.	25s.	6 feet
Copaifera, all species				
Daniellia, all species				
Detarium senegalense				
Desbordesia oblonga				
Erythrophleum, all species				
Hylodendron gabonensis				

	<i>Fee</i>	<i>Royalty</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Minimum Felling Girth</i>
<i>Class 4 (contd.)</i>				
Irvingia gabonensis	12s. 6d.	12s. 6d.	25s.	6 feet
Klainedoxa gabonensis				
Mansonia altissima				
Mitragyna, all species				
Pteocarpus, all species				
Pycnanthus angolense				
Alstonia congensis				
<i>Class 5</i>				
Albizzia, all species	6s. 3d.	6s. 3d.	12s. 6d.	6 feet
Cordia, all species				
Cynometra, all species				
Diospyros, all species				
Erythrina excelsa				
Parinarium, all species				
Parkia bicolor				
Saccoglottis gabonensis				
Staudtia, all species				
Sterculia, all species				
<i>Class 6</i>				
Mangrove	Trees over 20 inches girth: fee 1s. 6d.; royalties 1s. 6d. Trees under 20 inches girth: fee 3d.; royalties 3d. (except when taken under fuel permit)			

FOURTH SCHEDULE
TARIFF FOR VOLUME OUT-TURN

<i>Species</i>	<i>Rate per cubic foot</i>
Khaya	3d.
Chlorophora	5d.
Lovoa	5d.
Cistan'hera	5d.
Mansonia	5d.
Sarcocephalus	4½d.
Entandrophragma spp.	4d.
Guarea	4d.
Mimusopa	4d.
Piptadenia	3d.
Azelia	3d.
Distemonanthus	3d.
Albizzia	3d.
Terminalia ivorensis	2½d.
Gossweilerodendron	2½d.
Triplochiton	2½d.
Terminalia superba	2d.
Lophira procera	2d.
Pycnanthus angolense	2d.
Staudtia	2d.
Cynometra spp.	2d.
Copaifera spp.	2d.
Mitragyna	2d.
Others	1½d.

Poles from any species other than Classes 1 to 3
For 100 poles up to 25 feet long

	<i>Fee</i>	<i>Royalty</i>	<i>Total</i>
20 to 25 inches basal girth	8s. 9d.	8s. 9d.	17s. 6d.
15 to 20 inches	6s. 3d.	6s. 3d.	12s. 6d.
10 to 15 inches	3s. 9d.	3s. 9d.	7s. 6d.
Under 10 inches	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.	2s. 6d.

Declaration	THIRD SCHEDULE		
	Fee	Royalty	Total
Fuel taken from any species other than Classes 1 to 3			
Fuel Receipt. Per cord of 128 cubic feet stacked measurement	6d.	6d.	1s.

(Sgd.) A. F. B. BRIDGES
Senior Resident,
Cameroons Province.

(ii) NATIVE AUTHORITY : PUBLIC NOTICE IN RESPECT OF ADAMAWA NATIVE ADMINISTRATION.

DECLARATION OF PROTECTED TREES, FOREST PRODUCE AND TARIFF, ADAMAWA AREA

In exercise of the powers conferred on the Adamawa Native Authority by Rules 3 and 36 of the Forestry (Northern Provinces Native Authorities) Rules, 1947, made under Section 42 of the Forestry Ordinance, 1937, with the approval of the Resident, Adamawa Province, and of the Conservator of Forests in the case of fees, royalties and minimum girth, in any area of native lands other than forest reserves and communal forestry areas within the jurisdiction of the Adamawa Native Administration the trees mentioned in Schedule A hereto are declared to be protected trees, the forest produce in Schedule B hereto to be protected forest produce and the trees in Schedule C hereto farm trees.

2. The fees and royalties shown in Schedules A and B hereto shall be the fees and royalties payable in respect of such protected trees, protected minor forest produce and firewood.

3. The girths shown in Schedule A hereto shall be the minimum girths below which such protected trees shall not be cut without the special authorisation of the Adamawa Native Authority.

SCHEDULE A

1st Class Trees

Fee 50s., Royalty 10s., Total 60s.

	Min. girth limit Feet
<i>Chlorophora excelsa</i> Iroko	10
<i>Khaya grandifoliola</i> Male	10

2nd Class Trees

Fee 32s. 6d., Royalty 7s. 6d., Total 40s.

<i>Canarium schweinfurthii</i> Atilis	9
<i>Piptadenia africana</i> Dorowan Kurmi	9
<i>Piptadenia kerstingii</i> Dorowan Kurmi	9

3rd Class Trees

Fee 15s., Royalty 5s., Total 20s.

<i>Afzelia africana</i> Kawo	7
<i>Albizzia ferruginea</i> Tsintsian Kurmi	6
<i>Albizzia Zygia</i> Tsintsian Kurmi	6
<i>Albizzia sassa</i> Tsintsian Kurmi	6
<i>Albizzia coriaria</i> Dorowar mahalba	6

3rd Class Trees
(contd.)

								Min. girth limit Feet
<i>Frythrophleum guineense</i>	..	..	..	Gwaska	..	..	..	6
<i>Khaya senegalensis</i>	..	..	..	Madaci	..	..	..	6
<i>Parkia filicoida</i>	..	..	..	Dorowa	..	..	..	6
<i>Pterocarpus spp.</i>	..	..	..	Madobia (other than Madobia of 4th Class)	..	..	..	6
<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	..	..	..	Tsamia	..	..	..	6
<i>Triplochiton Seleroxylon</i>	..	..	..		..	..	..	6
<i>Ficus platyphylla</i>	..	..	..	Gamji	..	..	..	4

4th Class Trees

Fee 7s. 6d., Royalty 2s. 6d., Total 10s.

<i>Adansonia digitata</i>	..	..	..	Kuka	..	..	..	10
<i>Ceiba Dentandra</i>	..	..	..	Rimi	..	..	..	10
<i>Antiaris africana</i>	..	..	..	Farin loko	..	..	..	8
<i>Berlinia heudelotiana</i>	..	..	..	Dokar rafi	..	..	..	8
<i>Bombax buonopozense</i>	..	..	..	Gurjiya	..	..	..	8
<i>Butyrospermum parkii</i>	..	..	..	Kadanya	..	..	..	6
<i>Pterocarpus erinaceus</i>	..	..	..	Madobia	..	..	..	6
<i>Acacia albida</i>	..	..	..	Gawo	..	..	..	4
<i>Vitex cienkowaskii</i>	..	..	..	Dinya	..	..	..	4
<i>Lophira alata</i>	..	..	..	Namijin kade	..	..	..	3
<i>Acacia campylacantha</i>	..	..	..	Karkara	..	..	..	2
<i>Baphia Vinifera</i>	..	..	..	Tukuruwa	..	..	..	No min. girth limit

5th Class Trees

Fee 3s. 9d., Royalty 1s. 3d., Total 5s.

<i>Adina microcephala</i>	..	..	..	Kadanyar rafi	..	..	..	6
<i>Daniellia oliveri</i>	..	..	..	Maje	..	..	..	6
<i>Anogeissus schimperi</i>	..	..	..	Marike	..	..	..	4
<i>Diospyros mespiliformis</i>	..	..	..	Kanya	..	..	..	4
<i>Prosopis africana</i>	..	..	..	Kiriya	..	..	..	4
All <i>Ficus spp.</i> (except <i>F. platypaylla</i> which is 3rd Class)	..	..	..	Baure, Farin baure, Kawuri, Shirinya, Durumi, Bishiyoi, Chediya Dulu, Awayo	..	..	..	4
<i>Syzygium guineense</i>	..	..	..	Malmo	..	..	..	3

6th Class Trees

Fee 2s. 3d., Royalty 9d., Total 3s.

<i>Celtis integrifolia</i>	..	..	..	Zuwo, Dukki	..	..	..	6
<i>Kigelia aethiopica</i>	..	..	..	Rahaina	..	..	..	6
<i>Albizia chevalieri</i>	..	..	..	Katsari	..	..	..	4
<i>Sterculia setigera</i>	..	..	..	Kukuki	..	..	..	4
<i>Afrormosia laxiflora</i>	..	..	..	Makarfo	..	..	..	3
<i>Isobertinia doka</i>	..	..	..	Doka	..	..	..	3
<i>Isobertinia dalzielli</i>	..	..	..	Farin doka	..	..	..	3
<i>Mitragy inermis</i>	..	..	..	Giyya	..	..	..	3
<i>Sclerocarya birrea</i>	..	..	..	Danya	..	..	..	3
All <i>Acacia spp.</i> (except <i>A. albida</i> and <i>A. Campylacantha</i> , 4th Class)	..	..	..	Gabaruwa, Dushe, Farchin, Safo, Namijin, Dakwora, Fara, Kaya	..	..	..	2
<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	}	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
<i>Cassia siamea</i>								
<i>Dalbergia sissoc</i>								
<i>Eucalyptus spp.</i>								
<i>Jacaranda mimosaeifolia</i>								
<i>Mangifera indica</i>	..	..	..	Giginya	..	..	..	No girth limit
<i>Borassus aethiopum</i>	..	..	..		..	..	..	No girth limit
<i>Hyphaene thebaica</i>	..	..	..	Goriba	..	..	..	No girth limit
<i>Holarrhena wulfsbergii</i>	..	..	..	Bakin mutum, Farin ruwa	..	..	..	No girth limit
<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	..	..	..	Dabino	..	..	..	No girth limit

7th Class Trees								Min. girth limit Feet
Fee 9d., Royalty 3d., Total 1s.								
<i>Balanites aegyptica</i>	..	..	..	..	Aduwa	..	..	3
<i>Blighia sapida</i>	..	..	..	..	Alale	..	..	3
<i>Boswellia dalzeilii</i>	..	..	..	..	Ararrabi	..	..	3
<i>Bridelia ferruginea</i>	}	..	..	..	Kirni	..	..	3
<i>Bridelia scleroneura</i>								
<i>Burkea africana</i>	..	..	..	..	Bakin makarfo	..	..	3
<i>Cassia sieberiana</i>	..	..	..	..	Malga	..	..	3
<i>Combretum dalzielli</i>	..	..	..	..	Chiriri	..	..	3
<i>Combretum elliottii</i>	..	..	..	..
<i>Combretum lecananthum</i>	..	..	..	..
<i>Combretum hypopilinum</i>	..	..	..	..	Taramniya	..	..	3
<i>Combretum sokodenea</i>	..	..	..	..				3
<i>Combretum verticillatum</i>	..	..	..	..	Farin taramniya	..	..	3
<i>Cordia abyssinica</i>	..	..	..	..	Aliliba	..	..	3
<i>Crossopteryx febrifuga</i>	..	..	..	..	Kashin awaki	..	..	3
<i>Detarium senegalense</i>	..	..	..	..	Taura	..	..	3
<i>Ekebergia senegalensis</i>	..	..	..	..	Madicin dutsi	..	..	3
<i>Entada sudanica</i>	..	..	..	..	Tawatsa	..	..	3
<i>Erythrina senegalensis</i>	..	..	..	..	Minjirya	..	..	3
<i>Hannoa undulata</i>	..	..	..	..	Takandar giwa	..	..	3
<i>Lannea acida</i>	..	..	..	..	Farun mutane	..	..	3
<i>Lannea barteri</i>	..	..	..	..	Faru	..	..	3
<i>Lonchocarpus friffonianus</i>	..	..	..	..	Tuburku	..	..	3
<i>Lonchocarpus philenoptera</i>	..	..	..	..	Farin sansani	..	..	3
<i>Parinari curatellaefolia</i>	..	..	..	..	Rura	..	..	3
<i>Parinari macrophylla</i>	..	..	..	..	Gawasa	..	..	3
<i>Pseudocedrela kotschyi</i>	..	..	..	..	Tunas	..	..	3
<i>Picinodendron africanum</i>	..	..	..	..	Wawan kurmi	..	..	3
<i>Sarcocephalus esculentus</i>	..	..	..	..	Tafashiya	..	..	3
<i>Stereospermum kunthianum</i>	..	..	..	..	Sanami	..	..	3
<i>Swartzia madagascarensis</i>	..	..	..	..				3
<i>Terminalia avicennioides</i>	..	..	..	..	Baushe	..	..	3
<i>Terminalia glaucescens</i>	..	..	..	..	Baushe	..	..	3
<i>Terminalia macroptera</i>	..	..	..	..	Kandari	..	..	3
<i>Tetrapleura tetraptera</i>	..	..	..	..	Dawo	..	..	3
<i>Trichilia emetica</i>	..	..	..	..	Gwanja kusa	..	..	3
<i>Uapaca guineensis</i>	..	..	..	..	Kafofogo	..	..	3
<i>Zizyphus jujuba</i>	..	..	..	..	Magarya	..	..	3
<i>Zizyphus Spina christi</i>	..	..	..	..	Kurna	..	..	3
<i>Bauhinia reticulata</i>	..	..	..	..	Kalgo	..	..	1
<i>Commiphora africana</i>	..	..	..	..	Dashi	..	..	1
<i>Dalbergia hostilis</i>	}	..	..	..	Farin makarfo	..	..	1
<i>Dalbergia melanoxydon</i>								
<i>Monotes kerstingii</i>	..	..	..	..	Farin rura	..	..	1

SCHEDULE B

1. Gongolas 5s. per 100
(Numan Division, 2s. per 100)
2. Goras 1s. per 100
3. Gofas and poles (not exceeding 18 inches in girth) .. 5s. per 100
4. Azaras (Borassus scantlings) 10s. per 100
5. Kajinkiri poles 2s. 6d. per 100
6. Other minor forest produce such as fibres, gums (except Numan Division), resins, etc. 2s. per month
7. The value of a fuel permit is 1s. and it is valid for 3 months .
8. The fees and royalties payable on stacked firewood equal 10d. per cord (8 feet × 4 feet × 4 feet).

This rate applies only in cases of prosecution for illegal cuttings, otherwise Schedule "A" rates apply.

SCHEDULE C

1.	<i>Acacia albida</i>	..	..	Kawo	..	..	Whole Province
2.	<i>Diospyros mospiliiformis</i>	..	..	Kanya	..	..	Adamawa Division only
3.	<i>Bombox buonopozense</i>	..	..	Gurjiya	..	..	Whole Province
4.	<i>Butyrospermum parkii</i>	..	..	Kadanya	..	..	" "
5.	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	..	..	Rimi	..	..	" "
6.	<i>Cordia abyssinica</i>	..	..	Aliliba	..	..	" "
7.	<i>Ficus platyphylla</i>	..	..	Gamji	..	..	" "
8.	<i>Khaya senegalensis</i>	..	..	Madaci	..	..	" "
9.	<i>Parkia filicoidea</i>	..	..	Dorowa	..	..	" "
10.	<i>Pterocarpus erineceus</i>	..	..	Madobia	..	..	" "
							(except Numan Division)
11.	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	..	..	Tsamia	..	..	" "
12.	<i>Vitex cienkowakii</i>	..	..	Dinya	..	..	" "
13.	<i>Zizphus Spina christi</i>	..	..	Kurna	..	..	" "
14.	<i>Acacia arabica</i>	..	..	Bagaruwa	..	..	Muri Division only
15.	<i>Bolanities aegyptica</i>	..	..	Aduwa	..	..	" "

STATISTICAL APPENDIX TO THE REPORT

*By His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern
Ireland to the General Assembly of the United Nations on the Administration of the
Cameroons
Under United Kingdom Trusteeship
for the year 1948*

Symbols employed :

.. = not available ; — = nil or negligible

Compiled by the Department of Statistics, Nigeria

I. POPULATION

The estimates of population which follow are based on annual taxation records and therefore, to the extent that direct taxation is evaded, the estimates are defective. Strictly speaking, the changes from year to year are based on the changes in the numbers paying tax and are not a certain indication of population change. Nevertheless, the direct taxation system has been in existence for such a long period that once a man has begun to pay tax, subsequent evasion is very difficult. It is, however, possible for a boy reaching tax-paying age to evade taxation for several years. The primitive pagan tribes of the northern areas inhabiting the hills and valleys on the border with French territory are not assessed with the precision of the remaining areas and the population figures are correspondingly less accurate.

Only adult able-bodied males pay direct taxation and therefore the figures of adult males are much more reliable than the estimates of the remaining and of the total population. In the northern areas, apart from the pagan hill tribes, old and disabled men, women and children are entered on the taxation records as one indication of the wealth of the taxpayer, but the figures are by no means reliable. In the Cameroons Province, there is no count at all and the total population has been estimated by multiplying the number of tax-paying adult able-bodied males by the arbitrarily selected factor of 3.5 with the exception of Victoria Division where the estimate has been modified to allow for plantation workers whose wives and children are not resident in Victoria Division.

