

Report by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Council of the League of Nations on the administration of Togoland under British mandate / 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
Council of the League of Nations
on the Administration of
TOGOLAND
UNDER BRITISH MANDATE
for the year 1936

(For Reports for 1934 and 1935 see Non-Parliamentary
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Continued on page 3 of cover

Amendment to the REPORT

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

TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH MANDATE for the year 1936

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APPENDIX VI.

NATIVE TREASURIES REGULATIONS, 1934.

The following amending Regulations should be added:—

THE NATIVE TREASURIES AMENDMENT REGULATIONS, 1935 (No. B47 OF 1935).

THE NATIVE TREASURIES AMENDMENT REGULATIONS, 1936 (No. 2 OF 1937).

NORTHERN TERRITORIES OF THE GOLD COAST.

Gazetted 14th December, 1935.

Regulations No. B47 of 1935.

REGULATIONS

Section 3 of
No. 10 of 1932.

MADE BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE GOVERNOR
UNDER SECTION 3 OF THE NATIVE TREASURIES ORDINANCE, 1932.

Short title and
application.

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Native Treasuries Amendment Regulations, 1935, and shall apply to all Native Treasuries established by Order of the Chief Commissioner, with the approval of the Governor, under section 2 of the Native Treasuries Ordinance, 1932.

Amendment of
regulation 3 of
Regulations
No. 5 of 1934
by addition of
sub-regulation
(3).

2. The Native Treasuries Regulations, 1934, shall be amended by adding to regulation 3 thereof the following additional sub-regulation:—

“(3) The Chief Commissioner may exempt any class of person or individual from the operation of these Regulations, or may direct that any class of person or individual shall pay a specified portion of the tribute imposed for the area in which such class of person or individual resides.”

Amendment
of Regulations
No. 5 of 1934
by addition of
new regulations
20, 21 and 22.
“Penalties for
offences by
chiefs and
headmen.”

3. The Native Treasuries Regulations, 1934, shall be amended by adding thereto the following additional regulations:—

“20. Any chief or headman or person employed by a chief or headman in connection with the collection of tribute under these Regulations who—

(i) demands from any community or person an amount in excess of the authorised assessment of tribute;

(ii) withholds for his own use or otherwise any portion of the amount collected; or

(iii) renders false return, whether verbal or in writing of the amounts collected or received by him;

shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate's Court or a Native Court to a fine of twenty-five pounds or to imprisonment for one year or to both.

“21. Any person who—

(i) not being authorised to do so shall collect or attempt to collect any tribute imposed under clause 3 of these Regulations;

(ii) collects or enforces or attempts to collect or enforce any tribute other than that imposed under clause 3 of these Regulations;

shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate's Court to a fine of fifty pounds or imprisonment for one year or to both.

“Penalty for
collecting
unauthorised
tribute.”

" 22. Any person who shall refuse or neglect to pay the tribute imposed under clause 3 of these Regulations or who shall incite any person so to refuse shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate's Court or a Native Court to a fine of ten pounds or imprisonment for three months or to both."

"Penalty for failure to pay tribute."

Made at Tamale this 19th day of November, 1935.

E. O. RAKE,
Acting Chief Commissioner.

Approved by me this 3rd day of December, 1935.

ARNOLD HODSON,
Governor.

NORTHERN TERRITORIES OF THE GOLD COAST.

Gazetted 23rd January, 1937.

Regulations No. 2 of 1937.

REGULATIONS

BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER MADE UNDER THE NATIVE TREASURIES ORDINANCE, 1932.

IN exercise of the powers vested in me by subsection (1) of section 3 of the Native Treasuries Ordinance, 1932, I HEREBY make the following Regulations:—

Section 3 (1) of No. 10 of 1932.

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Native Treasuries Amendment Regulations, 1936 and shall be read as one with the Native Treasuries Regulations, 1934 as amended by the Native Treasuries Amendment Regulations, 1935 (hereinafter together referred to as the "Principal Regulations") and the Principal Regulations and these Regulations may together be cited as the Native Treasuries Regulations 1934 to 1936.

Short title.
No. 5 of 1934.
No. B47 of 1935.

2. Regulation 3 of the Principal Regulations shall be replaced by the following regulation:—

Amendment of regulation 3 of Regulations No. 5 of 1934.

Payment of tribute.

No. 2 of 1932.

No. 10 of 1932.

" 3. (1) The Chief Commissioner may by Order impose upon the natives residing in an area constituted under the Native Authority Ordinance, 1932, for which a Native Treasury has been established under the Native Treasuries Ordinance, 1932, such tribute as may be specified in the Order.

" (2) Such tribute may be communal or individual "

3. Regulation 6 of the Principal Regulations shall be replaced by the following regulations:—

Amendment of regulation 6 of Regulations No. 5 of 1934.

" Appointment of collectors."

" 6. The Native Authority for an area may appoint Chiefs and other suitable persons to be subordinate area collectors and village area collectors for the purpose of supervising and collecting communal or individual tribute.

" Duties of subordinate area collectors."

" 6A. It shall be the duty of a subordinate area collector—
(a) to supervise the collection of communal or individual tribute in his subordinate area;

(b) to recover from the village area collectors in his subordinate area all sums collected by them, and to pay and deliver the same to the Treasurer or Native Authority (in the absence of a Treasurer); and

(c) to render to the Treasurer or Native Authority (in the absence of a Treasurer) returns of tribute received by him at such times and in such form as the Chief Commissioner may direct.

"Proportion of tribute payable by subordinate area."

"6B. When communal tribute is imposed in respect of a Native Authority area, the proportion of tribute payable by the inhabitants of a subordinate area shall be assessed by the Native Authority concerned.

"Proportion of tribute payable by village areas."

"6C. Upon the proportion of communal tribute payable in respect of a subordinate area being assessed as aforesaid and upon the Native Authority for such subordinate area being informed of the amount payable by the inhabitants of his subordinate area, the said Native Authority shall assess the proportion thereof payable in respect of the village areas in its subordinate area respectively.

"Duties of village area collectors."

"6D. Upon the proportion of tribute payable in respect of a village area being assessed as aforesaid and upon the village collector being informed of the amount payable by the inhabitants of his village area it shall be the duty of a village collector—

(a) to collect and receive from each adult male native residing in his village area such proportion of the amount at which the village area has been assessed for tribute as may be just and equitable, having regard to his relative wealth;

(b) to pay and deliver to the subordinate area collector all sums collected by him; and

(c) to communicate to the subordinate area collector the name of any person who may have refused or persistently neglected to pay his proportion of tribute.

"Appeals."

"6E. Any person who may consider that he has been called upon by the village area collector to pay an undue proportion of the total sum payable by the community of which he is a member may appeal to the subordinate Native Authority or to the Native Authority and if he be dissatisfied with the decision of such subordinate Native Authority or Native Authority, he may appeal to the District Commissioner, whose decision shall be final."

Amendment
of regulation 22
of Regulations
No. 5 of 1934.

4. Regulation 22 of the Principal Regulations shall be replaced by the following regulation:—

"Penalty for failure to pay tribute."

"22. Any person who shall refuse or persistently neglect to pay any individual tribute or any portion of communal tribute for which he may have been assessed under these Regulations or who shall incite any person so to refuse shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate's Court or a Native Court to a fine of ten pounds or to imprisonment for three months or to both."

Made at Tamale this 5th day of December, 1936.

W. J. A. JONES,
Chief Commissioner.

Approved by me this 30th day of December, 1936.

G. C. DU BOULAY,
Governor's Deputy.

(44196—49) Wt. 967—3878 875 11/37 P. St. G. 377/8

S. O. Code No. 58—9999

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MAPS.

The Gold Coast.

Southern Sphere, showing Unification of Native States

Southern Sphere, showing Main Cocoa areas and Forest Reserves.

FOREWORD

During the examination of the British Accredited Representative at the 30th Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission on the report on the administration of Togoland under British Mandate for the year 1935 certain observations and requests for further details were made. To facilitate easy reference to the information now supplied an index is given below :—

<i>Pages of Minutes of XXX Session of Permanent Mandates Commission.</i>	<i>Nature of Enquiry or Information required.</i>	<i>Paragraph in this Report.</i>
87 ...	The reconciliation of difficulties arising out of the presence of strangers in the Krachi area.	40-43
89 ...	Further information regarding Indirect Rule in the Southern Section.	7-24
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93, 173 ...	Further particulars of the system of Direct Taxation and the institution of Native Treasuries.	64-74
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94 ...	Reorganisation of the chapter on Judicial Organisation.	93
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98 ...	Communal seed farms ...	145
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I.—GENERAL.

Togoland under British Mandate lies between $6^{\circ} 7'$ and $11^{\circ} 8'$ N. latitude and $0^{\circ} 27'$ W. and $1^{\circ} 15'$ E. longitude, and comprises an area of 13,040 square miles. Its boundaries are defined in the Anglo-German Conventions of the 1st July, 1890, and the 16th February, 1900. With the acceptance at the close of 1930 by the British and French Governments of the line recommended by the Mixed Commission as the boundary between the two spheres, the delimitation of the boundaries of that part of Togoland which is under British Mandate was completed. The Commission's Report appeared in the Report* for 1931 as Appendix III.

2. A detailed description of the physical features of the Territory under the Mandate was given in the Report† for 1929, where information is to be found regarding the general character of the country and the nature of the vegetation.

II.—STATUS OF THE TERRITORY.

3. The territory is administered as an integral part of the Gold Coast in accordance with the provisions of the Mandate dated the 20th July, 1922, granted to Great Britain.

III.—STATUS OF THE NATIVE INHABITANTS.

4. The status of a native inhabitant is defined, with the agreement of the Permanent Mandates Commission, as "a British protected person native of the Mandated Territory". Under the terms of a declaration made by His Majesty's Government, the native inhabitants are exempted from any obligation to military service whether for the defence of the territory or otherwise. They enjoy like protection with respect to their persons and property in the territory and in British Colonies, Protectorates and Dependencies as is accorded to British subjects.

IV.—INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

5. A list of international conventions treaties and bilateral agreements which have been applied to Togoland under British Mandate will be found in Appendix I to this Report. During 1936 the following were applied:—

Conventions and Treaties.

(a) International Convention for the Protection of the Fauna and Flora of Africa dated at London the 8th November, 1933, was extended to the Territory as from the 14th January, 1936.

* pp. 83 to 101 Colonial No. 77.

† pp. 4 and 5 Colonial No. 52.

(b) International Conventions on the Stamp Laws in connection with Cheques, Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes dated at Geneva the 7th June, 1930, and the 19th March, 1931, were extended to the Territory as from the 16th October, 1936.

(c) International Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs dated at Geneva the 13th July, 1931, was extended to the Territory as from the 18th May, 1936.

(d) The Extradition Treaties between the United Kingdom and Austria, Denmark and Switzerland dated the 3rd December, 1873, the 31st March, 1873, and the 26th November, 1880 respectively were subjects of conventions on the 29th October, 1934, the 15th October, 1935, and the 19th December, 1934, and ratifications in respect of these conventions were exchanged on the 30th April, 1935, the 30th March, 1936, and the 6th June, 1935 respectively.

Nationals of States Members of the League of Nations are afforded full economic equality in the territory in accordance with the stipulations of the Mandate.

V.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

6. There has been no change in the administrative staff of the territory. In the South, the area which comprises the district of Ho under the supervision of the District Commissioner at Kpandu with an Assistant District Commissioner at Ho, is administered as part of the Eastern Province of the Gold Coast Colony. The Northern Section is regarded as an integral part of the Northern Territories and forms part of the Dagomba, Mamprussi, Krachi and Gonja districts.

7. The general policy in the Southern Sphere of creating native States by the voluntary amalgamation of groups of independent divisions into political units has been dealt with in some detail in previous reports and in this policy there has been no change. In last year's report* it was shown that out of the total of 69 independent divisions which existed in 1928, 51 had thus grouped themselves, forming four States each with a population of from 14,000 to 28,000, and although during the past year there have been no further amalgamations this should not be taken as an indication that voluntary amalgamation has reached its limits.

8. In order to understand the present position, it must be remembered that the formation of these States does not represent the restoration of an earlier system of native rule such as existed amongst the majority of the Gold Coast tribes, where

* Colonial No. 117, paragraphs 8 and 9, page 7.

a Head Chief exercised authority over a number of Divisional Chiefs each with a varying number of sub-Chiefs. The Ewe-speaking divisions of the Southern Sphere from the time of their settlement in this area two centuries ago existed as complete and independent patriarchal groups varying in strength from 6,000 people to less than 300, the larger groups comprising several villages and occupying a considerable area of land, while the smaller ones consisted of one village only.

9. Apart from their common origin, language and customs, there has been no bond to unite these independent groups into larger political units and although treaties of friendship for mutual protection no doubt existed, these alliances for purposes of war never appear to have developed into permanent unions, and when once the threat of danger from invasion by other tribes had been removed by the advent of European rule, any reason for these alliances disappeared and such bonds as may formerly have existed were thereby weakened. Under the German regime combinations of political groups were discouraged and disintegration became complete.

10. Under present day conditions the principal if not the only incentive to amalgamation amongst these Divisions is a desire for political advancement and for the right to take a greater share in the conduct of their own affairs. In Divisions where this incentive is lacking, or is insufficiently strong to outweigh local considerations, progress has necessarily been slow. It is therefore not surprising to find that in general it is the more wealthy and enlightened Divisions which have been the first to accept amalgamation, while in the more backward Divisions the policy has made but little headway.

11. The 18 non-amalgamated divisions, comprising nearly one-third of the total population of the Southern Section, are widely distributed throughout the Section and it cannot therefore be said that the policy is unsuited to any particular area.

12. The reasons to which may be attributed the failure of these Divisions to form fresh amalgamations or to join one of the already existing States are dealt with in detail in this report but may be briefly summarised as follows:—

- (a) Lack of unanimity within a Division.
- (b) The survival of ancient feuds.
- (c) Lack of incentive.

13. In certain Divisions where the policy of amalgamation is understood and its advantages realised, there is a difference of opinion amongst the Chiefs and Elders as to which State they should join and, since it is a principle laid down by Government that any amalgamation can be effected only with the unanimous consent of the whole of the Division, a deadlock

exists. An example of this difficulty is to be found in the Division of Likpe. This Division comprises six villages with a total population of nearly 3,000. Of these, four villages whose inhabitants are of Ashanti origin wish to join the Buem State while the remaining two villages, whose inhabitants are autochthonous, and are in this respect almost unique, are desirous of casting in their lot with the Akpini State. In such circumstances ultimate agreement appears improbable and the only satisfactory solution appears to be an acceptance of the wishes of the majority, for a split within the Division would raise further and more difficult questions regarding the ownership of land. Nevertheless a problem more hopeful of solution exists in certain other Divisions where the policy of amalgamation is accepted but where the existence of some long-standing quarrel with the Division which they would normally join precludes the resumption of friendly relations. The Gbi Division, comprising 6,000 people, is of Ewe origin and might well be expected to join the Akpini State were it not for an ancient feud which arose in bygone times between the Gbi and Kpandu Divisions.

14. In the Nkonya Division, however, which has a population of 5,000 people, the condition of things is somewhat different, for the inhabitants are of Akan origin and are unrelated in any way to their neighbours. The claim of the Chief is that in ancient times the neighbouring Divisions were subservient to him, and while he is prepared to allow other Divisions to join Nkonya he is not willing to accept any position other than that of Paramount Chief of an amalgamated State. There appears to be no historic grounds for his nebulous claims, and they receive no support from any of his neighbours.

15. Perhaps the problem of greatest difficulty is presented by those Divisions in which there exists no incentive to any form of amalgamation, the Chiefs and people being content with their present lot. There is no ambition to accept responsibility nor is there any desire to take a more active part in the management of their own affairs. Possibly the example set by others and the success and happiness acquired by those who join may assist in converting those who at present have little desire for better things.

16. The main inducement to amalgamation is the grant of authority to hold a tribunal with limited rights of jurisdiction in criminal and in civil matters. In the non-amalgamated Divisions the chiefs have no such rights and all cases arising within the Division come before the District Commissioner.

17. In those Divisions in which the soil is suitable for the cultivation of cocoa, the inhabitants are as a rule well off, and strangers in considerable numbers flock to the larger villages for

work. The authority to exercise jurisdiction in these areas is therefore eagerly sought after, not only as a means of increasing the importance of the Chief and his Elders but also as a source of revenue. In Divisions less favourably situated, however, the inducement is small in as much as the inhabitants are almost entirely the subjects of the Chief. While all small disputes are submitted for private settlement by arbitration, the more important matters are dealt with by the District Commissioner, who hears all land disputes in which un-amalgamated Divisions are concerned.

18. In a community where a state of peace and security exists it is difficult to find inducements adequate to disturb the atmosphere of placid contentment. Intimate contact with more prosperous and powerful neighbours is not desired, the thought of self government has no attractions, and until the disturbing influence of education penetrates into these still backwaters, or the threat of extinction again renders some such action imperative, the policy of amalgamation on purely voluntary lines can make little progress.

19. The populations of the four amalgamated States and of the various independent Divisions at the time of the last census were as follows:—

<i>State.</i>					<i>No. of Divisions.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
Akpini	...	...	...	...	20	28,238
Asogli	...	...	...	...	18	20,666
Awatime	...	...	...	...	10	13,285
Buem	...	...	...	...	3	22,901
					51	85,090

<i>Independent Divisions.</i>							
<i>Division.</i>		<i>Population.</i>		<i>Division.</i>		<i>Population.</i>	
Abutia	...	...	2,447	Likpe	...	...	2,967
Adaklu	...	...	4,400	Nkonya	...	...	4,989
Agotime	...	...	3,206	Santrokofi	...	...	1,260
Akrofu	...	...	269	Taviefe	...	...	1,485
Anfoega	...	...	3,982	Todome	...	...	140
Aveme	...	...	2,677	Tsrukpe	...	...	754
Aveno	...	...	3,034	Ve	...	...	2,439
Gbi	...	...	5,866	Wusuta	...	...	1,460
Goviefe	...	...	784	Ziavi	...	...	1,128

20. The formation and methods of operation of State Treasuries has been one of the principal subjects of discussion by the State Councils of the amalgamated States and here again it must be reported that progress has been slow. From the past history of the Divisions forming these States it was only to be anticipated that the individual Divisions should find it difficult to relinquish their financial independence in favour of a system of State control of the finances of all its component units, and this has hitherto been the main stumbling block.

21. In almost every Division comprising these States the principle of controlled Treasuries is accepted and the people as a whole have expressed their willingness to contribute to a fund to meet the recognised needs of their own community. This to all intents and purposes means the collection of a levy for a specific object, a system which is well known and sanctioned by ancient custom. Between the acceptance of this principle and the voluntary acceptance of a levy imposed by and controlled by the State a wide gap exists which can only be bridged by the growth of mutual confidence between the various Divisions forming the State, and by the gradual realisation by the people as a whole of the advantages to be gained from such a system.

22. At the end of 1935 State Treasuries were formed in the Akpini and Awatime States and as was reported last year both of these States decided upon the institution of small annual levies.

In the Akpini State the Treasury has functioned satisfactorily, the levy has been collected without opposition and with a great measure of success, and the State Council will for the first time produce Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1937.

23. In the Awatime State the Treasury has made but little progress since its somewhat hurried inception, due, it is to be feared, to a desire to gain the distinction of being the first State to form a Treasury. Here the collection of a voluntary levy throughout the State has not been found possible and the difficulties referred to earlier must be overcome before any real progress is possible.

24. State Councils have met regularly to conduct their ordinary business and have satisfactorily dealt with a number of constitutional disputes. Matters relating to the deposition of Chiefs are always difficult of settlement unless popular opinion is unanimous, and this of course is seldom the case; the Akpini State Council dealt with one such dispute, which, had it been left to the Division to settle, would inevitably have resulted in a protracted wrangle, faction fights, and an unsettled state of affairs throughout the Division for an interminable period. The State Council's decision was unacceptable to one section of the Division but they were persuaded to accept the finding of the Council as being that of highest native authority in the matter and within a week had made peace with their opponents.

25. As regards the Northern Section, in the report for 1935 an account was given of the progress made in the establishment in the Krachi, Dagomba, Gonja and Mamprussi Areas of Native Treasuries which play the most important part in the education of the Chiefs in the management of local affairs, in that they involve the conferment on, and exercise by, them of

some measure of financial control. One of the conditions for the development of Native Administrations or local governments, which for all practical purposes are synonymous terms, is the delegation of financial control, and it is such delegation which characterises the system of administration now in operation in the Northern Section. To use the words of the former Governor "No administration can be of any use if it has not power, and power connotes financial control". This criticism is no longer applicable to the Northern Section as their Native Treasuries, which work to approved estimates and properly account for all revenue collected and expenditure incurred, have been established.

26. Except in Mamprussi, where a tax of 1s. a compound was collected last year and yielded some £1,900, the revenue of the Native Treasuries was previously derived from the following sources:—

(a) Court fees and fines payable under the provisions of the Native Courts Ordinance.

(b) All fees prescribed by Rules under the provisions of subsection 1, section 17, of the Native Authority Ordinance.

(c) All tolls or rents in lieu thereof payable to a Native Authority under the provisions of Regulations made under the Ferries Ordinance, 1931.

(d) Rents remitted by the Governor to a Native Authority under the provisions of section 16 of the Land and Native Rights Ordinance.

(e) Monies paid to a Native Authority in respect of fees, rents and royalties charged under the Minerals Ordinance.

27. These sources of revenue may seem from the nature of them to be highly productive, but actually the amounts derived from them were small and certainly not sufficient to allow for the proper development of the Native Administrations. Indeed, market and kraal fees provided approximately 80 per cent. of the total revenue, but the yield from these sources fluctuated so considerably as to make them too insecure a foundation on which to build up the finances of Native Administrations. Furthermore, in the areas situated some distance from the main trade routes the revenue from markets and kraals merely sufficed to pay the collectors and a few other employees of the Native Administrations and certainly did not permit of any local improvements for the benefit of the people. There was also this strong objection to the continued reliance on such forms of revenue. The individual was not being taught his duty and liability to contribute towards the cost of social services among the community of which he was a member. For these and other reasons it had become manifest that the stage was being reached when further progress would be impossible

without an increase of revenue, and that in a sufficiently constant form to permit of estimates being prepared with reasonable anticipation that they would be realised. For many years political officers had been making careful investigations into the native customs and customary laws of the various tribes and it was now possible to use and apply this knowledge to the new problems which lay ahead. The introduction of direct taxation was the only solution and, in so far as the Mandated Territory was concerned, it was a case not of introduction, but of the revival of a system which was in force during the German regime. The permission to introduce this form of taxation received the sanction of His Majesty's Government in the latter part of 1935, and as the general design for its collection had already been decided upon there was very little delay in 1936 in starting up the necessary machinery.

28. During the year there came into force an Ordinance entitled the Benefits Trust Fund Ordinance. The object of this Ordinance, a copy of which accompanies this Report,* is to provide for the establishment and administration of a fund from which the poorer Native Administrations may obtain assistance for certain prescribed purposes, e.g., Education, Sanitation, Agriculture and Animal husbandry. The sources of income for the fund are:—

(a) One-sixth of the fees, rents, and royalties imposed under the Minerals Ordinance.

(b) One-sixth of the rents imposed under the Land and Native Rights Ordinance.

(c) One-third of the net receipts derived from ferries operated by Government in the Northern Territories.

The immediate annual income of the fund will be in the region of £1,000, but it will increase considerably if the mining industry in the Protectorate expands. In any event the fund will prove of great help in promoting the economic development of the poorer Native Authority areas and the health of their inhabitants.

29. From the foregoing it will no doubt be realised that the introduction of taxation in the Northern Section has overshadowed everything else in general development this year. With the successful completion of the first year's collection a very definite step forward in progress has been made. The matter is dealt with more fully under Chapter VIII of this Report.

In the Dagomba District the best illustration of the general progress that is being made in local self-government can be obtained from a glance at the Statement of Revenue and

* Appendix II.

Expenditure for the first half-year 1936-37 (vide Appendix III attached). It will be seen that the Estimated Revenue is £6,055 and the actual revenue will probably be more. In 1931-32 when a very elementary Native Treasury was formed the total revenue was £240 only.

30. With a revenue of these proportions it has been possible to carry out some useful and much needed works and improve services to an extent not dreamt of a few years ago. Among the most important works for which expenditure has been voted are:—

(a) The Native Administration School at Yendi, the headquarters of the Ya-Na. This, the first Native Administration School in the Northern Section, has been completed at a cost of approximately £1,000. The buildings are very fine and the people are justly proud of them. It will be opened early in 1937 to accommodate 80 pupils.

(b) Two dispensaries, one at Karaga which has been completed, and one at Zabzugu. The one at Karaga is not actually in the Mandated area but it is very close to the boundary and will serve a large part of the Mandated area. Both these will be staffed and opened in 1937.

(c) Waterworks. £200 has been voted under this head and some of it is being used to make further improvements to the impounding dam at Yendi and to provide wells in other areas.

(d) Sanitary Structures, e.g. the provisions of septic tank latrines and incinerators.

(e) Among works recurrent it is interesting to note that £500 has been allocated for the maintenance of roads. 138 miles of road in the mandated area are entirely maintained by the Native Administration. Over £300 is allocated under the head of Medical and Sanitary to supplement the services provided by the Central Government, and over £250 under the head of Plantations and Cattle Farms. This is expended on the Native Administration Farm and plantation at Yendi.

(f) Mention must be made of the £300 voted for the purchase and upkeep of a lorry. The Ya-Na is still slightly paralysed and cannot walk but he has become "motor minded". At first he went for short drives round the town in the District Commissioner's lorry and then one day expressed a wish to go to Sunson a journey of 24 miles. As he felt no ill effects he asked for a lorry and went further afield. He has now visited many of his important towns and has expressed a wish to visit his brother the Na of Mamprusi, a journey of 120 miles, and to come into Tamale for the Coronation celebrations. These visits are

very popular and many people turn out "to see the Na's face". The lorry has also proved of great value for the transport of stores for the various Native Administration buildings in course of erection and in road work.

31. There has been peace in the land during the year and even the Konkomba have not indulged in their annual exuberance of spirits. The collection of the tax in that area caused no trouble and presented no difficulties. There is little doubt that one of the main reasons for the present satisfactory condition of Dagomba is the respect the people have for their Na. He has shown his worthiness of this respect by his really statesmanlike way of dealing with any problems which he has to solve.

32. It is idle to pretend that Europeans deserve all the credit for the marked progress in Dagomba during the last few years. This is not the case. The Dagomba is probably far more conscious of the duties of citizenship than his coast neighbours and has for many years dominated the Northern Territories. Bowdich's words written more than 100 years ago are significant.

"A mission to Dagomba is of the first importance. The commercial genius and opulence of its people, their disinclination and inaptitude to war, their superior civilization, and the numerous caravans which frequent this emporium from the most remote parts of the interior, make a treaty of intercourse most desirable, both for commerce and science. But it is more imperiously desirable, or rather this enterprise becomes a duty from the recollection, that, from this King's proverbial repute for sanctity, if he were persuaded by the deliberate remonstrance of a British Resident, at least to mitigate if not ultimately to abolish human sacrifices, his example would naturally be followed by the several neighbouring monarchs who make him their oracle."

33. We can say quite honestly, now, that our aim is the betterment of the African and the preservation of his old customs and constitutions, but those Europeans who strove for domination in Africa thirty years ago would find it difficult to explain the severing of the Dagomba Kingdom. For fifteen years Dagomba was divided in two between Germany and Great Britain but even so its customs and constitutions were maintained and the Na's claim to paramountcy was never lost sight of by the subjects from whom he was severed.

34. The small Native Administration Division of Nanumba has made a significant move in deciding to have a fiscal alliance with Dagomba. This will in no way effect the independence of Nanumba but it will be a saving of unnecessary expense and will help to bring the two states closer together. Until the tribute tax was imposed the Nanumba revenue was insignificant—enough to pay a small salary to the Chief, a few elders and collectors and the Native Administration police. Now with £300 a year, although not sufficient really for a separate Treasury, the Nanumba can pull their weight with their Dagomba neighbours. This move may be the forerunner of a

Dagomba-Mamprusi-Nanumba federation. They all come of the same stock.

35. *Mamprusi*.—As elsewhere the event of the year was the successful collection of the tax. This was effected by the Native Authority without any sign of trouble and its success is an indication of the good relations obtaining between the Chiefs and their people.

36. A brother of the late Bawkunaba and a former counsellor was appointed Chief of the Kusasi area in March. As foreshadowed in last year's report the choice has been a wise one and the administrative progress of the area has continued undisturbed. The Worikambo section has been successfully managed during the year by an acting Chief. The B'moba and Konkomba have had a quiet and peaceful year.

37. The annual meeting to discuss the Estimates of Native Administration Revenue and Expenditure was held in April in Nalerigu. All the Chiefs attended and took a marked interest in the discussions, which lasted over several days. All the Chiefs and some of the councillors now receive salaries varying from 7s. 6d. to £3 10s. per month. In addition all the village headmen will shortly be paid in cash gratuities as compensation for loss of tribute in kind resulting from the introduction of taxation.

38. *Gonja*.—The somewhat unsettled condition of the Nchumuru in the Southern part of the area which was recorded in last year's report has at last, with the close of the period under review, shown signs of improvement.

They failed to take advantage of the visit of the Yabumwura of Gonja to Salaga in April to place before him their complaints which was a proof, if one was needed, that they knew themselves to be in the wrong. But it is undoubtedly the introduction of direct taxation that we have to thank for the improved conditions. Faced with the prospect of having to serve one Native Authority or the other with more than lip service, they decided it was not worth while leaving their old homes with all the advantages of the Daka River for the sake of imaginary complaints. The majority have now settled down and their Chief and headmen paid a visit to the Kpembewura at Kpembe, the first for several years, and any differences that there were have, it is hoped, been settled.

39. The Nawuri under the Kanunkulaiwura at Kpandai have continued to serve that Chief loyally and maintained their reputation as an industrious, hardworking people. There has also been considerable immigration of Basari and others to settle either at Kpandai or near, the result of improvement of the road communications with Accra.

40. *Krachi*.—The 1935 report set out the very considerable progress made in building together the many different peoples which inhabit the Krachi district and forming them into one local government. Though in 1936 there have been disappointments, the Krachi Native Authority is in a stronger position to-day than ever before.

