

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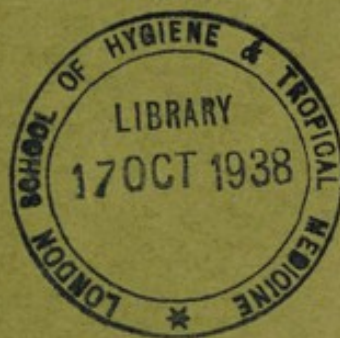
by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom
of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the
Council of the League of Nations
on the Administration of

TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH MANDATE

for the year 1937

*(For Reports for 1935 and 1936 see Non-Parliamentary
Publications Colonial No. 117, 1936 (Price 2s. 6d.)
and Colonial No. 130, 1937 (Price 3s. 0d.).)*

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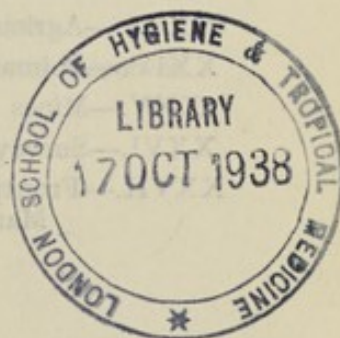
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The Gold Coast.

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 31st Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission on the report on the administration of Togoland under British Mandate for the year 1936 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 31st Session of Permanent Mandates Commission.</i>	<i>Nature of Enquiry or Information required.</i>	<i>Paragraph in this Report.</i>
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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 western boundary was defined in the Anglo-German Conventions of 1st July, 1890, and 16th February, 1900. Upon the acceptance at the close of 1930 by the British and French Governments of the line recommended by a Mixed Commission as the boundary between Togoland under British Mandate and Togoland under French Mandate, the remaining boundaries of the former territory were delimited. The Commission's Report appeared in the Report* for 1931 as Appendix III.

2. Generally speaking, Togoland is hilly and picturesque. The main mountain system is a continuation of the ridge which, commencing near Aburi in the Gold Coast Colony, runs in an easterly and then northerly direction (with a break through which the River Volta flows) right across the Southern Section as far as $8^{\circ} 30'$ N. This is a well-defined range with many outstanding peaks, the highest being about 3,000 feet above sea-level. To the west of this is a smaller ridge (the Kunta Plateau) with steep sides but with the top forming an undulating plateau. This extends from east of Wuropong northwards and ends at about latitude $7^{\circ} 35'$ N. with a well-marked peak known as Obogwa. Peaks on this range run up to 2,000 feet above sea-level. To the south of the ridge but north of the main range are numerous minor ranges and isolated hills. In the extreme north of the Territory is the Gambaga Scarp which runs almost due east and west at about latitude $10^{\circ} 37'$ N. The principal river flowing within the Territory is the Oti, with its tributaries the Mo and the Basa. Rising in French territory this river flows in a south-westerly direction and for a part of its course (from latitude $10^{\circ} 16'$ N. to $9^{\circ} 25'$ N.) forms part of the eastern boundary. Then it flows in a southerly direction through the middle of the Territory, joining the River Volta to the south of the town of Kete Krachi. The River Volta forms part of the western boundary of Togoland from about $6^{\circ} 40'$ N. to $8^{\circ} 7'$ N. Other fairly large rivers are the Asukoko, the Mo, and the Dayi or Abo. They all drain into the Volta.

3. The southern portion of Togoland is mainly covered with light forest and scrub with occasional patches of elephant grass and park land. This continues as far north as Kete Krachi, the forest for the most part following the mountain range along the eastern boundary and thinning to park land as the Volta is approached, after which the country gradually becomes more open, the forest disappearing and giving place to the savannah type of vegetation which is to be seen throughout the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast, but with belts of forest along the river valleys.

* Colonial No. 77.

II.—STATUS OF THE TERRITORY.

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

III.—STATUS OF THE NATIVE INHABITANTS.

5. The status of a native inhabitant has been defined, with the agreement of the Mandates Commission, as " a British protected person, native of the mandated territory " under the terms of a declaration made by the British Government; the native inhabitants are exempted from any obligation to military service, whether for the defence of the territory or otherwise. They enjoy, however, the 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.

6. 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 1937 the following were applied:—

(a) the supplementary Convention between the United Kingdom and the Czechoslovak Republic to facilitate the conduct of legal proceedings, which was signed at Prague on the 15th February, 1935. (Extended to the Territory on the 5th January, 1937.);

(b) the Convention between the United Kingdom and Lithuania regarding Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial matters, which was signed at Kovno on the 24th April, 1934. (Extended to the Territory on the 29th June, 1937.)