No birth and mortality rates are available, nor is it possible to provide an analysis of the population figures by occupation or educational attainment. There is no control of migration to and from neighbouring territories.

TABLE I
ESTIMATED NATIVE POPULATION, MID-1948

<i>Area</i>	<i>Adult Males</i>	<i>Adult Females</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Total</i>
CAMEROONS PROVINCE				
Bamenda Division	86,400	..	..	301,000
Mamfe Division	20,900	..	..	73,400
Kumba Division	18,800	..	..	65,000
Victoria Division	26,000	..	..	47,600
NORTHERN AREAS				
WITHIN BENUE PROVINCE *	3,000	3,200	4,100	10,300
WITHIN ADAMAWA PROVINCE				
Madagali District	10,600	14,000	20,800	45,400
Cubunawa District	12,000	17,500	26,500	56,000
Mubi District	16,700	25,400	30,000	72,100
Nassarawo District	7,600	10,200	17,700	35,500
Mambila District	8,000	7,600	6,900	22,500
Other Districts	20,900	25,500	23,800	70,200
WITHIN BORNU PROVINCE				
Dikwa Division	55,600	71,000	101,500	228,100
TOTAL	286,500	..	..	1,027,100

* Tigon, Ngoro and Kentu Districts.

NON-INDIGENOUS POPULATION, MID-1948

	<i>Adult Males</i>	<i>Adult Females</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Total</i>
British	158	73	36	267
Irish	6	1	2	9
Dutch	40	4	2	46
Swiss	15	16	11	42
French	1	1	1	3
Italian	—	7	—	7
Canadian	—	2	—	2
American	10	16	13	39
Aden Arabs	3	—	—	3
Total	233	120	65	418

TABLE 2

ESTIMATED NATIVE POPULATION, COMPARATIVE FIGURES

<i>Area</i>	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
CAMEROONS PROVINCE					
Bamenda Division	286,000	289,400	285,300	287,000	301,000
Mamfe Division	62,800	66,300	67,900	70,000	73,400
Kumba Division	55,000	58,200	59,600	62,300	65,000
Victoria Division	46,600	47,700	46,800	46,300	47,600
NORTHERN AREAS					
WITHIN BENUE PROVINCE*	9,800	10,400	9,900	10,900	10,300
WITHIN ADAMAWA PROVINCE					
Madagali District	45,700	45,100	45,600	46,100	45,400
Cubunawa District	46,900	50,100	52,800	52,600	56,000
Mubi District	57,300	58,900	64,200	67,900	72,100
Nassarawo District	32,700	32,900	33,900	33,800	35,500
Mambila District	18,600	20,300	22,000	24,400	22,500
Other Districts	72,600	67,300	71,400	70,500	70,200
WITHIN BORNU PROVINCE					
Dikwa Division	214,100	212,800	211,000	219,300	228,100
TOTAL	947,600	959,900	970,400	991,100	1,027,100

* Tigon, Ndoro and Kentu Districts.

TABLE 3

ESTIMATES OF THE DENSITY OF THE NATIVE POPULATION, MID-1948

<i>Provinces</i>	<i>Districts or Divisions</i>	<i>Average No. of persons per square mile</i>	<i>Districts or Divisions</i>	<i>Average No. of persons per square mile</i>
CAMEROONS PROVINCE*	BAMENDA (by Clan Area)			
	Bafut	60	Mfumte	23
	Bali	14	Misaje	42
	Banso	40	Mogamo	74
	Beba-Befang	87	Ndop	69
	Bum	14	Ndu	7
	Esimbi	23	Ngemba	47
	Fungom	20	Ngi	91
	Mbaw	10	Ngonu	60
	Mbem	44	Nkom	62
	Mbwat	68	Tang	40
	Meta	100	Wum	17
	MAMFE DIVISION (by Clan Area)			
	Bangwa	77	Kembong	13
	Mbo	17	Takamanda	7
	Banyang	12	Assumbo	12
	Mundani	23	Menka-Widekum	19

* Figures for mid-1946.

TABLE 3 (CONTD.)

ESTIMATES OF THE DENSITY OF THE NATIVE POPULATION, MID-1948

<i>Provinces</i>	<i>Districts or Divisions</i>	<i>Average No. of persons per square mile</i>	<i>Districts or Divisions</i>	<i>Average No. of persons per square mile</i>	
CAMEROONS PROVINCE (continued)	KUMBA DIVISION (by Clan Area)				
	Isangeli ..	14	Balong (Lower)	55	
	Balundu ..	7	Bambuko ..	6	
	Bafaw ..	53	Bakossi ..	75	
	Bakundu ..	25	Ninong ..	30	
	Balue ..	28	Elung ..	23	
	Balundu Badiko	9	Nhia ..	25	
	Bima } ..	4	Basossi ..	11	
	Kurop }		Batanga ..	22	
	Mbonge ..	29	Ngolo ..	22	
	Barombi ..	19	Upper Balong	5	
	Ekumbe ..	48			
	VICTORIA DIVISION (By Clan Area)				
	Balong ..	31	Mungo ..	41	
	Bakweri ..	26	Victoria, Tiko, and Bota vil- lage groups ..	60	
	Bambuko ..	5			
	Bakolle ..	20			
	Bimbia ..	21			
	NORTHERN AREAS Within Benue Province	Tigon	10.4		
		Ndoro	13		
Kentu		4.5			
Within Adamawa Province		Madagali ..	128	Verre (part) ..	7
		Chubunawa ..	173	Nassarawo ..	41
		Uba (part) ..	80	Yebbi
		Mubi	167	Gurumpawo ..	46
		Maiha	72	Tsugu	30
		Holma (part)	22	Toungo	5
		Zummo (part)	17	Gashaka	2
Belel	32	Mambila	17		
Within Bornu Province	DIKWA DIVISION				
	Bama	43	Raun	23	
	Gajibo	71	Woloje	70	
	Gulumba ..	24	Gwoza Plains	25	
	Gumsu	17	Gwoza Hills ..	241	
	Ngala	25			

The densities per square mile are in some instances misleading because the horizontal superficial area has been used as the area for the calculation; the true area in hilly districts is not known.

II. ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT

A diagram indicating the structure of the territorial administration is annexed as Attachment D.

TABLE 4

DETAILS OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS EMPLOYED SOLELY WITHIN TRUST TERRITORY, 1948

<i>Department</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Salary Range</i>
Administration	SENIOR SERVICE				
	Senior Resident	1	British	male	£ 1,500
	Senior District Officer ..	1	British	male	1,200
	District Officers	6	British	male	450 to 1,000
	Assistant District Officers	7	British	male	450 to 1,000
	JUNIOR SERVICE				
	Chief Clerk	1	African	male	360 to 450
	Assistant Chief Clerk ..	1	African	male	265 to 350
	1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Clerks	23	African	male	84 to 250
	Interpreters	7	African	male	84 to 250
	Motor Drivers	2	African	male	52 to 84
	Messengers	38	African	male	42 to 64
	Agriculture	SENIOR SERVICE			
Agricultural Officer ..		1	British	male	450 to 1,000
Agricultural Officer ..		1	British	female	450 to 1,000
JUNIOR SERVICE					
Assistant Agricultural Officer		1	African	male	170 to 300
Clerks		2	African	male	84 to 170
Clerical Assistants		2	African	male	72 to 160
Field Overseer, Grade I ..		1	African	male	108 to 160
Field Overseers, Grade II		14	African	male	Rates not exceeding 108
Agricultural Assistants, Grades II and III ..		3	African	male	96 to 170
Cocoa Survey Assistants ..		20	African	male	48 to 150
Driver		1	African	male	52 to 84
Messengers		2	African	male	42 to 64
Co-operative	SENIOR SERVICE				
	Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies ..	1	African	male	450 to 1,000
Co-operative	JUNIOR SERVICE				
	Co-operative Inspector, Grade II	1	African	male	96 to 170
Customs and Excise	SENIOR SERVICE				
	Collectors	3	British	male	450 to 900
	JUNIOR SERVICE				
	1st Class Officers	5	African	male	120 to 250
	2nd and 3rd Class Officers	5	African	male	84 to 180
	Superintendents, Grade II	2	African	male	170 to 220
	Superintendents, Grade III	14	African	male	170 to 200
	Drill Instructors	2	African	male	170 to 200
	Preventive Officers	5	African	male	128 to 144
	1st Class Assistant Preventive Officers	23	African	male	112 to 120
	2nd Class Assistant Preventive Officers ..	42	African	male	90 to 100

TABLE 4 (CONTD.)

DETAILS OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS EMPLOYED SOLELY WITHIN TRUST TERRITORY, 1948

<i>Department</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Salary Range</i>
Customs and Excise (<i>contd.</i>)	3rd Class Assistant Preventive Officers ..	59	African	male	£ 75 to 84
	4th Class Assistant Preventive Officers	53	African	male	66 to 72
	Messenger	1	African	male	42 to 64
Development	SENIOR SERVICE Development Officers ..	2	British	male	450 to 900
Education	SENIOR SERVICE Provincial Education Officer	1	British	male	450 to 1,000
	Education Officer	1	British	male	450 to 1,000
	Temporary Education Officers	2	British	female	450 to 600
	JUNIOR SERVICE Supervising Teacher ..	1	African	male	360 to 450
	Teachers, Grade II ..	8	African	male	120 to 250
	Teachers, Grade III ..	16	African	male	84 to 170
	Teachers, Grade III ..	2	African	female	84 to 170
	Teachers, Grade IV ..	9	African	male	84 to 170
	Teachers, Grade IV ..	2	African	female	84 to 170
	Teachers, ungraded ..	8	African	male	84 to 170
	Teachers, ungraded ..	5	African	female	84 to 170
	2nd and 3rd Class Clerks	5	African	male	84 to 170
	Supernumerary Clerk ..	1	African	male	72 to 150
	Drivers	2	African	male	52 to 84
	Messengers	3	African	male	42 to 64
	Electricity	SENIOR SERVICE Hydro-Electrical Engineer	1	British	male	450 to 1,000
Electrical Engineers ..		2	British	male	450 to 1,000
Mechanical Engineer ..		1	British	male	450 to 1,000
JUNIOR SERVICE Craftsman, Grade I ..		1	African	male	128 to 160
Junior Engineering Assistants		3	African	male	96 to 170; 180 to 250
Artisan		1	African	male	72 to 160
Clerical Assistant ..		1	African	male	72 to 160
Forestry	SENIOR SERVICE Assistant Conservators ..	2	British	male	450 to 1,000
	JUNIOR SERVICE Forest Assistants, Grades II and III	2	African	male	96 to 170
	Foresters	2	African	male	88 to 108
	Forest Guards	14	African	male	52 to 84
	2nd and 3rd Class Clerks ..	3	African	male	84 to 168
	Clerical Assistants ..	3	African	male	72 to 160
	Messengers	3	African	male	42 to 64
	Geological Survey	SENIOR SERVICE Geologist	1	British	male	450 to 1,000

TABLE 4 (CONTD.)

DETAILS OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS EMPLOYED SOLELY WITHIN
TRUST TERRITORY, 1948

<i>Department</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Salary Range</i>
Geological Survey (<i>contd.</i>)	JUNIOR SERVICE				£
	Field Assistants	3	African	male	96 to 136
	Motor Driver	1	African	male	52 to 84
	Messengers	3	African	male	42 to 64
Judicial	SENIOR SERVICE				
	Magistrate	1	British	male	450 to 1,000
	JUNIOR SERVICE				
	Registrar, Grade II	1	African	male	120 to 250
	3rd Class Clerk	1	African	male	84 to 168
Labour	Clerical Assistant	1	African	male	72 to 160
	Messenger	1	African	male	42 to 64
	SENIOR SERVICE				
	Labour Officer	1	British	male	450 to 1,000
	JUNIOR SERVICE				
Marine	Assistant Labour Officer, Grade II	1	African	male	180 to 250
	3rd Class Clerks	2	African	male	84 to 168
	Messengers	2	African	male	42 to 64
	SENIOR SERVICE				
	Marine Officer	1	British	male	450 to 1,000
	JUNIOR SERVICE				
	1st Class Clerk	1	African	male	120 to 250
	Clerical Assistant	1	African	male	72 to 160
	Checker	1	African	male	42 to 108
	Messenger	1	African	male	42 to 64
	Quartermaster	1	African	male	100 to 128
	Assistant Lighthouse Keepers	2	African	male	72 to 102
	Lighthouse Attendants	2	African	male	42 to 64
	Sailmaker	1	African	male	96 to 160
	Motor Fitter	1	African	male	96 to 160
Greaser	1	African	male	42 to 84	
Coxswain	1	African	male	72 to 84	
Able Seamen	5	African	male	52 to 84	
Boat Boys	4	African	male	42 to 64	
Watchman	1	African	male	42 to 64	
Marketing and Exports	JUNIOR SERVICE				
	Assistant Produce Officer, Grade II	1	African	male	180 to 250
	Produce Examiners, Grade I	4	African	male	96 to 170
	Produce Examiners, Grade II	5	African	male	96 to 170
	Messenger	1	African	male	42 to 64
Medical	SENIOR SERVICE				
	Senior Medical Officer	1	British	male	1,200
	Medical Officers	5	British	male	450 to 1,000
	Medical Officer of Health	1	British	male	450 to 1,000
	Sanitary Superintendents	2	British	male	450 to 600
	Assistant Medical Officer	1	African	male	150 to 600
Nursing Sisters	2	British	female	350 to 445	

TABLE 4 (CONTD.)

DETAILS OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS EMPLOYED SOLELY WITHIN TRUST TERRITORY, 1948

Department	Status	No.	Race	Sex	Salary Range	
Medical (contd.)	JUNIOR SERVICE					£
	1st Class Technical Assistant	1	African	male	180 to 250	
	1st Class Dispenser	1	African	male	180 to 250	
	2nd and 3rd Class Dispensers	5	African	male	144 to 170	
	1st Class Clerk	1	African	male	180 to 250	
	2nd Class Clerk	1	African	male	84 to 170	
	Clerical Assistants	5	African	male	72 to 160	
	2nd Class Sanitary Inspector	1	African	male	96 to 170	
	Sanitary Orderlies	6	African	male	52 to 64	
	Qualified Nurses	41	African	male	84 to 168	
	Qualified Nurses	18	African	female	84 to 168	
	Driver Mechanic	1	African	male	88 to 108	
	Drivers	4	African	male	52 to 84	
	Cook	1	African	male	72 to 102	
	Washerman	1	African	male	72 to 102	
	Nursing Orderlies	16	African	male	52 to 84	
	Messenger	1	African	male	42 to 64	
	Dispensary Attendants	11	African	male	42 to 108	
	Dispensary Attendants in Training	2	African	male	42 to 108	
	Epidemic Inspector	1	African	male	52 to 64	
	Dresser	1	African	female	24	
	Meteorological	JUNIOR SERVICE				
	Observers	4	African	male	96 to 170	
Police	SENIOR SERVICE					
	Superintendent of Police	1	British	male	450 to 900	
	Assistant Superintendents	2	British	male	450 to 900	
	JUNIOR SERVICE					
	Sub-Inspector of Police	1	African	male	170 to 220	
	Force Clerical Branch	3	African	male	136 to 220	
	Sergeant-Major	1	African	male	170 to 200	
	Armourer	1	African	male	72 to 160	
	Other Ranks	299	African	male	66 to 170	
Posts and Telegraphs	SENIOR SERVICE					
	Engineer	1	British	male	450 to 1,000	
	JUNIOR SERVICE					
	Superintendent	1	African	male	270 to 370	
	Sub-Inspector, Grade I	1	African	male	180 to 250	
	Sub-Inspectors, Grade II	2	African	male	96 to 170	
	1st Class Postal Clerks and Telegraphists	5	African	male	180 to 250	
	2nd and 3rd Class Postal Clerks and Telegraphists	20	African	male	96 to 170	
	Telephone Operators	8	African	male	72 to 160	
	Linemen, Grade I	3	African	male	108 to 160	
	Linemen, Grade II	24	African	male	72 to 102	
	Linemen, Grade III	15	African	male	52 to 64	
Telephone Attendant	1	African	male	42 to 64		
Mail Porter	1	African	male	42 to 64		

TABLE 4 (CONTD.)