41. One disappointment is the disaffection of the Tapa. These people have never co-operated to any extent and now, owing to an internal dissension regarding their chief, the small community has become split into two camps, each endeavouring to use as a bargaining factor the matter of their allegiance as a whole.

So far it has not been found possible to find a solution, but signs are not wanting that the people are beginning to tire of their unsettled position and, may be, the solution will come from within.

42. Another disappointment has been the secession of the Asasewura—one of the most senior elders to the Stool—who has seen fit to go back on the professions of loyalty which he committed to writing, and has thrown in his lot with those Krachi villages South of the Volta, who have recently been making efforts to break away from their paramount chief. Apart from these incidents the influence of the Native Authority has been extended and has obtained the active co-operation of the Adele, Adjuati and Ntrubu.

43. In April a meeting with the Chiefs was held and the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure were prepared. Vide Appendix IV. It has been possible, with the exception of one or two minor items of additional expenditure which have been authorized, to adhere to these Estimates rigidly, and the people are gaining confidence as it begins to dawn upon them that decisions made at the beginning of a financial year are not just pious hopes incapable of being put into effect.

44. Of the capital works for which expenditure has been voted, market sheds with iron roofs have been put up at Kete, and a dispensary building put up at Grube. Salaries have been paid regularly throughout the year, and police (five in number) have been maintained, and the clerical staff and sanitary gangs increased. The balance sheet for the first nine months shows that the financial position may be said to be secure although fluctuations will occur under various heads. Vide Appendix V.

VI.—COMMUNICATIONS.

45. There are no railways in the Territory.

46. The communications in the Southern Section consist of 218 miles of motorable roads of which 3 miles are maintained

by the Public Works Department and 215 by the District Commissioner with the assistance of paid labour.

47. This year, owing to the improved condition of the Colony's finances, it has been possible to increase the expenditure on road maintenance, and while no new construction has been undertaken by Government, the condition of existing roads, which suffered during the years of economic depression, has very materially improved.

48. The main cocoa-carrying road northwards of Jasikan towards Kadjebi and Ahamansu has been extended during the year, but progress has been slow. This extension, though of value, is not an essential trade route and work on it has therefore been left to the people themselves to carry out if they so desire. Government has assisted them with the choice of a suitable line, tools, supervision of labour and the construction of bridges and culverts.

49. Now that the Chiefs are no longer permitted to employ communal labour on such work and all labour must be either voluntary or fully paid, the construction of these roads has become difficult. But these problems have their educational value and may be expected to bring home to the Chiefs and people the advantages of direct taxation as well as the benefits to be gained by leasing land rather than selling it. And it may be that the difficulties encountered in making these roads can best be met by the collection by the Chiefs of a voluntary levy from the cocoa farmers of the area to be served by the road, although a further difficulty would arise in the administration of this levy, in that the majority of the farmers are strangers from further South, who have purchased the land for the planting of cocoa and are neither subjects of the local Chief nor domiciled in the area concerned.

50. The Volta River forms the Western boundary of the area for the greater part of its length and the possibility of utilising this natural artery for the transport of cocoa to the coast has been considered, but the existence of numerous rapids combined with the quick rise and fall of the water level in times of flood renders the probable cost of the project prohibitive.

51. In the Northern Section improvements have been made to the main road from Yendi to Kpandu. This road links up with another leading to Accra, while during the dry season a branch road leading from it gives access to Sansanne Mangu (French Mandated Territory) in the north east. At the end of the rainy season great improvements were made in the surface of this road and work on the bridges is continuing. The traffic on the road has increased considerably and it is not uncommon for lorries from Accra to penetrate as far as Yendi.

52. There has also been an extension of the network of dry weather roads built and maintained by the Chiefs, the labour for which is paid at the local rate largely from Native Administration funds.

53. The work on roads done by the Public Works Department of the Gold Coast has been confined, in the Northern Section, to the maintenance of the Tamale-Yendi road from the boundary of the Northern Territories to Yendi.

Posts and Telegraphs.

54. These services continued to be efficiently maintained in both sections of the Territory. No extension took place and it was unfortunately necessary to close one Postal Agency owing to defalcations by the Postal Agent.

55. The weekly motor mail service between Accra, Ho, Kpandu and Hohoe was satisfactorily maintained together with all branch carrier services.

56. Ho continues to be the only place at which telegraph and telephone services are available to the public and extensions to Kpandu and Hohoe are not yet justified by the amount of traffic likely to be carried.

Postal Statistics.

57. Attached is a table showing the variety and volume of business carried out by the Postal Services during the years 1935 and 1936. It will be observed that the majority of the items show a considerable increase in 1936.

	1936.	1935.
	£	£
Sale of Postage Stamps	485	424
Money Orders Issued	3,670	2,192
" " Paid	590	517
Postal Orders Issued	5,200	4,011
" " Paid	2,623	1,939
Savings Bank Deposits	3,315	2,254
" " Withdrawals	1,347	1,068
Telegraph Revenue	130	117
Telephone Revenue	95	41
Parcel Post Trade Charge	948	855
" " Customs Duties	376	296
" " Other Charges	50	44

Postal Matter

	1936.	1935.
Posted—Letters, etc., including Registered articles	104,670	66,464
" Book Packets, etc.	1,560	1,781
Delivered—Letters, etc., including Registered articles	95,745	55,484
" Book Packets, etc.	32,760	12,467

Transport Department.

58. The services performed by the Gold Coast Government Transport Department were as follows:—

(a) 182 Government Officers, 34 tons of officers' kit and 138 tons of Government stores and materials including mails were conveyed by motor transport from Accra to Krachi, Ho, Kpandu, Hohoe, Kpeve, Golokwati, Amedjofie, Leklebi Dua, Have, Otisu, Zofe and Neyive in the Southern Section.

(b) 107 Government Officers, 14 tons of officers' kit and 34 tons of Government stores and materials were carried by motor transport from Kumasi and Tamale to Krachi and Yendi in the Northern Section.

VII.—PUBLIC FINANCE.

59. The Permanent Mandates Commission has proposed* that the financial statistics should in future cover the latest financial year. It is regretted that the preparation of such a statement within the time available before the transmission of the report is not practicable. The statistics, which are based on formulae approved by the Commission, take at least three months to compile and, if rendered so as to relate to the financial year, could not be ready until July 1st at the earliest. In past years the report has had to be in the hands of the Colonial Office not later than the beginning of June in order that it might be printed and copies supplied to the Commission in time for its consideration at the Autumn Session. To postpone the financial returns to July 1st each year would make it impossible to submit the report in time.

60. Statements of Revenue and Expenditure for the calendar year 1936 are attached.

Revenue.

61. The Revenue brought to account for the year 1936 was £49,491 os. 11d. as compared with £40,583 12s. 2d. collected in 1935. The net increase of £8,907 8s. 8d. is due chiefly to (a) a rise in revenue from Import duties of £8,334 and £1,105 from Export duties; (b) firearms and ammunition licences under the heading of Licences amounting to £303 19s. 3d.; (c) Fees of Court &c. £427 19s. 9d. and (d) £128 3s. 5d. in Posts and Telegraph Receipts. There is however a decrease of

* Page 85 Minutes Thirtieth Session.

£1,334 13s. 8d. under Miscellaneous due mainly to a reduction in the proportionate share of Income derived from the West African Currency Board Investments.

The following is a comparative statement of Customs Revenue for Togoland and of the figures for the Customs Import Revenue of the Gold Coast; and the Domestic Exports from the Gold Coast and from Togoland:

	1934.	1935.	1936.
	£	£	£
Customs Import Revenue for the Gold Coast	1,264,770	1,793,064	2,137,882
Domestic Commercial Exports from the Gold Coast	7,849,217	9,147,456	12,234,622
Domestic Commercial Exports from Togoland	72,943	121,994	186,115
Customs Revenue for Togoland based on the above figures plus actual revenue collected	18,989	34,394	43,776

Expenditure.

62. The expenditure for the year 1936 was £84,189 12s. 7d. as against £79,279 13s. 9d. in 1935 a net increase of £4,909 18s. 10d.

The main increases occur under the following heads:—

	£
Agriculture	749
Forestry	756
Medical Department	1,288
Political Administration	618
Public Works Annually Recurrent	1,170
Public Works Extraordinary	2,196

The increase under Agriculture is due to a larger African Staff and greater expenditure on travelling and transport. The increase in the Medical Department has been caused by heavier expenditure on drugs and equipment and also on the Leper Settlement at Ho. The increase in Public Works Annually Recurrent expenditure is due to the increased cost of maintenance of Roads while the construction of Roads and Bridges under Public Works Extraordinary accounts for the increase under that head.

63. The excess of expenditure over revenue for the year 1936 was £34,698 as compared with £38,695 for the year 1935; or an improvement of £3,997 over the previous year.

VIII.—TAXATION.

64. As has already been mentioned, the successful collection of the tax was the outstanding feature of the year's work in the

Northern Section. This tax is termed a "tribute tax" because it is a commutation into an annual cash payment of the tribute in labour or kind which the chiefs formerly levied from the people. The period preparatory to the introduction of this tax was spent in a detailed exploration of the views of chiefs and people, in a meticulous investigation of the capacity of the people to pay any tax at all, and in widespread propaganda as to the reasons for and the objects of the tax. As soon as the tax had been sanctioned by the Gold Coast Government, the preparation of the nominal rolls for each District was commenced, a work which, except in Krachi where a few villages objected, was completed without a hitch, a great part of the necessary clerical work being carried out owing to the shortage of a suitable clerical staff by schoolboys during their holidays. The readiness with which the people gave the required information and with which the chiefs reported attempts at evasion went to confirm the hope that actual collection of the tax would occasion no trouble or resentment among the people. That the prospects of success were so satisfactory is a testimony of the thoroughness of the intensive propaganda carried out in recent years by administrative officers who visited every village under their control to explain to the people the object of direct taxation and the benefits they would derive from the payment of it. Among the latter was the cessation of the payment to the chiefs of tribute in kind.

65. Steps were taken to ensure that the rate of tax should not be higher than the ordinary person could, without difficulty, afford to pay. To this end the average income of the individual farmer and other classes of worker in the territory was assessed and on the data thus collected it was decided to vary the tax in the areas in relation to the economic conditions of each. Accordingly, the incidence of the tax was fixed at the following amounts—for Krachi and Gonja 2s. 6d., for Dagomba and Kusasi (Mamprussi) 2s., and for the Konkomba and B'Moba 1s. All native adult males resident in a particular area and irrespective of the country of their origin, became liable for payment of the tax. Only those who by reason of infirmity or age were unable to work were exempted, but in many cases the privilege of exemption was rejected by those entitled to it. In the Kusasi area an old man, on being informed by his sons of the grounds on which they had obtained exemption for him, insisted on his name being added to the roll. When asked the reason for this he replied that, if his wives learned that he had been classed as infirm, they would laugh him to scorn and consider themselves at liberty to contract other alliances. There was also a pathetic case of a leper who declined exemption. He contended that

despite the loss of some of his fingers he was able to earn his living and that therefore no justification existed for differentiating between him and his brothers. To him it was a matter of honour to pay the tax. As will be seen from examination of the Native Treasuries Regulations*, a copy of which accompanies this Report, it was never the intention to tax women and children. The regulations refer specifically only to adult males, and they alone are liable to pay. The Regulations provide for both the capitation tax and for what is known as the lump sum of assessment under which the chiefs are entrusted with the responsibility of apportioning among the people the total amount of the tax due in accordance with the ability of the individual or community to pay. It is only to Gonja that this system has been applied. Elsewhere it takes the form of a capitation tax, but the amount the individual is called upon to pay does bear a definite relation to his income, whether obtained by farming or by some other form of enterprise. The income from farming and from manual crafts differs very little in cash value at present.

66. The tax was imposed by legislation on the part of Government but collected in the name of the Native Authorities. This strengthens their position and impresses on the people the connection between the tax and the Native Administrations.

67. At the outset some doubts were felt as to the ability of the chiefs to carry out the collection, but it was decided to entrust this responsible task to them and they, by the able manner in which they performed it, proved such doubts to have been completely groundless. The whole tax was collected by them with the minimum of supervision and rarely had they recourse to approach their local Administrative officers, who were at all times available to give advice or assistance. The methods whereby the money was collected were as follows.

68. Each subordinate chief was provided, through his Head Chief with a quantity of receipt discs, serially numbered, corresponding to the total taxable males under his jurisdiction. A clerk next visited his area during the collection of the tax and kept a record of the sums paid through the heads of the individual compounds. At convenient intervals the subordinate chief paid the sums collected into the Native Treasury for

* Appendix VI.

which receipts were obtained. On the amounts received being checked with the estimated yield of the various areas it was found that the estimates were greatly exceeded. While this proved the inaccuracy of the nominal rolls it provided evidence of the keenness and honesty of the Native Authorities. Indeed this honesty has been such that it has not been necessary to institute a single prosecution for refusal or failure to pay tax nor yet of embezzling any money received. In a very few cases it was necessary to provide work on the roads or public buildings for those who had not, or said they had not, sufficient money to pay.

69. Only in the Krachi District was there any opposition to the payment of the tax and there it was short-lived. In July the Headchief and his council expressed their readiness to collect the tax, but later, as the time for the collection drew near, they wrote to say that they were not prepared to do so. When asked to state the reason for his change of decision the Headchief explained, in the presence of his opponents, that he had written the letter under the threat of deposition and added that having received the assurance of Government's support he was prepared to undertake the responsibility. In adopting this attitude the Headchief displayed determination and strength of character which he had previously not been thought to possess. Ultimately the organisers of the opposition were the first to pay and the collection then proceeded smoothly and rapidly.

70. When estimating the yield of the tax, allowance was made for the possibility of the work of collection proving too difficult for the Chiefs to perform efficiently until they had one or two years experience of it. But this precaution proved to be unnecessary. The estimate for the Krachi area was fixed at £250 whereas actually £580 was paid. For the Dagomba and Mamprusi areas the yields were estimated at £2,500 and £3,500 respectively. The amounts collected in them totalled £4,300 in the one case and £7,500 in the other, of which £2,000 and £1,500 came from the parts of those areas which lie in the Mandated Territory. As has already been mentioned, the lump sum system of assessment was applied to the Gonja area, the total tax for which was estimated at £1,520. The people of the small Kpandae subordinate area paid the sum of £102.

71. For the Nanumba, who are akin to the Dagomba and have agreed to amalgamate with them for financial purposes, the incidence of the tax was at first assessed at 1s. for a taxable male but subsequently increased to 2s. at the instance of the Headchief with the result that £290 was collected as compared with an estimate of £100.

72. It should here be mentioned that the central Government takes no part of the proceeds of direct taxation which are wholly spent in the areas from which they are derived. In this respect the system of taxation in force in the Northern Section differs from that obtaining in all other African territories.

73. In the collection of the tax the Native Authorities underwent the real test of their merit. By their success or failure in this responsible task had to be judged the extent of their control over their people and the prospects of establishing local government on a sound basis. That they passed this test is indicated by the success of the collection of the tax, and any attempt to minimise the difficulties which confronted them and had to be surmounted is to deny them their due measure of credit and wrongly to depreciate their influence, sense of organisation and keenness. Moreover, it is incorrect to suppose that the Native Authorities slavishly act upon the advice of the local Administrative officer. On the contrary, they do not hesitate to express their disagreement with suggestions if they are not satisfied that they will prove for the good of the people's interest. They have their own views as to how the revenue can best be spent and know that they will be given full consideration. In short, it is their independence of thought and decision which augurs so well for their future success. This spirit of independence is fully appreciated and is being carefully fostered, for the principal object and aim of Native Administration is not merely to collect revenue for local expenditure but to encourage the chiefs and people to take an ever increasing share in the management of local affairs and to train them in the art of administration so that eventually they may be able to stand by themselves.

74. Towards the end of each financial year, the Chiefs comprising the Native Authorities, which have been constituted to administer local affairs in the Krachi, Gonja, Dagomba and Mamprusi areas, hold what is called an estimates meeting. The District Commissioners outline the financial situation and then inquire from the Chiefs the objects on which they advocate expenditure. Their recommendations are usually of a general, and not a specific, nature. For example, they might ask for more wells to be dug, for dispensaries to be built or for cattle farms to be established. Having ascertained the views of the Native Authority under his particular control, the District Commissioner prepares draft estimates for their consideration. These the Native Authority examines in detail with the aid of its clerk and then reports what alterations it suggests by way of either deletion or addition of items. By this procedure the Native Authorities are being taught how to spend their revenue to the best advantage, having regard to the interests of their

people as a whole, and at the same time wasteful expenditure is prevented. In brief the policy is to exercise only such control as is necessary. At present it is close, as the Native Authorities have little conception of the cost of works which they recommend, but it will gradually be relaxed as from experience they gain more knowledge.

75. In the Southern Section there is no direct taxation imposed by Government and, though the subject of direct taxation by the Native Administration has been freely discussed, the only State in which a levy has so far been imposed by the State Council is that of Akpini.

76. The difficulties in the way of the imposition of State levies are dealt with in paragraph 21 above, and progress in these matters must necessarily be slow if it is to avoid raising a storm of opposition which would not only increase the difficulties of its subsequent introduction but also act as a deterrent to those Divisions which are considering favourably the question of amalgamation.

77. The only alteration in taxation under the Customs Tariff was made by Order in Council No. 21 of 1936 which added to Schedule 2—Table of Exemptions, Item 29A, "Gold of a fineness not exceeding 18 carats which the Comptroller is satisfied is imported exclusively for use by licensed goldsmiths in pursuance of their trade". This measure was introduced for the benefit of working goldsmiths, who had previously experienced difficulty in obtaining supplies of gold for the purposes of their trade.

IX.—TRADE.

78. The Commission has enquired* as to whether it would not be possible to obtain a more accurate estimate of the Revenue and Expenditure for the Territory by the establishment of a Customs check at Senchi ferry for this purpose. Senchi is a small village on the Volta River and is more than thirty miles from the nearest frontier of Togoland, and the Comptroller of Customs points out that there would be considerable difficulty and confusion were all motor lorries to be examined and inspected. There are a number of villages between Senchi and the frontier and it could not be maintained that all goods passing over the ferry are intended for consumption in the British sphere. The statistics so obtained would be of little value, and any estimate based on them would be quite unreliable.

* pp. 84, 90-91, 173 Minutes Thirtieth Session.

Trade Statistics.

79. The following statements give particulars of Trade (exclusive of specie) passing across the Anglo-French Togoland frontier for the calendar years 1935 and 1936.

IMPORTS.

Article.	1935.		1936.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£
CLASS I.—FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO.				
Animals and birds, living, all kinds No.	5,823	1,964	3,845	1,396
Fish of all kinds cwt.	788	749	507	689
Flour and meal, other kinds cwt.	167	86	221	92
Pulse :—				
Beans and peas cwt.	700	237	831	309
Other kinds cwt.	96	42	114	36
Other farinaceous preparations cwt.	106	32	104	29
Lard and lard substitutes cwt.	111	88	170	178
Meats :—				
Fresh cwt.	105	100	56	79
Smoked or cured cwt.	274	296	516	602
Oils, edible gal.	12,742	342	5,402	139
Salt, other kinds cwt.	5,339	1,591	4,112	1,129
Spices cwt.	62	41	238	149
Vegetables, fresh cwt.	206	120	293	109
Tobacco, unmanufactured lb.	173	27	123	22
Other Food and Drink	—	652	—	667
Total Class I	—	6,367	—	5,625
CLASS II.—RAW MATERIALS AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED.				
Nuts and kernels, other kinds cwt.	527	238	573	228
Tar gal.	361	33	158	12
Other Raw Materials and articles mainly unmanufactured ...	—	369	—	331
Total Class II	—	640	—	571

<i>Article.</i>	1935.		1936.	
	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
CLASS III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED.		£		£
<i>A.—Textiles.</i>				
Apparel (all kinds)	—	138	—	267
Bags and sacks (empty) not including paper bags ... No.	10,895	274	262	8
Cotton manufactures :—				
Piece goods sq. yd.	4,681	240	11,360	534
cwt.	15		28½	
Other kinds	—	20	—	17
Other textile articles	—	42	—	23
Total textiles	—	714	—	849
<i>B.—Metal.</i>				
Carriages, carts and wagons :—				
Bicycles and tricycles No.	5	21	11	60
Motor cars, parts	—	—	—	161
Implements and tools :—				
Agricultural	—	112	—	79
Artisans	—	58	—	54
Machinery :—				
Sewing machines ... No.	6	45	5	30
Metals :—				
Brass and manufactures of ...	—	28	—	54
Iron and steel manufactures :—				
Corrugated iron sheets tons	7	168	15	279
Other kinds (except cutlery and tools, buckets, pails and basins and lamps and lanterns)	—	152	—	98
Other articles not elsewhere specified... ..	—	29	—	27
Total Metals	—	613	—	842
<i>C.—Miscellaneous.</i>				
Beads lb.	869	47	1,103	53
Books, printed	—	49	—	67
Cement tons	335	1,226	288	1,039
Earthenware	—	289	—	344
Leather, dressed and undressed cwt.	987	52	1,569	98
Medicines and drugs	—	96	—	99
Oils, motor spirit ... gal.	312	34	66	8
Other miscellaneous articles ...	—	565	—	518
Total Miscellaneous	—	2,358	—	2,226
CLASS IV.—ANIMALS NOT FOR FOOD.				
Animal and birds, living, not for Food (all kinds)	770	93	329	22

SUMMARY.

Class.	1935.		1936.	
	Value.	Total.	Value.	Total.
I	£ 6,367	6,367	£ 5,625	5,625
II	640		571	
III—A	714	3,685	849	3,917
B	613		842	
C	2,358		2,226	
IV	93	93	22	22
GRAND TOTAL—IMPORTS		£10,785		£10,135

EXPORTS.

Article.	1935.		1936.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS I.—FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO.		£		£
Cocoa Tons	7,840	118,661	8,982	180,663
Coffee—raw Tons	4	176	37	1,399
Grain :—				
Maize Tons	1½	7	8	42
Other kinds Tons	15	116	11	85
Salt Tons	4	33	6	46
Other Food and Drink	—	24	—	18
Total Class I	—	119,017	—	182,253
CLASS II.—RAW MATERIALS AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED.				
Cotton—raw	78	817	68	659
Nuts and kernels :—				
Kola nuts Tons	14	214	57	765
Palm kernels Tons	229	969	175	974
Other Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured ...	—	343	—	927
Total Class II	—	2,343	—	3,325
CLASS III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED ...	—	628	—	531
CLASS V.—ANIMALS NOT FOR FOOD	28	6	46	6
Total Domestic Exports	—	121,994	—	186,115

<i>Article.</i>	<i>1935.</i>		<i>1936.</i>	
	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
<i>Re-Exports.</i>		£		£
CLASS III. ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED.				
C.—Miscellaneous ...	—	5,569	—	5,408
Total Re-Exports ...	—	5,569	—	5,408
Grand total Exports (exclusive of Specie and Currency Notes) ...	—	127,563	—	191,523

80. The total value of imports for 1936 was £10,123 showing a decrease of £662 as compared with 1935. Decreases occurred in the following items viz:—Animals living, fish of all kinds, oils (edible), salt, produce bags and sacks, agricultural implements, iron and steel manufactures, other kinds, and cement.

81. The value of exports was £191,523 showing an increase of £63,960 over the previous year. This rise was mainly due to increased exports of cocoa and coffee. Cocoa exports shewed an increase of 1,142 tons of a value of £62,002 and coffee of 33 tons valued at £1,223.

82. The average value of cocoa was £20 a ton. In 1935 the average value was £15.

83. Kola nuts increased by 43 tons valued at £551, while palm kernels decreased by 54 tons but appreciated in value. The average value of palm kernels was £5 11s. od. a ton as compared with £4 4s. od. in the previous year.

84. Raw cotton decreased by 10 tons of a value of £158.

85. There was no change in the establishment of the Preventive Service which maintained its efficiency throughout the year; 45 seizures were made; an increase of 18 over 1935. The number of persons convicted for revenue offences was 56 an increase of 16 over 1935; and the penalties imposed amount to £559 as against £95 in 1935.

Although leaf tobacco was the principal article of contraband the quantity seized fell from 366 lbs. in 1935 to 134 lbs. in 1936.

86. The cocoa card system was continued although owing to a change in the policy of the French Government, it is doubtful whether the farmers received much, if any, benefit therefrom, for cocoa shipped via Palime and Lome and the Gold Coast varied little in price.

87. The following figures show the amount of cocoa in tons which passed through the stations:—

	<i>Oct.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>	<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>Mar.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
To Palime ...	243	898	1,878	966	1,329	292	5,606
To Gold Coast	614	1,116	1,376	1,859	1,967	1,947	8,609
	<u>857</u>	<u>2,014</u>	<u>3,254</u>	<u>2,825</u>	<u>3,296</u>	<u>2,239</u>	<u>14,215</u>

These figures are for the cocoa season and vary therefore from those given below in the table of exports crossing Senchi Ferry, which are for the calendar year. The total given now includes cocoa passing through the stations in the months of January to March, 1937, inclusive.

88. It will be observed that there has been an increase in production of over 1,000 tons over the figures of last year*. The actual figure for 1936 is larger than that given above, for one firm has already nearly 1,500 tons bought, but not yet exported from the territory. The decrease of 2,000 tons in the amount shipped via Palime is due to the natural outcome of the equality of prices at Lome and in the Gold Coast, and the merchants have been shipping as suited their convenience.

89. The following are the figures for the four areas served by the card system:—

		<i>1935-6</i> <i>Cocoa season.</i>	<i>1936-7</i> <i>Cocoa season.</i>	<i>increase or</i> <i>decrease.</i>
Area III	...	1,977	2,211	+ 234
IV	...	636	758	+ 122
V	...	9,646	10,225	+ 579
VI	...	916	1,021	+ 105
		<u>13,175</u>	<u>14,215</u>	<u>+ 1,040</u>

The increase in areas III, IV and VI are due to favourable conditions which led to a heavy crop. These areas have reached their maximum production and no further increases are to be expected. The figures for area V are deceptive, as the apparent increase of 579 tons is to be accounted for by the good conditions. In fact the greater part of the 1,500 tons which did not pass through the card stations come from that area where the acreage under cocoa is extending and new farms are coming into bearing.

90. The season started well and buying finished rather earlier than usual, owing in part to the longer period of Harmattan wind which facilitated the drying and the preparation of the cocoa, and in part to the high price paid. The price started at 16s. per load and rose to 25s. 6d. in January, after which

* p. 22 Colonial No. 117.

it dropped to 18s., recovering in March. When the price rose there was a rise in the cost of transport to 4s. a bag or 64s. a ton from Guaman to Accra. This was partly due to the decision of the transport owners to take their due share of the increased prosperity and partly to the shortage of transport. No other crop is grown to any large extent since the people naturally prefer to concentrate on a crop which has a consistently higher price than any other. There has recently, however, been a renewal of interest in palm kernels, and the amount of coffee which left the District increased by 26 tons to 34 tons, and shows signs of a further increase.

91. At SENCHI, where a motor ferry crosses the River Volta, the Department of Agriculture have established a check to determine the quantities of produce exported, and the following are the figures:—

<i>Produce.</i>	<i>1930.</i>	<i>1931.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>	<i>1936.</i>
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Beans ...	19.81	4.30	38.84	37.53	34.26	63.40	43.83
Cocoa ...	888.00	1,200.30	4,010.50	3,294.60	6,284.70	5,740.30	6,731.19
Capsicum ...	4.81	15.67	14.74	10.19	6.39	16.42	18.53
Cassava ...	1.28	3.09	7.97	7.97	0.43	1.80	1.46
Cocoyam ...	44.76	23.44	12.04	49.20	4.56	1.52	66.49
Coffee ...	0.78	2.05	1.37	0.03	0.14	—	—
Corn ...	87.72	112.05	108.66	119.64	13.08	5.36	43.66
Garri ...	157.28	194.42	319.96	622.19	201.34	235.94	461.88
Groundnut ...	106.07	106.74	220.00	157.01	121.79	160.58	74.82
Kokonte ...	591.92	96.47	22.72	26.12	8.48	21.25	15.54
Onions ...	0.75	0.13	0.38	0.03	—	0.54	0.08
Palm Kernel	52.13	39.22	61.10	19.63	11.88	105.90	321.27
Palm Oil ...	91.70	66.12	50.22	64.15	42.63	38.08	18.35
Plantain ...	3.55	1.78	2.75	11.44	1.15	0.71	0.18
Tigernuts ...	1.51	2.67	4.71	3.23	5.59	7.24	0.87
Wateryams...	0.45	3.71	2.98	5.19	—	0.54	—
Yams ...	254.02	186.12	308.35	198.48	146.92	233.26	265.49
Total ...	2,306.54	2,058.28	5,187.29	4,626.63	6,883.00*	6,632.84	8,063.62

* The figure given in the 1934 Report was incorrect.

92. In the Northern Section trade conditions remain much the same as in previous years. The only part of the area affected by the rise in the price of cocoa is the eastern corner of the Krachi District, where the farmers have had a most successful season. They disposed of their crop for as much as £1 a load compared with a maximum price last year of 8s. a load. Export to the South of surplus foodstuffs is increasing, the chief products affected being yams and groundnuts. Lorries from places as far South as Accra collect yams from Krachi. The export price is now £1 a hundred (paid in the villages) and the Krachiwura, showing anxiety at the rising cost of living, has

suggested that the people be compelled to sell in the market instead of wholesale to lorry drivers, and to canoemen from Ada. Groundnuts are exported chiefly from the Kusasi area; they are taken into Bawku, where a bag of 60 lbs. weight can be sold for 7s. or 8s., and from thence to Kumasi by the main road. This trade also shows a beginning in the Krachi District, and in the Gonja area, where a bag fetches from 12s. to 14s., for there is still a good local demand in the south for groundnuts and groundnut oil. In the Dagomba area the chief trade is the export of livestock and foodstuffs, yams, guinea-corn, millet, while salt and cotton goods are the chief imports, the latter definitely increasing.

X.—JUDICIAL ORGANISATION.