7. Nationals of State 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.

8. The Southern Section, 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.

9. During the year under review the general policy in the Southern Section, referred to in paragraph 7 of the report for 1936,* of forming native states or confederacies by the voluntary amalgamation of groups of independent divisions into one

* Colonial No. 130.

political unit has been continued, and three more divisions, viz., Ziavi, Akrofu and Todome, with populations of 1,128, 269 and 140 respectively, joined the state of Asogli, raising its population from 20,666 to 22,203 people.

10. As compared with 68 independent divisions in 1920 there are now only 14 small independent divisions remaining outside the charmed circle of the 4 confederacies of amalgamated divisions. And even here there are signs in some of the remaining divisions that opposition to joining particular states is dying. As an instance, the Ziavi Division which has for years consistently refused to associate itself with the state of Asogli quite unexpectedly decided to join it. Other divisions are considering their own positions, but it is impossible to make any accurate forecast, as the native mind is slow to make decisions of this nature.

11. As stated in the preceding annual report, the main, if not the only incentive to amalgamation among the independent divisions is a desire for political advancement; for, although Germany when she annexed the country, in 1884, split up Ewe speaking peoples of Southern Togoland into innumerable petty divisions, the formation of a group does not in any way represent the restoration of an earlier system of native rule.

12. The Ewe speaking country of Southern Togoland may in fact be said to be composed of one linguistic group consisting of a number of affiliated people with more or less similar customs, but at different stages of development. The bulk of these is said to have formed at one time part of the kingdom of Benin in what is now the Southern Provinces of Nigeria, and to have begun to migrate westwards some 200 to 250 years ago splitting up into various sections as they moved westwards.

No particular reason can be found for this migration and the dispersion was apparently in two directions, one to the north-west, the other to the south-west.

13. The southern group split up again, one section settling on the Mono river, now the boundary between Togoland and Dahomey, and at Nuatja further west between the Haho and Shio rivers.

The other group is said to have settled in the mountains of Adele in what is now the Krachi district of the Northern Section, where it came into contact with earlier settlers who were hilltop pagans of a different race.

From this latter group came, it is said, the Awunas of the present Anlo State of Keta in the Gold Coast and the Behs of Lomeland, who later on joined their kinsfolk at Nuatja. Here, to quote from the Tribal History as set down by Mr. R. S. Rattray, M.B.E.,* "they remained united for a number of years until the time of the great dispersal, after Agokoli the Chief over the

* Appendix C, Report for 1920.

tribes had killed all the elders as the result of a dispute with Sri who was chief of the Dogbo group of Behs and Awunas."

14. There is no record of the flight from Nuatja being organised by any single individual as leader and it is unlikely that there was one, as all the elders had been killed: it was, therefore, probably a general flight induced by the universal terror of the Chief from whom the people were fleeing. But, if the general exodus from Nuatja was a concerted movement at the beginning, it can be assumed that the various families and clans settled wherever conditions were most suitable to them and thus separate entities were formed.

15. As they spread throughout the land they encountered not only the original inhabitants of the country living on the hilltops, but also bands of Akan immigrants from the west who had been driven from their homes by tribal wars.

The history of these Ewe-speaking peoples is in fact one long record of disunity and petty feuds, with here and there a tribe or leader more powerful than its neighbours holding for a brief spell some semblance of power. They were, however, more often than not in a state of disintegration; and, when Germany took over the country, she found in the south the Ewe-speaking people represented by innumerable little divisions. Some of these were composed of the original inhabitants of the country living in the hills who have preserved intact their ancient language in addition to Ewe, the lingua franca acquired by them. Others, living in the plains, were Ewe-speaking immigrants from the east and Akan-speaking immigrants who had come from the west of the Volta. There were, of course, one or two exceptions, notably the state of Buem in the north of the Southern Section a mixture of Akan, Ewe and aboriginal people whose Head Chief lived at Borada.

16. This was the state of affairs found by Germany. The immense number of petty states in existence was not reduced; rather was the disintegration furthered still more by the division of the tribes connected racially and linguistically into districts, districts into sub-districts, and these in turn into groups of villages some with no chief other than a petty headman.