DETAILS OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS EMPLOYED SOLELY WITHIN TRUST TERRITORY, 1948

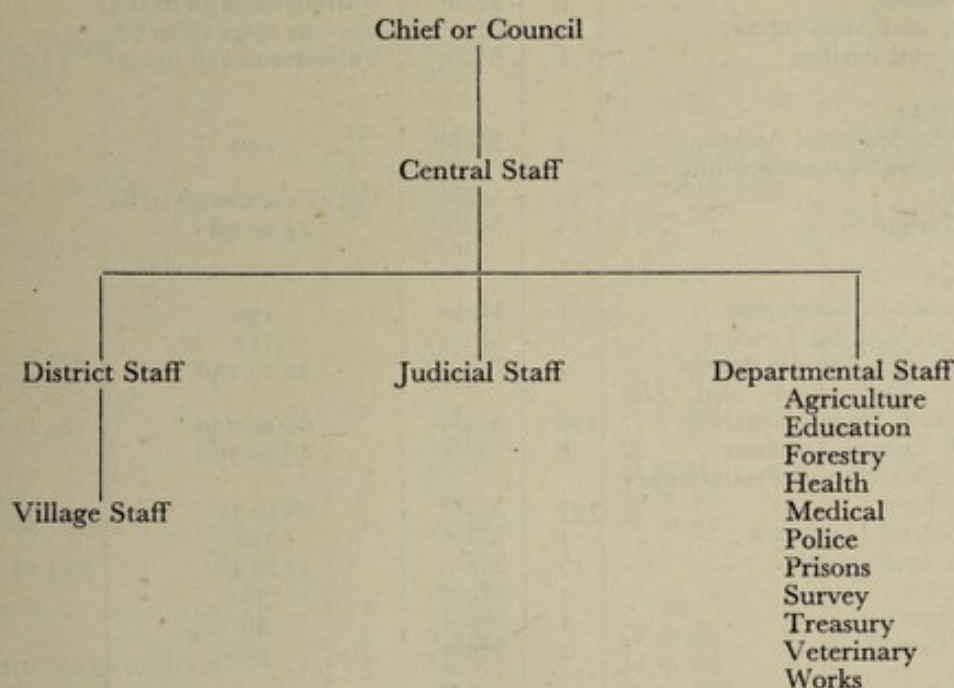
<i>Department</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Salary Range</i>
Posts and Telegraphs (Continued)	Messengers	11	African	male	£ 42 to 64
	Clearing Gangers ..	17	African	male	42
	Postman	1	African	male	72 to 108
	Wireless Operator ..	1	African	male	96 to 170
Prisons	JUNIOR SERVICE				
	Chief Warder, Grade II..	1	African	male	170 to 220
	Assistant Chief Warders..	3	African	male	150 to 170
	Senior Warders	2	African	male	128 to 144
	1st Class Warders	4	African	male	90 to 100
	2nd Class Warders	22	African	male	75 to 84
	3rd Class Warders	34	African	male	66 to 72
Wardress	1	African	female	66 to 72	
Public Works	SENIOR SERVICE				
	Executive Engineers ..	2	British	male	450 to 1,000
	Inspectors	5	British	male	450 to 600
	JUNIOR SERVICE				
	Road Foremen	2	African	male	180 to 250
	Engineering Assistants, Grade I	2	African	male	180 to 250
	1st Class Clerk	1	African	male	120 to 250
	Engineering Assistants, Grades II and III ..	6	African	male	96 to 170
	2nd and 3rd Class Clerks	4	African	male	84 to 170
	Clerical Assistant ..	1	African	male	72 to 160
	Transport Clerk	1	African	male	72 to 160
	Timekeepers, Grade I ..	2	African	male	72 to 160
	Road Overseers	10	African	male	72 to 160
	Temporary Clerks	5	African	male	72 to 160
	Artisans, Grades I and II	21	African	male	54 to 160
	Technical Assistants ..	2	African	male	Rates not exceeding 108
	Driver Mechanic	1	African	male	88 to 108
	Timekeeper, Grade II ..	1	African	male	42 to 108
	Motor Driver	1	African	male	52 to 84
	Miscellaneous Subordinate Staff	13	African	male	42 to 84
	Messengers	2	African	male	42 to 64
	Treasury	JUNIOR SERVICE			
Accounting Assistant, Grade II		1	African	male	265 to 350
3rd Class Clerks		2	African	male	84 to 168
Messenger	1	African	male	42 to 64	
Veterinary	SENIOR SERVICE				
	Veterinary Officer ..	1	British	male	450 to 1,000
	Development Officers (Veterinary)	4	British	male	450 to 900
	JUNIOR SERVICE				
	Veterinary Assistants ..	23	African	male	96 to 170
	Clerical Assistant ..	1	African	male	72 to 160
	Veterinary Inoculators ..	4	African	male	42 to 108
	Cattle Attendants	3	African	male	42 to 108
	Craftsman	1	African	male	54 to 160
	Motor Driver	1	African	male	52 to 84
	Messenger	1	African	male	42 to 64
Herders	48	African	male	1s. 4d. to 3s. 6d. p.d.	

In addition to the salary scales quoted above, expatriation pay is granted at the following rates to members of the Senior Service who have their principal family and social ties and general background in a country other than Nigeria, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Gambia, or any adjacent territories in West Africa :

<i>Basic Salary</i>	<i>Expatriation Pay</i>
	£
Less than £450	125
£450 to £599	150
£600 to £719	200
£720 to £839	250
£840 to £1,074	300
£1,075 to £1,199	350
£1,200 to £1,399	400
£1,400 to £1,649	450
£1,650 to £1,899	500
£1,900 to £2,550	600

NATIVE ADMINISTRATIONS IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1948

TABLE 5
DIAGRAM INDICATING
TYPICAL NATIVE ADMINISTRATION STRUCTURE



The unit of "local government" is the Native Administration. A Native Authority is responsible for administering its affairs.

A Native Authority may take one of several forms. In the Cameroons Province it is normally made up of a number of clan or family heads, together with representatives of the people. In the northern areas it is a chief alone advised by a number of councillors nominated or appointed by himself. Each Native Authority functions under the guidance of Administrative Officers. Revenues of Native Authorities of the Trust Territory range from £870 to £84,800 per annum and the number of their staff and departmental specialisation varies accordingly.

TABLE 6

DETAILS OF NATIVE AUTHORITIES STAFF WHOLLY OR PARTLY
EMPLOYED IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1948

<i>Status of Staff</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Salary or Salary range</i>	<i>Percentage of salary assigned to work in Trust Territory</i>
			£	
ADMINISTRATION				
Lamido of Adamawa	1	Male	2,500	50
Emir of Dikwa	1	Male	1,800	100
President, Victoria Federated Council	1	Male	500	100
Fon of Nsaw	1	Male	200	100
Fon of Bufu	1	Male	78	100
Fon of Kom	1	Male	150	100
Fon of Bali	1	Male	96	100
<i>Councillors</i>				
Waziri, Adamawa	1	Male	400	50
Galadima, Adamawa	1	Male	264	50
Waziri of Dikwa	1	Male	240	100
Wakili, Adamawa	1	Male	164	50
Other Councillors	2	Male	Various rates 96 to 180	50 to 100
District Heads	30	Male	Various rates 72 to 240	100
Village Heads	190*	Male	Various rates 15 to 54	100
Iyalemas and Emir's representatives	6	Male	Various rates 36 to 104	100
Zubats and Messengers	64	Male	Various rates 18 to 72	95
Clerks and Scribes	136	Male	Various rates 18 to 120	12 to 100
AGRICULTURE				
Head Agricultural Assistant ..	1	Male	150	50
Agricultural Overseers and Artisans	14	Male	Various scales 42 to 84	100
Nurseryman	1	Male	24 to 36	100
EDUCATION				
Supervisor of Education ..	1	Male	152	50
Assistant Visiting Teacher ..	1	Male	112	50
Headmaster, Middle School ..	2	Male	72 to 250	50
Higher Elementary and Elementary School Teachers ..	118	Male	68 to 250	12½ to 100
Middle School Teachers ..	8	Male	58 to 180	50
Uncertificated and Probationary Teachers	137	Male	28 to 72	100
Law School Instructor	1	Male	128	50
Arabic Instructors	17	Male	12 to 48	12½ to 100
Carpenter	1	Male	36	50
Messenger	1	Male	30	50
Night Guard	1	Male	30	50
FORESTRY				
Rangers	2	Male	72 to 108	100
Forest Guards	41	Male	36 to 84	100
JUDICIAL				
Chief Alkali	1	Male	324	50
Alkalis	21	Male	72 to 204	12½ to 100
Alkalis' Assistants	3	Male	72 to 154	50
Alkalis' Clerks	27	Male	42 to 84	50
Kadis	5	Male	84 to 120	100

* All these receive salaries. In addition, there are a large number of unsalaried village heads who receive a percentage (not exceeding 10 per cent) of the tax they collect from their villages.

TABLE 6 (CONTD.)

DETAILS OF NATIVE AUTHORITIES STAFF WHOLLY OR PARTLY
EMPLOYED IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1948

<i>Status of Staff</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Salary or Salary range</i>	<i>Percentage of salary assigned to work in Trust Territory</i>
			£	
Moftai	12	Male	56 to 84	12½ to 100
Court Clerks and Scribes	70	Male	36 to 84	92
Court Messengers	294	Male	24 to 48	99
MEDICAL AND HEALTH				
Dispensary Attendants	36	Male	42 to 108	100
Dispensary Attendants in Training	4	Male	12 to 48	100
Sanitary Overseers and Inspectors	24	Male	42 to 84	12 to 100
Leper Camp Attendants	3	Male	12 to 48	100
Midwives	3	Female	24 to 48	100
Midwife in Training	1	Female	24 to 48	100
Nurses	3	Female	42 to 84	100
Vaccinator	1	Male	42 to 84	100
Dressers	10	Male	42 to 84	100
Storekeeper	1	Male	82	50
Market Keepers	2	Male	42 to 84	50 to 100
Market Overseers	6	Male	9 to 32	12 to 100
POLICE				
Supervisor/Police	1	Male	120	50
Chief/Police	1	Male	90 to 100	100
Sergeants	3	Male	75 to 84	100
Corporals	10	Male	60 to 72	50 to 100
Constables	31	Male	Not exceeding 33	50 to 100
Askars and Chindas	61	Male	Not exceeding 33	100
Yandokas	60	Male	33 to 60	12½ to 100
Sarkin Dogarai	1	Male	50	50
Dogarai	26	Male	24 to 32	12½ to 100
PRISONS				
Head Warders	2	Male	90 to 100	50 to 75
Senior Warder	1	Male	48 to 84	50 to 100
Warders	90	Male	24 to 60	50 to 100
Scribes	2	Male	42 to 84	50
Sergeants	4	Male	51 to 60	50 to 100
Corporals	2	Male	39 to 48	100
Prison Instructors	2	Male	20 to 31	50
SURVEY				
Surveyor	1	Male	82	50
Tracer	1	Male	42 to 84	100
Land Settlement Officers	3	Male	42 to 84	50
Boundarymen	2	Male	72 to 108	100
Chainmen	6	Male	24 to 48	50
TREASURIES				
Supervisors	3	Male	170 to 250	100
Chief Accountant	3	Male	84 to 170	50 to 100
Treasurers	8	Male	48 to 250	50 to 100
Cashier	1	Male	72 to 108	50
Sub Treasurers, and Treasury Assistants	4	Male	48 to 96	100
Clerks and Scribes	37	Male	42 to 84	50 to 75
Messengers	13	Male	24 to 84	50 to 100
Key Holders	10	Male	24 to 84	100

TABLE 6 (CONTD.)

DETAILS OF NATIVE AUTHORITIES STAFF WHOLLY OR PARTLY
EMPLOYED IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1948

<i>Status of Staff</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Salary or Salary range</i>	<i>Percentage of salary assigned to work in Trust Territory</i>
			£	
VETERINARY				
Head Veterinary Assistant ..	1	Male	108	50
Veterinary Assistants	33	Male	24 to 108	80 to 100
Inspector of Hides and Skins ..	1	Male	80	50
Cattle Control Officers ..	11	Male	24 to 48	100
WORKS				
Supervisor of Works	2	Male	84 to 170	50 to 75
Accountant	1	Male	84 to 170	50
Clerks and Scribes	23	Male	24 to 136	50
Works Foremen	3	Male	42 to 120	100
Storekeepers	3	Male	72 to 108	100
Printers	4	Male	42 to 108	100
Mechanic	1	Male	42 to 84	100
Artisans	17	Male	36 to 84	100
Road Overseers	16	Male	24 to 84	100
Carpenters	3	Male	24 to 72	85
Messengers, Caretakers, Overseers	5	Male	27 to 48	50 to 100
Motor Drivers	4	Male	36 to 42	50

All Native Authority staff are African and almost all are indigenous inhabitants of the Trust Territory or adjoining areas.

It has not proved possible to specify the origin of all employees of the Native Administrations with the exception of the Adamawa Native Administration which includes areas both in Nigeria and in the Trust Territory. The great majority of Native Authority employees are inhabitants of the Trust Territory.

The cost of living allowance mentioned on page 139 of the 1947 Report has been consolidated in a revised salary scale.

III. JUSTICE AND PENAL ADMINISTRATION

TABLE 7

ADULT OFFENDERS DEALT WITH IN THE MAGISTRATE'S COURT, CAMEROONS PROVINCE
DURING THE YEARS 1947 AND 1948

Crime or Offence	Number				Total		Discharged		Committed for trial		Convicted Summarily—Sentences						Total			
	1947		1948		1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	Imprisonment		Whipping		Fine		Bound over, etc.			
	Male	Female	Male	Female							1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948		
Manslaughter	5	—	5	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Offences against the person ..	82	2	110	2	84	112	20	11	2	—	27	44	—	—	29	44	8	11	64	
Praedial larceny, malicious injuries to properties and other offences against properties ..	281	2	277	2	283	279	63	31	—	1	176	170	4	—	38	41	1	37	219	
Other crimes	196	4	363	—	200	363	37	24	—	1	140	114	—	—	23	201	—	23	163	
Offences against revenue law and other laws relating to the social economy	12	—	25	—	12	25	5	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	5	25	—	—	7	
Miscellaneous minor crimes ..	307	7	36	—	314	36	105	2	—	—	114	8	—	—	92	24	3	2	209	
TOTAL	883	15	816	4	898	820	231	68	3	1	462	341	4	—	187	335	13	73	666	
																				749

TABLE 8

JUVENILE OFFENDERS DEALT WITH IN THE MAGISTRATE'S COURT CAMEROONS PROVINCE
DURING THE YEARS 1947 AND 1948

Crime or Offence	Number				Total		Discharged		Convicted Summarily						Total				
	1947		1948		1947	1948	1947	1948	Imprisonment		Whipping		Fine		Bound over, etc.		1947	1948	
	Male	Female	Male	Female					1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948			
1. Homicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Offences against the person	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
3. Offences against property, including practical larceny and malicious injuries to property	7	—	4	—	7	4	1	—	1	1	3	1	—	1	2	1	—	—	4
4. Other Crimes	5	—	1	—	5	1	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	1
5. Offences against master and servant ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Offences against revenue law, etc. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	12	—	6	—	12	6	3	—	1	1	6	2	—	2	2	1	—	9	6

TABLE 9
PRINCIPAL OFFENCES AND PERSONS DEALT WITH BY NATIVE
COURTS DURING THE YEAR 1948

Offence	Number of individuals concerned in cases heard within the Trust Territory of the				
	Cameroons Province	Benue Province	Bornu Province	Adamawa Province	Total
1. Robbery, Stealing, Burglary, etc.	335	6	154	885	1,380
2. Theft of Livestock or Farm Produce	217	—	—	—	217
3. Wounding and Assault	784	27	324	593	1,728
4. Disturbing the Peace	113	9	—	—	122
5. Adultery	238	38	—	—	276
6. Witchcraft and Juju	147	—	—	—	147
7. Offences against Native Authority Rules and Orders	273	31	175	184	663
8. Offences against Nigerian Ordinances	366	—	—	9	375
9. Other offences	1,714	50	4	796	2,564
TOTAL	4,187	161	657	2,467	7,472

TABLE 10
PENALTIES IMPOSED BY NATIVE COURTS
DURING THE YEAR 1948

Penalty	Number of individuals punished within the Trust Territory of the				
	Cameroons Province	Benue Province	Bornu Province	Adamawa Province	Total
1. Imprisonment:					
Over 1 year	—	—	4	—	4
6 months to 1 year	4	—	317	28	349
1 month to 6 months	192	—	280	519	991
1 month and under	56	—	—	—	56
2. Fines:					
Over £5	—	—	—	30	30
£5 and under	2,666	157	—	1,114	3,937
3. Whipping	10	—	—	8	18
4. Other Punishments	400	—	—	—	400
TOTAL	3,328	157	601	1,699	5,785

TABLE 11
PRISON STATISTICS FOR TRUST TERRITORY, 1948

Prisons within Trust Territory	Number of Persons committed			Average Number of Inmates	Number of Cells and Wards	Cubic feet of space per prisoner
	Male	Female	Total			
CAMEROONS PROVINCE						
Bamenda	591	42	633	130.42	14	400
Buea	318	5	323	138.38	9	400
Kumba	263	8	271	55.10	6	590
Mamfe	177	14	191	56.93	7	400
ADAMAWA PROVINCE						
Mubi	808	29	837	20.56	3	390
Jada	257	5	262	4.27	2	630
Gembu	206	18	224	15.21	3	400
BORNU PROVINCE						
Bama	394	4	398	100	12	400

TABLE 12
DIETARY SCALE FOR PRISONERS
IN TRUST TERRITORY PRISONS, 1948

CAMEROONS PROVINCE

BAMENDA, BUEA, KUMBA AND MAMFE PRISONS

	per day	BREAKFAST RATION	per day
Farina	1 lb.	Beans	4 oz.
or		and	
Whole maize flour	1 lb.	Farina	2 oz.
or		or	
Yam (unpeeled)	2½ lb.	Whole maize flour	4 oz.
or		and	
Rice (unpolished)	1 lb.	Akara	2 oz.
Greens (without stalks)	8 oz.		
or			
Ochro (fresh)	3 oz.		
Palm Oil	1 oz.		
Salt	4 dr.		
Native Pepper	4 dr.		
Egusi	2 dr.		
Beans	1 oz.		
Fish	2 oz.		
or			
Meat	2 oz.		
Groundnuts	3 oz.		