93. For the sake of clarity and in order to meet the wishes of the Commission* this chapter has been divided into sections dealing first with the Courts of Magistrates and secondly with Native Tribunals. As a result of this reorganisation of the chapter, it is hoped to eliminate points of confusion which became apparent at the consideration of the last report. On page 94 of the Minutes of the Thirtieth Session of the Commission the question as to the decrease in Summary cases dealt with by Native Tribunals in the year 1935 as compared with 1934 was entirely due to this confusion. The information given at paragraph 74 of the 1934 Report† refers to summary cases tried by the District Commissioner and is not to be compared with paragraph 66 of the 1935 Report‡, which deals with those tried by Native Tribunals. The wording in 1934 did not make it clear in which court the cases were tried.

Magistrates' Courts.

94. In the Southern Section the Magistrate's Court, constituted in each case by the District Commissioner, acts as a Court of Appeal from the decisions of the Native Courts of Appeal, except in land cases, in which the Court of Appeal is the State Council.

95. In both spheres the Magistrates' Courts act as Courts of first instance in all cases brought by the police and in civil cases in which the value of the property in dispute is above a certain sum.

96. In the Northern Section the Magistrate's Courts act as Courts of Appeal from the Native Tribunals without the case being first tried by a Native Court of Appeal.

* p. 94 Minutes of the Thirtieth Session.

† p. 28 Colonial No. 107.

‡ p. 28 Colonial No. 117.

97. The statistics of cases tried in the Magistrates' Courts are as follows:—

			<i>Northern Section.</i>		
<i>Type of Case.</i>			<i>Dagomba District.</i>	<i>Krachi District.</i>	<i>Mamprusi District.</i>
Summary	...	...	57	72	32
Committal	...	...	5	3	Nil
Civil	...	...	Nil	2	Nil
Inquests	...	...	8	2	Nil
Appeals from Native Courts	...	...	Nil	1	1
			<i>Southern Section.</i>		
Summary	...	...	570		
Sanitary	...	...	316		
Committal	...	...	12		
Civil	...	...	152		
Inquests	...	...	25		
Appeals from Native Courts of Appeal	...	...	13		

(At the close of the year there were 4 appeals pending from Native Courts of Appeal. Of the 13 mentioned in the above table 8 Judgments of the Native Court of Appeal were upheld and 5 were reversed).

98. It will be observed that there is a drop of 45 in the number of summary cases and a drop of 214 in sanitary cases. The latter does not indicate that the standard of sanitation is declining but rather that the people now realise better what is required of them and do it more willingly. Of the summary cases 300 are accounted for by offences against the Motor Traffic Ordinance, while contraventions of the Liquor, and Arms and Ammunition Ordinances, total 32 and 68 respectively.

99. Four particularly brutal murders were committed towards the end of the year in connection with a dispute over the occupation of land. The offenders were quickly arrested and are now awaiting trial.

100. The following tables show details of Criminal Cases investigated and prosecuted by the police before Magistrates' Courts in the territory. These tables should be read in conjunction with those appearing above:—

<i>Criminal Statistics Togoland—1936.</i>				
	<i>No. of Offences Reported to Police.</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions before the Courts.</i>	<i>No. of Acquittals.</i>	<i>No. of Convictions.</i>
Southern Section of Togoland.	649	575	48	518
Northern Section of Togoland.	160	124	17	99
Total	809	699	65	617

*Togoland (Northern and Southern Spheres).**Comparative Table of Cases Reported 1935 and 1936.*

Offence.	1935 Jan. to Dec.	1936 Jan. to Dec.	Increase.	Decrease.
Murder	10	12	2	—
Attempted murder	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter	3	4	1	—
Offence against the State, slave dealing and coinage	1	5	4	—
Riot	5	2	—	3
Rape and attempted rape	4	1	—	3
Sodomy	1	—	—	1
Abduction and other offences against the person	20	21	1	—
Indecent assault... ..	7	7	—	—
Assault and assault on police	44	32	—	12
Suicide and attempted suicide	12	6	—	6
Perjury	1	—	—	1
Criminal harm to the person	23	52	29	—
Robbery... ..	—	—	—	—
Burglary and attempted bur- glary	4	5	1	—
Arson	3	3	—	—
Housebreaking	—	—	—	—
Stealing, sect. 102, 275 & 276	118	122	4	—
Fraud and false pretences	19	15	—	4
Receiving stolen Property and unlawful possession	6	9	3	—
Arms and Ammunition Ordin- ance	130	78	—	52
Liquor offences... ..	40	27	—	13
Drunkenness and breach of peace	26	16	—	10
Regulation of employment	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous offences under the Motor Traffic Ordinance, Auction Sales Ordinance, Weights & Measures Ordin- ance, Illiterates Protection Ordinance, &c.	388	392	4	—
	865	809	49	105

56 decrease below 1935

Northern Section of Togoland.

Comparative Table of Cases Reported 1935 and 1936.

Offence.	1935 Jan. to Dec.	1936 Jan. to Dec.	Increase.	Decrease.
Murder	6	1	—	5
Attempted murder	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter	2	4	2	—
Offence against the State, slave dealing and coinage	—	—	—	—
Riot	4	1	—	3
Rape and attempted rape	—	—	—	—
Sodomy	—	—	—	—
Abduction and other offences against the person	5	10	5	—
Indecent assault	3	1	—	2
Assault and assault on police	12	11	—	1
Suicide and attempted suicide	2	4	2	—
Perjury	1	—	—	1
Criminal Harm to the Person	8	19	11	—
Robbery	—	—	—	—
Burglary and attempted bur- glary	—	1	1	—
Arson	1	2	1	—
Housebreaking	—	—	—	—
Stealing, sect. 102, 275 & 276	40	37	—	3
Fraud and false pretences	5	5	—	—
Receiving stolen property and unlawful possession	1	7	6	—
Arms and Ammunition Ordin- ance	15	10	—	5
Liquor offences	7	—	—	7
Drunkenness and breach of peace	8	3	—	5
Regulation of employment	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous offences under the Motor Traffic Ordinance, Auction Sales Ordinance, Weights & Measures Ordin- ance, Illiterates Protection Ordinance, etc.	41	44	3	—
	161	160	31	32

1 decrease below 1935

Southern Section of Togoland.

Comparative Table of Cases Reported 1935 and 1936.

Offence.	1935 Jan. to Dec.	1936 Jan. to Dec.	Increase.	Decrease.
Murder	4	11	7	—
Attempted murder	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter	1	—	—	1
Offence against the state, slave dealing and coinage	1	5	4	—
Riot	1	1	—	—
Rape and attempted rape	4	1	—	3
Sodomy	1	—	—	1
Abduction and other offences against the person	15	11	—	4
Indecent assault	4	6	2	—
Assault and assault on police	32	21	—	11
Suicide and attempted suicide	10	2	—	8
Perjury	—	—	—	—
Criminal harm to the person	15	33	18	—
Robbery	—	—	—	—
Burglary and attempted bur- glary	4	4	—	—
Arson	2	1	—	1
Housebreaking	—	—	—	—
Stealing, sect. 102, 275 & 276	78	85	7	—
Fraud and false pretences	14	10	—	4
Receiving stolen property and unlawful possession	5	2	—	3
Arms and Ammunition Ordin- ance	115	68	—	47
Liquor offence	33	27	—	6
Drunkenness and breach of peace	18	13	—	5
Regulation of employment	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous offences under the Motor Traffic Ordinance, Auction Sales Ordinance, Weights and Measures Ordin- ance, Illiterates Protection Ordinance, etc.	347	348	1	—
	704	649	39	94

55 decrease below 1935

Return of Juvenile Offenders.

January—December, 1936.

Station—TOGOLAND.

Date.	Serial No.	Age.	Sex.	Offence in Full.	Court (before whom tried).	Sentence.	Remarks.
20.3.36	1	15 years	Female	Possessing Trade Spirits, Sec. 4, Cap. 82.	D.M.'s Kpando	Bound over	Bond signed.
15.10.36	2	12 years	Male	Wounding one Kakraba Elizabeth on her nose and head with knife, Sec. 203, Cap. 29.	D.M.'s Kpando	To 6 strokes	Sentence carried out.
24.11.36	3	15 years	"	Unlawful possession of cloths value £2 5s., Sec. 110, Cap. 29.	D.M.'s Yendi	To 8 strokes	Sentence carried out.
2.12.36	4	12 years	"	Furious riding bicycle, Sec. 142 (18), Cap. 29.	D.M.'s Yendi	To 4 strokes	Sentence carried out.

Summary.

12 years	...	...	2	To Reformatory	—	} Males 3, Female 1.
15 "	...	...	2	Committed Assizes	—	
			—	Bound over	1	
			—	Fine	—	
			4	Caution	—	
			—	Whipping	3	
					4	

Native Tribunals.

101. Under the Togoland (Southern Area) Native Administration Ordinance each division in an amalgamated State has a Tribunal, the members of which are appointed by the Governor of the Gold Coast after selection by the people themselves. The Tribunal of the Paramount Chief of the State is the Appeal Court in all save land cases and a further appeal lies to the Magistrate's Court, constituted by the District Commissioner. In land cases as has already been pointed out, the appeal court is the State Council.

102. Generally speaking, there has been a distinct improvement in the work of the Tribunals in the Southern Section. The majority of the Tribunal Registrars are now thoroughly capable of explaining procedure and the Ordinances to illiterate tribunal members. In one State a number of Tribunals in which the work is light employ a common Registrar, an example which it is hoped will be followed by other States.

103. The decisions of the Tribunals are for the most part just and, although the legal mind might sometimes be offended by a decision which appears to have nothing to do with the charge or claim, a perusal of the evidence will usually reveal the fact that the original claim has little or nothing to do with the real grievance of the party and that in fact a perfectly just decision has been given on the real complaint.

104. Statistics of the cases heard in the various Native Tribunals of the Southern Section are appended:—

Criminal Cases.

	<i>Akpini.</i>	<i>Tribunals in the State of</i>			<i>Total.</i>
	(19)	<i>Asogli.</i>	<i>Awatime.</i>	<i>Buem.</i>	(50)
	(15)	(10)	(6)		
1. Petty assault and threatening (b), (v)	40	27	32	70	169
2. Slander (c)	8	18	7	15	48
3. Stealing and kindred offences (m), (n), (o)	38	46	22	66	172
4. Sanitation (a), (e), (q), (r) ...	5	22	9	28	64
5. Offences against morality ...	7	9	6	14	36
6. Offences against Tribunals and Native Authority (j), (k), (u)	12	2	6	13	33
7. Offences against Native Custom (d), (g), (h), (t) ...	56	39	37	28	160
8. Other offences	17	16	5	32	70
9. Total number of convictions	134	135	108	217	594

The letters in brackets in the first column refer to the sub-section of section 5 of Order No. 2 of 1933, made by the Governor under Section 42 of the Native Administration (Southern Section) Ordinance, No. 1 of 1932, by which jurisdiction is conferred on Tribunals to try certain offences.

CIVIL CASES.

	<i>Akpini.</i>	<i>Asogli.</i>	<i>Awatime.</i>	<i>Buem.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1. Personal Suits	25	82	11	44	162
2. Divorce and other matrimonial causes	64	64	44	62	234
3. Custody and paternity of children	4	4	2	2	12
4. Administration of Estates ...	2	2	—	3	7
5. Land	32	14	19	23	88
6. Other cases	36	—	20	73	129

The number of Tribunals in each State is shown in brackets under the name of the State.

105. The figures for criminal cases are somewhat less than for 1935 and there is nothing worthy of comment.

The number of cases of slander in comparison to the total may appear astonishing. It is not so in fact. The slander in a large number of cases is a statement that the complainant possesses a juju, is charming people or has killed people by juju. It is not so long ago that the people of Europe believed in the power of the "evil eye" and to be thought the possessor of one sometimes produced most serious consequences; similarly today in Togoland to be accused of using charms or juju to the detriment of one's neighbours is a most serious matter amongst a people who have a very lively belief in the efficacy of such things.

106. There has been an increase in the number of civil cases. This is primarily due to an increase in the price of cocoa which has led people to take action to recover debts which they had no chance of recovering in the previous four years.

Native Courts of Appeal.

107. The figures of appeals to the Native Courts of Appeal are given below: —

<i>State.</i>	<i>Criminal.</i>	<i>Civil.</i>
Akpini	1	5
Asogli	—	4
Awatime... ..	1	4
Buem	5	1

108. The following are the particulars of the appeals heard:—

	<i>Criminal.</i>	<i>Civil.</i>
Heard	5	14
Pending	2	—
Judgments Upheld ...	1	5
Judgments Reversed ...	4	9

It will be observed that there is a decrease compared with 1935, 7 against 13 in criminal cases and 14 against 35 in civil

cases. The people are well aware of their rights to appeal and this must be taken as a tribute to the methods of conducting the Tribunals as a whole.

Appeal from Native Courts of Appeal to the District Commissioner's Court.

109. The figures for appeals from the Native Courts of Appeal to the District Commissioners' Courts are:—

Appeals pending from 1935	...	...	...	3
„ applied for	...	...	...	16
„ granted	...	...	...	16
„ refused	...	...	...	—
„ discontinued	...	...	...	2
„ heard	...	...	...	13
„ pending	...	...	...	4
„ referred to Tribunals	...	...	...	—
Judgments Upheld	...	...	...	8
„ Reversed	...	...	...	5

110. The following are the particulars of the appeals heard:—

	<i>Criminal.</i>	<i>Civil.</i>
Heard	2	11
Pending	1	3
Judgments Upheld	1	7
Judgments Reversed	1	4

111. Although the Tribunals are now entitled to enforce their civil judgments, they still rely on section 83 of the Native Administration Ordinance which gives the District Commissioner power to enforce Tribunal judgments. During the year 58 applications for enforcement were received and 57 enforced by means of Writs of Fi:Fa. This figure shows a decrease of 23 on the preceding year and is again due to the fact that the increase of prosperity has made possible the recovery of old debts.

112. In the Northern Section the Native Tribunals have worked satisfactorily. The smaller of them have little work to do, as on the whole the people are law-abiding and have not yet acquired a taste for litigation. There have been few appeals or complaints against the decisions given. In all the areas under Native Authorities, sanitary cases are now taken before the Native Tribunals.

113. The part of Gonja which lies in the Mandated Territory is very small and the need for a Tribunal there does not at present exist. Trivial disputes are settled by the Chiefs and Headmen by arbitration. Others of greater importance and requiring a decision enforceable by legal process are heard by the Native Tribunal at Kpembe, which is situated some three miles from Salaga in the Northern Territories and about thirty

miles from Kpandae, the principal Gonja town in the Mandated Territory.

114. Details of cases tried by the Native Tribunals of the Northern Section are as follows:—

		<i>Dagomba.</i>	<i>Krachi.</i>	<i>Mamprusi.</i>
Summary cases	...	14	51	19
Sanitary cases	...	373	147	15
Civil cases	...	6	113	24

XI.—POLICE.

115. The strength of Gold Coast police in Togoland during 1936 was one superintendent, ten non-commissioned officers, and fifty-two constables. These sixty-three police were distributed in four detachments as follows:—

Northern Section.

(A) Yendi.—Four non-commissioned officers and twenty-two constables.

(B) Krachi.—Three non-commissioned officers and nine constables.

Southern Section.

(A) Ho.—Two non-commissioned officers and eight constables.

(B) Kpandu.—One superintendent. One non-commissioned officer and thirteen constables.

116. No European police officer was permanently stationed in the Territory during the year; but one Commissioner of Police was engaged on special patrol duties in the Northern Section for three months, and frequent inspections of detachments were carried out by European police officers from the Northern Territories and from the Eastern Province of the Gold Coast. In the absence of an European police officer from the stations the police were supervised and controlled by the political Officers at Yendi, Krachi, Ho, and Kpandu.

117. A patrol of twenty-one police from Tamale under the command of a European Commissioner of Police was operating* in the frontier zone of the Yendi district from December, 1935 to March, 1936. This patrol was necessitated by the fact that the French authorities were at that time engaged in disarming that part of the Konkomba tribe which lives, in close proximity to the frontier, on the French side. The object of the patrol was

* p. 29 Colonial No. 117.

not only to prevent recalcitrant Konkombas from French mandated territory from evading French control by crossing the frontier, but also to check the Konkombas on the British side of the frontier from giving any active assistance to their brother tribesmen in the French sphere. The patrol succeeded in both of these objects, and its presence in the Konkomba district had an excellent moral effect upon the tribes on the British side of the frontier.

118. The discipline of the police detachments in Togoland has been well maintained during 1936, and the relations between the police and the public have been completely satisfactory.

119. Riots and public disturbances have been very few, but one rather serious disturbance in the Kpandu district must be recorded. During October, 1936, a series of affrays resulted from a dispute about the ownership of land between the Omanhene of Buem and some parties of Akposos who, although natives of Togoland under French Mandate, were farming cocoa on the British side of the frontier.

The friction arose in the first case as a result of an attack by a party of Akposos upon some subjects of the Omanhene of Buem who were plucking cocoa in a farm, formerly in the possession of Akposos, which had been given by an Order of Court to the Buems. Several Buems were wounded in this attack and three were at first believed to be missing. In retaliation a large party of Buems next day searched through the Akposos' farms on the British side of the frontier and drove away any Akposos whom they met. Two Akposos were killed and several others were wounded by the Buems.

Police from Kpandu were quickly on the spot and further hostilities between the parties were prevented. Several arrests were made and twelve persons are in course of standing their trial in the Divisional Court, Accra, on charges of murder and of abetment of murder, in connection with these affrays.

120. Crime, always relatively light in Togoland, tends to decrease. During 1936 the number of crimes reported fell, by fifty-six, to eight hundred and nine. Of the eight hundred and nine cases reported three hundred and twenty-seven were offences against the motor traffic laws and seventy-eight were offences against the laws regulating the possession of arms and ammunition.

121. Twenty-one cases of illicit distilling of spirits compare favourably with thirty-six such cases reported during the previous year: and only six stills were seized by the police as against thirty-four during 1935.

XII.—PRISONS.

122. There are four prisons in the territory situated at Yendi, Kete Krachi, Kpandu and Ho. Those at Ho and Yendi are permanent buildings constructed of faced stone and brick, while those at the other two places are built of sundried brick and, although of a semi-permanent nature, are of solid construction and in good repair. These four prisons accommodate prisoners sentenced to terms of imprisonment of six months and under, longer sentence men being transferred to the central prisons at Tamale or Accra where facilities exist for instruction in trades and crafts. The following return shows the daily average number of prisoners for the year and the numbers actually in the prisons on the 1st January, 1936 and 1937:—

<i>Station.</i>			<i>No. in Prison.</i>	
			<i>I.I.36.</i>	<i>I.I.37.</i>
Yendi	...	...	11.07	8
Kete Krachi	...	...	6.53	11
Kpandu	...	...	14.73	16
Ho	...	...	19.18	10
				17

123. The health of the prisoners has been very good, the following figures showing the daily percentage in hospital:—

Yendi	...	...	...	0.04
Kete Krachi	...	...	...	—
Kpandu	...	...	...	—
Ho	...	...	...	1.27

124. The following figures show the cost of maintaining these prisons:—

<i>Prison.</i>				<i>Rations.</i>	<i>Staff.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
				£	£	£
Yendi	...	...	...	51	81	132
Kete Krachi	...	...	...	30	67	97
Kpandu	...	...	...	30	283	313
Ho	...	...	...	35	456	491
				146	887	1,033

This shows an increase of £65 over last year.

125. Prisoners are employed on conservancy, general station work and, at Ho, on the upkeep of township roads.

126. At Kpandu there is an excellent prison farm, which has the effect of reducing the cost of feeding to a very small figure.

XIII.—DEFENCE OF THE TERRITORY.

127. No armed forces are maintained in the territory.

XIV.—ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

128. The importation, sale and carrying of arms and ammunition are regulated by the Arms and Ammunition Ordinance of 1922 which brought into operation the provisions of the Convention of St. Germain-en-Laye of 1919.

129. The number of firearms licensed during the year was as follows:—

<i>Type of gun.</i>	<i>Northern Section.</i>	<i>Southern Section.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>1935.</i>
Flintlock	340	150	490	230
Cap	Nil	615	615	210
Shot	25	295	320	261
Air	Nil	21	21	15
Others... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	3
Gunpowder issued ...	5,886 lbs.	24,126 lbs.	30,012 lbs.	24,234 lbs

130. There was again a considerable increase in the number of cap guns licensed in the Southern Section. This was due in part to the reduction of the amount of the licence fee from one pound for the life of the gun to ten shillings and in part to the return of prosperity. The lower fee has encouraged owners of unlicensed guns in the past to bring them in for licensing. The increase of shot guns and those designated in the table "others" in the Southern Section is to be accounted for by the fact that a limited number of permits to import such guns is issued each quarter to leading inhabitants and these new guns must be added to last year's total. At the same time a proportion of those who have migrated to the territory for cocoa-farming also own guns, which they bring with them.

131. The figures for caps and cartridges issued are as follows:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Caps.</i>	<i>Cartridges.</i>
1935	211,400	22,643
1936	180,250	21,090

Thus while the issue of gunpowder has increased, that of caps and cartridges has decreased. The increase of gunpowder is due almost entirely to the return of prosperity. Apart from the need of powder for the protection of farms from the ravages of animals, gunfiring is a part of every funeral custom and of most public events. Thus, the death of a Chief or leading person of a family necessitates the provision of large quantities of powder by the relatives of the deceased for all those who attend the funeral and bring their guns with them. Every family is anxious to make as great a display as possible and spends considerable sums in the purchase of gunpowder for this purpose. And it must be remembered that a funeral custom need not be performed immediately after the death. It is usually postponed

to a convenient time, when the family can afford to carry out the obsequies on a more handsome scale. During the past year many of these belated funeral ceremonies have been performed for relatives who died during the years of economic depression.

132. The increase in flintlock guns in the Northern Section is due to increased police activity in running down unlicensed guns.

XV.—SOCIAL, MORAL AND MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

133. Except in times of unexpected upheaval caused by a sudden access of prosperity or misfortune it is difficult to gauge advancement in social conditions among a primitive people. The boom in trade in the south caused by the high prices given for cocoa has not affected the Northern Section to any great extent except for the eastern corner of the Krachi district. But everywhere trade is increasing and the people are becoming money-conscious and there is much more cash in circulation on the trade routes than was the case a few years ago. The result of this has not, except in parts of the Krachi District, shown itself in improved housing conditions. The average Dagomba or Konkomba farmer at present builds his picturesque round mud house with its thatched roof by the labour of his hands and that of his family with no expenditure on materials. It will be many years before the farmer, who makes £5 to £10 from the sale of his surplus foodstuffs, will accumulate enough capital to build concrete and tin roofed dwellings. Thanks to the efforts of the Native Authority more money is being spent on medical and sanitary services and the improvement of water supplies and village layouts. There is still so much to be done in this direction that at present, fortunately, there is no need to encourage the substitution of unsightly corrugated iron roofed houses for the eminently suitable thatched round house of purely native construction.

134. The harvest generally speaking was good and the locusts appeared too late to do any extensive damage. The burden of forced labour has been entirely removed from the people and all work on the roads, rest houses and station buildings has been paid for at local rates. This has resulted also in more money being put into circulation. In the Yendi and Krachi districts there has been a notable movement of Konkomba to settle on the main road for the convenient disposal of their produce. Judging by the well stocked Yendi market the money earned is spent on clothes, handkerchiefs, trinkets, kerosene lamps and oil, hoes and other agricultural implements and cooking and household articles of European manufacture. The Konkomba,

possibly the most healthy, virile and industrious native of the area, seems to have no inclination to abandon his distinctive style of underwear or lack of it. He is probably eating more meat and getting a more varied diet and buying brass or copper for the manufacture of additional articles of personal adornment. Among the more sophisticated Dagomba the increasing popularity of the bicycle is noticeable, and it is a sign of the increased prosperity that in the Yendi area during the year the supply of machines for sale never equalled the demand.

135. The ease with which the first year's collection of the tax proceeded, and the fact that crime is apparently not on the increase in spite of the development going on everywhere, are indications, among others, that the social, moral and material condition of the people is satisfactory.

136. Despite the encroachments of "civilisation" we have little we can justly reproach these people with, as far as their morals are concerned. In a book published this year by a visitor to Africa, it was said that a great deal of a Political Officer's time is taken up in protecting his people from evils of the civilization which he represents. As time goes on and knowledge of the innate honesty and truthfulness of these people accumulates it becomes clear what a tragedy it would be if European ideas were allowed completely to undermine their code of ethics. Their present inability to distinguish clearly between what is in European eyes a civil case and what is a criminal one is not an indication that such a code is non-existent. As an example, in Dagomba adultery is a crime. In English law it is no longer regarded as an offence at all and it is a civil matter. It is doubtful if the super-imposition of this doctrine on the Dagomba will improve his morals. Mention has been made in previous reports of the strict way these people look after their women, and prostitution is practically unknown except among the alien populations in the larger towns on the trade routes. It is desirable to respect their code of ethics and to establish their Native Courts on a firm footing, and not to be too hasty to superimpose ideas of English law and practice on their own simple legal structure.

137. In the Southern Section the sensational rise in the price of cocoa from 8s. a load last season to 25s. 6d. in December, 1936, put new life into a somewhat lethargic people. But it is noticeable that the money spent in buying produce is not coming back to the trading firms so quickly as has been the case hitherto. The years of the trade depression depleted the reserves of money buried in the ground and many are now engaged not only in paying off long-standing debts but also in paying their labourers for work in past years. A further

note-worthy feature is the large proportion of money now being spent on the purchase of iron sheets, cement and other building materials, for a well built house is a sound investment to all Africans. It has been suggested by unthinking people that the south Togolander is inherently dishonest in money matters, and if he is to be judged by European standards this criticism may possibly be levelled at him with some justification. In reality, however, it is a question of difference of points of view and in the case of the African it is largely a matter of divided loyalties. A European entrusted with money regards the matter as a personal trust. A Togolander, however, regards it entirely from a family point of view. If therefore a member of his family is in need of money the African who finds himself in possession of money entrusted to him for the purchase of cocoa, for safe keeping or for some specific purpose will in all likelihood borrow such money for the relief of family needs. He does not regard this misappropriation of funds as dishonest, and does not deny his action but willingly admits that it is a debt, and when circumstances permit will pay that debt without question. His attitude of mind is possibly understandable but his methods do not suit modern book-keeping.

138. Statements are made from time to time that women and girls are forced into hateful marriages, and some colour is lent to these assertions by that fact that from time to time Chiefs issue a general order that all unmarried women must marry within a specified time. In the issue of such orders Chiefs are acting in the public interest. The existence of a large number of unmarried women in a village, the majority of whom have been divorced or have run away from their husbands, creates a social evil of which the Elders of the villages are well aware, and it is to put a stop to the promiscuous amours of these undisciplined ladies that such orders are issued. Such orders of course have no legal sanction and if there were any opposition from the women concerned would quickly become inoperative. The weight of public opinion alone has its effect. Occasionally some old man considers such orders to be a suitable opportunity to acquire a young and beautiful girl as wife against her will. His attempts are frustrated, for there is always a sympathetic brother or cousin or the young man of her choice who hastens to the District Commissioner and a stop is put to the marriage.

139. To turn to another aspect of village life, an account of a dispute and peacemaking ceremonies that brought it to an end may be of interest not only as a side-light on native lines of conduct but also as an example of the difficulties encountered by those whose duty it is to guide the steps of a backward people. About nine years ago the Division of Kpedze had to

tolerate a Chief whose conduct was unsatisfactory both to themselves and to Government, and the people of the Division insisted on carrying out his deposition. After a suitable interval they approached, according to custom, the head of the stool family, and asked him to select a candidate for their approval. As the head had expressed annoyance at the destoolment of his previous candidate he refused to consider their request and grievously insulted them by suggesting that they should go into the bush and choose a long-tailed black monkey. The Division therefore selected and installed as Chief a man who was ineligible for election. The head of the stool family was enraged and refused to recognise the election or to hand over to the new Chief the Stool properties. But after nine years of constant friction a reconciliation was eventually effected. The custom performed was somewhat elaborate. After the first conciliatory measures had been arranged between the two parties a day was appointed and the parties met together with the Afeto, who performs all ceremonies connected with the land, and slaughtered a sheep. Each side was then asked to rehearse their grievances and to state the reasons for making peace. This done the Afeto stepped forward and raising a bowl of palm wine on high, offered prayer to the gods and called upon the spirits of the ancestors to witness the happy reunion of their descendants at the same time requesting that those who had died during the dispute should make peace in like manner. Then he drank and poured out a libation to the ancestors. Once again Afeto prayed to the gods and taking gin drank and poured out another libation. He then handed the bowl to one of the parties who in turn handed to the other, both parties drinking and pouring libations. The conclusion of the ceremony saw the late contestants join hands, whilst the Afeto poured the blood of a slaughtered sheep over their hands and forearms to wash away all evil thoughts. So was reconciliation effected and a weary dispute—the cause of which to many was insignificant and unnecessary—was brought to an end after nine years.

XVI.—CONDITIONS AND REGULATION OF LABOUR.

140. No unpaid compulsory labour was employed in the territory during the period under review. The employment of such labour in respect of minor communal services is regulated by the legislation of which copies were attached to the 1935 Report*.

141. As regards the maintenance of roads in the Southern Section, the employment of compulsory labour under the Roads Ordinance is now regulated by Regulations No. 29 of 1936, a

* Appendices II and III, pp. 74 and 75, Colonial No. 117.

copy of which will be found in Appendix IX. Such labour is fully paid and is employed under proper conditions. In the transition period from the old practice to the new it may be occasionally necessary to employ compulsory labour under the Roads Ordinance, as provided in Part III of the Labour Ordinance, No. 21 of 1935, on this work. The Government does not, however, contemplate the use of the Roads Ordinance except in emergencies or when voluntary labour cannot be obtained.

142. In the Northern Section compulsory labour is no longer employed for the maintenance of roads.

143. The exaction of forced labour is further controlled in the Northern Section by the provisions of Regulations No. 27 of 1936, a copy of which is at Appendix X of this report.

144. The Commission has asked* for information regarding the measures taken to safeguard the health and welfare of migrant labour. This matter is receiving detailed consideration in the light of suggestions put forward by a member of the International Labour Office but the proposals are not yet ripe for action to be taken on them.