17. This policy was exemplified by the splitting up of the Buem State as late as 1907 when the Governor Graf Zech issued an order that the Government would agree to the enstoolment of the Head Chief of Buem subject to the proviso that he guaranteed political independence to the divisions of Tapa, Akpafu, Santrokofi, Bowiri and Teteman. During the last 10 years the divisions of Bowiri and Akpafu have rejoined their old Paramount Chief and the majority of the people in Likpe and Santrokofi are also anxious to follow their example while the Chief of Tapa now in the Krachi district of the Northern Section recently of his own volition performed the custom and renewed his oath of allegiance to the Head Chief of Buem. But

it is feared that his main reason is not so much a desire to offer allegiance to Buem as to escape the direct tax which is now imposed in the Northern Section.

18. Dr. Reinhold Schober now of the German Department for Foreign Trade in a paper read by him before Berlin University in April, 1934, after a visit to Togoland maintained that the German system of administration through the medium of the unit of the village was the most suitable way of building up a political life and that the native was happier in those times than he is to-day. He added that the introduction of "the system of indirect rule into the Mandated Territory" would be watched with interest.

19. Since taking over the Mandate the native policy of the Mandatory Power has been precisely the opposite of that of the former Administration. In fact, when the Anglo-French boundary came to be re-adjusted in 1926 the general principle governing its readjustment was that it should follow as closely as possible the various tribal boundaries as recognised by the natives themselves.

This principle had, however, already been applied when constituting the Ho-Kpandu district in 1920 which was composed of 46 villages formerly in the Misahohe district, 52 Kpandu villages, Twi and Ewe-speaking, 85 Ho villages and 7 villages formerly in the district of Lomeland.

20. It is hoped that the preceding paragraphs have made clear that the Ewe-speaking peoples never were one political unit either before or during the German occupation of Togoland nor was the native policy of that Power calculated to effect any amalgamation of the numerous petty divisions such as has been effected to-day.

21. The population of the four amalgamated States and of the remaining 15 independent divisions is, based on the last Census, as follows:—

<i>State.</i>	<i>No. of Divisions.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
Akpini	20	28,238
Asogli	21	22,203
Awatime... ..	10	13,285
Buem	3	22,901
	—	—
	54	86,627

Independent Divisions.

<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
Anfoega	3,982	Taviefe	1,485
Aveme	2,677	Tsrukpe	754
Aveno	3,034	Ve	2,439
Gbi	5,866	Wusuta	1,460
Goviefe	784		

22. Progress in the formation of State Treasuries continues to be slow. Individual divisions are reluctant to adopt a system which means the pooling of all the revenue of individual units and its control by the State Council.

23. The institution of a levy for a specific purpose is not infrequent and meets with no opposition, although there is no legal machinery to enforce its collection. On the other hand the idea of a general annual levy or tax is not popular. Nevertheless, the collection of a tax which has for its object the liquidation of a debt is significant for it denotes that the African is most of his life living on credit. The system is pernicious but such a state of things exists throughout the Gold Coast Colony and Ashanti where attempts are now being made to form treasuries for the purpose of creating a credit instead of a debit balance.

24. All State Councils are empowered to make bye-laws for the establishment of treasuries and the institution of taxation but up to the present no bye-laws have been passed.

25. With regard to the raising of funds by means of loans the Mandates Commission expressed its opinion that the whole position in the Southern Section looked unsatisfactory. But no records are in existence of any raising of such loans by a State or Division. Hitherto levies have been the media through which the necessary amount of money has been raised.

26. Coming down to details, very little progress can be reported in the Native Administration treasuries of the Akpini and Awatime States formed in 1936. Although the paying in of all revenue derived from various sources and the imposition of an annual levy were duly approved, in 1937 it soon became apparent that the Chiefs had little support from their people in this direction as they feared that their own divisions would benefit little from one central Treasury.

27. The attempt to form a treasury in the State of Awatime led to trouble between the paramount chief and a section of his people. In due course, however, the revenue from the tribunals in the State was paid in, and the salaries of tribunal officials were paid out of it. Hitherto the fees and fines derived from the operation of the Courts had been looked upon as the perquisites of the officials. The revenue collected amounted to £321 and expenditure to £147, and although this may be regarded of small account it is at any rate a step in the right direction.

28. The formation of state treasuries, however, is a formidable task for, *imprimis*, the states in the Southern Section are with one exception artificial creations; and secondly, sources of revenue are few unless direct taxation is resorted to. Moreover, the people have already had so much done for them that they are unable to see any reason why they should now be called upon to pay for what in the past they have had free.