IV. PUBLIC FINANCE

The following Tables replace Table 15 of the 1947 Report in accordance with the wish expressed by the Trusteeship Council.

TABLE 13
NIGERIAN GOVERNMENT REVENUE DERIVED FROM THE TRUST TERRITORY

Revenue	Direct Taxes									
	Income Tax (Individuals)	Percentage of all Taxes	Direct Tax	Percentage of all Taxes	Others A	Percentage of all Taxes	Total	Percentage of all Taxes	Total	Percentage of all Taxes
1947-48, Estimated	£ 3,400	2.4	£ 20,900	15.0	£ 28,200	20.2	£ 52,500	37.6		
1946-47, Estimated	2,920 B	2.7	18,000	16.8	19,950	18.7	40,870	38.2		
1945-46, Estimated	2,060	2.3	16,480	18.4	19,600	21.9	38,140	42.6		
1944-45, Estimated	1,430	1.8	16,690	21.6	11,660	15.1	29,780	38.5		
1943-44, Estimated	940	1.2	17,300	22.6	13,830	18.1	32,070	41.9		

A—Companies Tax.

B—£7,000 Income Tax shown in Table 15, 1947 Report, included £2,920 Individuals and £4,080 Companies Tax.

TABLE 13 (CONTD.)

NIGERIAN GOVERNMENT: REVENUE DERIVED FROM THE TRUST TERRITORY

Revenue	Indirect Taxes							Total of all Taxes	All Taxes as Percentage of Total Revenue	
	Customs	Percentage of all Taxes	Excise	Percentage of all Taxes	Others	Percentage of all Taxes	Total			Percentage of all Taxes
1947-48, Estimated	£ 86,770	62.0	£ 500	0.4	—	—	£ 87,270	62.4	£ 139,770	51.2
1946-47, Estimated	66,000	61.8	c	—	—	—	66,000	61.8	106,870	44.4
1945-46, Estimated	50,980	56.9	420	0.5	—	—	51,400	57.4	89,540	49.1
1944-45, Estimated	47,180	61.0	370	0.5	—	—	47,550	61.5	77,330	46.3
1943-44, Estimated	44,080	57.7	310	0.4	—	—	44,390	58.1	76,460	55.3

c—Included in Customs.

TABLE 13 (CONTD.)

NIGERIAN GOVERNMENT: REVENUE DERIVED FROM THE TRUST TERRITORY

<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Licences and Fees D</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Revenue</i>	<i>Income from Government Property and Miscellaneous E</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Revenue</i>	<i>Total Revenue F</i>
1947-48, Estimated	£ 30,290	11.1	£ 102,740	37.7	£ 272,800
1946-47, Estimated	35,000	14.5	99,000	41.1	240,870 G
1945-46, Estimated	19,910	10.9	73,050	40.0	182,500
1944-45, Estimated	21,250	12.7	68,400	41.0	166,980
1943-44, Estimated	22,210	16.0	39,690	28.7	138,360

D—Licences, Fees and Receipts for Specific Services, Posts and Telegraphs.

E—Revenue from Government Property, Interest, Fines and Forfeitures, Colonial Development and Welfare Grants, Miscellaneous.

F—All items included.

G—Revised Estimate. Total shown in Table 15, 1947 Report, £177,100, plus £47,900 grant from United Kingdom Government in respect of Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes and £15,870 additional Companies Tax.

TABLE 14

NIGERIAN GOVERNMENT: EXPENDITURE INCURRED IN RESPECT OF TRUST TERRITORY

	Administration A	Percentage of Total Expenditure	Economic B	Percentage of Total Expenditure	Social C	Percentage of Total Expenditure	Total
1947-48, Estimated	£ 182,130	33.7	£ 266,510	49.3	£ 92,440	17.0	£ 541,080
1946-47, Estimated	171,200	36.3	226,950	48.1	73,300	15.6	471,450
1945-46, Estimated	118,960	35.8	170,840	51.5	41,990	12.7	331,790
1944-45, Estimated	109,290	35.8	160,130	52.4	35,840	11.8	305,260
1943-44, Estimated	100,060	36.8	137,040	50.4	34,700	12.8	271,800

A—All expenditure except economic and social expenditure.

B—Public Debt, Agriculture, Economic Control, Forest, Game, Lands, Mines and Civil Aviation, Posts and Telegraphs, Tsetse, Veterinary, contribution to Development Budget, Co-operative Development and economic items within subventions.

C—Education, Labour, Medical, Social Welfare and social items within subventions.

TABLE 15
NIGERIAN GOVERNMENT: TRUST TERRITORY — CAPITAL POSITION

Revenue	Loans	Reserves	Reserves as Percentage of Loans	Debt Charges paid out of			Total as Percentage of Loans
				Government Revenue	Railway Revenue	Total	
1947-48, Estimated	£ 479,665	£ 206,152	43	£ 36,000	—	£ 36,000	7.5
1946-47, Estimated	479,665	186,148	39	52,000	—	52,000	10.4
1945-46, Estimated	538,361	219,526	41	30,500	—	30,500	5.7
1944-45, Estimated	538,361	207,243	39	41,500	—	41,500	7.7
1943-44, Estimated	538,361	185,007	34	52,500	—	52,500	9.1

TABLE 16
REVENUE OF NATIVE AUTHORITIES IN TRUST TERRITORY: 1947-48 AND 1948-49

Summary of Revenue	Dikwa Emirate		Benue*		Adamawa*		Cameroons		Total	
	Revised 1947-48	Estimated 1948-49	Revised 1947-48	Estimated 1948-49	Revised 1947-48	Estimated 1948-49	Revised 1947-48	Estimated 1948-49	Revised 1947-48	Estimated 1948-49
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
General Tax	17,750	19,299	701	613	33,858	35,940	45,434	48,176	97,743	104,028
Jangali	8,900	8,500	392	120	14,772	15,050	19,723	18,500	43,787	42,170
Native Courts	1,300	1,300	80	80	1,253	1,344	9,783	9,942	12,416	12,666
Interest on Investments	1,100	1,100	3	3	454	666	1,217	1,194	2,774	2,963
Miscellaneous	215	243	27	28	594	788	5,847	5,961	6,683	7,020
Grants	—	1,870	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,870
Ordinary Revenue	29,265	32,312	1,203	844	50,931	53,788	82,004	83,773	163,493	170,717
Trade and Industries	—	210	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	210
Reimbursements and Codified Grants	164	1,080	26	26	26	674	24,088	998	24,304	2,778
TOTAL REVENUE	29,429	33,602	1,229	870	50,957	54,462	106,092	84,771	187,707	173,705

*In Benue and Adamawa the financial units overlap the boundaries between Trust Territory and Nigeria. The revenue and expenditure of the Trust Territory areas have been apportioned.

TABLE 17

EXPENDITURE OF NATIVE AUTHORITIES IN TRUST TERRITORY 1947-48 AND ESTIMATES FOR 1948-49

Summary of Expenditure	Dikwa Emirate		Benué*		Adamawa*		Cameroons		Total Trust Territory		Percentage of 1948-49
	1947-48	1948-49	1947-48	1948-49	1947-48	1948-49	1947-48	1948-49	1947-48	1948-49	
Central Administration* ^A	3,237	3,630			10,334	10,334* ^B	5,895	5,529	23,853	24,238	14.0
District Administration	2,416	2,705			2,313	2,405	11,184	12,215	14,378	16,014	9.0
Village Administration	1,686	1,762			944	949	4,108	4,392	5,596	6,038	3.6
Total Administration	7,339	8,097	278	278	27.5	27.5	—	—	—	—	—
Judicial	881	1,280	114	114	11.0	11.0	—	—	—	—	—
Treasury	521	674	23	23	2.0	2.0	—	—	—	—	—
Police	2,453	3,435	84	84	8.0	8.0	—	—	—	—	—
Prisons	1,647	2,404	58	58	6.0	6.0	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	786	862	69	69	5.0	5.0	—	—	—	—	—
Works Recurrent	4,160	4,649	98	98	9.5	9.5	—	—	—	—	—
Veterinary	443	501	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Education	3,925	4,801	119	119	12.0	12.0	—	—	—	—	—
Survey	125	166	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medical and Health	1,419	1,996	135	135	13.0	13.0	—	—	—	—	—
Agriculture	640	537	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forestry	605	679	60	60	6.0	6.0	—	—	—	—	—
New Works	—	—	75	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ordinary Expenditure	24,944	30,081	991	1,025	100	100	115,914	102,790	176,094	178,400	100
Trade and Industries	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	—
Recoverable Expenditure	160	1,080* ^B	—	—	—	—	—	—	160	1,080	—
Works Extraordinary	3,500	7,250* ^C	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,500	7,250	—
	28,604	38,611							179,754	186,930	

*^C 1. Rural Development
 2. Town Improvements
 3. Brick Kilns
 4. Water Supply
 5. Erection of Dispensary, N.A. Share 50 per cent
 6. Erection of Elementary Schools, N.A. Share 50 per cent
 7. Road Construction
 8. Rebuilding of Barna Elementary School
 9. New Office and Treasury
 10. Minor Works
 11. New Alkali's Court

*^A Emir's Salary £1,800 = 6 per cent of Expenditure.
 *^B Lamido of Adamawa's Salary £2,500, of which 50 per cent can be allotted to Trust Territory, i.e. 2.8 per cent of Total Expenditure.
 *In Benué and Adamawa the financial units overlap the boundaries between Trust Territory and Nigeria. The revenue and expenditure of the Trust Territory areas have been apportioned.

TOTAL .. £7,250

V. TAXATION

For description see sub-sections 59-65 of the Report

TABLE 18

DIRECT TAXATION RATES IN THE CAMEROONS PROVINCE, 1948

<i>Division</i>	<i>Areas</i>	<i>Rate of Tax per adult able-bodied male per annum</i>	
Bamenda ..	Esimbi, Mbaw, Mbem, Mfumte, Ngonu, Tang, Mbwat, Ndu	4/-	
	Wum, Beba-Befang, Bum, Misase Ngi ..	5/6	
	Fungom, Mbembe	6/-	
	Moghamo, Meta	7/-	
	Bikom—Sliding scale	4/6, 5/6, 6/6, 8/-	
	Banso—Sliding scale	5/-, 6/-, 7/-, 8/-	
	Bali, Bafut, Ndop, Ngemba—sliding scale ..	5/6, 7/-, 8/6, 10/-	
	Hausas (Traders from the North)	10/-	
	Mamfe ..	Assumbo clan	7/-
		Remainder of Division	9/-
Kumba ..	Batanga, Korup	7/-	
	Elung, Nhia, Ninong, Basossi, Balundu-Badiku	9/-	
	Ekumbe, Bambako, Southern Bakundu, Balue, Isangele	10/-	
	Bafaw, Barombi, Balong, Northern Bakundu, Balundu, Mbonge	11/-	
	Ngolo, Bima—Sliding scale	7/-, 9/-	
	Bakossi—sliding scale	9/-, 11/-	
Victoria ..	Whole Division	10/-	
Whole Province	Jangali—per head of cattle	2/6	

TABLE 19
PROGRESSIVE NATIVE DIRECT TAXATION
CAMEROONS PROVINCE, 1948

<i>Ascertainable Income Range</i>								<i>Rate of Tax per £</i>
First	£700	..	..	..	..	..	..	4½d.
Next	£100	..	..	..	..	..	..	1/-
"	£100	..	..	..	..	..	..	1/3
"	£100	..	..	..	..	..	..	1/6
"	£100	..	..	..	..	..	..	1/9
"	£100	..	..	..	..	..	..	2/6
"	£100	..	..	..	..	..	..	3/-
"	£200	..	..	..	..	..	..	3/6
"	£100	..	..	..	..	..	..	4/-
"	£100	..	..	..	..	..	..	4/6
"	£300	..	..	..	..	..	..	4/9

Tax on the progressive scale is levied on income where the amount of tax at 4½d. in the £ income exceeds the flat rate of the area of residence.

TABLE 20
DIRECT TAXATION RATES
IN THE TRUST TERRITORY OF BENUE PROVINCE, 1948

<i>District</i>	<i>Tax per annum per adult able-bodied male</i>
Tigon	5/-
Ndoro	5/-
Kentu	5/-

Hausa traders and Fulani nomads paid tax at the rate of 8/- per annum.

Natives in receipt of salaries paid tax at 4d. in the £ on incomes up to £72 and 6d. in the £ on that amount of income in excess of £72 per annum.

TABLE 21
DIRECT TAXATION RATES
IN THE TRUST TERRITORY OF ADAMAWA PROVINCE, 1948

<i>District</i>	<i>Rate of Tax per annum</i>	<i>Average rate per adult able-bodied male per annum</i>
Madagali	8/- — 14/-	11/7
Cubunawa	9/- — 14/-	10/11
Uba	10/- — 14/-	12/11
Mubi	9/- — 14/-	11/-
Maiha	10/- — 14/-	12/-
Holma	11/- — 14/-	13/5
Zumo	13/-	13/-
Belel	13/-	13/-
Verre	1/- — 2/-	1/3
Nassarawo	14/-	14/-
Yebbi	12/- — 14/-	13/1
Gurumpawo	12/- — 14/-	13/10
Sugu	14/-	14/-
Toungo	11/- — 13/-	11/5
Gashaka	8/-	8/-
Mambila	4/- — 12/-	6/6

TABLE 22
 DIRECT TAXATION RATES
 IN THE TRUST TERRITORY OF BORNU PROVINCE, 1948

<i>Dikwa Division</i>	<i>Average rate per adult able-bodied male per annum</i>
Bama	10/5
Gajibo	9/11
Gulumba	9/10
Gumsu	9/6
Ngala	11/-
Rann	10/-
Woloje	9/10
Gwoza plains	7/11

Hill pagans paid tax at the rate of 3/- per compound (not per adult male) per annum in foothill villages and 2/6d. per compound per annum in hilltop villages.

VI. IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE

As the Trusteeship Territory of the British Cameroons is not administered as a separate unit, the following figures of the imports and exports relate only to traffic through the two main ports. In the northern areas imported goods reach the inhabitants through Nigeria and produce is exported along routes to the west through Nigerian territory. In the Cameroons Province much of the imported goods enters the province overland, probably originating mainly from the port of Calabar and some no doubt enters from French territory overland. At least three-quarters of the palm kernels and almost all of the palm oil is shipped from Calabar, and some is evacuated from Duala in French territory. Most of the cocoa, however, leaves from Victoria.