145. On page 98 Minutes of Thirtieth Session the Commission reviewed the question of Communal Seed Farms and enquired as to the reasons for the omission of such work in the Regulations for the Southern Sphere. Authority has been granted to the Chiefs in the Northern Section to call out labour for such farms, if and when constituted, for the reason that the native of that Section is more prone to see his crops fail owing to drought or visitation by locusts than his brother of the south. So far no such farms exist. It is possible that a Chief in the north might consider it advisable to start one; but in the south there is no likelihood of his doing so, as food is plentiful, and droughts of the type which visit portions of the Northern Territories do not occur.

XVII.—LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE AND WORSHIP.

146. No restrictions are placed on any form of worship or religious instruction and freedom of worship is permitted throughout the territory unless the accompanying ceremonies are opposed to public morals or the dictates of humanity. Missionaries who are nationals of States not Members of the League of Nations have free access to the country.

* pp. 99-100 Minutes Thirtieth Session.

147. In the Southern area the Roman Catholic Mission and the Ewe Presbyterian Mission are both established. These have been in existence for many years and continue their devoted work. The former Mission consists of seven Priests and six Sisters, while the latter is now represented by three male and five female workers. Two of the latter are fully trained nurses.

148. The bulk of the population of the Southern Section is pagan and believes in the power of the fetish, but its influence in this area is not widespread save, perhaps that of Kunde and even his power is waning. A few years ago it was a common sight on a Sunday morning to see the members of the Mission churches in their finest clothes, resplendent with gold trinkets, parading to church, while at the eastern end of the village a far larger congregation attended the Kunde shrine. But its glory has departed and today one usually sees only a few old men and women at the shrine.

149. In one or two large villages in the south, where "foreigners" from the north sometimes settle in large numbers in Zongos, a Mosque and Limam are to be found, but it is unlikely that Mohammedanism is spreading. Islam does not appeal to the local people and the number of persons converted to that faith is very small.

150. It has been observed by the Commission* that the Roman Catholic Mission in the Krachi District has met with considerable difficulty. This is so and can only be attributed to apathy on the part of the people.

151. Turning to the Northern Section, we find several Missions actively at work. In the Dagomba area there are two operating, one Dutch and one American. The Dutch Mission is Roman Catholic and has a catechist and three converts and a partially built school at Bimbilla, while the American Mission is that of the Assemblies of God, with a station at Yendi. The latter have a well-built church and about 35 converts, while in the bush there are two mud built chapels and some 59 converts. Regular meetings are held at 52 villages and attended by some 1,600 persons. Reading classes are held with the idea of enabling the Dagomba to read the Bible in the vernacular.

152. The translation of the Bible into Dagomba, mentioned in the Report for 1934† has made some progress and the Gospel according to St. Matthew as well as the Acts of the Apostles have

* p. 100 Minutes Thirtieth Session.

† p. 37 Colonial No. 107.

been translated. The missionaries also gave great assistance in the compilation of a Dagomba dictionary which will shortly be published.

153. The Dagomba has a broad and tolerant outlook towards missions of any denomination, a fact well demonstrated by the Gulkpe-Na's Christmas programme. On Christmas eve he attended the Roman Catholic Watch Night Service (from which no doubt he returned to sleep in his polygamous household) and the next day he attended a Non-conformist service. Complaints have been made in other parts of the country that Native Authorities interfere with the Christians in their religious observances, by forcing them to work on Holy Days. This is not the case in Dagomba where all Holy Days, whether Christian or Mohammedan, and pagan festivals are strictly observed by a cessation from all work.

154. Mohammedanism has naturally obtained a strong hold in the north especially as there are many Nigerians, chiefly Yoruba traders, in the area, and most Chiefs have their special Limams, but their attitude is rather one of polite tolerance than blind partizanship. Some time ago the Ya-Na experienced some difficulty in finding out the facts of a certain case. He expressed his intention of making the witnesses swear on the Koran, and if that failed to elucidate the matter he proposed to send them to swear on the important Pong-Tamale fetish which no Mohammedan would ever recognise.

155. In the Krachi district the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian Missions are to be found. As is the case with all people of Akan origin those who do not embrace Christianity can and do live in perfect harmony with those who follow that faith. A convert never appears to have trouble with his family. Nevertheless neither Mission appears to make any great headway and their congregations contain a large percentage of traders and artizans who have come to the District from the South.

156. The Commission has asked* for a more comprehensive and methodical account of the religion of the people. There have been published in recent years several books of value on this subject, most notable of which are Rattray's " Tribes of the Ashanti Hinterland " (Oxford University Press), in which a very full examination is made of the various beliefs and customs

* p. 100 Minutes of the Thirtieth Session.

of the people of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast including the Dagomba and Kusasi tribes: " Tales Told in Togoland ", by A. W. Cardinall, published by the Oxford University Press for the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures: " The Ewe-speaking Peoples of the Slave Coast of West Africa ", by A. B. Ellis, published by Chapman and Hall, which is an older book: and finally a series of notes and quotations from other works included in a book entitled " The Gold Coast ", by A. W. Cardinall, written by him as Chief Census Officer of the Gold Coast immediately after the conclusion of the 1931 census. The literature available is thus very comprehensive. The following notes are taken from these publications and are compressed into a compass suitable for a report of this nature.

157. If the tribes of the Gold Coast, in which is included those of Togoland, do not meet on ground of a common language, they do so on that of a common religion. Except for the followers of the exotic faiths of Christianity and Mohammedanism the people are animists, whose religion has been defined by Sir James Frazer as a childlike interpretation of the universe in terms of man. Whether or not it was man's earliest attempt at solving the riddle of the universe we cannot say. The history of man on earth is long: the evidence of archaeology and geology appears to be continually stretching the life of the species farther and farther into the past. It may be that the animistic hypothesis is one of many guesses at the truth which man has successively formed and rejected as unsatisfactory. All we know is that it has found favour with many backward races down to our own time.

158. The hypothesis is one by which man attributes to all things, animistic and inanimistic alike, the thoughts and feelings to which he himself is subject. It is that religion which attributes to all things the possession of a soul. In details the religion of the Gold Coast and Togoland people differ, but the broad principles are the same. The belief is general that a Supreme Being exists. He is identified and possibly confused with the sun and sky. The northerner identifies him also with the Thunder-god, though the latter is, among the Priests, retained as a separate conception. Thus in a country in which the livelihood of man depends so greatly on the elements, sun, wind, rain, thunder and sky are manifestations of the Supreme Being, whereas in the south, where a kinder climate has caused man to cease to worry over the inclemencies of the weather, the

need of prayer and propitiation to these great elements is not so necessary.

159. Second to the Sky god is the Earth goddess. Her worship in the north is, perhaps, the most striking feature of the religion. In the south also, however, it is realised that from her spring all the crops on which man relies. Village life or community meetings amongst the southern peoples is a marked feature of their life. But in the north this is not so, and except in towns where there are settlements of strangers it can be said to be almost non-existent. This reacts upon the religion of the people, so that public observances are rare among the latter whilst common among the former.

160. Possibly one of the most prominent features of the northern form of religion is the never-ceasing intermixture of ancestor-worship with that of the earth and sky. In Ashanti and among kindred races this ancestor-worship exists and is by no means the least important part of their religion. But in the north it is always part and parcel of the whole.

161. At the same time as sky-worship, earth-worship and ancestor-worship are practised, there is the lesser cult of charms, amulets, medicines, philtres, etc., together with the complementary body of witches, soothsayers, medicine men and others who seem rather to be the remnants of an earlier faith than parasites of a later growth. So prominent a feature of the everyday life of the people has this cult become that it has been regarded by Europeans as the principal part of the religion of the people and thus the word "fetichism" has come to be adopted as the name for their whole religion.

162. The religion of these people can therefore be thus summarised: animism; worship of the sky and earth; the cult of the lesser deities, sons of the former; ancestor worship and fetichism. There are, however, possible traces of Christianity in the use of the sign of the Cross, the baptism of children and the practice of confession which are to be found in various parts. Traces these may be, but the religion of the people today is far removed from Christianity.

163. Among the northern tribes the worship of the earth god is the most imported communal cult, that of the ancestors the most important from the point of view of the individual. Nothing can be done without the sacrifice of a fowl to one's ancestors.

164. In the interior of the Southern Section there live a number of people speaking languages which differ from Ewe.

But among these also we find the worship of the same sky god under different names. By the Akposos he is called Owulowu, by the Ewes, Mawu. In Krachi he is called Wulbari, among the Konkomba, O'Wunbuor and among the Gonjas, Ebuore. The similarity in these names is striking.

165. The Ewe-speaking peoples worship the earth as a goddess under the name of Anyigba, and one of her attributes is the power to bestow children on people. One day of the week, called "asiamigbe", is her rest day or sabbath, on which it is unlawful to hoe the ground, to dig yams or thrust a stake into the earth.

XVIII.—EDUCATION.

(a) SOUTHERN SECTION.

166. The progress made in education in the Southern Section during the year under review may be estimated by an examination of the figures given in Table I, which show, for 1935 and 1936,

(a) the number of assisted and non-assisted schools which are under the control of the three Missions and one denominational body engaged in educational work in this section;

(b) the number of certificated and uncertificated teachers employed in those schools;

(c) the enrolment of boys and girls;

(d) the amount of block grant received from the Government by each educational body in respect of the assisted schools which it controls, and

(e) the amount of school fees paid by pupils.

167. It will be seen from Table I that the number of assisted schools has increased from 74 in 1935 to 77 in 1936. This increase is due to the facts (a) that the Ewe Presbyterian Infant-Junior School at Kpedze has now been divided into two sections, each of which is now a separate school—one consisting of Infant Classes and the other of Junior Standards; and (b) that the Ewe Presbyterian Junior-Senior School at Ho and the Roman Catholic Junior-Senior School at Gbi-Bla were each divided into two sections, each of which is now a separate school—one consisting of Junior Standards and the other of Senior Standards.

TABLE I.

	1935.							1936.						
	Schools.		Teachers.		Enrolment.		School Fees.	Schools.		Teachers.		Enrolment.		School Fees.
	A.	N.A.	C.	U.	M.	F.	£ s. d.	A.	N.A.	C.	U.	M.	F.	£ s. d.
Ewe Presbyterian Church.	54	17	109	19	2,762	960	£ 1,575 s. 17 d.	56	22	119	24	3,185	1,055	£ 1,866 s. 3 d.
Roman Catholic.	20	5	64	13	1,692	324	£ 811 s. 7 d.	21	5	63	9	1,730	311	£ 912 s. 4 d.
First Century	—	2	5	2	85	22	£ 14 s. 15 d.	—	2	5	1	87	30	£ 12 s. 0 d.
Undenominational.	—	1	2	1	50	10	£ 5 s. 17 d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	74	25	180	35	4,589	1,316	£ 2,407 s. 16 d.	77	29	187	34	5,002	1,396	£ 2,790 s. 8 d.

A.—Assisted Schools.

N.A.—Non-Assisted Schools.

C.—Certificated teachers.

U.—Uncertificated teachers.

168. No schools were added to the Assisted List or removed from it during the year under review, but the additional schools already recommended for the award of Government grant in the new triennium will be placed in the list in 1937. The number of Non-assisted schools has increased from 25 in 1935 to 29 in 1936. This increase was caused by the opening of new Infant Schools by the Ewe Presbyterian Mission at Takrabe, Akpafu-Adoko, Akpafu-Mempeasem, and Kajebi.

169. There is now no undenominational school in the section of Togoland to which this report refers. During the year under review the Ewe Presbyterian Mission assumed control of the Saviefe National School which had existed under the auspices of the chiefs of the Saviefe Division of the Avatime State for a very short time; the school was formerly carried on by the First Century Gospel Mission but in 1935 control was taken over by the Chiefs and elders of the Saviefe Division.

170. Steady increase in the facilities for education continues. Just as in the years of depression this area was not affected to the same extent as were other, more highly-developed areas, so now when trade is once more on the up-grade the effects of the improvement will not be so rapid or so far-reaching in this area as they are in other parts of the territories administered by the Gold Coast Government.

171. In addition to an increase in the number of schools, there have been extensions within the existing schools by the addition of extra classes. In the schools of the Ewe Presbyterian Mission additional classes have been enrolled as follows:—Ho Senior School, Standard VI added; Kpandu Senior School, Standard VII added; Kpedze Infant-Junior and Alavanyo-Kpeme Infant-Junior Schools, Standard III added; Hohoe, Bowli and Wane Infant Schools, Standard I added. In the schools of the Roman Catholic Mission Standard V has been added to the Gbi-Bla Girls' School and Standard III to the Alavanyo-Kpeme Infant-Junior School.

172. There is still a comparatively large number of schools which cater for infant children only, but the number of these is gradually decreasing as Junior Standard classes are added. Many of these former Infant schools were situated some considerable distance from a school which catered for Junior Standards, and in many cases children did not go from the Infant Schools to the distant Junior Standard Schools. They thus left school after only a three years' course in Infant Classes; they could hardly be considered as having received an education of any permanent benefit to themselves or to the community. The provision of Junior Standard Classes at these former Infant Schools enables parents who wish to keep their children at school until the end of the Standard III course, and who can afford to pay the necessary fees, to do so.

173. The figures given in the following tables show the number of certificated and uncertificated teachers employed in the schools of this section during the past four years:—

			1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Certificated	...	...	143	172	180	187
Uncertificated	...	...	26	32	35	34

174. It will be noticed that whereas the number of certificated teachers has increased steadily, the number of uncertificated teachers was one less in 1936 than it was in 1935. This is accounted for by the fact that in addition to the teachers trained for service in the schools of this area some of the uncertificated teachers qualified for certificates at the examination for teachers held during the year 1936. The supply of trained teachers does not by any means keep pace with the demand for their services and expansion of schools within the Infant-Junior and Senior grades of schools would be somewhat greater if there were not a shortage of trained teachers.

175. The following table gives the enrolment of boys and girls for the past four years:—

<i>Enrolment.</i>					
<i>Year.</i>			<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1933	...	...	3,949	970	4,919
1934	...	...	4,320	1,255	5,575
1935	...	...	4,589	1,316	5,905
1936	...	...	5,002	1,396	6,398

The enrolment of boys and girls continues to increase, and the proportionate increase during 1936 was 8.3 per cent. of the previous year's figure. The proportionate increase in the enrolment of girls is 6 per cent., some 3 per cent. less than the figure for boys.

176. There has been no outstanding development either in boys' or in girls' education in the Section during the year under review.

177. The only schools which provide education for girls alone are those controlled by the Roman Catholic Mission at Kpandu and Gbi-Bla. The former comprises Infant Classes and Standard I, and the latter Infant Classes and Standards I—V, Standard V having been added in 1936. Five schools viz. Hohoe Ewe Presbyterian Senior, Kpandu Roman Catholic Infant, and the Gbi-Bla Roman Catholic Infant, Junior, and Senior Schools, provide education for boys only. The other schools in the Section are co-educational institutions. The girls' schools are staffed entirely by women teachers, and other schools—both those for boys and the co-educational institutions—are staffed entirely by men. As in the past the wife of one of the members of the staff is usually responsible for the teaching of needlework to the girls who attend the co-educational schools.

178. The following table gives details of the enrolment in the schools of the area for 1936. A comparison with the figures for

1935 shows a general increase but there has been a slight decrease in the number of infant boys attending Assisted Schools and a larger decrease in the number of boys and girls attending standard classes in Non-Assisted Schools.

	<i>Assisted Schools.</i>				<i>Non-Assisted Schools.</i>			
	<i>Standards.</i>		<i>Infants.</i>		<i>Standards.</i>		<i>Infants.</i>	
	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Ewe Presbyterian.	1,371	196	1,304	655	25	3	485	201
Roman Catholic.	817	76	719	199	28	3	166	33
First Century.	—	—	—	—	46	11	41	19
Totals	2,188	272	2,023	854	99	17	692	253

179. The following table gives figures showing the distribution of pupils amongst the three grades of schools for the past four years.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>			<i>Girls.</i>		
	<i>Infant Classes.</i>	<i>Classes up to Std. 3.</i>	<i>Classes above Std. 3.</i>	<i>Infant Classes.</i>	<i>Classes up to Std. 3.</i>	<i>Classes above Std. 3.</i>
1933 ...	2,332	1,195	422	780	161	29
1934 ...	2,572	1,210	538	994	200	61
1935 ...	2,579	1,419	591	1,057	227	32
1936 ...	2,715	1,576	711	1,107	246	43

180. During the year under review a sum of £2,790 8s. 5d. was collected in school fees, an increase of £382 11s. 10d. on the amount collected in 1935.

The sum paid in fees does not represent the sole direct contribution by the local people towards the cost of maintaining the schools. Members of the particular Mission which controls a school in any town pay contributions towards the cost of maintenance of buildings and additions to them, payment of teachers' salaries, and other incidental expenses, since even in Assisted Schools the amount received in fees and in Government grant is not always sufficient to meet the cost of maintaining the schools. If the schools were full to capacity and if the fees were raised appreciably then it would be possible for an Assisted School to pay its own way, but only under these conditions could it do so.

181. The amount of grant-in-aid paid by the Government to educational authorities in respect of schools in the Section remains at the figure at which it stood in 1935, viz. £7,875 10s. od. The application of the block-grant system stabilises the amount payable in each year of the triennial period. A new triennium begins in 1937.

182. As in the other parts of the Gold Coast the demand for education continues to grow steadily and, as stated earlier in this report, if the supply of trained teachers were larger there would be an even larger increase in the number of schools and pupils than there has been. As has, however, been pointed out in reports in the past the number of children attending schools in Togoland itself is not a true indication of the extent to which children who are natives of this area are receiving school education. There are few schools in any towns of importance in other parts of the Gold Coast which do not number amongst their pupils children of Togoland parents.

(b) NORTHERN SECTION.

183. Mention was made in the last report* of two new schools which were under construction and which, when completed, would provide additional educational facilities for children from the Mandated area. The first of these schools, which is situated at Kpembe, the headquarters of the Senior Chief of Eastern Gonja, was completed towards the middle of the year, the cost of the buildings being met entirely from Native Administration funds. The school is well-situated and provides education up to and including Standard 3 and has facilities for boarding sixty pupils. It will cater for that part of Eastern Gonja which falls within the Mandated area and for the northern part of the District of Krachi.

184. The other new school is at Yendi, in the Mandated area. The buildings, which are of their type as fine as any school buildings in the Northern Territories, have recently been completed at a cost of over one thousand pounds, the whole of which amount has been paid from Dagomba Native Administration funds. The school will open in 1937. In the first year, owing to the present shortage of staff, it is proposed to admit pupils up to Standard 1 only, but as additional Northern Territory teachers become available, more classes will be added. The Yendi School is a boarding school and can accommodate one hundred pupils.

185. The Junior Schools at Gambaga and Bawku continue to supply adequately the needs of the Mandated portions of Mamprusi and Kusasi. The latter school, since the last report was written, has been converted into a boarding school. complete in every detail.

* Page 47 Colonial 117 (paras. 122 and 123).

186. All four Junior Schools are under the control of their respective Native Administrations. They are village schools, in which the teaching of the vernacular, handicraft training, improved methods of farming and house-building are essential features of a curriculum specially designed to give the pupils a simple but sound practical education that will fit them for village life. These schools provide education up to Standard 3, when the pupils return to their villages. Those, however, who prove themselves worthy of further education pass on to the Tamale Middle Boarding School, which provides the second stage of education. On passing Standard 7, these pupils find employment with their Native Administrations or with one or other of the Government departments. There is no unemployment. The boys are, for the most part, the sons of chiefs, intelligent and of good character. It is significant that the head boy of the Central School at Tamale and the head boy of the Native Administration School at Gambaga are each from the Mandated Territory. The former is an excellent type of lad in every way; the Head Teacher reports of the latter that he is intelligent, dependable and a good leader.

187. The opening of the two new schools at Kpembe and Yendi will, undoubtedly, now bring into contact with education a far larger number of children from the Mandated Territory than has hitherto been possible and the development of the Native Administrations in the Northern Territories with the steady growth of their treasuries will, it is hoped, make possible the building of additional schools as the need arises.

Practical Education.

188. The subjects taught in the schools include Citizenship and Handwork and, for girls, Domestic Science.

189. The lessons in Citizenship include the teaching of History and aim at giving the pupils an understanding of the part which every citizen should play in the life of his own community and of the larger world of which that community forms a part. Handwork consists of practical instruction in crafts such as pottery and wood carving. It cannot be said that the Education Department is satisfied with the standard of handwork in the schools, but the type of work done is none the less improving.

190. There are few schools which do not possess a garden, and regular work is done in it by all the pupils. Both in Junior and Senior Schools the gardens are laid out on lines recommended by the Department of Agriculture; experimental and control plots are provided and a suitable system of rotation of crops is practised. Efforts are made to preserve the fertility of the soil by the use of suitable cover crops and of manure formed

in compost heaps. No intensive farming or animal husbandry is carried on in the schools of the southern section, nor do the missionary bodies, who control all the schools in the area, show any signs of following the excellent example set by the Government schools. It must, however, be said that there is at present no popular demand for the inclusion of work of that kind in the curriculum.

191. In the Roman Catholic Girls' School at Gbi-Bla Housewifery, Laundry, Needlework and Child Welfare are taught to the pupils in the senior Standard classes. Within the next few years this school will provide a full Primary course for girls, and the pupils will sit, at the end of it, for the examination in Domestic Science and English Composition, and take the special papers in Arithmetic at the Education Department's annual Standard VII examination.

192. In all girls' schools pupils in the junior classes receive instruction in needlework and, instruction in this subject is generally given to girl pupils in mixed schools by the wife of a member of the staff.

Standard VII Examination.

193. The subjects taken for the Standard VII Certificate Examination by pupils in the schools of the southern section are as follows:—

Boys and Girls in mixed schools:

Arithmetic, English Reading and Composition, History, Civics, Geography, Nature Study and Hygiene.

Girls in Girls' Schools:

Arithmetic, English Reading and Composition, Cookery, Laundry and Needlework and Child Welfare. In addition to the written tests in these subjects there are practical tests in Cookery and Laundry, and the Needlework done by the candidates during the year is examined.

194. In the schools of the Northern Section the Standard VII Certificate examination is conducted on the same lines as it is in the Southern Section but, although the candidates are tested in the same subjects as those in the Southern Section, the examination papers are not the same; they are set and marked by the Provincial Inspector of Schools, Tamale. The practical subjects included in the curriculum of the Government schools are not tested in the Certificate examination, since not all of the Mission schools in the Section include these subjects in their curriculum.

XIX.—ALCOHOL, SPIRITS AND DRUGS.

195. The importation of all alcoholic liquors into the Northern Section is prohibited and the particulars below refer only to the Southern Section.

196. The following table gives a comparative statement under the provisions of the Liquor Ascertainment Ordinance.

				<i>On hand, 1.1.36. gal.</i>	<i>Bought. gal.</i>	<i>Sold. gal.</i>	<i>On hand, 31.12.36. gal.</i>
Rum	...	...	...	14	29	34	9
Brandy	...	...	...	3	39	38	4
Gin	...	...	...	92	1,999	1,719	371
Whisky	...	...	...	82	746	685	144
Other distilled spirits	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Totals, 1936	...	...	...	191	2,813	2,476	528
Totals 1935	...	...	...	105	1,404	1,318	191

197. The following are the figures for wine and beer:—

				<i>On hand 1.1.36. gal.</i>	<i>Bought. gal.</i>	<i>Sold. gal.</i>	<i>On hand, 31.12.36, gal.</i>
Wine	...	...	...	547	2,898	2,888	557
Beer	...	...	...	1,183	18,229	17,960	1,451

as compared with 1,606 gallons of wine sold during 1935 and 9,742 gallons of beer. In each case there is a large increase.

198. The rise which has been evident in each of the last two years has been occasioned by the rise in the price of cocoa. During the present year the price of cocoa has shot up to an astonishingly high figure and not unnaturally the consumption of alcohol has increased.

199. An interesting feature of this trade is the success which has been attained by two owners of ice-making machines who have become thereby the two most successful sellers of iced beer. The consumption of gin has increased and, as it is almost as much a necessity at funeral customs as is gunpowder, a proportion of the increased consumption of liquors may be attributed to the celebration of the belated funeral customs of those persons who died during the lean years.

200. The number of prosecutions for offences against the Liquor Ordinance has decreased. In 1935 there were 36 such cases for illicit distillation and thirty-four stills were seized in that year.

201. In 1936 the prosecutions fell to twenty-one and the number of stills seized to six. The following table gives details of these prosecutions for 1936.

ILLICIT DISTILLATION.

Togoland—Northern & Southern.

1st January—31st December, 1936.

	Number of Cases.						Persons sentenced to a fine or Imprisonment.								Fines.		Remarks
	Reported	Convicted	Discharged	Withdrawn	Undetected	Pending	1 mth.	2 mths.	3 mths.	4 mths.	5 mths.	6 mths.	Bound over.	Total.	In-flicted.	Paid.	
Northern Section ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£ s.	£ s.	—
Southern Section ...	21	20	—	—	—	—	3	4	2	11	—	3	2	25	369 10	8 10	Stills seized 6.
Total ...	21	20	—	—	—	—	3	4	2	11	—	3	2	25	369 10	8 10	Stills seized 6.

XX. PUBLIC HEALTH.

202. The Medical and Health staff in the territory during 1936 were based upon four headquarters, in which Medical Officers were stationed during the year, namely:—Bawku, Yendi, Hohoe and Ho. These Medical Officers supervised all work in the areas under their control. The staffs were as follows:—

A.—BAWKU.

(a) *Bawku (Headquarters).*

One Medical Officer (European)
One Dispenser
One Hospital Labourer
One Public Vaccinator (who acts as a Sanitary Inspector)
One Headman with a gang of 22 labourers
One Laboratory Attendant.

(b) *Nakpanduri—Sleeping Sickness Camp.*

One Dispenser
One Nurse
Two Camp Interpreters
Four Labourers
One Laboratory Attendant.

(c) *Garu.*

One Dispenser.

B.—YENDI.

Yendi (Headquarters).

One Medical Officer (European)
Two Dispensers
Two Nurses
One Interpreter
One Labourer
Two Sanitary Inspectors
One Public Vaccinator (Visiting)
Two Headmen with 21 Labourers.

C.—HO.

Ho (Headquarters).

One Medical Officer (European)
One Dispenser
Two Nurses
Two Hospital Labourers
One Sanitary Inspector
One Public Vaccinator
One Female Nurse
35 Labourers.

D.—HOHOE.

(a) *Hohoe (Headquarters).*

One Medical Officer (European)
 One Nurse (European)
 One Male Nurse
 One Female Nurse
 Two Learners
 One Subsidised Midwife
 One Mosquito Inspector
 Three Labourers.

(b) *Kpandu.*

One Sanitary Inspector
 One Village Overseer
 Nine Labourers.

The Medical Officer, Hohoe, visits Kpandu fortnightly.

(c) *Kete Krachi.*

One Dispenser.

Though Bawku is in the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast near the boundary of the Mandated Territory, a large proportion of the patients seen at this station comes from the Mandated Area, for the health and sanitation of which this centre is responsible.

Buildings, &c.

203. *Bawku Area.*—The buildings in Bawku itself are built of either stone or pise de terre and are adequately equipped. The Hospital contains six beds and there is accommodation in a hostel for about 60 cases of trypanosomiasis.

204. Nakpanduri camp was largely rebuilt early in 1936 on the lines of police quarters. There are 27 huts for patients. All buildings are substantially built and adequately equipped.

205. Garu dispensary is situated on the boundary between the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast and the Mandated Area, 17 miles from Bawku. It was opened on the 28th June, 1936. The building, layout and site are excellent. It consists of one block, which contains consulting room, dispensary and store. Nearby stands a hostel to accommodate patients who have come from a distance. The equipment and stores are very satisfactory.

206. *Yendi Area.*—Both the male and female wards in the Yendi Hospital were increased from 9 to 12 beds each during the year. Both wards are well built and well roofed. The dispensary block contains the dispensary and the medical and sanitary stores. The operating theatre block holds the theatre, sterilizing and consulting rooms. There is also a two-roomed

out-patient dressing shed. The Yendi Leper Settlement will be alluded to later in this report. The standard of equipment in all buildings is good and there is an adequate supply of drugs and dressings.

207. Three outlying villages have been selected in which it is proposed to erect dispensaries, namely, Karaga, Chereponi, and Zabzugu. Building operations have already started in Karaga, where waiting- consulting- and dispensing-rooms with a store are being built of stone. The staff to conduct these dispensaries is now being trained.

208. *Ho Area*.—The hospital contains 15 beds in the public wards and 3 in private wards. There are also a dispensary block, an operating theatre and quarters for staff. All buildings are in a good state of repair. The equipment and stocks of drugs, etc., have been sufficient throughout the year. At Hohoe there is a privately owned hospital containing 9 beds.

209. The following table compares the work done in 1935 with that done in 1936.

<i>Hospital and/or Dispensary.</i>	<i>In-patients.</i>		<i>Out-patients.</i>	
	<i>1935.</i>	<i>1936.</i>	<i>1935.</i>	<i>1936.</i>
Bawku	250	382	3,479	4,868
Nakpanduri	1,293	1,798	1,881	2,401
Garu (June-December) ...	—	—	—	1,410
Ho	170	222	1,103	4,370
Hohoe, etc.	—	—	3,193	5,120
Kete Krachi	—	—	6,960	8,842
Yendi	300	325	12,521	16,032
	2,013	2,727	29,137	43,043

These results bear out the remarks made later in this report with regard to the increasing demands of the African for European treatment.

General Remarks and Prevalent Diseases.

210. *Bawku Area* (Northern portion of Mandated Area).—There were 31 deaths in the Bawku hospital during the year. The chief causes were trypanosomiasis (16) and lobar pneumonia (4). At Nakpanduri there were 16 deaths the same diseases being again the main factors, causing 11 and 2 deaths respectively.

211. The people in this area are being deterred less and less by fear and superstition from seeking European treatment for their ailments. The numbers of those treated in 1936 being nearly double those of 1935.

212. The chief communicable diseases were:—

(a) *Yaws*.—The incidence of this disease is relatively low compared with other areas, 898 cases being treated in 1936 compared with 750 in 1935.

(b) *Schistosomiasis*.—Figures obtained in Bawku hospital indicate that 50-60 per cent. of all persons were infected. Infections were mild and rarely caused troublesome symptoms. It is difficult to say if this infection causes a serious drain on the health of the general populace.