TABLE 23. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS THROUGH CAMEROONS PORTS: AGGREGATE TRADE

Year	IMPORTS £				EXPORTS £						
	Merchandise		Bullion	Total	Merchandise		Re-exports		Bullion		Total
	Private	Government			Private	Government	Private	Government	Exports	Re-exports	
1948	375,695	7,612	Nil	383,307	541,255	Nil	1,527	Nil	Nil	Nil	542,782
1947				144,938	400,352 ^A						
1946				112,729	323,425						
1945				53,357	270,033						
1944					234,707						

A—Revised figure.

TABLE 24. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS THROUGH CAMEROONS PORTS: GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

Year	IMPORTS £						EXPORTS £						
	United Kingdom	Canada	South Africa	Total (A) British Empire	U.S.A.	Germany	Belgium	Total (B) Foreign Countries	Grand Total	United Kingdom	British Possessions	Spanish Possessions	Total
1948	288,056	1,501	549	291,036	25,896	18,391	9,738	92,271	383,307	539,376	1,335	544	541,255

(A)—Including areas not specifically mentioned in the table.

(B)—Including foreign countries not specifically mentioned in the table.

TABLE 25
IMPORTS AND EXPORTS THROUGH CAMEROONS PORTS: DISTRIBUTION BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES

Year	IMPORTS £										EXPORTS £				
	Food, Drink and Tobacco			Raw and mainly un-manufactured articles	Articles wholly or mainly manufactured			Animals not for food	Bullion Specie and Currency Notes	Food, Drink and Tobacco	Raw and mainly un-manufactured articles	Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	Animals not for food	Bullion	
	Food	Drink	Tobacco		Textiles	Metals	Miscellaneous								
				Food				Drink	Tobacco						
1948..	20,460	10,617	883	721	78,363	176,775	95,488	—	—	419,322	121,794	2	137	—	

TABLE 26
IMPORTS THROUGH CAMEROONS PORTS: PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

Year	IMPORTS £									
	Beer, Ale, Stout, etc.	Salts, excluding table salt	Cordage	Cotton manufactures printed piece goods	Hollow-ware (other than buckets)	Iron and steel manufactures (miscellaneous)	Cement	Medicine and Drugs	Stationery (other than paper)	Paint and Colours
1948 ..	7,466	5,717	4,223	45,958	4,602	9,247	9,723	3,000	7,696	7,334
1947 ..	2,519	2,622	2,600	12,453	2,729	6,350	5,349	2,931	2,442	7,015

TABLE 27
EXPORTS THROUGH CAMEROONS PORTS: PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

Year	EXPORTS £							Total
	Cocoa	Fresh Bananas	Dried Bananas	Palm Kernels	Rubber	Miscellaneous		
1948	103,650	302,832	11,856	12,269	106,400	4,248	541,255	
1947	89,094	115,954	30,481	17,456	140,377	6,990	400,352A	
1946	57,585	20,279	33,565	8,668	198,711	4,617	323,425	
1945	20,662	..	11,731	10,909	219,866	6,865	270,033	
1944	14,497	..	496	12,514	203,106	4,094	234,707	

A—Revised Figure.

VII. ENTERPRISES AND BUSINESS ORGANISATIONS

See sub-section 168 of the Report.

VIII. HOUSING

No count has been taken of the number of dwellings in the Trust Territory.

IX. PRODUCTION

TABLE 28

PRODUCE GRADED IN TRUST TERRITORY

<i>Product</i>	<i>Amount Graded (tons)</i>			<i>Approximate value of 1947-48 tonnage</i>
	1946-47	1947-48	5-year average	
Palm Kernels	3,670	4,399	3,282	£ 92,379
Palm Oil	4,669	4,867	4,737	137,067
Cocoa	1,730	2,450	1,951	144,550
				<u>£373,996</u>

Livestock.

Figures of cattle are derived from the return of the annual cattle tax and the figures of other livestock from the direct taxation records. The figures of cattle are probably more accurate than those of other animals but there is undoubtedly a good deal of tax evasion. The following figures can only be regarded therefore as establishing the order of magnitude.

TABLE 29

LIVESTOCK, 1948

	<i>Cameroons Province</i>	<i>Trust Territory in</i>			<i>Total</i>
		<i>Benue Province</i>	<i>Adamawa Province</i>	<i>Bornu Province</i>	
Horses	8,853	2	1,807	2,750	13,412
Donkeys .. ..	..	..	11,077	11,807	22,884
Cattle	365,739	938	125,777	78,658	571,112
Sheep	138,776	412	79,682	56,064	274,934
Goats	316,077	252	190,116	82,775	589,220
Swine .. ..	..	..	..	..	..

X. LABOUR

TABLE 30

LABOUR STATISTICS: CAMEROONS PROVINCE

Year	Total African population Cameroons Province	LABOUR FORCE				Average number of hours per week	MONTHLY WAGE RATES AND NUMBERS EMPLOYED						
		Estimated African Labour Force		Number of Wage Earners			Unskilled		Semi-skilled		Skilled		
		Total	As per-centage of African population	Casual and Occasional	Seasonal		Employed throughout the year	Total	s. d.	Number	s. d.	Number	s. d.	Number
1948	487,000	28,399	5.8	3,459	309	24,631	28,399	35 2	18,060	75 8	5,848	174 10	4,491
1948	487,000	18,152	3.7	60	245	17,847	18,152	40 3	13,349	70 4	3,068	170 0	1,735
1947	465,600	17,480	3.7	—	480	17,000	17,480	..	..	..	..	..	..
1946	459,600	16,917	3.6	—	570	16,347	16,917	..	..	..	..	..	..
1945	462,100	17,097	3.7	—	419	16,678	17,097	..	..	..	..	..	..
1944	449,900	16,046	3.5	—	629	15,417	16,046	..	..	..	..	..	..
1948	487,000	1,310	0.3	16	—	1,294	1,310	38 6	77	112 0	365	211 0	868
1948	487,000	750	0.02	—	—	750	750	—	—	40 0	750	—	—
1947	465,600	500	0.01	—	—	500	500	..	..	..	..	..	..
1946	459,600	477	0.01	—	—	477	477	..	..	..	..	..	..
1945	462,100	491	0.01	—	—	491	491	..	..	..	..	..	..
1944	449,900	413	0.009	—	—	413	413	..	..	..	..	..	..
1948	487,000	386	0.07	114	—	272	386	34 8	180	110 0	153	190 0	53
1948	487,000	6,524	1.3	3,269	64	3,191	6,524	42 6	4,233	65 0	1,323	185 0	968
1947	465,600	5,856	1.2	..	..	..	5,856	..	..	..	..	..	..
1946	459,600	3,792	0.8	..	..	..	3,792	..	..	..	..	..	..
1945	462,100	1,486	0.3	..	..	..	1,486	..	..	..	..	..	..
1944	449,900	1,272	0.2	..	..	..	1,272	..	..	..	..	..	..
1948	487,000	1,277	0.3	—	—	1,277	1,277	30 0	221	57 0	189	118 0	867

TABLE 31

LABOUR STATISTICS: CAMEROONS PROVINCE, AIDS, TRADE UNIONS, INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND ACCIDENTS

	Year	Total Population, Cameroons Province	AIDS		TRADE UNIONS		INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS			ACCIDENTS		Number of persons receiving compensation
			Housing		Number	Membership	Disputes	Number of Workers Involved	Man-Days Lost	Fatal	Non- Fatal	
TOTAL	..	..	8,900	6	17,351	5	1,904	11,793	16	63	29
	1948	487,000	..	3	11,126	8	2,947	..	6	33	..	
	1947	465,600	..	..	..	1	330	..	11	32	..
	1946	459,600	..	..	..	4	9,960	..	8	34	..
	1945	462,100	..	..	..	1	112	..	6	4	..
	1944	449,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	..	..	6,972	2	16,998	1	200	100	14	61	25
	1948	487,000	..	..	..	4	2,307	..	..	..	..
	1947	465,600	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..	..
	1946	459,600	..	..	..	4	9,960	..	..	..	..
	1945	462,100	..	..	..	1	112	..	..	..	..
	1944	449,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trade, Transport and Industry	..	..	20	—	—	2	319	638	—	1	1
	1948	487,000	750	1	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Domestic and Personal	..	..	304	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
	1948	487,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1947	465,600	—	—	—	1	350	—	—	—	—	
Timber and Forest Products	..	..	541	3	318	2	1,385	11,055	—	1	1
	1948	487,000	..	..	..	3	290	..	..	..	..
	1947	465,600	..	..	..	1	330	..	..	..	..
	1946	459,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public Services	..	..	313	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1948	487,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous or Unclassified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Offences committed against Labour Laws, Cameroons Province, 1948: Nil.

XI. COST OF LIVING

No family budget studies or general surveys of the cost of living have been carried out during the year. The Labour Officer, Buea, however, maintained records of prices of essential articles of foodstuffs (see Table 32).

Prices of manufactured goods fluctuated slightly in parts of the Cameroons Province, owing to the irregularity of supplies. There was a fall in the price of imported textiles, following increased supply.

TABLE 32
AVERAGE RETAIL MARKET PRICES RECORDED IN VICTORIA

Commodity	Unit	Month												Average	
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
1. Beef (without bone)	1 lb.	1 1	1 2	1 1½	1 1	1 1½	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 3	1 7	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 4
2. Fish (dry)	1 lb.	1 0	1 3½	1 1	1 10	1 7	1 11½	1 11½	1 11½	1 3	1 2 0	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 1
3. Fish (fresh)	1 lb.	5 0	5 5	5 2	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	4 10	5 6	5 2	5 6	5 1	9½
4. Fowl	each	1 0	1 4	1 5	1 2	1 4½	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 4	1 4
5. Eggs	½ dozen	1 1	1 10½	1 10½	1 10½	1 2	1 1½	1 1½	1 1½	1 1½	1 2	1 2	1 3	1 0½	1 0½
6. Gari	4½ lb.	4 9	4 6	4 2½	3 8	3 9	4 3	4 3	4 3	6 0	5 3	3 7	3 0	4 3	4 3
7. Yams	Bundle of 3	6 0	4 6	4 6	4 6	5 11	5 9	6 0	4 9	6 0	4 9	4 6	4 6	5 0½	5 0½
8. Rice	9½ lb.	1 2	2 4	2 4	1 11½	2 4	1 9	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 3	1 9	2 0	2 0
9. Beans	6½ lb.	1 2	5 5	5 5	1 11½	4 4	1 9	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 3	1 9	2 0	4½
10. Corn Starch	1 lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Corn Dumpling (in balls, 13 oz.)	each	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Fried Beans	12 loaves	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3
13. Bread (loaf, 4 oz.)	each	3 3	5 5	4 4	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	3½
14. Palm Oil	Gin bottle	9 9	8 8	8 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	9 9	10 10	9 9	8 8	8½
15. Greens	Bunch	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
16. Okro	1 lb.	—	10 10	8 8	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 4	7 7	6 6	10 10	6 6	6 6	6½
17. Melon Seed	6½ lb.	4 4	4 6	4 4½	4 6	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	5 7	5 7
18. Locust Bean Seed	1 lb.	8½	1 0	9 9	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	2 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
19. Onions	½ dozen	1 4	1 8	1 2	1 2	1 1	1 6	1 1	1 1	1 5	1 8	1 8	2 0	1 5	1 5
20. Pepper	3½ lb.	4 6	4 6	4 0	3 0	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 6	4 3	3 9	4 6	6 8	4 4	4 4
21. Salt	Cigarette Cup	2 10	4 4	3 6	3 2	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	4 2	4 6	7 0	6 8	6 8	1½
22. Shrimps (dried)	2½ lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Tomatoes	1 lb.	—	4 4	3 3½	3 3	3 4	3 0	3 0	3 0	4 6	4 6	7 0	—	—	3 10
24. Bananas	dozen	2 2	2 2	3 3	2½	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	—	—	—	5½
25. Groundnuts	dozen	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	2½	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	—	—	—	2½
26. Oranges	dozen	3 3	6 6	6 6	5½	3½	3 4	3 4	3 4	—	3 3	3 3	2 6	2 4	2 4
27. Plantains	dozen	—	4½	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	—	1 0	1 1	—	—	4 4
28. Pawpaw	each	—	2 2	4 4	2 2	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	—	3 3	11 3	—	—	6 6

XII. PUBLIC HEALTH

TABLE 33

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH PERSONNEL IN TRUST TERRITORY, 1948

	Government	Native Authority	Male	Female	Country of origin		Total
					Great Britain	Africa	
Registered Physicians and Surgeons	7	—	7	—	6	1	7
Assistant Medical Officer	1	—	1	—	—	1	1
Sanitary Superintendents	2	—	2	—	2	—	2
Nursing Sisters	2	—	—	2	2	—	2
Qualified Nurses	59	3	44	18	—	62	62
Licensed Midwives	—	4	—	4	—	4	4
Sanitary and Epidemic Inspectors	2	24	26	—	—	26	26
Laboratory (Technical) Assistant	1	—	1	—	—	1	1
Dispensers	6	—	6	—	—	6	6
Dispensary Attendants and Dressers	14	50	61	3	—	64	64
Vaccinators	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
Leper Camp Attendants	—	3	3	—	—	3	3
Market Overseers	—	6	6	—	—	6	6
Market Keepers	—	2	2	—	—	2	2

TABLE 34
 MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES: NUMBER OF HOSPITALS, BEDS AND PHYSICIANS

Year	Section of Population	NUMBER OF HOSPITALS				NUMBER OF BEDS				NUMBER OF PHYSICIANS				
		Government	Mission, Private and Industry	Native Authorities	Total	Government	Mission, Private and Industry	Native Authorities	Total	Government	Mission, Private and Industry	Native Authorities	Total	Physicians per 1,000 of population
1948	European and African . . . Cameroons Province	6	5*	—	11	429	250*	—	679	6	1*	—	7	0.014
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	0.002
1947	European and African . . . Cameroons Province	6	5*	—	11	429	250*	—	679	7	—	—	7	0.015
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	European and African . . . Northern Parts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

*Cameroons Development Corporation Hospitals.

TABLE 35
MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES: NUMBER OF MEDICAL AIDS, NURSES AND DISPENSARIES

Year	Section of Population	NUMBER OF MEDICAL AIDS				NUMBER OF QUALIFIED NURSES				NUMBER OF DISPENSARIES					
		Government	Mission, Private and Industry	Native Authorities	Total	Aids per 1,000 of population	Government	Mission, Private and Industry	Native Authorities	Total	Nurses per 1,000 of population	Government and Native Authorities	Mission, Private and Industry	Total	Dispensaries per 1,000 of population
1948	European and African .. Cameroons Province	2A	2B	—	4	0.008	61	—	3	64	0.13	25	20	45	90.0 0.00 } 0.03 }
		—	2C	—	2	0.004	—	—	—	—	—	11	3	14	
1947	European and African .. Cameroons Province and Northern Parts	—	1C	—	1	0.001	53	—	—	53	0.05	26	14	40	0.04

A—Medical Field Unit. B—Maternity Homes. C—Mission Leprosy Treatment Centres.

TABLE 36
MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES: NUMBER OF CASES TREATED, EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC HEALTH

Year	Section of Population	NUMBER OF CASES TREATED						EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC HEALTH				
		Hospitals		Dispensaries		Total	Government	Total as percentage of all Government Expenditure	Mission, Private Industry	Native Authorities	Total	
		In-patients	Out-patients	In-patients	Out-patients							
1948	European and African	89	344	2,797	76,131	156,033	£ 1947-48	..	..	£ 1947-48	40,800
		6,795	69,877									
	Total	6,884	70,221				32,500	6.0	8,300			
1947	European and African	—	—	—	37,100*	37,100	1946-47	..	..	1946-47	37,300
	Total					193,133						
1946	European and African .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1945-46	..	..	1945-46	27,390
	Total						20,090	6.0	7,300			

*Adamawa Division only.

TABLE 40
NUMBER OF SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN AND ENROLMENT, 1948

<i>Territory</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Estimated Number of School Age Children</i>	<i>Number of School Age Children enrolled in all Schools</i>	<i>School Enrolment as percentage of School Age Population</i>
Cameroons	487,000	121,750	26,453	21.6
Northern Parts	540,100	135,030	1,357	1.0
Total, Trust Territory . .	1,027,100	256,780	27,810	10.8

TABLE 41
NUMBER OF SCHOOLS

Stage	Year	Government and Native Administration				Voluntary Agencies								Sub-total				Total				
		Cameroons	Adamawa	Bornu	Benue	Aided				Unaided				Cameroons	Adamawa	Bornu	Benue					
						Cameroons	Adamawa	Bornu	Benue	Cameroons	Adamawa	Bornu	Benue									
Vernacular Primary	1948	34	7	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	176	5	—	—	245	12	12	1	270
	1947	33	5	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	159	4	—	—	228	9	11	1	249
Secondary	1948	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	1947	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Teacher Training	1948	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4
	1947	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4
Post School Age Vocational and Industrial	1948	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	1947	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Total	1948	36	7	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	176	5	—	—	251	12	12	1	276
	1947	35	5	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	159	4	—	—	234	9	11	1	255

TABLE 42
NUMBER OF PUPILS

Stage	Year	Government and Native Administration				Voluntary Agencies								Others* ^A	Sub-Total				Total
		Cameroons	Adamawa	Bornu	Benue	Aided				Unaided					Cameroons	Adamawa	Bornu	Benue	
						Cameroons	Adamawa	Bornu	Benue	Cameroons	Adamawa	Bornu	Benue						
Vernacular Primary and	1948	5,206	403	660	33	—	—	—	—	10,737	261	—	—	—	26,009	664	660	33	27,366
	1947	..	258	618	—	—	—	—	..	196	—	—	—	25,514	454	618	—	26,586	
Secondary	1948	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	160	—	—	—	160	
	1947	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	151	—	—	—	151	
Teacher Training	1948	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	178	—	—	—	262	
	1947	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	89	—	—	—	169	
Post School Vocational and Industrial	1948	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	* ^B 22	—	—	—	22	
	1947	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	17	
Total	1948	5,312	403	660	33	—	—	—	—	10,737	261	—	—	2,545	26,453	664	660	33	27,810
	1947	—	258	618	—	—	—	—	..	196	—	—	—	—	25,851	454	618	—	26,923

*^A—Vernacular Schools, Cameroons Province.

*^B—Latterly reduced to 10 when some went to Nigeria to finish training.

TABLE 43
NUMBER OF TEACHERS

Stage	Year	Section of the Population	Government and Native Administration			Voluntary Agencies						Total	Male	Female	
			Total	Aided		Total	Unaided		Total	Male	Female				
				Male	Female		Male	Female							
Primary	1948	Cameroons Province ..	200	268	22	305	243	62	496	488	8	801	999	92	
		Northern Parts ..	26										544
	1947	Cameroons Province ..											1,297	1,209	88
		Northern Parts
Secondary	1948	Cameroons Province ..	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	
		Northern Parts ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1947	Cameroons Province ..	—	—	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	9	9	—	
		Northern Parts ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Teacher Training	1948	Cameroons Province ..	5	5	—	11	11	—	—	—	—	11	16	—	
		Northern Parts ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1947	Cameroons Province ..	4	4	—	10	10	—	—	—	—	10	14	—	
		Northern Parts ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Vocational and Industrial	1948	Cameroons Province ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
		Northern Parts ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1947	Cameroons Province ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
		Northern Parts ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	1948	Total, Trust Territory	322									1,340	1,662A	88	
	1947	Total, Trust Territory											1,320B	1,232	

A—1948: Out of the 1,662 teachers Non-Africans totalled 23 (males 10, females 13).
B—1947: Out of the 1,320 teachers Non-Africans totalled 28 (males 17, females 11).

XIV. CUSTOMS TARIFF.

SCHEDULE

FIRST SCHEDULE

PART I

IMPORT DUTIES OF CUSTOMS

		Section 10
		£ s. d.
1. AERATED WATERS, MINERAL WATERS and non-alcoholic beverages of all kinds, but not including fruit juices or other liquids which ordinarily are diluted before use	the gallon	0 1 4
2. AIR GUNS	each	1 5 0
3. ALE, BEER, CIDER, PERRY, PORTER and STOUT	the gallon	0 2 6
4. APPAREL :		
(1) SHIRTS	each or <i>ad valorem</i> 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ per centum, whichever is the higher.	0 1 0
(2) BOOTS and SHOES made principally of rubber and canvas or of either	the pair or <i>ad valorem</i> 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ per centum, whichever is the higher.	0 1 0
(3) SINGLETs, CHEMISES, UNDERVESTS and similar garments	each or <i>ad valorem</i> 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ per centum, whichever is the higher.	0 0 4
(4) PULLOVERS, CARDIGANS, JERSEYS and similar garments	each or <i>ad valorem</i> 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ per centum, whichever is the higher.	0 0 8
(5) SOCKS and STOCKINGS	the pair or <i>ad valorem</i> 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ per centum, whichever is the higher.	0 0 4
5. ARMS, FIREARMS, AMMUNITION and EXPLOSIVES :		
ARMS :		
(1) SWORDS, BAYONETS and similar weapons	each	1 10 0
FIREARMS :		
(2) CAP GUNS and PISTOLS	each	1 5 0
(3) FLINT-LOCK GUNS and PISTOLS	each	1 0 0
(4) RIFLES, GUNS, REVOLVERS and PISTOLS, other than cap guns and pistols and flint-lock guns and pistols	each	2 10 0
AMMUNITION :		
(5) CARTRIDGES, loaded :		
(a) For pistols and revolvers	the hundred	0 3 0
(b) For rifles or shot guns :		
(i) .22-inch calibre or less	the hundred	0 6 0
(ii) Exceeding .22-inch calibre	the hundred	0 9 6
(6) CARTRIDGES, unloaded	the hundred	0 1 3
(7) SHOTS, SLUGS and PELLETS	the pound	0 0 3
(8) PERCUSSION CAPS	the hundred	0 1 3
EXPLOSIVES :		
(9) GUNPOWDER	the pound	0 3 3
(10) FIREWORKS	the pound gross	0 1 6
6. BAGS and SACKS measuring not less than 36 inches by 21 inches ordinarily imported for the packing and transport of produce	each	0 0 1
7. BEADS	the pound gross	0 0 6

£ s. d.

8. BICYCLES and TRICYCLES whether imported assembled or in parts to be assembled	each	0 15 0
9. BLUE	the hundred pounds	0 9 6
10. CALCIUM CARBIDE	the pound	0 0 1
11. CANDLES, including night lights and tapers	the pound	0 0 4
12. CEMENT, Portland and similar cements for building purposes	the hundred pounds	0 1 3
13. CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS not in this Part of this Schedule particularly charged with some different rate of duty and not particularly exempted in Part III of this Schedule, containing pictures for exhibition, whether developed or not	the hundred feet	0 1 0
14. CLOCKS and WATCHES	each or <i>ad valorem</i> 20 per centum, whichever is the higher.	0 1 3
15. (1) COAL and COKE	the ton	0 3 0
(2) Other solid fuel not in this Part of this Schedule particularly charged with some different rate of duty and not particularly exempted in Part III of this Schedule	the ton	0 5 0
16. CORDAGE, ROPE and TWINE, not including jute sacking twine for packing purposes	the pound	0 0 2
17. COTTON YARNS	the pound	0 0 4
18. GREASE, including tallow and fats not intended for use as food..	the pound	0 0 1½
19. LIME	the ton gross	2 5 0
20. MATCHES :		
In boxes containing 80 matches each or less	the gross boxes	0 7 6
(Matches in boxes containing a greater quantity than 80 matches each to be charged in proportion.)		
For the purposes of this item four "booklets" of matches shall be regarded as a box provided each "booklet" contains not more than 20 matches.		
21. METALS :		
(1) Corrugated iron sheets	the hundred pounds	0 3 0
(2) Lead in any form not in this Part of this Schedule particularly charged with some different rate of duty and not particularly exempted in Part III of this Schedule	the pound	0 0 3
(3) Nails, iron	the hundred pounds	0 8 4
22. MOTOR AND OTHER VEHICLES:		
(1) MOTOR VEHICLES:		
(a) Motor cars, motor and steam lorries of a carrying capacity of less than 3,000 pounds, and other mechanically propelled road vehicles, and chassis thereof, not elsewhere enumerated in the First Schedule, together with their appropriate initial equipment	per 28 lb. net weight or part thereof	0 10 0
(b) Motor-cycles and motor-cycle sidecars	<i>ad valorem</i> 10 per centum	
(c) Motor and steam lorries of a carrying capacity of 3,000 pounds and over, motor omnibuses and charabancs, and chassis thereof, not elsewhere enumerated in the First Schedule, with their appropriate initial equipment	each	6 5 0
(2) VEHICLES, NOT SELF-PROPELLED:		
Wagons, carts, hand-trolleys, wheelbarrows, trailers, and other vehicles not self-propelled ordinarily employed for transporting goods	<i>ad valorem</i> 2 per centum	

23. OILS:

(1) Crude or residual oils ordinarily used as bunker or furnace fuel and not suitable for use in internal combustion engines ..	the gallon	..	0	0	1
(2) Gas or diesel oils suitable for use in internal combustion engines	the gallon	..	0	0	4
(3) Motor spirit and products ordinarily used as such ; benzine, benzoline, naphtha (non-potable), gasoline, petrol and petroleum, all kinds of shale and coal tar spirits but not including kerosene and other refined burning oils	the gallon	..	0	0	10
(4) Illuminating, including kerosene and other refined burning oils	the gallon	..	0	1	0
(5) Lubricating	the gallon	..	0	0	10
(6) All other, including edible	the gallon	..	0	1	3

or *ad valorem* 20 per centum,
whichever is the higher.

24. PERFUMERY, COSMETICS and TOILET PREPARATIONS, not including dentifrices, mouth washes, toilet soaps or articles liable to duty as spirits

ad valorem 66½ per centum

25. PIECE GOODS:

(1) OF COTTON:

(a) INTERLOCK FABRIC:

(1) Unbleached	the pound	..	0	0	8
(2) Bleached	the pound	..	0	0	9
(3) Dyed in the piece	the pound	..	0	0	11

(b) OTHER:

(1) Grey, unbleached	the square yard	..	0	0	2
(2) White, bleached	the square yard	..	0	0	3
(3) Printed	the square yard	..	0	0	3½
(4) Dyed in the piece	the square yard	..	0	0	3½
(5) Coloured	the square yard	..	0	0	3½
(6) Velvets, velveteens, plushes and other pile fabrics ..	the square yard	..	0	0	9
(7) Fents	the pound	..	0	1	0

(2) OF SILK, ARTIFICIAL SILK OR ARTIFICIAL TEXTILE FIBRES:

(a) Velvets, velveteens, plushes and other pile fabrics ..	the square yard	..	0	0	9
	or <i>ad valorem</i> 20 per centum, whichever is the higher.				
(b) Other	the square yard	..	0	0	4
	or <i>ad valorem</i> 20 per centum whichever is the higher.				

26. PROVISIONS :

(1) BUTTER, CHEESE and edible fats of all kinds not in this Part of this Schedule particularly charged with some different rate of duty and not particularly exempted in Part III of this Schedule	the pound	..	0	0	4
(2) COFFEE, COCOA and CHICORY	the pound	..	0	0	8
(3) CONFECTIONERY of all kinds not in this Part of this Schedule particularly charged with some different rate of duty and not particularly exempted in Part III of this Schedule ..	<i>ad valorem</i> 33½ per centum.				
(4) FISH, including extracts, pastes, roes and other preparations of fish :					
(a) In tins, jars, bottles, cartons or similar receptacles ..	the pound	..	0	0	4
(b) Other, but not including fish exempted from duty in Part III of this Schedule	the pound	..	0	0	1½
(5) FRUIT and NUTS :					
(a) Fresh fruit	the pound	..	0	0	4
(b) Fruits in liquid, not liable to duty as spirits, and dried fruits, including currants, figs, prunes, raisins and candied and crystallised fruits	the pound	..	0	0	4
(c) Nuts	the pound	..	0	0	3

£ s. d.

(6) MEAT, including game, poultry, extracts, pastes, sausages and other preparations of meat :				
(a) In tins, jars, bottles, cartons or similar receptacles ..	the pound	..	0 0 4	
(b) Other	the pound	..	0 0 3	
(7) ONIONS and GARLIC	the pound	..	0 0 2	
(8) POTATOES (fresh)	the pound	..	0 0 1	
(9) RICE	the hundred pounds	0 4 2		
(10) SACCHARINE and similar sweetening substances	the ounce	..	0 2 6	
(11) SALT, other than table salt	the hundred pounds	0 3 3		
(12) TEA	the pound	..	0 0 10	
27. SOAP of a kind not in this Part of this Schedule particularly charged with some different rate of duty and not particularly exempted in Part III of this Schedule but not including toilet soap :				
(1) Solid and soft	the hundred pounds	0 5 0		
(2) Flake or powder, including scouring soap	the pound	..	0 0 3	
28. SPIRITS and liquids of a kind that may be prepared with or without spirits :				
(1) Brandy, gin, rum and whisky	the gallon	..	3 15 0	
(2) Varnishes, polishes, lacquers, liquid driers, fluids for the operation of hydraulic brakes and shock absorbers, and similar liquids, whether containing spirits or not	the gallon	..	0 5 0	
				or <i>ad valorem</i> 20 <i>per centum</i> , whichever is the higher.
(3) All other spirits, whether potable or not, unless exempted from duty in Part III of this Schedule.				
Proviso. Provided that for the purpose of this sub-item medicinal preparations containing less than two and one-half <i>per centum</i> of pure alcohol which are not particularly exempted in Part III of this Schedule and other liquids containing less than one <i>per centum</i> of pure alcohol shall not be deemed to be				
spirits	the gallon	..	3 15 0	
				or <i>ad valorem</i> 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ <i>per centum</i> , whichever is the higher.
29. TOBACCO :				
(1) Unmanufactured	the pound	..	0 4 3	
(2) Manufactured :				
(a) Cigars	the hundred	..	1 0 0	
(b) Cigarettes :				
(i) not exceeding three pounds weight the thousand ..	the thousand	..	3 0 0	
(ii) Exceeding three pounds weight the thousand ..	the pound	..	1 6 0	
(3) Other manufactured tobacco and snuff	the pound	..	0 15 0	
30. UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS	each	..	0 2 6	
31. WINE :				
(1) Sparkling	the gallon	..	3 2 6	
(2) Still	the gallon	..	0 18 9	
32. WOOD and manufactures thereof :				
(1) Wooden logs, boards, planks, beams, scantlings, joists and similar articles other than box shooks	the cubic foot	..	0 1 3	
(2) Other kinds, including box shooks				<i>ad valorem</i> 20 <i>per centum</i> .
33. All articles not in this Part of this Schedule particularly charged with some different rate of duty and articles not particularly exempted in Part III of this Schedule				<i>ad valorem</i> 20 <i>per centum</i> .

PART II

EXPORT DUTIES OF CUSTOMS

		£	s.	d.
1. BANANAS :				
(a)	Fresh		0	0 3
the count bunch				
(b)	Dry (except dry bananas which by reason of the manner in which they have been prepared or their condition or otherwise the Comptroller is satisfied will not be used for human consumption)		0	0 2
the ten pounds ..				
A "count bunch" of bananas means a stalk bearing nine or more hands of bananas, each hand being a cluster of bananas growing from the stalk and originally covered by a separate bract.				
For the purpose of the computation of the duty a stalk bearing :				
	9 hands or over shall be taken to be equal to			1 count bunch.
	8 hands or over but less than 9 hands shall be taken to be equal to			$\frac{3}{4}$ of a count bunch.
	7 hands or over but less than 8 hands shall be taken to be equal to			$\frac{1}{2}$ of a count bunch.
	Under 7 hands shall be taken to be equal to			$\frac{1}{4}$ of a count bunch.
2.	CATTLE HIDES		19	0 0
the ton				
3.	COCOA		6	10 0
the ton				
4.	GOAT SKINS		55	0 0
the ton				
5.	GROUNDNUTS		2	10 0
the ton				
6.	PALM KERNELS		2	0 0
the ton				
7.	PALM KERNEL OIL		2	0 0
the ton				
8.	PALM OIL (except palm oil which has been imported into Nigeria from any place outside Nigeria and has on importation been stored in tanks approved by the Comptroller and has remained in such tanks until exportation)		3	0 0
the ton				
9.	SHEEPSKINS		33	0 0
the ton				
10.	TIN OF TIN ORE		0	6 8
the ton				

Where any of the goods or merchandise specified in items 2, 4, 6, 7, 8 and 9 are exported direct across the frontier between the Cameroons under United Kingdom Trusteeship and the Cameroons under French Trusteeship into the latter territory they shall be exempt from duty.