(c) *Leprosy*.—The incidence of this disease is calculated to be about 2 per 1,000 in the area controlled by the Medical Officer, Bawku.

213. Diseases of comparatively low incidence were tuberculosis, the dysenteries, and venereal infections. There were no cases of the more acute infectious diseases such as small-pox.

214. *Yendi Area* (Mid portion of the Mandated Area).—Here again it is gratifying to note that there is an increasing tendency on the part of the African to consult the European doctor. The incidence of sickness generally is high during the Harmattan, respiratory diseases predominating. Deaths totalled 24 in the hospital, the chief causes being malaria (subtertian), chronic bronchitis and pleurisy, each of which accounted for 3 lives.

The chief diseases treated were yaws, bronchitis and various skin diseases.

The number of out-patients increased by 3,511 to 16,032 during the year, and admissions to hospital increased by 25.

215. Communicable diseases were as follows:—

(a) *Yaws*.—This is extremely common and accounted for 12,467 cases or 77·7 per cent. of all cases seen. The injection treatment of this ailment is very popular. Most of the cases came from the bush villages. The medical Officer pays regular weekly visits to Bimbilla, 45 miles south of Yendi, where an increasing number of yaws cases is seen.

(b) *Malaria*.—32 cases only were confirmed microscopically, 245 blood smears being examined of which 32 were positive. The actual number treated was not great.

(c) *Dysentery and diarrhoea*.—Only 3 cases of dysentery (amoebic 2, bacillary 1) were seen; 83 cases of diarrhoea and enteritis presented themselves. Of these only 3 were admitted to hospital.

(d) *Trypanosomiasis*.—Eleven cases were treated with one death. All were treated by a course of Bayer "205" followed by a course of tryparsamide.

(e) *Guinea-worm* occurred in 49 cases, one being a European whose infection did not occur in the Mandated Area.

(f) *Intestinal helminthic infestations* do not appear to cause much illness.

The Dagomba native, however, seems to be ashamed for some reason to admit to having "worms", though he will openly confess to gonorrhoea.

(g) *Venereal Diseases*.—Of these syphilis and soft sores are uncommon, but gonorrhoea was represented by 73 cases and gonococcal rheumatism by 3 cases. The seriousness of gonococcal infection does not appear to be realized by the African, and he generally does not come for treatment unless some complication has arisen.

216. *Ho Area* (Southern section of the Mandated Area).—Here again the people come freely to the European doctor for treatment. The number of new admissions to hospital at Ho was 213 and the total number of out-patients seen during the year was 4,370. The commonest diseases, as in previous years, were yaws, malaria and ulcers. Hookworm infestations are being found in greater numbers than previously. Malaria and yaws were the common sources of debility in children, whilst ulcers, hookworm and venereal infections took their toll of adults. No cases of trypanosomiasis were reported.

217. Communicable diseases included:—

(a) *Yaws*.—1,966 cases were treated during the year, the usual bismuth and arsenical preparations being used. Tertiary yaws is still very common.

(b) *Malaria*.—908 cases were seen, above 80 per cent. being in children under 10 years of age. Many of the mothers definitely ask for quinine.

(c) *Dysentery* is relatively uncommon in this section of Togoland, only 18 cases being reported, 6 amoebic, 3 bacillary and 9 unclassified.

(d) *Small-pox*.—Only one case was seen and this came from outside the area.

(e) *Tuberculosis*.—The Medical Officer at Ho is of opinion that this disease is becoming more common. Thirty-five cases were seen during the year.

(f) *Helminthic Diseases*.—These totalled 411 cases, the commonest being ankylostomiasis (262), ascariasis (72) and schistosomiasis (57).

(g) *Venereal Diseases* were represented by 19 cases of syphilis and 164 cases of gonorrhoea. The Medical Officer, Ho, states that the latter disease is on the increase and is of opinion that this spread is due to increased transport facilities.

Leprosy and Leper Settlements.

218. (a) *Yendi*.—The new Leper Settlement here is situated one mile north of the town and was completed in 1936. It consists of four compounds, each of which contains four round rooms 16 ft. in diameter. There is ample room for extension.

219. The treatment in this Settlement consists of Alepol injections, large doses of potassium iodide and a course of cod liver oil. The results in the 29 cases who were treated in the camp were:—

Improved	...	...	...	...	...	16
Stationary	...	...	...	...	...	7
Worse	...	...	...	...	...	3
Died	...	...	...	...	...	3

In the out-patients department 69 cases were seen. These came from widely scattered places, e.g. Wagadugu, French Togo, Bawku, etc.

220. (b) *Ho.*—The Settlement here is now well established, and treatment is carried out in voluntary segregation.

The African staff consists of:—

One African Superintendent.

Four Dressers (all cured Lepers).

Three Labourers.

The buildings are mostly roofed with iron and are kept in a good state of repair.

The average number in the Settlement during the year was 310. Each Leper receives a small maintenance allowance every 16 days—3s. for those who run their own farms, 4s. for the semi-disabled, and 6s. for the disabled.

The patients appear to be happy and contented, and as far as possible lead normal lives.

221. There are four leper school teachers, who run schools for the children. Roman Catholic and Presbyterian services are held every Sunday.

The chief occupations are carpentry, shoe-making and farming.

Statistics for 1936 show that 8 of the inmates died, that 64 new cases were admitted and that there remained in the Settlement 310 cases at the end of 1936.

Trypanosomiasis.

222. In the *Northern Section* the number of new cases treated during the year shows a decrease as follows:—

		1934.	1935.	1936.
Bawku	...	10	22	27
Gambaga	...	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nakpanduri	...	723	964	734
Garu	...	—	—	11
		—	—	—
Total	...	733	986	772

The decrease appears to be generally distributed over the area; there is no indication that any previously uninfected portion of the area has become infected during the year. And it is a fact that cases have come from every part of the area where conditions are such that tsetse can live and breed.

223. The age distribution per cent. of all cases seen is as follows:—

	<i>Per cent.</i>
0 - 5 years	= 1.7
6 - 10 „	= 11.7
11 - 20 „	= 33.2
21 - 40 „	= 48.2
Over 40 „	= 5.2

Of these 3.2 per cent. cases were relapses (some may have been new infections).

224. The total number admitted to Nakpanduri during the year was 869 (Togoland cases 734, others 135). The standard course of treatment was 10 weekly injections of trypanamide intramuscularly, in doses of 0.5-3.0 grams according to age and physique. 1,278 completed their treatment during the year at Gambaga, Bawku and Nakpanduri.

35 received 8-9 injections.

67 absconded after 6 or 7 injections.

179 absconded after 5 or fewer injections.

7 absconded before treatment commenced.

37 died.

225. It should be mentioned that at present no sort of compulsion is applied to Chiefs or people, either to make them attend when infected or to complete treatment when started. We rely on persuasion, although it is doubtful if this is sufficient.

226. An exact estimate of the results of treatment cannot be made, as these cases (with the exception of the 27 treated at Bawku) were not under the continued observations of the Medical Officer. The low proportion of relapsed cases and the rise in the total number treated suggest that they are on the whole fairly satisfactory.

Preventive Measures.

227. Eastern Kusasi is open savannah country, and it is unlikely that trypanosomiasis will ever assume serious proportions in it. The source of the infection is the Biankuri river and its tributary streams. There are ten clearings at the watering places and main road crossings; these are in good condition, though it may prove desirable to extend some of them later.

228. The B'Moba area consists of a series of low wooded ridges with heavily wooded valleys between them; the rivers

are greatly infested with tsetse and the villages are scattered along the rivers. It is probable that the area would, if left to itself, become depopulated in a very few years. Clearings have now been made at the watering places of all known villages from which cases have come; these vary in length from 100-1,400 yards; and at the road-river crossings. The total number is approximately 90. All the clearings seen by the Medical Officer were in a fairly satisfactory condition; the banks of many of them are now planted with tobacco. The fly-boys report that the remainder are equally satisfactory.

229. There has been a fall in the number of cases coming for treatment. This fall may be due to the fact that during 1935 clearings were extended to an adequate length, and that the propaganda regarding the avoidance of tsetse bites has had some effect.

230. The sacred patches of bush along the rivers remain and, as numbers of people collect at these places at certain times for the purpose of worship, a considerable number of infections from these must continue.

Vital Statistics.

231. The total population of Africans in the Mandated Area in June, 1936, was estimated to be 349,179, an increase of 10,572 over the previous midyear. It is regretted that the request of the Commission* that the figures for each District should be calculated at each midyear cannot be complied with, as the alteration of administrative boundaries in the Northern Section renders the figures given in the 1921 Census Report incapable of comparison with those given in that for 1931 and it is therefore impossible to calculate the rate of increase.

232. The only registration area in the British Mandated Territory is in Ho, where births and deaths are compulsorily registered.

Statistics for Ho Town are as follows:—

Population	...	...	...	3,549
No. of births in 1936	...	...	...	143
Birth-rate per mille	...	...	...	40.29
No. of deaths	...	...	...	97
Death-rate per mille	...	...	...	27.33

The number of infants who died was 18. This gives an infant mortality rate of 125 per 1,000 live births.

233. In 1935 the birth-rate at Ho was approximately 37 per thousand and the death-rate 21 per thousand. The death-rate for infants during that year was 85 per thousand.

* Page 107. Minutes Thirtieth Session.

234. The causes of infant deaths in 1936 were as follows:—

Malaria (4), convulsions (4), prematurity (3) and posterior basal meningitis, septicaemia, acidosis, bronchopneumonia, inanition, asphyxia pallida, asphyxia livida (1 each).

Of the 97 deaths recorded in 1936 malaria (10) respiratory diseases (7) and pulmonary tuberculosis (7) accounted for over one-quarter of the total deaths.

235. All rates should be regarded with reserve in view of the fact that primitive communities and low figures are being considered.

236. The natural increase in the population of Ho, i.e., the surplus of births over deaths was 46 according to the figures given above.

Sanitation and Hygiene.

237. As in former years measures taken to safeguard the health of the African have continued to progress satisfactorily if somewhat slowly. Persuasion and tact are necessary to bring home to the minds of primitive peoples the advantages to be gained by adopting the sanitary methods urged by "Western" peoples. The officers of the Political Administration support by their influence and co-operation the schemes put forward by the Health Authorities for the benefit of the peoples in the territory.

238. No part of the population can be said to be truly urban. The methods employed therefore are those applicable to village and rural peoples. Increased interest in these methods is brought about by education, propaganda and practical work.

239. Such work consists in the collection and disposal of refuse by incineration or by dumping in a suitable place, the provision of an adequate number of suitable latrines, the improvement of water supplies, clearings around villages, clearings around river crossings and water holes (anti-tsetse measures), house to house inspections, filling and draining of small swamps, planning of village layouts, improvement of the general housing conditions and other measures.

240. As has already been stated progress must of necessity be slow and appear tedious at times. To get good results the co-operation of the African is necessary and such co-operation to be effective must be freely given. To gain his goodwill, propaganda and education will have to be brought to bear in the war against disease in the bush villages.

241. Our hopes in the eventual victory of hygienic methods lie rather with the rising generation than with the older people, who have their own fixed ideas on the subject of sanitation, and

whose minds have not been broadened by education and contact with the outer world. Particulars may now be given in greater detail of the steps taken to improve conditions in different parts of the Mandated Area of British Togoland.

242.—(a) In the Zone controlled from Bawku villages, sanitation as known to Europeans can hardly be said to exist. The people live in groups of widely scattered compounds. The necessity for pit latrines in such a community is not so urgent as in more densely populated areas.

Water supplies during the dry season are not good owing to the drying up of streams, etc. Holes have therefore to be dug in the dried up water-courses and swamps, into which water slowly seeps.

Food was plentiful throughout the year, and no deficiency disease was evident to the Medical Officer during his travels with the exception of some cases of goitre, which may have been due to lack of iodine.

House to house inspections were carried out by the Medical Officer personally in most of the villages, who found that the general standard of cleanliness was high, and that water receptacles were very free from larvae.

During the treks of the Medical Officer the elementary truths of sanitation were repeated to the chiefs and people, who are now beginning to believe what is told them about the desirability of cleanliness and the dangers of allowing mosquitoes to breed in their compounds.

Anti-tsetse work has already been alluded to. It is interesting to note that many of the people are coming to believe in "western" ideas as to the cause and prevention of trypanosomiasis.

(b) In the *Yendi Area* progress has continued to be made in co-operation with the District Commissioner and the Veterinary Department. The entire centre of Yendi Town is now kept clean by the Native Administration. This leaves the Government Sanitary Inspector and his labourers free to attend to the outskirts of the town, and for advancing general preventive and anti-mosquito measures. Inspections were carried out in outside villages, where advice was given as to the sanitary measures which should be adopted. Native Administration Police, who have had a certain amount of sanitary training, assist in the larger villages. Pit latrines were established in Chereponi and Zabzugu, both of which villages have shown considerable improvement. At Chereponi a slab for slaughtering has been built. Inspections of houses, latrines, water supplies, refuse disposal and markets were carried out in various villages.

The Native Administration employs an ex-Government Sanitary Inspector, whose duty it is to visit outlying villages, where he remains until definite improvement has taken place. This has already been done in three large villages, viz.: Bimbilla, Zabzugu and Karaga.

With regard to the water supply there are now 20 protected and 9 unprotected wells in Yendi town as compared with 8 and 17 respectively in 1935. Due west of the town there is a water dam from which water is drawn during the dry season. This is to be deepened and steps are to be taken to increase the in-flow.

Conservancy is provided for in Yendi by 48 new pit latrines in the Town. A septic tank latrine was also constructed during the year. This is a great advance, and is popular with the people. It accommodates 200 daily. The people are asking for more latrines of this type.

Refuse in Yendi is disposed of by incineration and by filling in hollows. There are seven new incinerators with drying sheds in the town.

The market place, butcher's shop, cattle kraal and slaughter slab are kept clean and in good repair.

The Native Administration Authorities are doing good work in Yendi. Over £300 was spent in sanitation in 1936 and 356 prosecutions for sanitary offences were conducted—217 for the domestic breeding of mosquitoes and 139 for nuisances.

(c) In the Southern part of the Mandated Area (Ho and Hohoe) sanitary measures were carried out as in previous years. The chief and elders of Ho have shown activity in health matters, and sometimes request help and advice from the sanitary staff which are always gladly given.

Improvements have been made in several of the outlying villages. When more schools have been built and more people have been educated doubtless more work will be done. School teachers are always willing to help and are a definite influence for good wherever they are stationed.

There is an ample and good supply of pipe-borne water to Ho from a spring into a catchment in the neighbouring hills. Kpandu and Hohoe are provided with wells, but during the dry season the inhabitants of both towns have to draw water from the Dayi River.

Public latrines in the chief towns are as follows:—

Towns.				Pan	Pit
Ho	...	...	...	82	45
Kpandu	...	...	...	23	20
Hohoe	...	...	...	—	53

Anti-mosquito work was carried out vigorously during the year. This included house to house inspections from larvae, oiling, draining, burial of tins, &c.

There were no outbreaks of infectious disease except a few cases of chicken-pox and whooping cough.

Maternity and Infant Welfare.

243. Though a certain amount of this work is carried on by the Medical Officers in Bawku and Yendi in the general course of their duties, it is in the southern section, where there are three welfare centres, that it has developed most.

(a) *Ho*.—A temporary female nurse is employed here. There were 2,087 attendances in 1936 of which 1,571 were new cases. The corresponding figures for 1935 were 1,953 and 871. She did a considerable amount of domiciliary visiting in the afternoons.

(b) *Kpandu*.—Here the Roman Catholic Mission Sisters continued to carry on the good work of previous years. Their activities are not confined to Kpandu, but are carried into the bush villages around. By the unselfish efforts of these ladies much suffering amongst women and children is relieved.

(c) The Presbyterian Mission opened a clinic in Amedzofe during 1935. Here 1,579 new and 436 old cases were seen in 1936.

The Medical Officer, Ho, continued to provide these Mission centres with drugs and dressings as before.

Yaws and malaria were the chief diseases treated during the year.

XXI.—LAND TENURE.

244. The system of land tenure in the Southern Section has been fully described in previous Reports.* Considerable areas of forest land have been sold to cocoa farmers, although these sales are outside the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article V of the Mandate, and are therefore unenforceable in a court of law.

245. The system of measuring land, though not peculiar to Togoland, is of interest. The unit of measurement is the "Rope", corresponding approximately to the English "chain". A rope is equivalent to 12 times the spread of a man's arms i.e. 20 to 24 yards. The intricacies of square measure do not enter into the calculations and a purchaser of ten ropes becomes possessed, not as one might expect of

* Vide particularly page 81, Colonial 23 (1925 Report), pages 56-57, Colonial 63 (1930 Report).

one acre of land, but of an area measuring some 200 yards by 200 yards, or rather more than eight acres. Purchases by individuals are comparatively small and as the price of £2 to £3 for a rope is fixed with a view to such purchases the system works quite satisfactorily. In some parts of the Gold Coast however where a similar basis of sale has been adopted prospective purchasers have become aware of the advantages to be derived from communal purchase and a company of five or six farmers will buy perhaps 50 ropes of land, dividing the area of some 200 acres thus obtained in proportion to the amount subscribed to the funds of the company by each member, who thereby benefits to the extent of three or four times the amount of land which he would have obtained by individual purchase.

246. Another feature of sales of land as being of recent development is the exaggerated value placed upon land in the neighbourhood of villages. Even in comparatively small villages with no prospect of development into commercial centres land is regarded as having a considerable potential value and as much as £20 is frequently paid by a stranger requiring a plot of land on which to build his house.

247. It should perhaps be explained that a "stranger" indicates any person who is not subject of the Chief who owns the land for any subject of a Chief has the right to cultivate or build upon any unoccupied part of the lands attached to his Stool without payment. Article V of the Mandate differentiates between sales of land to natives of Togoland and to non-natives of the Mandated Area but no such distinction is made by the vendors who are not desirous of putting obstacles in the way of a possible purchaser. And although in some cases the buyer may not be a native of Togoland he almost certainly belongs to either an Ewe speaking or Twi speaking Tribe and can claim sufficient relationship to the local population to render it difficult to dispute his right to be treated as such should the point eventually be raised.

The Administration has full control over the alienation of all lands in both Sections, and the provisions of Article V, paragraph 2, of the Mandate are fully satisfied under Section 4 of the Administration Ordinance (Chapter I of the Laws of the Territory). Sub-section 2 of that section applies the Laws of the Gold Coast to the Mandated Territory and sub-section 3 superimposes the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article V of the Mandate relating to the transfer of land.

248. The boundary between the Northern and Southern Spheres as defined in the Royal Order in Council is sufficiently vague to render its position doubtful within a matter of miles, and the sale of land by Chiefs on both sides of the boundary has

led to a number of disputes which are difficult of settlement because of the impossibility of ascertaining with any degree of certainty within whose jurisdiction the disputed area lies. It has therefore become a matter of some urgency that the Administrative boundary should be demarcated, and steps are being taken to effect this with as little disturbance as possible to the rights of the purchasers of land from the two Chiefs concerned.

249. The Northern Section is subject to the conditions of the Land and Native Rights Ordinance which has now been in force five years. In the Krachi area many applications have been received from stranger cocoa farmers seeking to prove their title to having bought land before the Ordinance came into force. The claims are considerable and the farmers are at the moment, in co-operation with the Chiefs, having their claims surveyed. Documentary evidence to support their claims is as might be expected of a poor standard but in many cases it is not difficult for them to show that they have been in effective occupation for over five years. The question of codifying Native Customary Law is to be approached at the yearly Dagomba Conference in March, 1937, and the question of Land Tenure will receive attention. The Commissioners have made preliminary investigations but until the matter has been discussed in all its aspects no good purpose will be served in making a report.

XXII.—FORESTRY.

250. The advantages to be secured from forest protection, and the description of the forest areas required to be protected in the Southern Section have been given in detail in previous reports: they are embodied in Appendix F of the report for 1926.* Native interests, including the ownership of land on which reserves have been established, are fully protected.

251. The constitution of forest reserves is provided for by the (Gold Coast) Forests Ordinance. Of the three demarcated reserves, two, the Odomi River and the Togo Plateau Forest Reserves, are fully constituted, while the third, the Kabo River Forest Reserve, is protected by the Ordinance but still awaits constitution. In all three both the external, and internal (farm) boundaries are maintained, totalling over 256 miles in length. A forest officer was stationed at Hohoe throughout the year, and the Conservator of Forests visited Togoland in May, 1936. In the Odomi River Forest Reserve and Togo Plateau Forest Reserve all farms were re-surveyed, and new maps showing their extent and position were prepared.

* Pages 84-94, Colonial No. 28.

252. To afford protection to the area north of Jasikan, which is yearly becoming more important as a cocoa producing area, it is desirable to form forest reserves covering the hill masses, and the forest officer has examined that area and a selection report was partly completed at the end of the year.

253. The hill ranges which have now been protected by the formation of forest reserves have suffered greatly in the past from deforestation caused by shifting cultivation and numerous grass areas are to be found on these hills. All such grass areas are now subject to fire-control which is proving beneficial.

254. A working plan for the Togoland Forest District was commenced during the year.

255. A mahogany and teak plantation at Yendi is controlled by the Native Administration of Dagomba, and supervised by the District Commissioner. Teak plantations also exist at Ho, Kpandu and Kete Krachi.

XXIII.—AGRICULTURE.

Cocoa.

256. As indicated in former reports,* the cocoa crop is by far the most important one in the Southern Section of the Territory, in fact, during the year under review, it has been practically the only export crop produced. The quantity exported shows an increase over that of the previous year, and the following table gives comparative figures for this and previous years:—

Year.	Total Exports.	Destination.	
		Palime (French Togoland).	Gold Coast.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1932	8,649	5,456	3,193
1933	6,956	5,227	1,729
1934	10,489	4,575	5,914
1935	13,722	7,958	5,764
1936	14,187	8,776	5,411

The increase is due mainly to the young farms in the Jasikan area, which are steadily increasing their output. The development of this area by farmers who have migrated from the more

* e.g., p. 57—Colonial No. 117.

southerly areas has continued, and it may be said that the centre of gravity of the southern portion of the Territory is moving northward as a result of this migration. This is illustrated by the development of the town of Hohoe which lies immediately to the south of the northern cocoa area, and which is the principal clearing-house for the cocoa produced in that area. Two large stores of a permanent nature have been built by commercial houses, a fact which reflects their confidence in the future of the town.

257. *Prices.*—The year 1936 was remarkable for the very appreciable rise in price which, starting with the season, continued almost without a retrograde movement until the end of the year. In September the price per load was generally about 11s. 6d.; at the end of December it had advanced to 21s. The buoyant tone of the market gave rise to keen competition between the various buying organisations, and farmers, who did not anticipate such a persistent rise in price, sold freely whenever batches of cocoa became ready for disposal.

258. *General.*—Climatically, the year was on the whole favourable, except that an abnormally dry spell during July and August tended to inhibit the growth of pods which in a normal year would ripen towards the end of the crop season.

259. On the Department of Agriculture's station at Kpeve the manurial, fermenting and "dancing"* trials have been continued. The manurial trials are, as yet, too recent to give any definite results, and those concerned with fermenting cannot be fully scrutinised until the end of the crop year. The evidence accruing from the "dancing" trials indicates that, contrary to expectations, "danced" cocoa does not withstand a prolonged storage period as well as the normally prepared product.

260. *Cocoa Producers' Co-operative Societies.*—During 1935† a policy of consolidation was inaugurated and the beneficial effect of this has shown itself during 1936. The number of societies has not increased, but the financial position of each unit has greatly improved. The contributions to share capital have been noteworthy, due partly to the larger amount of money in circulation and partly to an increasing confidence on the part of members in the ability of Society Committees to handle competently the financial side of their affairs. The regular repayment of loans demonstrates that borrowers generally are realising the necessity for honouring their bonds, and firm action against the few defaulters has brought home to all members the force of

* P. 56, Colonial No. 107 and p. 58, Colonial No. 117.

† P. 58, Colonial No. 117.

public opinion as represented by society committees. Details of progress are given in the table following:—

			<i>Increase (+) or Decrease (—) over 1935.</i>		
			1935.	1936.	
Number of societies	...	...	21	21	—
Number of members	...	...	534	675	+ 141
			<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
Share capital subscribed	...	...	371 6 0	673 10 0	+302 4 0
Amount of loans granted	...	...	34 15 0	208 9 0	+174 14 0
Amount of loans repaid...	...	...	24 10 0	74 2 0	+ 49 12 0
Amount of cocoa sold (in tons)...	...	...	253·2	381·5	+ 128·3
			<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Average purity of cocoa	...	...	96·8	95·9	— 0·9
			<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
Average price of cocoa, per ton	...	...	16 17 10	27 0 7	+ 10 2 9

261. For marketing purposes the two Joint Marketing Committees* have continued to function efficiently, and the system of sale by sealed tender has operated satisfactorily. The Kpedze group of societies established a new single sale record by marketing 130 tons, the premium on which was £3 14s. 8d. per ton.

The policy of encouraging societies to provide and pay for their own secretaries was continued, and the usual training class for honorary and paid workers was held during the year. As a result of these yearly courses an appreciable amount of secretarial work is now being undertaken by such workers with the minimum of supervision from officers of the Agricultural Department.

Of the 21 Cocoa Producers' Societies in the Territory 12 have been registered under Section 7 of the Co-operative Societies' Ordinance (No. 4 of 1931). The remainder are still on probation.

Cotton.

262. On its station at Kpeve, the Department of Agriculture has continued the policy of producing seed from improved strains for distribution to farmers in the cotton growing areas. The trend of public opinion during 1936 has been somewhat against this crop, and a much smaller acreage was planted than in the previous year. This was due partly to the unsatisfactory price realized for seed cotton during the last three years and partly to the increase in the price offered for cocoa. Many farmers in the Kpandu-Ve area have abandoned cotton-growing and have migrated north to make cocoa farms in the Jasikan-Ahamansu area. The Cotton Producers' Co-operative

* Page 59, Colonial No. 117.

Societies have fallen into abeyance for the same reasons. Exports for the last seven years are given below:—

Year.	<i>Exports.</i>			
	<i>Seed Cotton.</i>			
	<i>Lbs.</i>			
1930	...	...	...	236,253
1931	...	...	...	200,221
1932	...	...	...	160,375
1933	...	...	...	81,074
1934	...	...	...	172,891
1935	...	...	...	174,439
1936	...	...	...	150,621

Other Crops.

263. *Coffee*.—This crop continues to attract the attention of farmers in the southern portion of the Territory. The demand for seedlings (usually of the Robusta type) is steady, though not large. A number of farms are approaching the bearing stage and it is to be hoped that the market for this product will improve and thus provide an incentive for the development of this easily produced cash crop. On Kpeve Station, plots of the varieties Canephora and Excelsa have been established, with a view to determining whether either or both are more suited to the locality than the Robusta variety.

264. *Tobacco*.—As mentioned in the previous report, seeds of Nyasaland tobaccos became available after quarantine for trial during the year and good crops of the "Magnum Pryor" and "Cash" types were grown on Kpeve Station. The leaves were satisfactorily cured under simple conditions and a market was being sought for them at the end of the year. A quantity of seed was collected from the Station plots which will be available for distribution in 1937. It is hoped to arouse interest in this crop, which could form a useful cash-crop in those areas which are not well suited to cocoa.

265. *Foodcrops, Fruit, &c.*—Selection work and variety trials on the staple foodcrops were continued on Kpeve Station, together with trials of crops of minor importance, such as spices, peppers, castor-oil and chaulmugra oil. The dry spell in July and August had a marked detrimental effect on the yam crop generally throughout the southern portion of the Territory, with the result that supplies were scarce at the end of the year. Sucker trials with Gros Michel and Cavendish type bananas were instituted on Kpeve Station, and beds of citrus seedlings were laid down to provide material for budding improved types of grapefruit and oranges. Particular attention has been paid to the maintenance of green-manure crops and a stock of seed of the most suitable varieties is maintained. There is, however, no demand for these at present, as farmers are reluctant to devote land to a crop which, although of

proved value as a means of maintaining fertility, does not bring a cash return.

266. The demand for pure bred poultry and eggs continued to be firm and the beneficial effect of this is reflected in the improved types which can now be seen in many villages in the Territory, as the local stock is graded up through being crossed with good quality birds.

267. *Extension Work.*—The Department of Agriculture continues to welcome visitors to its Station at Kpeve, when the objects of the work in hand are explained and farmers encouraged to adopt improved crops and methods. In addition, the Co-operative Organisation forms a useful channel for the dissemination of information, communicating as it does with nearly 700 of the most progressive farmers in the southern portion of the Territory.

268. A Unit Farm Trial has been laid down with the object of ascertaining whether a family can live and maintain soil fertility indefinitely on a fixed acreage by the use of rotations, green manures and small livestock. There are also three small extension plots (at Kpandu, Ve Hoeme and Kpedze) which are maintained by the Department of Agriculture, and on which the use of rotations and green-manures is demonstrated as a means of maintaining fertility. These plots have aroused a certain interest, but as yet no farmer has attempted to copy the methods employed thereon.

Records of the Yendi Shea Butter Reserve for the year 1936.

269. The following yields were obtained at the Yendi Shea Reserve in 1936, and a comparison is given with yields since 1930:—

Plot.	Treatment.	Mean yield in lb. dry kernels per fruiting tree.						
		1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
A	Clean weeded control ...	0.51	1.78	0.72	1.63	2.28	1.26	2.63
B	Forked deeply ...	0.34	1.17	0.56	1.84	2.74	1.94	2.13
C	Interplanted pigeon pea...	0.27	1.08	0.50	1.89	1.92	1.38	1.99
D	Interplanted Bengal bean turned in after rains ...	0.25	1.61	0.68	1.51	1.97	1.99	1.62
E	Forked deeply ...	0.22	0.98	0.54	1.49	1.87	1.20	1.85
S	Pen manure (2 tons) ...	0.26*	0.74	0.46	1.26	2.14	1.43	2.78
Y	Burnt in dry season ...	0.26	0.91	0.87	0.92	1.47	0.95	4.31
Z	Mulched heavily ...	0.28	1.02	0.52	1.43	2.76	2.32	2.97
F	Farmed ...	0.21	1.62	0.53	1.55	3.43	2.24	3.39

* No pen manure available.