PART III

EXEMPTIONS FROM IMPORT DUTIES OF CUSTOMS

1. ACETIC and other acids and similar preparations for use as media for the disinfection or coagulation of fluid latex.

2. ADHESIVE SUBSTANCES or substances for the compounding of adhesives imported solely for use in the preparation of, and by manufacturers of, PLYWOOD.

3. ADVERTISING MATTER having no commercial value otherwise than as such.

4. AIRCRAFT and their component parts, all accessories and instruments necessary for the proper navigation of the aircraft, and tools, machinery and equipment necessary for the repair and maintenance of such aircraft, admitted as such by the Comptroller.

5. ANIMALS and birds, living.
6. ASPHALT, bitumen, tar and pitch.
7. BANK and CURRENCY NOTES, BULLION and COIN.
8. BLIND and DEAF AIDS, namely: apparatus and appliances manufactured and intended solely for use as aids for blind and deaf persons.
9. CHURCH FURNITURE, plate and ornaments of a non-consumable nature, altar bread, sacramental wine, altar frontals, altar linen and vestments for use at religious services; organs and blowers therefor and harmoniums imported by or for presentation to any religious body for use at religious services.
10. CLOTHING (being warm clothing not suitable for wear in the tropics) imported shortly before embarkation which the proper officer is satisfied is intended for the importer's personal use on a voyage to a place outside the tropics.
11. CUPS, MEDALS and other trophies, not being articles of general utility, proved to the satisfaction of the Comptroller to be imported for presentation:
 - (a) as prizes at public examinations, exhibitions or shows, or for public competitions of skill or sport open to the public or members of recognised clubs and associations;
 - (b) for bravery, good conduct or humanity, for excellence in art, industry, invention, learning or science or for honourable or meritorious public services.
12. CYLINDERS for use, or in use, as containers for compressed gas, not being parts of gas-lighting apparatus.
13. DISINFECTANTS and GERMICIDES in liquid or powder form, accepted as such by the Comptroller.
14. EXPLOSIVES, not including gunpowder or fireworks, being blasting compounds, fuses and detonators suitable and intended for blasting and not suitable for use as fireworks or in firearms.
15. FILMS and SLIDES, educational, for public exhibition, passed as such by the Board of Censors appointed under section 6 of the Cinematograph Ordinance, 1933, or any ordinance substituted therefor.
16. FILMS, cinematograph, blank, unexposed, commonly known as raw film or stock.
17. FILTERS and parts thereof and all appliances for the filtration of water.
18. FIRE EXTINGUISHERS and fire-fighting apparatus.
19. FISHING NETS and gear therefor.
20. FUEL and LUBRICANTS proved to the satisfaction of the Comptroller to be imported solely for use in AIRCRAFT.

Provided that this exemption shall apply only to air services of *Proviso.* countries approved by the Governor in Council.
21. FUEL, BUNKER, transhipped direct to vessels, or landed in bond and later transferred to vessels engaged in the coastal trade by routes other than inland navigable waterways.

22. HIDES and SKINS of cattle, sheep and goats, untanned.

23. INSTITUTES, CANTEENS and other special bodies specified hereunder, goods for:

- (a) Equipment, furniture, stationery and all other goods of a non-consumable nature imported by the BRITISH COUNCIL for use in its institutes or offices, which the Comptroller is satisfied are or will be a charge against the funds of the Council and are not for resale.
- (b) Equipment, furniture and other goods of a non-consumable nature imported solely for use in approved institutes and canteens for HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES or MERCHANT SEAMEN and not for resale.
- (c) Equipment, furniture and stationery imported solely for use in approved Institutes or Training Centres for the BLIND and not for resale.
- (d) Equipment, furniture, stationery and other goods of a non-consumable nature imported solely for the use of the BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY and not for resale.
- (e) All articles of clothing or equipment imported for the use of any BOY SCOUTS, GIRL GUIDES or members of the BOYS' BRIGADE (including their officers) in their capacity as such.

Proviso. Provided that this exemption shall apply only to Boy Scouts within the meaning of the Boy Scouts Association Ordinance and to Girl Guides or to members of the Boys' Brigade forming part of a body of Girl Guides or a body of the Boys' Brigade respectively recognised by Government.

24. INSECTICIDES, fungicides, animal dips, vermin killers and other substances which the Comptroller is satisfied are imported exclusively for the prevention and cure of diseases in animals, plants and trees.

25. LIFE-SAVING belts and appliances.

26. LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.

27. (a) MACHINERY, including parts and accessories thereof, apparatus, appliances, implements and tools (but not including material, machines mainly for domestic use, toilet machines, office machines, weighing machines or vehicles):

- (1) agricultural, horticultural and dairying;
- (2) for prospecting for minerals;
- (3) for water boring;
- (4) pumps, rams and tanks for water supply, sewerage, drainage or irrigation;
- (5) for use in connection with the preparation of, or prospecting for, any agricultural or forest product of Nigeria;
- (6) for manufacturing or industrial purposes, including machine tools;
- (7) for the generation and transmission of electricity for lighting or power;
- (8) for scientific purposes and research, or for scientific education;
- (9) surgical or dental;

- (10) for land surveying;
- (11) for artisans;
- (12) cranes, hoists, winches, chain pulleys, bucket and gravity conveyors, mechanical excavators.

(b) MACHINERY, including parts and accessories thereof, apparatus, appliances and materials, including explosives, for MINING or shown to the satisfaction of the Comptroller to be imported exclusively for use in some industrial process for the separation of metals or precious stones from ores, soil or other natural matter within Nigeria, or for use in the handling, dressing or preparation of ores for commercial purposes.

The term "machinery" in this item shall mean machines consisting of a combination of moving parts and mechanical elements which may be put in motion by physical or mechanical force.

28. MANURES and FERTILIZERS.

29. MEDICAL PREPARATIONS and DRUGS included in the British Pharmacopoeia and the British Pharmaceutical Codex and such other medicinal preparations and drugs, and surgical dressings, as may be accepted by the Comptroller.

30. METHYLATED and other non-potable spirits, which the Comptroller is satisfied are intended solely for industrial, medical or scientific purposes and are not intended for sale or exchange.

31. MOSQUITO NETS, mosquito netting and mosquito-proof gauze.

32. MOTOR and STEAM stone crushers, road rollers, graders and scarifiers, road sweepers and sprayers, tractors and other mechanically propelled engines, machines and vehicles, not elsewhere enumerated in the First Schedule, ordinarily employed in the construction and maintenance of roads or the clearing of land; motor ambulances, mobile dispensaries, power-operated platform trucks; parts and accessories therefor but not including engine parts, lamps, bulbs, batteries, magnetos, ignition coils, sparking plugs, and rubber tyres and tubes when imported separately.

33. OFFICIAL, NAVAL, MILITARY and AIR FORCE STORES, CONSULAR goods and goods imported by CIVIL, NAVAL, MILITARY and AIR FORCE OFFICERS:

- (a) All goods imported for the service of any GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT or any NATIVE ADMINISTRATION in Nigeria, and all goods imported by or on behalf of the LAGOS TOWN COUNCIL in connection with capital works construction.
- (b) All goods imported at the expense of any Native Treasury for use in any PUBLIC HOSPITAL, dispensary or LEPER settlement, and all goods imported by MEDICAL MISSIONS for use in their hospitals, provided they are admitted by the Comptroller as necessary for the proper maintenance of the hospitals, dispensaries or settlements.
- (c) All goods imported by or on behalf of the following PLANNING AUTHORITIES:
 - (1) THE LAGOS EXECUTIVE DEVELOPMENT BOARD solely to give effect to any of the objects specified under Part IV of the Lagos Town Planning Ordinance, 1928, provided they are admitted as such by the Comptroller and are not for resale.

- (2) A PLANNING AUTHORITY appointed in accordance with section 4 of the Nigeria Town and Country Planning Ordinance, 1946, solely for the purpose of giving effect to any of the objects specified in the First Schedule to that Ordinance, provided they are admitted as such by the Comptroller and are not for resale.
- (d) All goods officially imported for the use of HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES and all goods imported for the use of persons serving on His Majesty's ships.
- (e) ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS, EQUIPMENT and UNIFORMS, the property of officers of His Majesty's Forces or of the Civil Service, and imported by such officers for their personal use on duty as required by the regulations of their respective services.
- (f) All goods imported for the furnishing of the ROYAL WEST AFRICAN FRONTIER FORCE MESS or the NIGERIAN POLICE MESS.
- (g) The PROFESSIONAL ROBES of judges, law officers, magistrates and all officers of the Nigeria Civil Service who are barristers-at-law or advocates.
- (h) All goods imported for the official use of a CONSULAR OFFICER where the country such Consul represents grants a like privilege to British Consular Officers.
- (i) All goods imported by a CONSULAR OFFICER for his personal use or for the use of his family where the country he represents grants a like privilege to British Consular Officers.

For the purpose of paragraph (i) of this item "Consular Officer" means a Consular Officer de Carrière recognised as a Consular Officer of the country he represents and a national of that country, and the provisions of this item shall have and be deemed to have had effect from the date upon which any reciprocal agreement is entered into between His Majesty's Government and the foreign Government concerned.

34. PACKING MATERIALS:

- (1) All goods (other than sacks and bags specified in item 6 of Part I of the First Schedule) which the Comptroller is satisfied:
- (a) will be used solely in the construction or repairing of, and will form part of, casks, cases or other receptacles for use in exporting produce, minerals or specie; or
- (b) will be used solely as material for the packing of produce, minerals or specie for export; or
- (c) will be used exclusively as receptacles for, or in the manufacture of, packages for lubricating oils, motor spirit or kerosene oils imported in bulk and will form part of such packages.
- (2) Tins, empty, imported for the packing of foodstuffs for wholesale distribution within Nigeria.
- (3) Outer packages and packing in which goods, except goods subject to *ad valorem* import duties, are packed and imported and such inner packages and packing as may in the opinion of the Comptroller be necessary for the preservation of the goods imported, unless duty is charged on gross weight.

35. PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE, the property of and accompanying a passenger but not including goods for sale, barter or exchange:

Proviso.

Provided that if a passenger on arrival in Nigeria reports in writing in the prescribed form to the proper officer that part of his baggage, stating the nature thereof, has been left behind, duty shall not be charged thereon if it is imported into Nigeria within two months of the passenger's arrival (or such further period as the Comptroller may in his discretion allow) and is such that it would have been free of duty had it been brought with the passenger.

For the purpose of this item "baggage" shall not include such articles as arms, ammunition, beverages, cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, perfumed spirits, carriages, motor vehicles, bicycles, gramophones, wireless apparatus, musical instruments or provisions, but shall be deemed to include:

- (1) a reasonable quantity of necessary and appropriate wearing apparel, glassware, linen, cutlery, crockery, plate and personal effects (as distinct from household and general effects of the kind included in (2) whether new or used;
- (2) binoculars, portable typewriters, toys, sewing machines and articles for household use (including furniture, carpets and other goods not specifically mentioned in paragraph (1) of this definition), which are proved to the satisfaction of the Comptroller to have been *bona fide* in personal or household use by the passenger for a reasonable period; and
- (3) new or used instruments and tools which are to be used by a passenger for the purposes of his profession or trade.

36. PATTERNS and SAMPLES cut, mutilated or otherwise spoiled so as to render them unmerchantable and miscellaneous articles not imported as merchandise which the Comptroller shall decide to be of no commercial value.

37. PERSONAL EFFECTS, not being merchandise, of natives of Nigeria dying in places outside the limits of the jurisdiction of Nigeria.

38. PICTURES, DRAWINGS, ENGRAVINGS and PHOTOGRAPHS, not imported for sale, barter or exchange.

39. PIPES, PIPING and TUBES, manufactured from materials other than non-ferrous metals, for water supply, drainage, sewerage or irrigation, and fittings therefor, but not including taps, cocks or meters capable of use for domestic purposes.

40. PLANTS, SEEDS and BULBS imported for arboricultural, agricultural or horticultural purposes.

41. PRINTED BOOKS and other PRINTED MATTER, namely: literature, text-books, periodicals and newspapers (other than periodicals and newspapers imported for packing purposes), atlases, globes, charts, plans, guide books, directories and other books of reference, pamphlets, catalogues and price lists, postage and revenue stamps, music and religious texts.

42. PRINTERS' INK, TYPE, TYPE METAL, PRINTING MACHINES and printing appliances other than paper.

43. PROVISIONS of the following kinds:

- (1) African foodstuffs produced in any territory adjoining Nigeria;
- (2) fish, fresh or in cold storage, of Nigerian taking;
- (3) flour;
- (4) foods specially prepared for infants;
- (5) milk or cream, whether fresh or preserved in any way;
- (6) sugar.

44. RAILWAY construction and equipment requisites: locomotives and other rolling stock, rails, sleepers, fastenings for rails and sleepers, switch-boxes, signals, turntables and similar railway equipment but not including material.

45. SHIPS, LAUNCHES, LIGHTERS, BOATS and BARGES, imported complete or in sections; parts and accessories thereof, not including rope, canvas in the piece, cordage or similar running stores, or batteries, magnetos or sparking plugs:

Proviso. Provided that when condemned, or handed over to be broken up, duty shall be paid on the hull, parts and fittings according to the tariff that may then be in force.

46. SPECIMENS of natural history, mineralogy or botany.

47. SPRAYERS, SPRINKLERS and other apparatus and appliances used for the prevention or destruction of pests, or of diseases in animals, plants or trees.

48. STATIONERY for use in schools and educational establishments when the Comptroller is satisfied that it is intended solely for educational purposes.

49. TELEGRAPHIC APPARATUS, material and equipment imported by Cable and Wireless Limited.

50. TOMBSTONES and memorials engraved with a commemorative inscription to a deceased person.

Section 42.

SECOND SCHEDULE

LIST OF PROHIBITED IMPORTS

1. (a) ADVERTISEMENTS, notices or announcements containing an offer to treat any person for VENEREAL DISEASE, or prescribing or containing an offer to prescribe any remedy therefor, or offering to give or giving any advice in connection with the treatment thereof.

(b) Any ADVERTISEMENT, notice or written or printed papers or handbills holding out or recommending to the public any preparations:

- (i) as MEDICINES or medicaments for the prevention, cure or relief of any VENEREAL DISEASE, or
- (ii) as APHRODISIACS.

(c) Any newspaper, periodical or book containing any such advertisement, notice or announcement as is specified in sub-paragraph (a) or sub-paragraph (b) of this paragraph.

(d) Any packet, box, bottle, phial or other enclosure containing any preparation affixed to or delivered with which there is or are any label or

words written or printed holding out or recommending to the public such preparation:

- (i) as a medicine or medicament for the prevention, cure or relief or any venereal disease, or
- (ii) as an aphrodisiac.

For the purpose of this paragraph "venereal disease" means syphilis, gonorrhoea, or soft chancre, and "preparations" means any pills, capsules, powders, lozenges, tinctures, potions, cordials, electuaries, plasters, unguents, salves, ointments, drops, lotions, oils, spirits, medicated herbs and waters, chemical and officinal preparations whatsoever.

2. AIR PISTOLS.

3. ALL GOODS the importation of which is PROHIBITED by any law in Nigeria.

4. ALL GOODS the importation of which is REGULATED by any law in Nigeria except in accordance with such law.

5. ALL GOODS not imported in an aircraft or in a steamship except such as may be imported in accordance with any REGULATION relating to the control of small craft or to the importation of goods overland.

6. All goods not marked with the number, measure, gauge or weight in the manner prescribed.

7. All goods which bear a design in IMITATION of any CURRENCY or bank note or coin in current use in Nigeria or elsewhere; except books for use in schools.

8. APPARATUS which in the opinion of the Comptroller is suitable for the DISTILLATION of alcohol or the rectification or redistillation of spirits, except such as may be licensed under the Liquor Ordinance.

9. BASE or COUNTERFEIT COIN of any country.

10. BEADS composed of INFLAMMABLE celluloid or other similar substances.

11. CALCIUM CARBIDE except in accordance with such regulations regarding the importation and storage thereof as may be prescribed.

12. COWRIES.

13. CYANIDE of POTASSIUM and all POISONOUS CYANIDES and their preparations except under licence from the Chief Inspector of Mines or Commissioner of Police and subject to such conditions as they may see fit to impose.

13A. Diaminodiphenyl sulphone, derivatives of, whether described as Promin, Promanide, Diazone, Promizol, Sulphatrone or by any other trade name, mark or designation except under licence from the Director of Medical Services.

14. EXHAUSTED tea or tea mixed with other substances:

For the purpose of this paragraph "exhausted tea" means any tea which has been deprived of its proper quality, strength or virtue by steeping, infusion, decoction or other means.

15. GOLD COIN current in the United Kingdom except under licence from the Governor.

16. Implements appertaining to the RELOADING of CARTRIDGES.

17. INDECENT or OBSCENE PRINTS, paintings, books, cards, engravings or any indecent or obscene articles.

18. LAMPS which in the opinion of the Comptroller are specially designed for the purpose of DAZZLING ANIMALS or birds or otherwise rendering them more easily killed or captured.

19. MACHINES for DUPLICATING keys.

20. MANILLAS.

21. MATCHES made with WHITE PHOSPHORUS.

22. Materials of any description with a design which, considering the purpose for which the material is intended to be used, is likely in the opinion of the Governor in Council to create a breach of the peace or to offend the religious views of any class of persons in Nigeria.

23. Meat, vegetables or other PROVISIONS declared by a health officer UNFIT FOR HUMAN FOOD.

24. MOTOR VEHICLES and parts thereof fitted or adapted for SOLID TYRES and solid tyres unless under licence from the Director of Public Works.

25. NAVAL, MILITARY, AIR FORCE or CIVIL ACCOUTREMENTS or UNIFORMS or any dress having the appearance or bearing any of the regimental or other distinctive marks of any such uniform, or which may in the opinion of the proper officer be used to convey the impression that a person wearing the dress holds any office or authority under the Government, except such as are imported with the authority of the Governor.

26. NETS, GINS, TRAPS, SNARES, SPRING-GUNS, missiles containing explosives, apparatus for setting guns and all similar or other mechanical engines or appliances including any parts thereof or accessories thereto designed, calculated or intended to be used or capable of being used to capture, injure or destroy any animal:

Proviso. Provided that no gin or trap or similar article shall be deemed hereby to be prohibited to be imported solely by reason of the fact that it has jaws, if such jaws are not capable of being opened to a greater width than 4 inches measured at the widest part:

Further Proviso. Provided further that such articles may be imported with the approval of the Comptroller on specific occasions if required for scientific purposes on condition that they are either destroyed or exported from Nigeria after they have been used for the scientific purposes aforesaid:

Final Proviso. Provided finally that the decision of the Comptroller shall be conclusive in any dispute which may arise as to what is to be considered a prohibited import within the meaning of this item.

27. NON-FERROUS METAL TUBING except under licence from the Comptroller.

27A. Penicillin, Streptomycin and Gramicidin, their homologues and preparations except under licence from the Director of Medical Services.

28. PERCUSSION CAPS except those adapted for use with cap guns.

29. PISTOLS DISGUISED in any form whatever.

29A. Reel-fed rotary TICKET PRINTING PRESSES except under licence from the Governor.

30. SEPARATED or SKIMMED MILK containing less than eight *per centum* of fat, whether fresh, tinned or powdered, unless the bottle, tin or other receptacle containing such milk bears a label clearly marked in letters of not less than three-eighths of an inch high with the words "Not suitable for infants" or with words to a like effect.

31. SHAVING BRUSHES manufactured in or exported from the EMPIRE OF JAPAN and whether they are exported direct to Nigeria or otherwise.

32. SILVER or METAL ALLOY COINS not being legal tender in Nigeria.

33. SPIRITS, namely:

(a) trade spirits as defined in any regulations made under the customs laws;

(b) spirits (other than denatured, medicated and perfumed spirits and spirits for scientific purposes) containing more than forty-eight and one half *per centum* of pure alcohol;

(c) spirits in casks or drums, except under licence granted by the Comptroller and subject to the payment of one shilling and ninepence per liquid gallon for every one *per centum* of pure alcohol in excess of forty-three *per centum* or such other fee as the Governor shall from time to time determine.

34. TEAR GAS except under licence from the Governor.

34A. TERNE-PLATE and all goods made of terne-plate except under licence from the Chief Secretary to the Government.

35. WEAPONS of any description which in the opinion of the Comptroller are designed for the DISCHARGE OF ANY NOXIOUS LIQUID, gas or other similar substance and any ammunition containing or in the opinion of the Comptroller designed or adapted to contain any noxious liquid, gas or other similar substance.

THIRD SCHEDULE

Section 43.

LIST OF PROHIBITED EXPORTS

1. AFRICAN ANTIQUITIES or WORKS OF ART of historical, archaeological or scientific interest, made, shaped, inscribed or executed prior to the year 1918 and objects that are being or have been used in African ceremonies, except with the consent of the Governor in writing.

2. ALL GOODS not exported in an aircraft or in a steamship except such as may be exported in accordance with any REGULATIONS relating to the control of small craft or to the exportation of goods overland.

3. ALL GOODS the exportation of which is PROHIBITED by any law in Nigeria.

4. ALL GOODS the exportation of which is REGULATED by any law in Nigeria except in accordance with such law.

5. EXPLOSIVES (other than industrial explosives) to all foreign countries.

6. (1) In addition to any prohibition or restriction hereinbefore contained the exportation of ALL GOODS is prohibited EXCEPT under LICENCE OR PERMIT from the Comptroller or such person as may be authorised by him in writing on his behalf.

(2) Licences or permits issued under the provisions of this item may be specific or general and subject to such conditions as may be contained in any such licence or permit.

Proviso. Provided that the power to issue licences or permits under the provisions of this item shall be deemed to include the power to refuse a licence or permit without assigning a cause or to cancel, modify or alter a licence or permit already issued.

Further proviso No. 23 of 1941. Provided further that all licences and permits issued under the Customs (Prohibition of Export) (No. 2) Order in Council, 1941, and current at the commencement of this Ordinance shall remain valid until cancelled, modified or altered under the provisions of this Ordinance.

Public Notice No. 35 of 1948

THE CUSTOMS ORDINANCE, 1942

WHEREAS in Item 20 Part III of the First Schedule to the Customs Ordinance, 1942, it is provided that the exemption from import duties of customs set out in the said Item shall extend to air services of such countries as may be approved by the Governor in Council;

NOW THEREFORE, it is hereby notified for general information that, for the purpose aforesaid, the following countries have been approved by the Governor in Council:

MEMBER STATES OF INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION
ORGANISATION

Spain	Italy	Iran
Siam	Ireland	Afghanistan
Argentina	Australia	Liberia
Lebanon	Luxembourg	Bolivia
Belgium	Brazil	Netherlands
Mexico	New Zealand	Chile
Canada	China	Norway
Nicaragua	Paraguay	Czechoslovakia
Colombia	Denmark	Philippine
Peru	Poland	Commonwealth
Dominican Republic	El Salvador	Egypt
Portugal	France	Ethiopia
Sweden	Syria	Switzerland
Greece	Honduras	Haiti
Turkey	United Kingdom	Union of South Africa
Iceland	Iraq	India
United States of America	Costa Rica	Uruguay
Venezuela	Cuba	Pakistan
Ecuador	Transjordania	Guatemala

Public Notice No. 142 of 1941, Public Notice No. 222 of 1942 and Public Notice No. 96 of 1947 are hereby cancelled.

Dated at Kaduna this 4th day of March, 1948.

50546
Gaz. 17/11 March 1948.

R. F. A. GRAY,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

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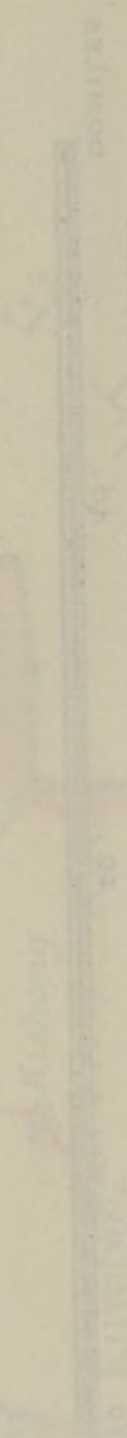
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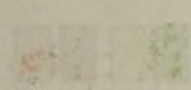
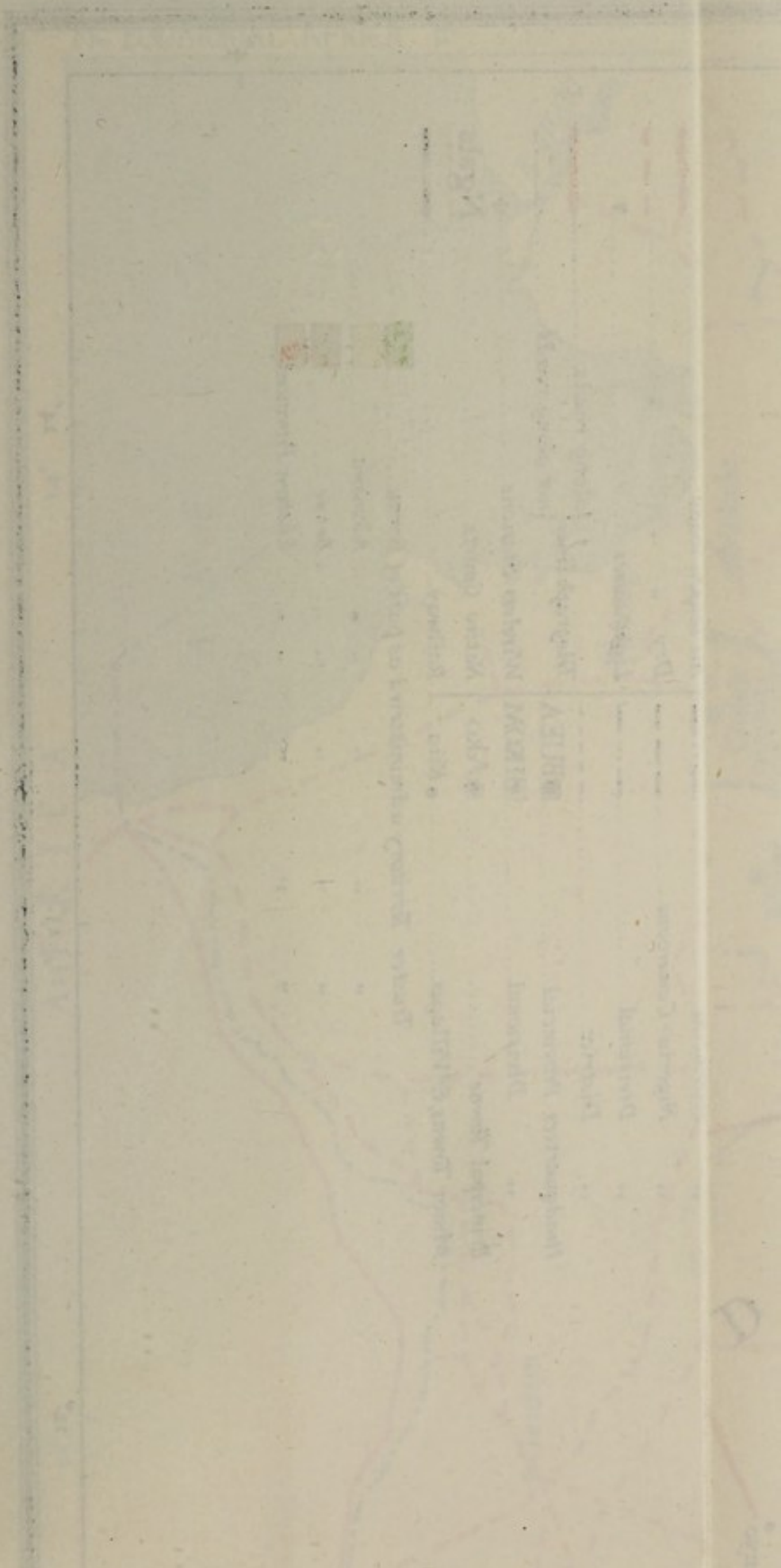
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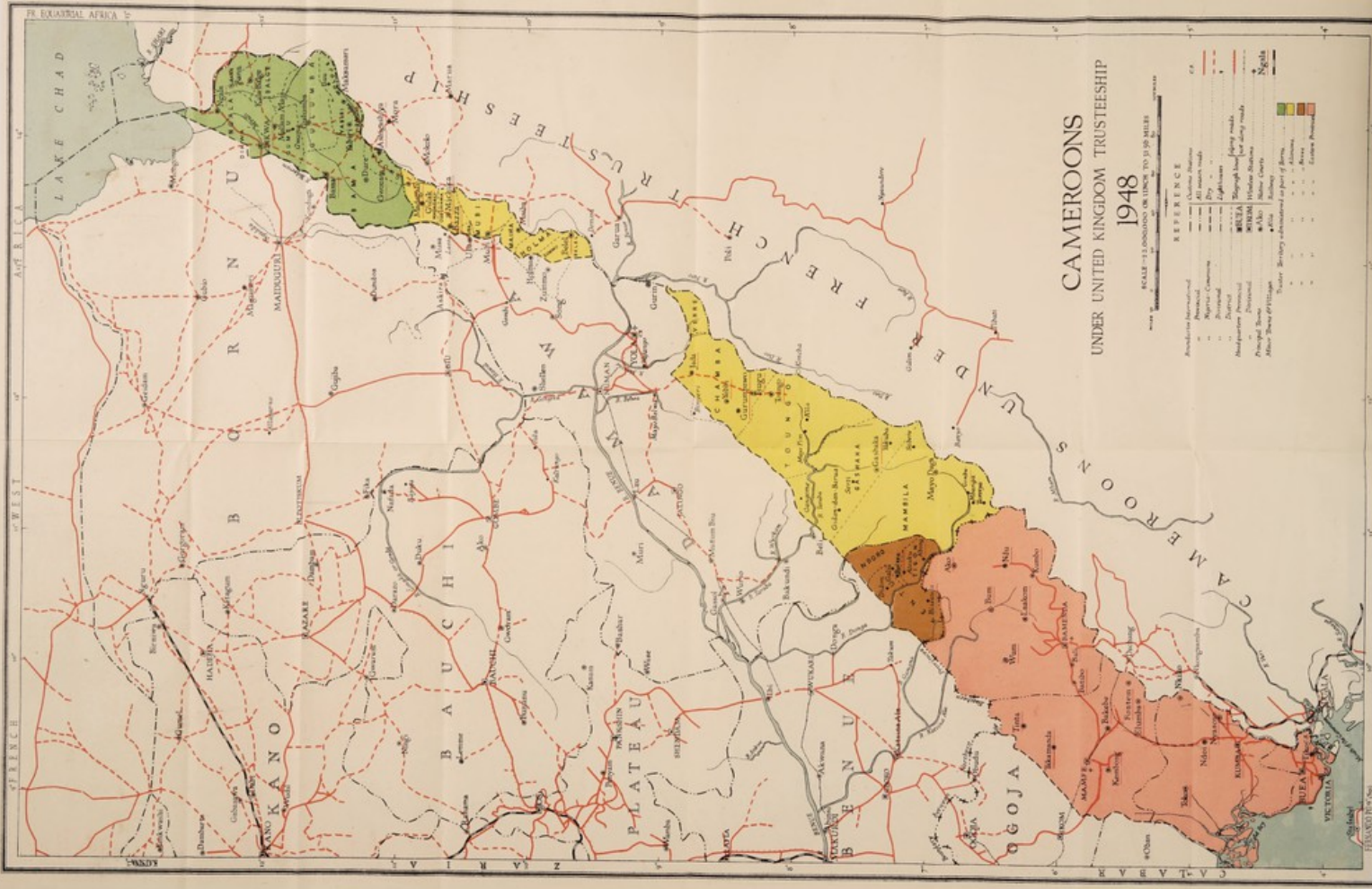
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Provinces and Territories	Color
French Cameroons	Green, Yellow, Orange, Light Orange
British Cameroons	Light Green, Light Yellow
Cameroons	Light Orange
French Congo	Light Orange
French Gabon	Light Orange
French Equatorial Africa	Light Orange
Major Towns	Black dots
Other Towns	Small black dots
Principal Rivers	Blue lines
Other Rivers	Thin blue lines
Coastal Waters	Light blue
Interior Waters	Light blue
Coastal Waters	Light blue
Interior Waters	Light blue
Coastal Waters	Light blue
Interior Waters	Light blue



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