The most striking yield is that from Plot Y. It has up to 1935 given consistently low yields and the reason for the sudden sharp increase is not apparent.

270. Records of 100 adjacent trees of bearing age have been kept since 1929, and the following table shows their classification according to the number of nuts produced:—

Year.	Number of trees yielding					Total number of trees fruiting.
	0 nuts.	1-20 nuts.	21-50 nuts.	51-100 nuts.	Over 100 nuts.	
1929	18	12	23	21	26	82
1930	50	26	14	6	4	50
1931	18	17	16	29	20	82
1932	25	22	14	19	20	75
1933	6	15	20	23	36	94
1934	2	5	22	18	53	98
1935	19	21	18	17	25	81
1936	3	5	4	6	82	97

XXIV.—ANIMAL HEALTH.

271. The Kusasi Area has continued to be visited regularly by a veterinary officer, while the permanent staff stationed at Pusiga has been one veterinary assistant and two cattle patrols. The Eastern Dagomba and Krachi Area was again under a veterinary officer, assisted by one veterinary assistant, two veterinary pupils and four cattle patrols.

The above staffs of the Kusasi and Eastern Dagomba-Krachi Areas, with the exception of one veterinary assistant, constitute the anti-rinderpest immunisation unit of the Southern Veterinary Section.

Quarantine Stations.

272. The following are the statistics of livestock imported during 1936:—

				Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.	Horses.
<i>Kusasi Area—</i>							
Pusiga	...	...	...	15,143	19,894	7,090	260
<i>Eastern Dagomba and Krachi Area—</i>							
Kudani	...	...	...	2,192	2,676	569	32

The total tax collected amounted to £6,744 2s. 9d.

Diseases of Animals.

273. *Rinderpest*.—The usual anti-rinderpest immunisation of cattle was carried out, over 8,000 animals being immunised permanently against rinderpest. There was one natural outbreak

among young susceptible cattle when they were just on the point of coming to a camp to be immunised and there were 150 deaths. The number of immunisation camps has been reduced for the sake of efficiency as it has been found difficult for a veterinary officer to run several scattered camps at the same time. Rinderpest has frequently been reported across the frontier in Togoland under French Mandate, this fact alone giving the cattle owners in the British Sphere a practical demonstration of the value of permanent immunisation. In consequence, the annual treatment of young cattle is recognised as beneficial and the local people look forward to their visits to the camps as an annual outing.

Contagious Bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia.

274. One outbreak occurred in Yendi town and was dealt with by the slaughter of the infected herd and the vaccination of all surrounding herds. The disease also appeared at Pusiga and Kudani quarantine stations, among herds of infected cattle. In these cases, the infected cattle were slaughtered and the remainder of the herd were vaccinated thereby saving the greater part of them after the preliminary negative phase has elapsed. Pleuro-pneumonia is increasing, largely owing to the suppression of rinderpest; for when this epizootic was rife, pleuro-pneumonia had little opportunity to develop. Nowadays, pleuro-pneumonia has relatively a clear field. To deal with this situation the production of anti-pleuro-pneumonia vaccine has been increased at the Pong-Tamale laboratory. This vaccine is very effective and confers immunity for about one year. In practice when an outbreak occurs, all the surrounding cattle are vaccinated as soon as possible. The present method of control is efficient in ensuring that pleuro-pneumonia will never become widely epizootic but be limited to individual villages or herds. It is fortunate that this vaccine can be used in much younger generations here than in most countries as this shortens the negative phase or the time which elapses between inoculation and the attainment of immunity. Just as diseases have an incubative phase between the time of infection and the appearance of symptoms, so also do vaccines have a negative phase. The outbreaks mentioned above all had their source in Togoland under French Mandate.

Trypanosomiasis and tsetse flies.

275. The Yendi tsetse eradication scheme was extended. Begun originally on account of an outbreak of bovine trypanosomiasis in the Native Administration herd, the scheme has resulted in the elimination of tsetse fly from Yendi town and its environs. Most of the work had been done previously but it was found during the rains in July that the Native Administration plantation in Yendi was harbouring tsetse fly

of the *G. palpalis* group in considerable numbers and that active breeding was going on. Eradication work was commenced at once and the fly was eradicated in a short time. In other ways the aggressive clearing scheme has been effective. It had been thought that extensive clearing would not be necessary in the plantation as the clearing between there and the River Kulpani was considered sufficient to prevent the percolation of fly from there. Fly-catchers were stationed at Yendi to observe this clearing throughout 1936 and they found that percolation did not occur from the River Kulpani though a few flies reached the road bridge from the uncleared cover and returned to that cover again regularly. It is probable therefore that flies caught in such large numbers in the plantation had either lurked there since the previous wet season or had come from a lake to the East. Thorough clearing of the plantation's low shade will prevent any stray fly from re-establishing itself in this area. The fly catchers also made surveys of the various crossings of the River Oti, which are most commonly used and several of these are to be cleared in 1936-7. Dissections of tsetse flies caught at these places were made and the proportion of infected flies was high, being about 10 per cent. Most flies appeared to be infected with *T. vivax* which is not a human trypanosome.

276. In Nanumba, the Gonja area of Togoland and Northern Krachi, it was ascertained that every stream and water hole was infested with *G. palpalis* or *G. tachinoides* or both, usually the former, while the rate of infection among the local cattle was negligible. At Bimbilla Immunisation Camp, over 500 blood slides were taken and no trypanosomes were found while, at Kpandae, they were found in scanty numbers in one animal only. The cattle in this area are always in fine condition. And it would appear that when cattle have abundant water and grazing as is the case here, their natural resistance to the local strains of trypanosome is sufficiently great to inhibit infection except under adverse conditions.

277. To the north in Zabzugu division (Dagomba), the incidence of bovine trypanosomiasis is high, for though fly is not so common in the dry season when grazing is poor, the place is waterlogged in the rains. Environment thus plays a great part in the determination as to whether trypanosomiasis is to be latent or obvious. It must not be forgotten that though the humpless cattle have a high resistance to trypanosomiasis, adverse environment can break down that resistance. Mamprusi District is widely infested with tsetse fly but here again there are few clinical cases owing to the animals' resistance, although in this area, the incidence of human trypanosomiasis with high mortality is serious.

278. It is of interest that a few *G. morsitans* were caught on the Togoland-Gold Coast boundary in Dagomba. This is the first recorded report of this fly in Northern Togoland though *G. submorsitans*, which is a game fly, has been identified previously. *G. palpalis* is ubiquitous throughout Togoland and *G. tachinoides* is very common in the Northern part.

279. Defensive clearings to lower the man-fly or animal-fly contact have been made here and there on trade routes. These are useful in the dry season when fly is chary of venturing into the open but are of little use in the rains, though at this time of the year, when trade is much less, there is not the same need for them. The clearings are fully justified in view of their dry season efficiency; during the wet season, man and his animals can pass through quickly and water and graze elsewhere.

280. *Rabies*.—Rabies appeared in Yendi and Ho in 1936. There has been an extensive outbreak throughout the Gold Coast in 1935-6 affecting both human beings and dogs. In the spring of 1936, the laboratory at Pong-Tamale succeeded in producing an efficient vaccine for dogs which protects for approximately one year. This has simplified prophylaxis as vaccinated dogs are allowed freedom from the more exacting muzzling and tying regulations. The vaccine is prepared from artificially infected sheep and immunity tests have shown it to be very effective. In future outbreaks of rabies it will be possible to rush supplies of anti-rabic vaccine to the spot at once. In Yendi, a sheep and a calf were naturally infected in consequence of rabid dog bites.

Animal Husbandry.

281. The regular increase of cattle continues in consequence of the suppression of rinderpest. Nevertheless, Togoland can carry many more beasts than it does at present.

The approximate numbers of cattle in the various districts are:—

						Head.
Kusasi	...	...	...	...	...	7,000
Mamprusi	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
Dagomba	...	...	...	...	...	20,000
Nanumba	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
Gonja	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Krachi	...	...	...	...	...	250
Total	...	...	...	...	...	34,250

This is a comparatively small proportion of the numbers found in the Gold Coast. All the cattle are of the humpless variety known as the West African Shorthorn and have a very high resistance to trypanosomiasis and other enzootic diseases.

The most healthy cattle are those in Nanumba, Gonja and Krachi and it is in these very areas that there is greatest room for expansion. At no time in the year is there a shortage of water or grazing in these areas and the cattle are always in excellent condition. It is intended shortly to carry out considerable extension work in these parts.

282. The Gonjas and Nanumbas take considerable interest in their cattle. The worst cattle are those found in the Konkomba villages of the Oti valley where the animals are neglected and badly tended. A habit of the Konkombas is to turn their cattle loose to fend for themselves at the beginning of the dry season in late November and collect them again in the Spring about April. Thus for a considerable portion of the year the cattle are untended. For the rest of the year they are usually in the hands of boys too small to wield a hoe. There is a marked absence of carnivora in Konkomba as the natives are industrious hunters so that the cattle are fairly safe from predatory animals. The Konkombas are the most primitive people among the cattle-owning tribes and are for this reason the most difficult to persuade to adopt new methods. Little progress has been made among them regarding animal husbandry, but good strong bulls have been stationed in various villages, with a view to improving the strain. Left to themselves, the Konkombas sell or slaughter their male cattle when immature and many herds do not possess an adult bull. This peculiarity is fairly general, except in Kusasi where the cattle are tended by hired Fulanis and in Gonja where the people engage in the cattle trade and realise the value of a good sire.

283. Trade in livestock has again been flourishing. It needs no stimulation but control. Far too many immature animals, not only cattle but sheep and goats, are sent to the southern markets. The average bullock when sold is too young and weighs about 2 cwt. instead of being kept until mature, when it will weigh 5 cwt. or more. Propaganda is active against this short sighted custom and the Native Administrations are introducing regulations to control and prohibit this premature disposal of the resources of the country. There is a ready sale in the cocoa areas in Ho district for even the small immature cattle. Very few Togoland bullocks which travel south enter the Gold Coast at all and numbers of imported cattle are consumed in the southern part of the territory. Before the local needs of Togoland can be satisfied, the cattle will have to more than double their numbers at least. This demonstrates the shortage of fresh meat in the country.

Livestock improvement.

284. At present there is only one Native Administration Stock Farm in the British Sphere but it is the best institution of its

kind. It is at Yendi and has now been in existence for over three years. The cows are good and the progeny from them and improved Government bulls are excellent. This farm will soon be issuing improved bulls to the village herds. The Na of Dagomba takes considerable personal interest in the farm and its success is assured. Other Native Administration farms will shortly be opened in Dagomba and it is hoped that it will be possible to embark on one in Nanumba, where lack of funds has so far been the obstacle. The Kusasi area has been supplied with improved animals from Native Administration farms in the Gold Coast. Mamprusi, Gonja and Krachi are too small for Native Administration farms of their own and have been supplied with improved bulls from Pong-Tamale. In the two southern areas and in Nanumba, N'Dama cross bulls have been supplied. The N'Daba breed hailing from French Guinea, is one of the few pure relics of the Hamitic Longhorn cattle in West Africa and is a fine rustic type of animal with a greater resistance to trypanosomiasis than any other type of beast. This animal is the basis of cattle improvement in the Gold Coast and the crosses mentioned are the progeny of N'Dama bulls and the best local cows. The N'Dama is also an unhumped breed, dun coloured and with spreading lyre-shaped horns. N'Dama cross bulls have been supplied to Nanumba, Gonja, Dagomba and Mamprusi and are all doing well. The limiting factor in livestock improvement work is lack of resistance and susceptibility to enzootic diseases of which the chief is trypanosomiasis. Any "improvement" which lowers such resistance is a retrogression, and for this reason European breeds of cattle are a failure in extension work. Over a score of improved bulls have been issued to Togoland in 1936 from Pong-Tamale and in 1937 that number will be considerably increased and will be augmented by the first lot of mature improved bulls bred at the Yendi Native Administration Farm. Thus, following the elimination of rinderpest and the control of contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, real improvement work has commenced and the cattle industry is well on the way to consolidation but the people must play their part in the stoppage of the sale and slaughter of immature stock.

The smaller livestock have not been neglected. Improved poultry of the Rhode Island and Leghorn varieties are available in numbers at Pong-Tamale and representatives are seen throughout Togoland improving the local fowls. Unlike cattle, imported poultry are not susceptible to local protozoal diseases and do well, provided that a modicum of management is shown.

285. Pig development is proceeding by means of breeding with the Large White Variety of the Yorkshire breed. The Konkombas are the only Northern tribe which keeps pigs and marked improvement has resulted from the introduction of

cross Large White boars. The pig industry is being developed in Gonja and Krachi, where there is a ready sale for hogs to passing lorry drivers who take them to the Southern markets. This year an experiment was begun by issuing grade pigs to the Chief of Kpandae (Gonja) in order to see how they would thrive. In the event of their success, considerable extension can take place. The pigs are doing well and there is little doubt of the success of this preliminary experiment. The area in question is not too far from Accra and with the development of the Accra-Yendi road, trade will increase.

Liaison has been maintained with the French authorities. The Chief Veterinary Officer of Dahomey and Togo visited Pong-Tamale at the time of a Veterinary conference in July. The French administrative authorities have co-operated in the control of trade livestock and close touch is maintained.

286. The Commission noted* a discrepancy between the figures for animals imported as shown on pages 21 and 25 of the 1935 Report. This is due to the fact that those on page 25 represent animals imported through the quarantine stations of the Veterinary Department in the Northern Section and the figures on page 21 those passing through Preventive Service Stations into the Southern Section. The same discrepancy will be noted in the present Report.

XXV.—MINES.

287. During the year the whole of Togoland under British Mandate was geologically examined by a network of reconnoitring traverses. The results of the investigation of the southern part of the Territory are described in the Annual Report of the Geological Survey for 1935-6, copies of which have been supplied for the information of the Commission.

Large deposits of haematite (iron-ore) occur in the hills along the frontier, south-east of Yendi, but owing to their great distance from the coast they are not of commercial importance.

Gold is found in small quantities in jasper associated with Buem volcanic rocks and in the conglomerates of the same series. Concentrations of alluvial gold occur in the Volta-river gravels at favourable places, e.g. in pot holes and around rock bars, and it is understood that a few diamonds have recently been recovered from the Volta gravels.

Small deposits of chromite are associated with some of the ultrabasic igneous intrusions in the Togo range but they are not of any economic importance.

* Page 91, Minutes Thirtieth Session.

Several small deposits of limestone suitable for agricultural purposes were found in the Kpandu, Kete Krachi and Gambaga districts, and concentrates rich in coarse rutile (titanium dioxide) were obtained from stream gravels near Matsi, north of Ho.

288. There are no mines in the territory. The questions on page 106 of the Minutes of the Thirtieth Session of the Commission do not therefore yet arise.

XXVI.—SURVEY.

289. The only work carried out by the Survey Department of the Gold Coast Government during the year was the commencement of a primary traverse from Yendi to Gambaga in December last.

APPENDIX I.

LIST OF INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS, TREATIES,
ETC., APPLIED TO TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH MANDATE.

Note.—Article 8 of the Mandate in respect of Togoland under British Mandate stipulates that adherence to any general International Convention on behalf of the Gold Coast implies adherence on behalf of the Mandated Territory also. In the case of such Conventions, adherence to which on behalf of the Gold Coast was notified on or before 20th July, 1922 (date of British Mandate for Togoland), 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 the Gold Coast was notified after 20th July, 1922, the date of accession of the Gold Coast may be regarded as the date of accession of the Mandated Territory.

(A) Multilateral Agreements and Conventions.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of signature.</i>	<i>Date of accession.</i>
General Act of the Brussels Conference relative to the African Slave Trade.	2.7.90 Brussels.	20.7.22
International Convention for the Preservation of Wild Animals, Birds, and Fish in Africa.	19.5.00 London.	20.7.22
International Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic.	18.3.04 Paris.	20.7.22
International Convention prohibiting the use of White (Yellow) Phosphorus in Manufacture of Matches.	26.9.06 Berne.	20.7.22
Convention respecting the Liquor Traffic in Africa...	3.11.06 Brussels.	20.7.22
International Agreement regarding the Creation of an International Office of Public Health.	9.12.07 Rome.	1.1.29
International 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
International Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic.	4.5.10 Paris.	21.6.24
International Opium Convention and subsequent relative papers.	23.1.12 Hague.	20.7.22
International Radio-telegraph Convention	5.7.12 London.	20.7.22
Convention relating to Liquor Traffic in Africa and Protocol.	10.9.19 St. Germain-en-Laye.	20.7.22
Convention for the Control of the Trade in Arms and Ammunition, 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 Togoland under British Mandate by the Air Navigation (Mandated Territories) Order in Council, 1927.	13.10.19 Paris.	—
Convention and Statute on Freedom of Transit ...	20.4.21 Barcelona.	20.7.22
Convention and Statute on the Regime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern.	20.4.21 Barcelona.	20.7.22

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of signature.</i>	<i>Date of accession.</i>
Additional Protocol to the Convention on the Regime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern.	20.4.21 Barcelona.	20.7.22
Declaration recognizing the Right to a Flag of States having no Sea-Coast.	20.4.21 Barcelona.	9.10.22
International Convention for the Suppression of Traffic in Women and Children. (Applies to Southern Section only.)	30.9.21 Geneva.	3.7.24
International Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of Traffic in Obscene Publications.	12.9.23 Geneva.	3.11.26
Protocol on Arbitration Clauses	24.9.23 Geneva.	12.3.26
International 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
Convention and Statute on the International Regime 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 Regime of Maritime Ports, and Protocol of Signature.	9.12.23 Geneva.	22.9.25
International Agreement for the Creation at Paris of an International Office dealing with Contagious Diseases of Animals.	25.1.24 Paris.	13.7.27
International Convention for the Unification of Rules relating to Bills of Lading.	25.8.24 Brussels.	2.6.31
Universal Postal Convention with other relevant instruments (except as regards Agreement for the Exchange of Insured Letters and Boxes).	28.8.24 Stockholm.	28.9.25
International Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs, with Protocol.	19.2.25 Geneva.	17.2.26
Protocol for the Prohibition of the use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous, or other Gases and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare.	17.6.25 Geneva.	9.5.30
International Sanitary Convention	21.6.26 Paris.	8.10.28
International Slavery Convention	25.9.26	18.6.27
International Convention on the Execution of Foreign Arbitral Awards.	26.9.27 Geneva.	26.8.31
International Radio-telegraph Convention	25.11.27 Washington.	15.8.30
Protection of Literary and Artistic Works Convention.	2.6.28 Rome.	1.10.31
International Treaty for the Renunciation of War as an Instrument of National Policy.	27.8.28 Paris.	2.3.29
Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, General Act, 1928.	26.9.28 Geneva.	21.5.31
International Convention for the Regulation of International Exhibitions	22.11.28 Paris.	17.1.31
Universal Postal Convention	28.6.29 London.	3.12.30
Agreement concerning Insured Letters and Boxes ...	28.6.29 London.	3.12.30
International Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded and Sick in Armies in the Field.	27.7.29 Geneva.	23.12.31

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of signature.</i>	<i>Date of accession.</i>
International Convention relating to the Treatment of Prisoners of War.	27.7.29 Geneva.	23.12.31
International Convention relating to the Circulation of Motor Vehicles.	24.4.26 Paris.	29.4.32
International Convention regarding the Taxation of Foreign Motor Vehicles with Protocol.	30.3.31 Geneva.	9.5.33
International Convention regarding the Taxation of Foreign Motor Vehicles, with Protocol.	30.3.35 Geneva.	3.1.35
Convention for the Unification of certain rules relating to International Carriage by air.	12.10.29 Warsaw.	3.3.35
Universal Post Convention and the Agreement concerning Insured Letters and Boxes.	20.3.34 Cairo.	30.3.35
International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation.	12.4.33 The Hague.	1.8.35
International Convention for the Protection of the Fauna and Flora of Africa.	8.11.33 London.	14.1.36
International Conventions on the Stamp Laws in connection with Cheques, Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.	7.6.30 19.3.31 Geneva.	16.10.36
International Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs.	13.7.31 Geneva.	18.5.36

(B) Extradition Treaties between the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries which have been applied to Togoland under British Mandate.

<i>Country.</i>	<i>Date of signature.</i>	<i>Date of application.</i>
Albania ...	22.7.26	11.7.27
Austria ...	3.12.73	30.4.35
Belgium ...	29.10.34	
Belgian Congo ...	29.10.01	
Ruanda-Urundi...	5.3.07	
	3.3.11	1.8.28
	8.8.23	
	2.7.28	
Bolivia ...	22.2.92	18.2.28
Chile ...	26.1.97	13.1.27
Colombia ...	27.10.88	5.12.30
	2.12.29	
Cuba ...	3.10.04	12.12.31
	17.4.30	
Czechoslovakia ...	11.11.24	15.7.27
	4.6.26	
Denmark ...	31.3.73	30.3.36
Ecuador ...	29.9.80	19.1.28
Estonia ...	18.11.25	10.3.27
Finland ...	30.5.24	25.11.26
France ...	14.8.76	13.11.23
	13.2.96	
	17.10.08	
Germany ...	14.5.72	17.8.30
Greece ...	24.9.10	19.4.28
Guatemala ...	4.7.85	11.9.29
	30.5.14	
Hayti ...	7.12.74	13.1.28

<i>Country.</i>							<i>Date of signature.</i>	<i>Date of application.</i>
Hungary...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.12.73 26.6.01	25.4.28
Iraq	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.5.32	5.5.33
Latvia	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.7.24	7.6.26
Liberia	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.12.92	16.10.28
Lithuania	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.5.26	11.6.27
Luxemburg	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.11.80	28.1.28
Monaco	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.12.91 27.11.30	5.7.31
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.9.98	27.1.28
Nicaragua	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.4.05	12.1.28
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.7.73 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
Roumania	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.3.93 21.3.93	12.1.29
Salvador	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.6.81	8.8.30
Siam	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.3.11	27.2.28
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.6.78 19.2.89	13.2.28
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.11.80 19.12.34	6.6.35
United States of America	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.12.31	24.6.35
Yugoslavia	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.11.00 6.12.00	1.11.28

(C) Commercial Treaties between the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries which have been applied to Togoland under British Mandate.

<i>Country.</i>		<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of application.</i>
Albania	...	Notes of Commerce and Navigation, 10.6.25.	9.11.26
Austria	...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 22.5.24.	26.6.26
Bolivia	...	Treaty of Commerce, 1.8.11	20.7.22
Bulgaria	...	Notes of Commercial Relations, 12.11.25	10.7.26
China	...	Treaty relating to the Chinese Customs Tariff, 20.12.28.	14.3.26
Czechoslovakia	...	Treaty of Commerce, 14.7.23	5.6.25
Egypt	...	Commercial Modus Vivendi (in force until 16.2.34). Notes.	5.6.30 7.6.30
Estonia	...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 18.1.26.	14.7.27
Estonia	...	Commercial Agreement and Protocol	8.9.34
Finland	...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 14.12.23.	13.2.26
Germany	...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 2.12.24.	4.3.26
Greece...	...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 16.7.26.	1.11.28
Hungary	...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 23.7.26.	17.4.28

<i>Country.</i>	<i>Name.</i>					<i>Date of application.</i>
Latvia...	...	...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation,	22.6.23.		1.7.24
Lithuania	...	...	Agreement respecting Commercial Relations,	6.5.22.		24.4.23
Panama	...	...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation,	25.9.28.		10.6.30
Poland	...	...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation,	26.11.23.		22.1.25
Roumania	...	...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation,	6.8.30.		12.5.31
Siam	...	...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation,	14.7.25.		15.5.28
Spain	...	...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation,	5.4.27.		1.12.28
			Treaty of Companies Agreement,	27.6.24.		11.7.31
Turkey	...	...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation,	1.3.30.		3.9.30
Yugoslavia	...	...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation,	12.5.27.		16.5.28

(D) Conventions regarding Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters between the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries which have been applied to Togoland under British Mandate.

<i>Country.</i>						<i>Date of signature.</i>	<i>Date of application.</i>
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	31.3.31	1.4.32
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	21.6.22	23.8.25
Czechoslovakia	...	...	...	...	...	11.11.24	17.2.27
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	29.11.32	27.3.34
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	22.12.31	11.10.33
France	...	...	...	...	...	2.2.22	27.1.24
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	20.3.28	25.11.29
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	17.12.30	25.8.32
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	30.1.31	14.11.31
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	26.8.31	3.5.33
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	9.7.31	30.3.33
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	27.6.29	23.2.31
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	28.8.30	3.9.31
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	28.11.31	14.12.33

(E) Visa Abolition Agreements between the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries which have been applied to Togoland under British Mandate.

<i>Country.</i>						<i>Date of application.</i>
Czechoslovakia	...	...	...	...	...	1.5.30
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	1.4.24
France	...	...	...	...	...	1.4.30
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	1.1.29
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	1.12.29
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	1.4.24
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	1.1.26
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	1.8.23
Switzerland and Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...	...	15.4.23

(F) Other Treaties between the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries which have been applied to Togoland under British Mandate.

<i>Country.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of application.</i>
Greece... ..	Agreement respecting Consular Fees on Certificates of Origin. Exchange of Notes, 21.6.29.	5.7.29
Italy	Agreement for the Mutual Recognition of Passenger Ship Certificates and Emigrant Ship Regulations. Exchange of Notes, 25.1.29.	25.8.30
Siam	Treaty of Friendship, 14.7.25 with effect as regards Articles 2, 3 and 4. To terminate 4.11.37.	15.5.28
Spain	Treatment of Companies Agreement. 27.6.24	11.7.31
United States of America.	Convention concerning Rights of the two countries and their respective Nationals in part of the former German Protectorate of Togoland, 2.2.25.	
	Convention concerning Rights in Togoland under British Mandate, 10.2.26.	8.7.26

APPENDIX II.

NORTHERN TERRITORIES OF THE GOLD COAST.

No. 26 of 1936.

No. 20 of
1936.
No. 8 of
1931.

An Ordinance to establish a Fund into which certain moneys payable under the provisions of the Minerals Ordinance, 1936, and the Land and Native Rights Ordinance, 1931, and other sums of money derived from ferries shall be paid, and to provide for its administration by the Governor in Council for the exclusive Benefit of the Natives of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast.

Date of commencement.

[1st April, 1936.]

Be it enacted by the Governor of the Gold Coast with respect to the Northern Territories, as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Benefits Trust Fund Ordinance, 1936.

Establishment of Fund.

2. There shall be established a fund entitled " The Benefits Trust Fund " into which shall be paid the following sums:—

No. 20 of
1936.

(1) Such portion of the fees, rents and royalties imposed under the Minerals Ordinance, 1936, as is payable to such Fund under the provisions of the said Ordinance;

No. 8 of
1931.

(2) Such portion of the rents imposed under the Land and Native Rights Ordinance, 1931, as is payable to such Fund under the provisions of the said Ordinance;

(3) One third of the net receipts derived by the Government from ferries in the Northern Territories.

Administration of Fund.

3. The said Fund shall be administered by the Governor in Council.

4. The Governor in Council shall, in his absolute discretion, apply the moneys of the said Fund in furtherance of all or any of the following objects:—

Objects to which the Fund may be applied

(1) The establishment, maintenance, and endowment of schools for the education and industrial training of the natives of the Northern Territories.

(2) The prevention of disease and the improvement of sanitary conditions amongst natives of the Northern Territories including the establishment and maintenance of native hospitals and leper settlements.

(3) The improvement and development of agriculture.

(4) The experimental introduction of new agricultural products for native cultivation.

(5) Irrigation for agricultural purposes.

(6) The prevention of disease amongst cattle and other domestic animals in the Northern Territories.

(7) The improvement of such cattle and other domestic animals.

(8) The construction, repair and maintenance of roads, culverts and bridges in the Northern Territories.

(9) Generally such other purposes as are, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, for the direct benefit of the natives of the Northern Territories.

5.—(1) Any moneys at any time standing to the credit of the said Fund and not immediately required for any of the objects and purposes set forth in section 4 may be invested by the Governor in Council in his discretion.

Investment of moneys not immediately required for objects and purposes of the Fund.

(2) It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, in the exercise of such discretion, to delegate the investment of such moneys to the Crown Agents and to empower the latter to invest the same in their own name in such securities as they (the Crown Agents) may approve, and in like manner from time to time to sell out and re-invest the proceeds in other securities subject always to any specific instructions which the Governor in Council may, at any time, think fit to issue, and as agents of the Governor in Council.

6. The accounts of the said Fund shall be kept by the Treasurer and shall be audited by the Government Auditor. A statement thereof shall be published annually in the *Gazette* not later than the 1st day of January after the termination of the preceding financial year ending on the 31st day of March.

Accounts to be kept and published annually.

7. No action shall lie in any Court of law against the Governor in Council in respect of anything done or omitted by him in the exercise or supposed exercise of the powers, or in the performance or supposed performance of the duties, vested in or imposed on him by this Ordinance.

Non-liability of Governor in Council.

Enacted by me this 1st day of April, 1936.

ARNOLD HODSON,
Governor of the Gold Coast.

APPENDIX III.

DAGOMBA NATIVE TREASURY.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE HALF YEAR, 1936-37

Revenue.				Expenditure.			
Details of Revenue. (1)	Approved Estimates 1936-37. (2)	Amount. (3)	Total. (4)	Details of Expenditure. (1)	Approved Estimates 1936-37. (2)	Amount. (3)	Total. (4)
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By balance on 1st April, 1936				I.—Divisional.			
Bank		459 9 3	} 867 19 8*	1. The Ya-Na ...	250 0 0	125 0 0	
Cash on hand		408 10 5		2. Six Elders ...	100 0 0	45 0 0	
I.—Tribute Tax	2,500 0 0	1,541 12 0†		3. One Clerk ...	42 0 0	21 0 0	
II.—Native Courts.				4. Messengers ...	30 0 0	15 0 0	
1. Fees and Confis- cations ...	50 0 0	17 19 6		5. Collectors ...	30 0 0	15 0 0	
2. Fines	150 0 0	123 17 3		6. Travelling Ex- penses ...	50 0 0	4 13 5	
III.—Fees Prescribed by Rules.				7. Customary Ex- penses ...	120 0 0	65 0 8	
1. Market and Stalls	1,200 0 0	743 6 0		II.—Sub-Divisional.			
2. Slaughter House	180 0 0	95 18 3		1. Thirteen Sub-di- visional Chiefs	460 0 0	231 0 0	
3. Sale of Intoxi- cating Liquor	—	—		2. Village Head- men ...	630 0 0	165 19 6	
4. Timber...	—	—		3. Elders ...	150 0 0	73 0 0	
5. Fishing...	20 0 0	17 15 0		4. Clerks ...	100 0 0	34 10 0	
6. Hunting ...	—	—		5. Market Super- visors, etc. ...	184 0 0	123 3 4	
7. Kraals and Cara- vanserais ...	900 0 0	311 8 0		6. Dalanas ...	40 0 0	9 0 0	
8. Rents	280 0 0	223 17 0		7. Agufo ...	9 0 0	4 10 0	
9. Drumming, etc.	4 0 0	2 4 0		8. Entertainment Allowance ...	150 0 0	74 5 0	
10. Chieftainships...	50 0 0	5 0 0					
11. Building Fees ...	5 0 0	5 2 0					

12. Lorry Park ...	—	—	—	9. Travelling Ex- penses ...	30 0 0	13 2 0
IV.— <i>Ferries.</i>				10. Customary Ex- penses ...	50 0 0	6 0 0
1. Toll and Rents— Public Ferries	350 0 0	188 16 9				
2. Toll and Rents— Other Ferries	1 0 0	15 0 0				
V.— <i>Land and Native Rights Ordinance.</i>				III.— <i>Judicial.</i>		
1. Fees remitted under ...	—	—		1. Sitting Fees ...	90 0 0	34 5 0
VI.— <i>Mineral Rights Ordinance.</i>				IV.— <i>Police.</i>		
1. Fees, etc., remit- ted under ...	—	—		1. Corporal and Constables ...	250 0 0	109 0 0
VII.— <i>Interest on Investments.</i>				2. Uniforms ...	30 0 0	8 8 0
1. Interest ...	10 0 0	—		3. Purchase and Maintenance of Bicycles ...	50 0 0	45 2 0
VIII.— <i>Miscellaneous.</i>				V.— <i>Prisons.</i>		
1. Plantations and Cattle Farms	45 0 0	29 17 1		1. Government Prisoners' Rations ...	—	—
2. Police Fund ...	—	—		VI.— <i>Works Recurrent.</i>		
3. Rations, Govern- ment Prisoners	—	—		1. Maintenance of Buildings ...	100 0 0	—
4. Compensations, Government Land Acquisi- tion ...	—	—		2. Maintenance of Roads ...	500 0 0	48 11 6
5. Printing Fees ...	300 0 0	80 19 4		3. Maintenance, etc., of Cattle Route ...	100 0 0	70 0 0
6. Unspecified Re- ceipts ...	10 0 0	1 13 3		4. Printing Press	140 0 0	1 6 5
Overpayments recovered ...	—	69 6 8		VII.— <i>Works Staff.</i>		
				1. Road Overseers	100 0 0	3 15 0
				2. Ferrymen ...	—	—
				3. Printers ...	60 0 0	6 12 7

* Exclusive of the Reserve Fund amounting to £350.

† £233 8s. od. collected in September at Sanerigu and Gbimbiliga, was paid into Treasury in October.

Revenue.				Expenditure.					
Details of Revenue. (1)		Approved Estimates 1936-37. (2)	Amount. (3)	Total. (4)	Details of Expenditure. (1)		Approved Estimates 1936-37. (2)	Amount. (3)	Total. (4)
Judgment Costs, etc.	...	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	VIII.—Education.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Deposits	...	—	80 6 3	3,556 8 4	1. Fees, Tamale School ...	75 0 0	91 0 0		
Advances Repaid	...	—	2 10 0		2. Messing Yendi School ...	3 0 0	—		
	...	—			3. Clothing Yendi School ...	5 0 0	—		
					4. Maintenance, Yendi School	—	—		
					IX.—Medical and Sanitary.				
					1. N.A. Dressers...	75 0 0	12 15 0		
					2. Uniforms ...	—	—		
					3. Drugs and Dressings ...	20 0 0	—		
					4. Headmen and Labourers ...	200 0 0	85 8 4		
					5. Pauper Hostels	12 0 0	4 3 8		
					6. Tsetse Clearing	20 0 0	12 0		
					X.—Plantations and Cattle Farms.				
					1. Farm Grievances...	51 0 0	27 0 0		
					2. Agricultural Overseer ...	21 0 0	11 0 0		
					3. Herdsmen ...	—	—		
					4. Labourers ...	75 0 0	52 2 3		
					5. Purchase of Stock Seeds, etc. ...	120 0 0	50 6 8		

APPENDIX IV.

KRACHI NATIVE TREASURY. ESTIMATES OF REVENUE, 1936-37.

Head and Item.	Actual 1935-36.	Estimated 1936-37.	Increase or Decrease.	Remarks.
I. <i>Tribute Tax</i>	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 275 0 0	Increase	2,200 taxable males each paying 2s. 6d. leaving out Adele, Ajuati, Akrosu, Ajade, Tappa and Bassa, who have so far refused to agree to contribute.
II. <i>Native Court.</i>				
1. Fees	34 15 0	40 0 0	Increase	Court now properly formed.
2. Fines	147 5 0	140 0 0	—	No change.
III. <i>Fees prescribed by Rules.</i>				
1. Market Fees	38 10 9	40 0 0	Increase	Little change expected.
2. Slaughter Fees	12 17 6	20 0 0	Increase	Slaughter fees not collected for three months of previous year.
3. Timber	20 5 0	20 0 0	—	No change.
4. Fishing	352 10 0	350 0 0	—	No change.
5. Kraal	122 3 3	122 0 0	—	No change.
6. Rents	75 14 6	75 0 0	—	No change.
7. Drumming	2 5 0	3 0 0	—	No great increase.
8. Lorry Park	8 2 0	20 0 0	Increase	Lorry Park fees were not commenced until November, 1935.
9. Canoe	153 10 0	150 0 0	—	No change.
10. Hunting	3 8 0	4 0 0	—	No change.
11. Palm Wine—Native Brewed Beer	9 4 0	35 0 0	Increase	Collections only began in December, 1935.

IV. Ferries.

1. Public Ferries ...	...	194 13 4	170 0 0	Decrease	Krachi compensation for two years in 1935-36. Krachi £50, Otisu £80, Akrosu £40.
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2. Other tolls ...

V. Land and Native Rights Ordinance ...

VI. Interest on Investment ...

VII. Miscellaneous.

1. Plantations ...	...	18 16 2	19 0 0	—	No change.
2. Advances repaid ...	...	17 10 0	22 10 0	Increase	Akrosuhene to repay £22 10s. of an advance received.
3. Unclassified ...	...	5 5 0	—	—	—

1,506 0 0
692 8 7

£2,198 8 7

Balance on hand 1st April.

99

KRACHI—N.T.,

2nd May, 1936.

(Signed) A. C. SPOONER,

Acting District Commissioner.

APPENDIX IVB.
KRACHI NATIVE TREASURY.
ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE, 1936-37.

<i>Head and Item.</i>	<i>Actual 1935-36.</i>	<i>Estimated 1936-37.</i>	<i>Increase or Decrease.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>		
A.—ADMINISTRATION.				
I. <i>Divisional.</i>				
1. Krachiwura Salary ...	77 10 0	96 0 0	Increase	Krachiwura now receiving £8 per month.
2. Elders' Salaries ...	176 6 0	225 0 0	Increase	The present salary scale was not introduced at the beginning of 1936.
3. Kyiami Salaries ...	28 7 6	27 0 0	—	Two, one at £1 5s. and one at £1.
4. Sub-Chiefs— Tribute Coll.	—	13 15 0	Increase	5 per cent. of £275.
5. Clerks' Salaries ...	30 7 0	46 0 0	Increase	Two, one at £2 and one at £1, provision for increments.
6. Market Super. Sal. ...	6 4 5	12 0 0	Increase	One at £1 a month.
7. Toll Clerk Salary ...	7 0 0	7 10 0	No change	Chief of Nsunua 10s. per month and Ferry Clerk at Otisu 5s. a month for 6 months.
8. Customary Expenses	84 17 6	80 0 0	No change	The Krachiwura and Chiefs strongly against any reduction though £46 was last year spent on Krachiwura's funeral.
9. Travelling Expenses...	12 5 1	20 0 0	Increase	—
10. Sub-Chiefs— Ferry Compensation	50 0 0	42 0 0	Decrease	In the form of fixed salaries, Otisu and Akrosu.
11. Sub-Chiefs— Fishing Dues ...	39 18 4	84 0 0	Increase	
II. <i>Judicial.</i>				
1. Sitting Fees ...	20 1 0	—	Decrease	Abolished and replaced by salaries.
III. <i>Police.</i>				
1. Police Pay ...	48 5 0	50 0 0	Increase	Five Police, one at £1 and four at 15s. plus 30 days subsistence at 2d. a day while on Course in Tamale.
2. Uniforms ...	9 3 0	10 0 0	Increase	£2 per man per annum.

APPENDIX V.
KRACHI NATIVE ADMINISTRATION TREASURY.
BALANCE SHEET—APRIL—DECEMBER, 1936.

Revenue. Head and Item.	Amount.	Total.	Expenditure. Head and Item.	Amount.	Total.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
* Balance at 1st April, 1936 ...	...	£ 417 8 7	A.—ADMINISTRATION.		
I.—Tribute Tax ...	456 14 6		I.—Divisional.		
II.—Native Court.			1. Krachiwura's Salary	72 0 0	
1. Court Fees ...	21 15 0		2. Elders' Salary ...	195 15 0	
2. Court Fines ...	63 15 0		3. Kyiami's Salary	20 5 0	
III.—Fees Prescribed by Rules.			4. Sub-Chiefs—		
1. Market ...	31 5 2		Tribute Collection	—	
2. Slaughter ...	5 18 6		5. Clerks' Salaries	39 16 0	
3. Timber ...	—		6. Market Super-		
4. Fishing ...	47 10 0		visor ...	8 0 0	
5. Kraal ...	40 0 8		7. Toll Collector ...	5 5 0	
6. Rents ...	21 4 6		8. Customary Ex-		
7. Drumming ...	1 3 6		penses ...	21 13 9	
8. Lorry Park ...	10 8 0		9. Travelling Ex-		
9. Canoe ...	54 15 0		penses ...	20 2 0	
10. Hunting ...	16 12 0		10. Sub-Chiefs—		
11. Palm Wine and Native			Ferry Compensa-		
Beer ...	14 0 0		tion ...	32 7 9	
IV.—Ferries.			11. Fishing Dues ...	73 9 0	
1. Public ...	110 0 0		12. Lorry Park—		
2. Other ...	—		Collector	2 5 0	
V.—Land and Native Rights Ordi-			13. Sub-Chiefs—		
nance ...	—		Timber Dues	1 4 0	
VI.—Interest on Investments ...	—		II.—Sub-Divisional.	—	
			III.—Judicial ...	—	

VII.— <i>Miscellaneous.</i>			IV.— <i>Police.</i>		
1. Plantations	...	...	1. Police Pay	...	35 11 6
2. Advances Repaid	...	...	2. Uniforms	...	5 9
3. Unclassified	...	...			
Judgment Costs	...	...	B.—DEVELOPMENT.		
Deposits	...	...	V.— <i>Works Recurrent</i>	...	—
Advances Repaid	...	...	VI.— <i>Medical and Sanitary.</i>		
			1. Labourers	...	15 5 8
			2. Pumper-in-training	...	—
			...	...	—
			VII.— <i>Plantations, etc.</i>		
			1. Labourers	...	13 2 6
			VIII.— <i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
			1. Printing and Stationery	...	14 12 11
			2. Contingencies	...	1 10 4
			3. Tools, etc.	...	9 0
			C.—CAPITAL WORKS.		
			IX.— <i>Capital Works.</i>		
			1. Market Sheds	...	108 5 9
			2. Roads—Bejamse-Kpachu	...	—
			3. Dispensary at Grube	...	108 13 7
			4. Lorry Park, Nsunua	...	—
			5. Court House	...	52 3 3
			Court Payments	...	57 13 7
			Advances Repaid	...	1 8 0
			Refunds of Revenue	...	4 4 0
			Balance	...	905 8 4
					486 7 7
					£1,391 15 11

* Exclusive of Reserve Fund, £275.

(Signed) A. C. SPOONER,

ACTING DISTRICT COMMISSIONER, KRACHI.

APPENDIX VI.

NORTHERN TERRITORIES OF THE GOLD COAST.

*Gazetted 13th October, 1934.**Regulations No. 5 of 1934.*

REGULATIONS.

Section 3 of
No. 10 of
1932.Short title
and
application.No. 10 of
1932.Sources of
revenue.No. 1 of
1932.No. 2 of
1932.No. 5 of
1931.No. 8 of
1931.
Cap. 14.Payment of
tribute.No. 2 of
1932.No. 10 of
1932.Method of
collection.Proceeds of
tribute to be
paid into
the
Divisional
Treasury.Receipts
Form ofDisposal of
moneys
received by
Native
Authority
under
regulation
2 (b) (c)
(d) and (e).

MADE BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE GOVERNOR
UNDER SECTION THREE OF THE NATIVE TREASURIES ORDINANCE, 1932.

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Native Treasuries Regulations, 1934, and shall apply to all Native Treasuries established by Order of the Chief Commissioner, with the approval of the Governor, under section two of the Native Treasuries Ordinance, 1932.

2. The following shall be the sources of revenue which may be paid into a Native Treasury:—

(a) Tribute payable under regulation three of these Regulations.

(b) Court fees and fines payable under the provisions of the Native Tribunals Ordinance, 1932.

(c) All fees prescribed in rules made under the provisions of sub-section (1) of section seventeen of the Native Authority Ordinance, 1932.

(d) All tolls and rents in lieu thereof derived from public ferries and payable to a Native Authority under the provisions of Regulations made under the Ferries Ordinance, 1931.

(e) Rents remitted by the Governor to a Native Authority under the provisions of section sixteen of the Land and Native Rights Ordinance, 1931.

(f) Monies paid to a Native Authority in respect of fees, rents and royalties or otherwise under the provisions of the Mineral Rights Ordinance or of any Ordinance for the time being in force in substitution for the said Mineral Rights Ordinance.

3.—(1) There shall be payable in each year by such of the persons specified in the order imposing the same who are resident in a particular area constituted under the Native Authority Ordinance, 1932, for which a Native Treasury has been established under the Native Treasuries Ordinance, 1932, tribute of such amount as the Chief Commissioner shall by order impose for such area.

(2) No tribute or other form of taxation shall be levied except under the provisions of sub-regulation (1) of this regulation.

4. The Native Authority shall subject to the control of the District Commissioner and the accredited representative of the Native Authority, if any, to which it is subordinate, be responsible for the collection of tribute within the area for which it is appointed.

5. Except in so far as the Chief Commissioner may otherwise direct, the Native Authority shall pay into the Divisional Treasury established for a particular area the whole of the revenue derived from tribute within the area under its supervision.

6. The collectors appointed by the Native Authorities shall give a receipt to each individual for each payment of tribute, and the receipt to be given in each area shall be in such a form as the Chief Commissioner may decide. Similarly, receipts shall be given for all fees collected.

7. All moneys received by a Native Authority for payment into a Native Treasury under paragraphs (b), (c), (d) and (e) of regulation two of these Regulations shall be paid as directed by the Chief Commissioner into the Divisional Treasury or Sub-Divisional Treasury established for the area under its supervision.

8. No expenditure may be incurred by a Native Authority without the approval of the Chief Commissioner, who may, if he deems it desirable, direct the Native Authority to submit by the 1st February in each year, for his approval, disapproval or alteration, an estimate of its revenue and expenditure for the succeeding financial year. A financial year shall commence on the 1st of April of the one calendar year and end on the 31st March of the following year.

No expenditure to be incurred without approval of Chief Commissioner.

9. A Native Authority shall, when directed so to do by the Chief Commissioner, appoint a Treasurer, collectors and such other officers as may be considered necessary for the collection, safe custody and management of revenue. Such appointments shall be subject to the approval of the District Commissioner.

Appointment of officers.

10. A Treasurer, collector or other officer appointed under regulation nine shall, for misconduct or other good cause, be liable to dismissal by the District Commissioner, and upon an officer being so dismissed the Native Authority concerned shall, subject to the approval of the District Commissioner, appoint another person in his place if the District Commissioner considers that such further appointment is necessary.

Dismissal and replacement of officers.

11. The Treasurer shall be responsible for keeping an exact account of all revenue and expenditure, supported by the necessary vouchers in connection therewith.

Duties of Treasurer.

12. For the purpose of regulation eleven there shall be kept a cash book in which the Treasurer shall enter or cause to be entered all items of revenue and expenditure.

Cash Book.

13. The Treasurer shall ensure that there is kept a register showing the nature of all tributes, fees, rents and other moneys due to the Native Authority, the names of those required to pay them, the dates when payment is due and the dates on which payments are made.

Register of revenue.

14. In every transaction the Treasurer shall issue or cause to be issued a receipt from a counterfoil receipt book at the time of payment.

Receipts.

15. The Treasurer shall obtain a receipt from all persons to whom money is paid out of the revenue of the Native Treasury.

Vouchers.

16. All salaries and personal emoluments shall be paid monthly in arrear in legal tender.

Payments of salaries.

17. The cash book shall be checked by the District Commissioner monthly with the cash balance in the presence of the Treasurer; and the Treasurer shall certify it as being correct with the balance in hand.

Monthly balance.

18. The Treasurer shall produce on demand all documents and books of account for inspection and audit by the District Commissioner or by an officer deputed by him for the purpose.

Audit.

19. When a Bank Account is kept—

Bank account.

(1) All revenue which is in excess of requirements for the payment of current expenses shall be remitted to the Bank through the District Commissioner.

(2) All cheques shall be signed or marked by the Presiding Member of the Native Authority and countersigned by the Treasurer and the District Commissioner.

(3) The current expenses account and the reserve fund account shall be kept separately.

Made at Tamale this 21st day of September, 1934.

W. J. A. JONES,
Chief Commissioner of the
Northern Territories.

Approved by me this 4th day of October, 1934.

G. A. S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Governor.

APPENDIX VII.

NORTHERN TERRITORIES OF THE GOLD COAST.

*Gazetted 17th October, 1936.**Order No. 8 of 1936.*

Regulation 3
of Regulations
No. 5 of 1934.
Regulation 2
of Regulations
No. B47 of
1935.

Short title.

ORDER BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER MADE UNDER REGULATION 3 OF THE
NATIVE TREASURIES REGULATIONS, 1934.

1. This Order may be cited as the Dagomba Area Native Authority
(Tribute) Order, 1936.

Dagomba
Area tribute,
1936.

2. Subject to sections 3 and 4 of this Order all adult male natives
resident in the Dagomba Area shall severally pay to the Dagomba Area
Native Authority the sum of two shillings as tribute for the year ending
the 31st March, 1937.

Special
provisions
for persons
specified in
First
Schedule.

3. The class of persons specified in the First Schedule to this Order
shall be liable to pay only one-half of the tribute imposed under section
2 of this Order.

Exemption
of persons
specified in
Second
Schedule.

4. The class of persons specified in the Second Schedule to this Order
shall be exempt from payment of the tribute payable under sections 2
and 3 of this Order.

Section 3.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

The Konkomba.

Section 4.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Adult males who on account of infirmity or age are unable to work.
Made at Tamale this 12th day of August, 1936.

W. J. A. JONES,
*Chief Commissioner of the
Northern Territories.*

APPENDIX VIII.

NORTHERN TERRITORIES OF THE GOLD COAST.

*Gazetted 30th January, 1937.**Order No. 1 of 1937.*

Regulation 3
of Regulations
No. 5 of 1934
as amended by
Regulations
No. B47 of
1935.

ORDER BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER UNDER REGULATION 3 OF THE NATIVE
TREASURIES REGULATIONS, 1934, AS AMENDED BY THE NATIVE TREASURIES
AMENDMENT REGULATIONS, 1935.

1. This Order may be cited as the Gonja Area Native Authority (Tribute)
Order, 1936.

2. Subject to section 3 of the Order there shall be payable by the
adult male natives resident in the Gonja Area, in such proportion as the
Gonja Native Authority shall decide, the sum of £1,520 as tribute for the
year ending the 31st March, 1937.

3. Adult males who on account of age or infirmity are unable to work
shall be exempt from payment of the tribute payable under this Order.

Made at Tamale this 5th day of December, 1936.

W. J. A. JONES,
*Chief Commissioner of the
Northern Territories.*

APPENDIX IX.

LEGISLATION APPLICABLE TO THE TERRITORY.

For the list of Legislation enacted prior to 1936 and applicable to the Territory, see Appendix V to the Report* for 1935.

The Legislation enacted in 1936 was as follows:—

(A) *List of Ordinances applicable to the Mandated Territory:—*

<i>Northern and Southern Sections.</i>	<i>Northern Section.</i>	<i>Southern Section.</i>
The Revised Edition of the Laws Ordinance.		The Native Administration (Southern Section) Amendment Ordinance, 1936.
The Administration Amendment Ordinance, 1936.	—	

(B) *Ordinances enacted in 1936 passed by the Legislative Council of the Gold Coast Colony and applied to Togoland (Southern Section).*

1. Bills of Exchange Amendment Ordinance, 1936.
2. Regulation of Docks Ordinance, 1936.
3. Public Lands Ordinance, 1936.
4. Folded Woven Goods Ordinance, 1936.

(C) *Ordinances enacted for Northern Territories and applied to Northern Section of Togoland.*

1. Native Courts Amendment Ordinance, 1936.
2. Minerals Ordinance, 1936.
3. Benefits Trust Fund Ordinance, 1936.
4. Land and Native Rights Amendment Ordinance, 1936.
5. Native Authority Amendment Ordinance, 1936.

(D) *Ordinances enacted in 1936 in respect of the Gold Coast which apply to Togoland under British Mandate.*

1. 1936-37 Supply Ordinance, 1936.
2. Post Office Ordinance, 1936.
3. Electricity Supply Ordinance, 1936.
4. Notaries Public Ordinance, 1936.
5. Stamp Amendment Ordinance, 1936.
6. Importation of Plants Ordinance, 1936.
7. Statute Law Revision Ordinance, 1936.
8. Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Ordinance, 1936.
9. Criminal Procedure Code Further Amendment Ordinance, 1936.
10. Savings Bank Ordinance, 1936.
11. Savings Bank Amendment Ordinance, 1936.
12. Criminal Code Amendment Ordinance, 1936.
13. Currency Amendment Ordinance, 1936.

* pp. 86-89, Colonial No. 117.

APPENDIX X.

GOLD COAST COLONY.

*Gazetted 16th May, 1936.**Regulations No. 29 of 1936.*

Section 16
(i) (a) (d)
and (g) of
No. 21 of
1935.

REGULATIONS MADE BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL UNDER SECTION 16
(i) (a) (d) AND (g) OF THE LABOUR ORDINANCE, 1935.

Short title
and application.
Cap. 149.

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Labour Regulations, 1936, and shall apply to the exaction and employment of labour under the Roads Ordinance in the Colony.

Proportion
of labour to
be exacted.
—

2. The proportion of the resident able-bodied males who may be taken at any one time from any town or village shall not exceed fifty per centum of such males.

Complaints.

3. Any person from whom labour is exacted may address any complaint relative to the conditions of such labour to any Administrative Officer, who on receipt thereof shall cause it to be forwarded to the Governor.

Remuneration.

4. Every person shall be remunerated in respect of any labour performed by him in normal working hours at the local rates prevailing for voluntary labour.

Made by the Governor in Council this 8th day of May, 1936.

G. D. CHAMBERLAIN,

Clerk of the Executive Council.

APPENDIX XI.

NORTHERN TERRITORIES.

*Gazetted 16th May, 1936.**Regulations No. 27 of 1936.*

Section 19
(1) (b) (e)
and (h) of
No. 33 of
1935.

REGULATIONS MADE BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL UNDER SECTION 19
(1) (b) (e) AND (h) OF THE LABOUR ORDINANCE, 1935.

Short title
and application.
No. 33 of 1935.

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Labour Regulations, 1936, and shall apply to the exaction of labour under section 6 (2) of the Labour Ordinance, 1935.

Limitation
as to recruit-
ment of
labour.

2. The proportion of the resident able-bodied males who may be taken at any one time from any town or village shall not exceed twenty-five per centum of such males.

Complaints.

3. Any person from whom labour is exacted may address any complaint relative to the condition of such labour to any Administrative Officer, who on receipt thereof shall cause it to be forwarded to the Governor.

Remuneration.

4. Every person shall be remunerated in respect of any labour performed by him in normal working hours at the local rates prevailing for voluntary labour.

Made by the Governor in Council this 8th day of May, 1936.

G. D. CHAMBERLAIN,

Clerk of the Executive Council.

APPENDIX XII.

REVENUE, 1936.

Head and Sub-Head.	Totals of Sub-head.			Totals of Head.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Customs and Excise :						
1. Import Duties (a)	33,256	0	0			
2. Export Duties (b)	10,479	0	0			
3. Fines (b)	41	0	0			
				43,776	0	0
2. Licences and Other Revenue :						
1. Licences, etc. (b)				3,245	5	6
3. Fees of Court, etc. :						
1. Fees, etc. (b)				1,412	5	0
4. Posts and Telegraphs :						
1. Stamp Sales (b)	485	6	8			
2. Telegraphs and Telephones (b)	225	0	0			
3. Commission on Money and Postal Orders (b)	83	0	7			
4. Parcels Post (b)	50	5	4			
5. Letter Boxes (b)	66	3	0			
6. Post Office Publications (b)	0	14	0			
				910	9	7
5. Miscellaneous :						
1. Share of income from Currency Board Investments (a)	130	0	0			
2. Miscellaneous Receipts	17	0	10			
				147	0	10
				£49,491	0	11

(a) Proportionate Revenue based on trade for calendar year 1936.

(b) Actual receipts.

APPENDIX XIII.

GOLD COAST.

TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH MANDATE.

EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1936

<i>Head and Sub-head.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>	<i>Totals of Sub-head.</i>	<i>Totals of Head.</i>
	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
1. <i>The Governor :</i>			
1. Proportion of Head-quarters Administrative Charges (a)			860 19 4
2. <i>Agriculture :</i>			
1. Proportion of Head-quarters Administrative Charges (a)	985 6 0		
2. Personal Emoluments :			
<i>£ s. d.</i>			
Europeans 1,797 4 1			
Africans 2,033 7 1 (b)			
	<u>3,830 11 2</u>		
3. Trav. and transport (b)		4,815 17 2	
4. Allowance in lieu of quarters (b)		561 10 11	
5. Upkeep and equipment of Experimental Stations (b)		19 9 0	
6. Labour for inspection of produce (b)		1,028 10 0	
7. Erection and maintenance of temporary buildings (b)		92 1 3	
8. Shea butter and oil-seed industry (b)		22 6 6	
9. Grant to district committees (b)		23 10 0	
10. Printing and propaganda (b)		5 0 0	
11. Agricultural Surveys (b)		15 0 0	
		<u>0 17 0</u>	
			6,584 1 10
			<u>7,445 1 2</u>
3. <i>Animal Health :</i>			
1. Proportion of Head-quarters Administrative Charges (a)	1,802 17 2		
2. Personal Emoluments :			
<i>£ s. d.</i>			
Europeans 119 8 11			
Africans 228 16 9 (b)			
	<u>348 5 8</u>		
3. Trav. and transport (b)		2,151 2 10	
4. Purchase of animals (b)		28 6 9	
5. Upkeep of immunisation camps (b)		33 4 0	
		<u>1 19 0</u>	

III

<i>Head and Sub-head.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>	<i>Totals of Sub-head.</i>	<i>Totals of Head.</i>
	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
6. Replacement of buildings (b)		8 3 6	
7. Control of Epizootic diseases (b)		10 4 4	
			2,233 0 5
4. <i>Audit Department :</i>			
1. Proportion of Head- quarters Administrative Charges (a)			1,225 13 2
5. <i>Customs :</i>			
1. Proportion of Head- quarters Administrative Charges (a)	454 8 0		
2. Personal Emoluments :			
Europeans	811 18 10		
Africans	6,091 19 4 (b)		
		6,903 18 2	
		7,358 6 2	
3. Trav. and transport (b)...		1,251 4 7	
4. Clothing and equipment (b)		211 11 9	
5. Boats and carriers, etc.(b)		2 13 10	
6. Upkeep of preventive stations (b)		207 15 1	
7. Arms and ammunition(b)		30 2 1	
8. Shooting prizes (b) ...		2 13 5	
9. Awards for seizures (b) ...		55 2 0	
10. Gratuities on discharge, etc. (b)		460 14 8	
			9,580 3 7
6. <i>Education :</i>			
1. Proportion of Head- quarters Administrative Charges (a)	444 4 0		
		444 4 0	
2. Grants to schools (a) ...		7,879 0 0	
			8,323 4 0
7. <i>Forestry :</i>			
1. Proportion of Head- quarters Administrative Charges (a)	463 16 0		
2. Personal Emoluments :			
Europeans	695 6 10		
Africans	355 18 11 (b)		
		1,051 5 9	
		1,515 1 9	
3. Trav. and transport (b)...		126 13 4	
4. Allowance in lieu of quar- ters (b)		9 17 9	
5. Forest reserve settlement (b)		47 13 6	
6. Forest conservancy (labour) (b)		112 10 0	
			1,811 16 4

Head and Sub-head.	Amount.	Totals of Sub-head.			Totals of Head.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
8. Geological Survey :							
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges (a) ...		262	4	0			
2. Trav. and transport (b)...		16	11	3			
3. Carriers and labourers (b)		51	1	1			
					329	16	4
9. Law Officers :							
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges (a) ...					312	0	0
10. Medical Department :							
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges (a) ...	1,803	14	0				
2. Personal Emoluments :							
	£	s.	d.				
Europeans	2,275	5	9	(b)			
Africans	962	15	5	(b)			
				3,238	1	2	
3. Trav. and transport (b)...				5,041	15	2	
4. Allowance in lieu of quarters (b) ...				491	18	10	
5. Office expenses (b) ...				20	16	10	
6. Diet and provisions (b)...				6	17	0	
7. Fuel and light (b) ...				53	3	4	
8. Drugs and hospital equipment (b) ...				9	4	0	
9. Leper settlement (b) ...				2,685	11	9	
10. Servants and labourers(b)				1,734	18	4	
11. Medical assistance (b) ...				102	8	8	
				225	0	0	
							10,371 13 11
11. Health Branch—Medical Dept. :							
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges (a) ...	472	8	0				
2. Personal Emoluments :							
Africans (b) ...	766	16	9				
				1,239	4	9	
3. Trav. and transport (b)...				35	17	0	
4. Scavengers and labourers (b) ...				696	16	6	
5. Clearing Govt. lands (b)...				38	19	3	
6. Village sanitation (b) ...				39	0	0	
7. Infectious diseases, preventive measures (b) ...				30	0	0	
8. Infant clinics (b) ...				30	0	0	
9. Grants to Roman Catholic Mission for Welfare Infant Clinics (b) ...				175	0	0	
							2,284 17 6

Head and Sub-head.	Amount.			Totals of Sub-head.			Totals of Head.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
12. Medical Dept.—Laboratory Services :									
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges (a) ...							751	17	4
13. Miscellaneous Services :									
1. Expenses in connection with examinations, etc., native languages (b) ...					7	5	0		
2. Refunds of revenue (b) ...					12	5	5		
3. Cocoa cards system (b) ...					157	10	9		
4. Conveyance of specie, etc. (b) ...					107	9	10		
							284	11	0
14. Pension Contributions (c) ...							2,068	15	0
15. Police :									
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges (a) ...	696	12	0						
2. Personal Emoluments, Africans (b) ...	3,735	5	0						
				4,431	17	0			
3. Trav. and transport (b)...				173	2	3			
4. Allowance in lieu of quarters (b) ...					1	12	3		
5. Rent allowance (b) ...					3	15	0		
6. Office expenses (b) ...					0	1	6		
7. Clothing and equipment (b) ...					9	10	2		
8. Allowance in lieu of uniforms, C.I.D. (b) ...					4	10	0		
9. Prisoners' rations (b) ...					14	19	11		
10. Gratuities (b) ...					286	4	1		
11. Building cells, etc. (b) ...					7	18	9		
							4,933	10	11
16. Political Administration :									
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges (a) ...	712	4	0						
2. Personal Emoluments :									
Europeans	7,325	6	8 (b)						
Africans	1,197	19	7 (b)						
				8,523	6	3			
							9,235	10	3
3. Trav. and transport (b)...							1,446	16	7
4. Inquests (b) ...							31	4	0
5. Presents to chiefs (b) ...							17	10	0
6. Gardens and plantations (b) ...							71	16	5
7. Office expenses (b) ...							3	6	3
8. Bailiffs' service and mileage fees (b) ...							287	17	6
9. Chiefs' expenses (b) ...							14	16	6
10. Allowance in lieu of quarters (b) ...							7	19	8
							11,116	17	2

<i>Head and Sub-head.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>	<i>Totals of Sub-head.</i>	<i>Totals of Head.</i>
	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
17. Posts and Telegraphs :			
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges (a) ...	836 0 0		
2. Personal Emoluments, Africans (b) ...	696 3 3		
		1,532 3 3	
3. Telegraph and telephone system (b) ...		44 13 0	
4. Conveyance of Inland Mails (b) ...		279 15 0	
5. Other charges (b) ...		76 3 10	
			1,932 15 1
18. Printing Office :			
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges (a) ...			2,889 10 7
19. Prisons :			
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges (a) ...	258 18 0		
2. Personal Emoluments : Africans (b) ...	921 14 2		
		1,180 12 2	
3. Trav. and transport (b)...		4 19 0	
4. Conveyance of prisoners (b) ...		8 5 8	
5. Prisoners' rations (b) ...		142 7 11	
6. Tools and materials, etc. (b) ...		2 10 3	
7. Reward for apprehension of escaped prisoners (b)		1 0 0	
			1,339 15 0
20. Public Works Dept. :			
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges (a) ...	757 14 0		
2. Personal Emoluments : Africans (b) ...	33 0 0		
		790 14 0	
			790 14 0
21. P.W. Annually Recurrent :			
1. Maintenance of existing buildings (b) ...		11 15 9	
2. Maintenance of trade roads (b) ...		487 1 4	
3. Maintenance of roads (b) ...		3,681 6 0	
4. Ferries (b) ...		70 0 0	
5. Provision and upkeep of rest houses (b) ...		349 2 6	
6. Water supply of out-stations (b) ...		33 3 3	
			4,632 8 10

<i>Head and Sub-head.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>			<i>Totals of Sub-head.</i>			<i>Totals of Head.</i>		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
22. <i>P.W. Extraordinary :</i>									
1. Quarters for agricultural officers (b) ...				0	8	0			
2. House and office accommodation Bimbilla (b)...				71	19	1			
3. Bridge over River Todji road 124 E. (b) ...				22	12	9			
4. Bame Honuta Bridge road 129 E. (b) ...				253	15	5			
5. Road 101E construction of bridge over the Ahavo river (b) ...				176	1	3			
6. Road 124E Aferingbe Denu (b) ...				474	13	10			
7. Road 125E construction of bridge over the Koloe river (b) ...				980	3	3			
8. Road 129E bridge over Kele river (b) ...				178	17	0			
9. Road 125E and 129E Bame-Honuta bridges and Logba-WaraWara bridges (b) ...				308	12	10			
10. Road 128E bridge over Tanga river ...				76	0	3			
11. Minor works (b) ...				148	7	2			
							2,691	10	10
23. <i>Secretariat :</i>									
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges (a) ...							2,819	19	0
24. <i>Supreme Court :</i>									
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges (a) ...	573	4	0						
2. Personal Emoluments : Africans (b) ...	75	0	0						
				648	4	0			
3. Expenses, etc., West African Court of Appeal (b)				0	3	0			
4. Witnesses' expenses (b)...				6	8	0			
5. Clothing (b) ...				0	10	0			
							655	5	0
25. <i>Survey Dept. :</i>									
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges (a) ...							277	16	0
26. <i>Transport Dept. :</i>									
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges (a) ...							353	12	0
27. <i>Treasury :</i>									
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges (a) ...				2,169	13	7			
2. Provision of safes (b) ...				0	2	0			
							2,169	15	7

Head and Sub-head.	Amount.	Totals of Sub-head.	Totals of Head.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
28. Vital Statistics :			
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges (a)	486 14 7		
2. Personal Emoluments : Africans (b)	13 0 0		
		499 14 7	
3. Maintenance of cemeteries (b)		19 1 0	
4. Grave diggers (b)		44 17 3	
			563 12 10
			£84,189 12 7

(a) Proportionate expenditure based on population.

(b) Actual payments.

(c) Pension contributions based on length of service in Togoland during the year.

APPENDIX XIV.

TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH MANDATE.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE FOR THE YEARS 1934, 1935 AND 1936.

<i>Heads of Revenue.</i>	<i>1934.</i>			<i>1935.</i>			<i>1936.</i>		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Customs and Excise ...	18,989	0	0	34,394	0	0	43,776	0	0
2. Licences and other Internal Revenue ...	2,499	12	3	2,941	6	3	3,245	5	6
3. Fees of Court, etc. ...	1,067	8	5	984	5	3	1,412	5	0
4. Posts and Telegraphs ...	711	1	7	782	6	2	910	9	7
5. Miscellaneous ...	1,901	19	9	1,481	14	6	147	0	10
6. Special Receipts ...	334	15	4	—			—		
	£ 25,503	17	4	40,583	12	2	49,491	0	11

APPENDIX XV.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE FOR THE YEARS 1935 AND 1936.

<i>Heads of Revenue.</i>	<i>1935.</i>			<i>1936.</i>			<i>Increase.</i>			<i>Decrease.</i>		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Customs and Excise ...	34,394	0	0	43,776	0	0	9,382	0	0*	—		
2. Licences and other Internal Revenue ...	2,941	6	3	3,245	5	6	303	19	3†	—		
3. Fees of Court, etc. ...	984	5	3	1,412	5	0	427	19	9‡	—		
4. Posts and Tele- graphs ...	782	6	2	910	9	7	128	3	5§	—		
5. Miscellaneous...	1,481	14	6	147	0	10	—			1,334	13	8
	40,583	12	2	49,491	0	11	10,242	2	5	1,334	13	8

	£	s.	d.
Increase ...	10,242	2	5
Decrease ...	1,334	13	8
	£8,907	8	9

* Due to increase in import and export duties.

† Due to increase in Cattle Import Tax, Spirit and Motor Licences and Court Fines.

‡ Due to increase in Bailiffs service and mileage fees, Conservancy Fees, Court Fees, Sale of Agricultural Products, Contributions of officers to Widows' and Orphans' Pension Scheme.

§ Due to increase in Stamp Sales, Telegraphs and Telephones and Commission on Money and Postal Orders.

|| Due to decrease in income derived from Currency Board Investments.

APPENDIX XVI.

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE 1935 AND 1936.

<i>Heads of Expenditure.</i>	1935.		1936.		1935.		1936.		<i>Increase.</i>	<i>Decrease.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
	<i>Expenditure at Stations.</i>	<i>Proportionate Expenditure based on Population and Pension Contributions.</i>	<i>Expenditure at Stations.</i>	<i>Proportionate Expenditure based on Population and Pension Contributions.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Total.</i>			
1. Governor ...	£ s. d. — — —	£ s. d. 1,019 3 3	£ s. d. — — —	£ s. d. 860 19 4	£ s. d. 1,019 3 3	£ s. d. 860 19 4	£ s. d. — — —	£ s. d. — — —	£ s. d. — — —	£ s. d. 158 3 11	Decrease in cost of Headquarters Administrative Charges.
2. Agriculture ...	4,852 11 10	982 2 0	5,598 15 10	985 6 0	5,834 13 10	6,584 1 10	749 8 0	—	—	—	Increase in African Staff and expenditure on travelling and transport.
3. Animal Health ...	1,556 3 5	1,526 10 6	430 3 3	1,802 17 2	3,082 13 11	2,233 0 5	—	—	849 13 6	—	Decrease in European Staff and expenditure on travelling and transport.
4. Audit Department ...	— — —	1,138 8 5	— — —	1,225 13 2	1,138 8 5	1,225 13 2	87 4 9	—	—	—	Decrease in European Staff and expenditure on transport and travelling.
5. Customs ...	10,112 9 11	454 8 0	9,125 15 7	454 8 0	10,566 17 11	9,580 3 7	—	—	986 14 4	—	Increase do. do.
6. Education ...	7,879 0 0	443 18 0	7,879 0 0	444 4 0	8,322 18 0	8,323 4 0	6 0 0	—	—	—	See footnote (a)
7. Forestry ...	585 2 10	469 16 0	1,348 0 4	463 16 0	1,054 18 10	1,811 16 4	756 17 6	—	—	—	
8. Geological Survey ...	— — —	— — —	67 12 4	262 4 0	— — —	329 16 4	—	—	—	—	
8A. Judiciary - Ashanti & N.Ts. (a).	7 9 0	294 13 6	— — —	— — —	302 2 6	— — —	—	—	302 2 6	—	
9. Law Officers ...	— — —	312 0 0	— — —	312 0 0	312 0 0	312 0 0	—	—	—	—	

10. Medical Department	7,311	3	10	1,772	8	0	8,567	19	11	1,803	14	0	9,083	11	10	10,371	13	11	1,288	2	1	—	Increased expenditure on drugs and hospital equipment and Leper Settlement.	
11. Health Branch, etc.	1,927	8	1	467	18	0	1,812	9	6	472	8	0	2,395	6	1	2,284	17	6	—	—	—	110	8	7
12. Medical - Laboratory Services (b).	—	—	—	723	3	2	—	—	—	751	17	4	723	3	2	751	17	4	28	14	2	—	—	
13. Miscellaneous Services	263	11	8	—	—	—	284	11	0	—	—	—	263	11	8	284	11	0	20	19	4	—	—	
14. Pension Contributions	—	—	—	2,379	3	3	—	—	—	2,068	15	0	2,379	3	3	2,068	15	0	—	—	—	310	8	3
15. Police ...	4,542	8	9	795	10	0	4,236	18	11	696	12	0	5,337	18	9	4,933	10	11	—	—	—	404	7	11
16. Political Administration.	9,790	12	7	708	4	0	10,404	13	2	712	4	0	10,498	16	7	11,116	17	2	618	0	7	—	—	
17. Posts and Telegraphs	1,147	1	7	809	4	0	1,096	15	1	836	0	0	1,956	5	7	1,932	15	1	—	—	—	23	10	5
18. Printing Office ...	—	—	—	2,822	17	8	—	—	—	2,889	10	7	2,822	17	8	2,889	10	7	66	12	11	—	—	
19. Prisons ...	983	6	2	254	14	0	1,080	17	0	258	18	0	1,238	0	2	1,339	15	0	101	14	10	—	—	
20. Public Works Dept.	152	17	4	771	8	0	33	0	0	757	14	0	924	5	4	790	14	0	—	—	—	133	11	4
21. P.W.A. Recurrent ...	3,462	2	3	—	—	—	4,632	8	10	—	—	—	3,462	2	3	4,632	8	10	1,170	6	7	—	—	
22. P.W. Extraordinary	494	13	3	—	—	—	2,691	10	10	—	—	—	494	13	3	2,691	10	10	2,196	17	7	—	—	
23. Secretariat ...	—	—	—	2,750	11	1	—	—	—	2,819	19	0	2,750	11	1	2,819	19	0	69	7	11	—	—	
24. Supreme Court ...	74	1	0	573	4	0	82	1	0	573	4	0	647	5	0	655	5	0	8	0	0	—	—	
25. Survey Department ...	92	6	3	275	0	0	—	—	—	277	16	0	367	6	3	277	16	0	—	—	—	89	10	3
26. Transport Dept.	3	9	6	360	16	0	—	—	—	353	12	0	364	5	6	353	12	0	—	—	—	10	13	6
27. Treasury ...	—	2	8	1,379	11	11	—	2	0	2,169	13	7	1,379	14	7	2,169	15	7	790	1	0	—	—	
28. Vital Statistics ...	74	3	9	482	15	4	76	18	3	486	14	7	556	19	1	563	12	10	6	13	9	—	—	
	55,312	5	8	23,967	8	1	59,449	12	10	24,739	19	9	79,279	13	9	84,189	12	7	8,289	3	4	3,379	4	6

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Increase in expenditure on roads.
do. do. on construction of bridges.

Increase in cost of Headquarters Administrative Charges.

(a) Head 24 Supreme Court extended to include Head 8a Judiciary-Ashanti & N.Ts.
(b) Formerly Medical Research Institute.

APPENDIX XVII.

TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH MANDATE.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEARS 1934,
1935 AND 1936.

<i>Heads of Expenditure.</i>	<i>1934.</i>			<i>1935.</i>			<i>1936.</i>		
	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1. The Governor... ..	985	1	0	1,019	3	3	860	19	4
2. Agriculture	5,681	13	10	5,834	13	10	6,584	1	10
3. Animal Health	2,898	18	2	3,082	13	11	2,233	0	5
4. Audit Department	1,185	18	5	1,138	8	5	1,225	13	2
5. Customs	9,827	8	2	10,566	17	11	9,580	3	7
6. Education	8,105	4	0	8,322	18	0	8,323	4	0
7. Forestry	1,193	18	6	1,054	18	10	1,811	16	4
8. Geological Survey	—			—			329	16	4
8a. Judiciary — Ashanti and Northern Terri- tories (a)	561	4	2	302	2	6	—		
9. Law Officers	312	0	0	312	0	0	312	0	0
10. Medical Department	8,448	16	11	9,083	11	10	10,371	13	11
11. Health Branch, etc.	2,165	12	1	2,395	6	1	2,284	17	6
12. Medical Department— Laboratory Services (b)	706	5	4	723	3	2	751	17	4
13. Miscellaneous Services	359	1	10	263	11	8	284	11	0
14. Pension Contributions	1,822	9	10	2,379	3	3	2,068	15	0
15. Police	5,428	16	9	5,337	18	9	4,933	10	11
16. Political Administra- tion	6,645	1	5	10,498	16	7	11,116	17	2
17. Posts and Telegraphs	1,724	16	10	1,956	5	7	1,932	15	1
18. Printing Office	2,772	19	9	2,822	17	8	2,889	10	7
19. Prisons	1,145	19	4	1,238	0	2	1,339	15	0
20. Public Works Depart- ment	726	2	4	924	5	4	790	14	0
21. P.W.A. Recurrent	2,653	16	5	3,462	2	3	4,632	8	10
22. P.W. Extraordinary	55	4	2	494	13	3	2,691	10	10
23. Secretariat	2,670	0	10	2,750	11	1	2,819	19	0
24. Supreme Court (a)	606	9	0	647	5	0	655	5	0
25. Survey Department	284	6	3	367	6	3	277	16	0
26. Transport Department	358	16	0	364	5	6	353	12	0
27. Treasury	1,444	10	5	1,379	14	7	2,169	15	7
28. Vital Statistics	575	11	7	556	19	1	563	12	10
	£71,346	3	4	£79,279	13	9	£84,189	12	7

(a) Head 24, Supreme Court extended to include Head 8a Judiciary—Ashanti and Northern Territories.

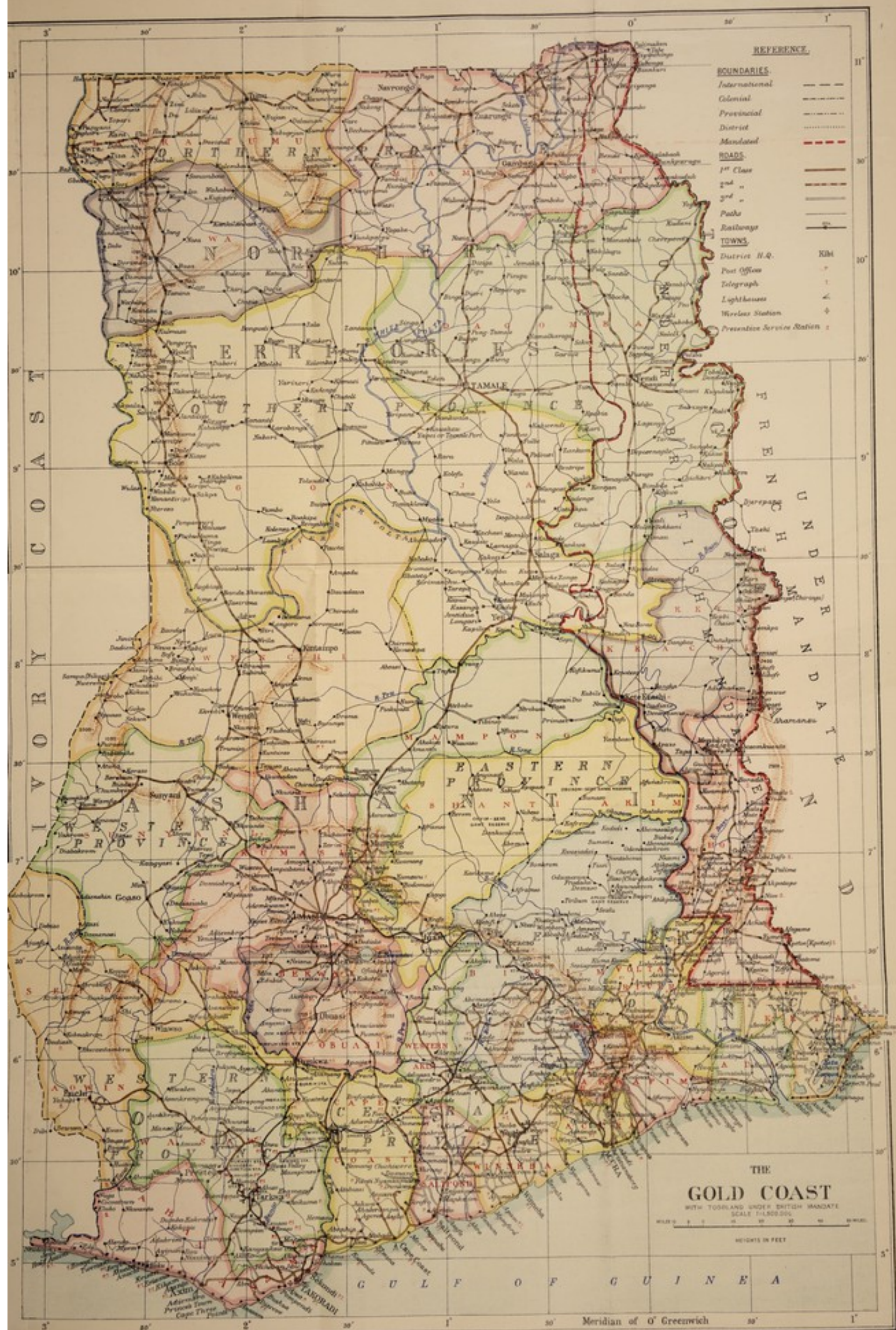
(b) Formerly "Medical Research Institute."

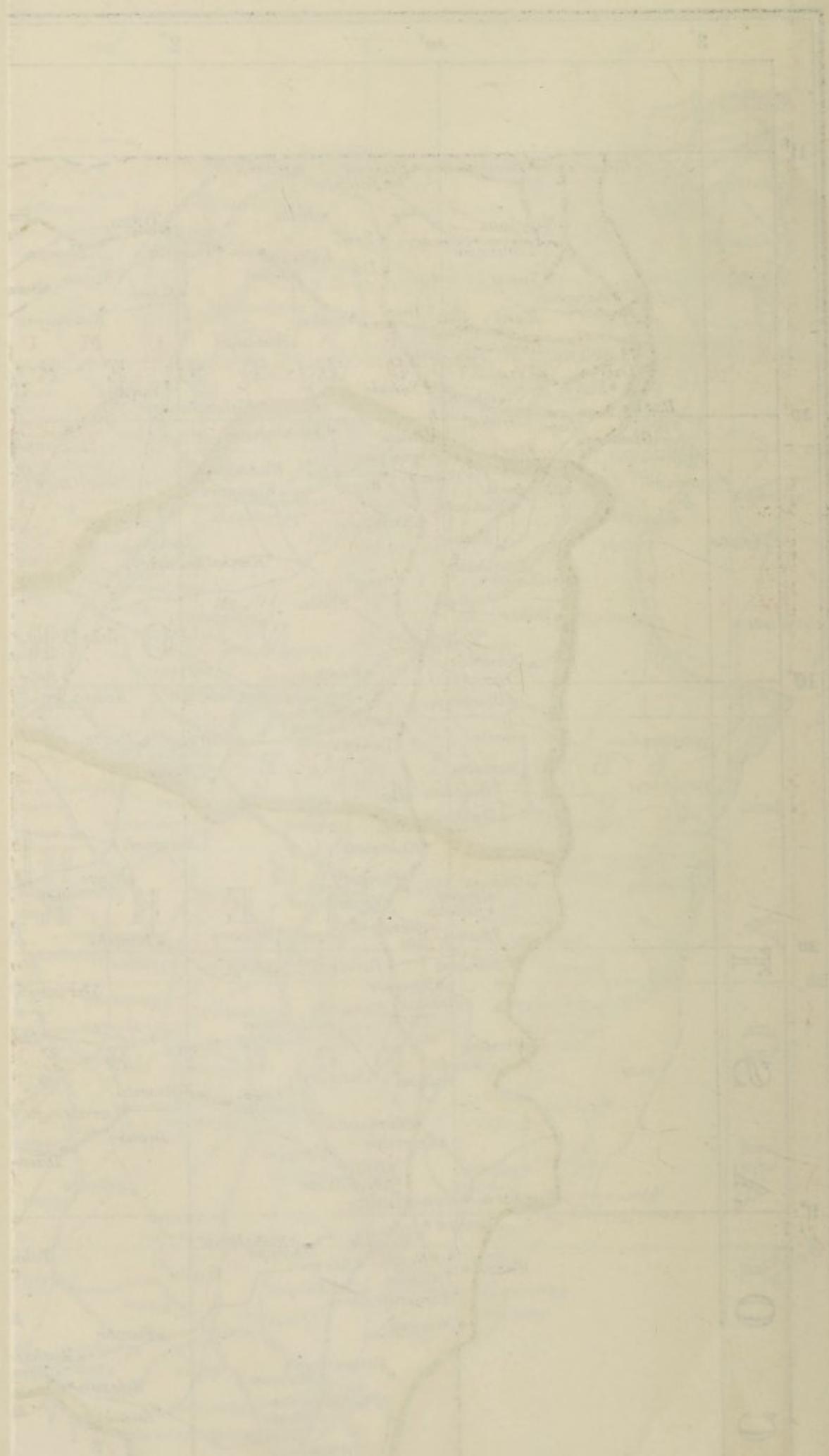
APPENDIX XVIII.
TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH MANDATE.
STATISTICAL TABLE OF PUBLIC FINANCE.

Financial or Administrative Year.	Public Debt latest figures.	Revenue from External Sources.		Revenue other than from External Sources.	Amount spent on			
		Loans and Advances.	Non- recoverable Grants.		Native Education.	Agriculture.	Public Health.	Public Works.
1921	...	—	£ 22,541	£ 1,849	£ 2,880	£ 573	£ 1,528	£ 16,389
1922	...	—	22,537	2,700	2,631	524	1,396	14,956
1923-24 (a)	...	—	29,288	20,081	4,389	2,392	2,420	13,136
1924-25 (a)	...	—	56,986	36,015	5,222	3,551	4,244	17,695
1925-26 (a)	...	—	62,528	41,010	5,810	3,349	5,118	14,082
1926-27 (a)	...	—	30,140	50,651	5,366	3,936	5,512	6,212
1927-28 (a)	...	—	—	136,676	5,618	3,658	7,347	4,132
1928-29 (a)	...	—	219	70,986	5,004	4,860	9,345	5,740
1929 (b)	...	—	26,270	59,708	7,785	6,536	9,115	13,546
1930 (b)	...	—	55,095	38,941	9,697	6,267	9,627	14,484
1931 (b)	...	—	49,283	31,670	8,365	7,745	9,772	4,707
1932 (b)	...	—	43,844	30,250	7,534	6,429	9,342	3,783
1933 (b)	...	—	41,986	33,403	7,776	6,140	8,645	3,033
1934 (b)	...	—	45,842	25,504	8,105	5,682	11,321	3,435
1935 (b)	...	—	38,695	40,584	8,323	5,835	12,202	4,881
1936 (b)	...	—	34,699	49,491	8,323	6,584	13,408	8,115

(a) For the period 1st April to 31st March.

(b) For the period 1st January to 31st December.





C O R D O N

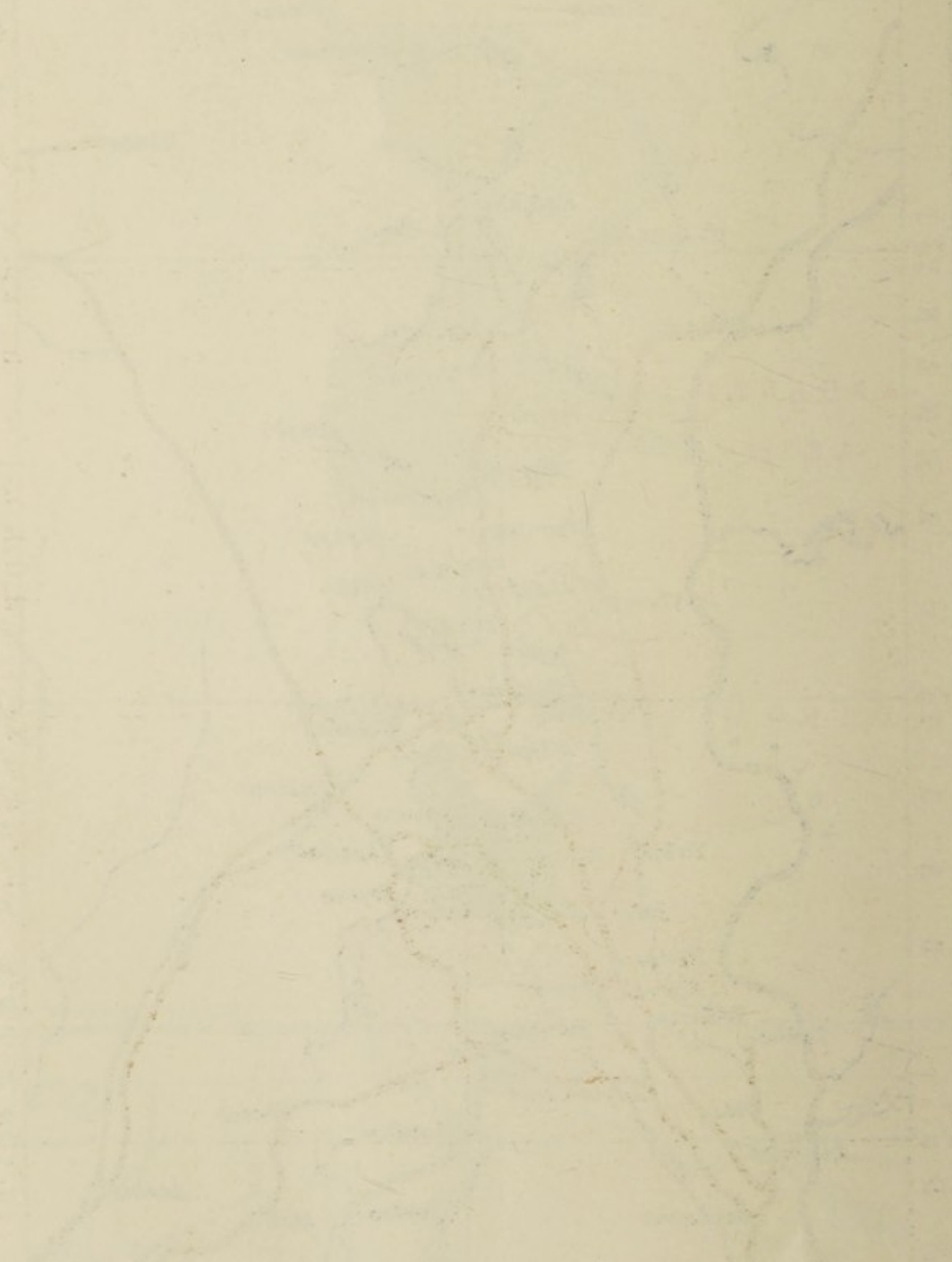
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