29. In the Southern Section, as has already been mentioned, the states are really confederations composed of a number of divisions, which have their language and customs in common but which, until the creation of the States, were entirely independent. Though they have become amalgamated the feeling of independence and mutual distrust has not completely died out and is naturally more in evidence where money is concerned.

30. Many of the treasuries in the Gold Coast derive their revenue from rents and royalties drawn from mines and stool lands and the formation of a state treasury with proper supervision affords a guarantee that the revenue and expenditure is being properly accounted for. This no doubt may give rise to envy and opposition from a few but it is obvious that there can be no serious objection from the majority who never had any opportunity of profiting from these funds.

31. In the Southern Section of Togoland, however, there are no such sources of revenue. But a Native Administration must receive a reasonable amount of revenue if it is to have any real executive and financial responsibility, and a form of direct taxation is the only possible solution to the problem. On the other hand the people in general raise no objection to the payment of market fees, fishing tolls, etc., nor do they view with disfavour the exaction of occasional levies for some specific purpose. But they exhibit intense dislike to the idea of an annual tax.

They argue that their experience under the previous regime has created distrust and a fear that Government will take a portion of tax when once it has been established. Moreover, this dislike of direct taxation is not confined to them alone, for it has been objected to in other parts of the world. A further argument is that the payment of an annual tax is not likely to give them anything which they do not already possess, or to accomplish anything which they have not already done for themselves. If the advantages of schools are explained to them they reply that they have already built a school in nearly every village in their division and that they keep it in repair. If roads are mentioned they will say that they maintained the main roads till Government kindly relieved them of this duty and have built with their own money several fine bridges one of which crosses the Dayi and is known as the Jasikan Jubilee Bridge; and that they have constructed the roads from Atonko to Kadjebi. This is of course quite true. Only recently a neighbouring division voluntarily assisted Government in constructing the new bridge at Honuta by carrying stones.

The people also point to the network of minor roads built by their own labour and at their own expense. To suggest to them the building of market sheds will bring a wry smile to their faces as most of the markets have been built with their own money.

The sanitation of their towns has been furthered by the purchase of iron sheets for roofing the latrines which they have already dug.

In fact the story that progress is dependent on direct taxation merely falls on stony ground for they do not believe it, and the history of the progress and prosperity of the Gold Coast Colony has proved that it is not necessarily so.

32. The problem is indeed complicated, and there are many difficulties to be encountered in the development of local self-government. The benefits to be gained from examples of up-to-date native administrations is hardly an argument which interests them, for the people show little desire for local Government. They are content to do without question what a beneficent Government orders.

33. In the Northern Section the picture is a brighter one, for the reason that the subject is easier to paint. There has been no alteration in the staff which consists of seven District Commissioners and Assistant District Commissioners, six 2nd Division clerks and two interpreters. The native treasuries are working on a sound financial basis. The tax has been collected in full with no incident. "Grants-in-aid" by the Central Government to the Native Treasuries, money in previous years allocated to the administration for the purpose of maintenance of roads, marks another step forward in the training of the Native Authorities to assume further responsibilities. The Konkombas have kept the peace, and the native courts are functioning satisfactorily, and altogether the year has been a peaceful one passed in consolidating the position already attained.

34. In Dagomba as will be seen from a perusal of the Estimates for 1937-8, Appendix II, the financial situation is very healthy. The Dagomba-Nanumba Native Treasury is budgeting for a Revenue of £12,500 and an expenditure of £12,500 both being double the amounts of the previous year. They have in hand £2,800 not counting a Reserve Fund amounting to £1,000. The largest item of expenditure under Capital Works is £300 for water supplies. In addition to this, this treasury has made itself responsible for the payment of half the salary of a European foreman of works in connection with the provision of water supplies.

35. Throughout the year it was unfortunate that no improvement in the health of the Yana of Dagomba could be reported. Towards the end of the year it became painfully obvious that he was quite incapable of taking the smallest part in the conduct of the affairs of his division. It was, therefore, decided to establish a council of Regency. This is an innovation in Dagomba constitutional procedure and it was only after full discussion at a well attended meeting, which included the most

important Nabine, the four big subdivisional Chiefs, that the council was appointed. The council is composed of the Kpamba, the Na's traditional councillors, with the inclusion of the four Senior Subdivisional Chiefs, Mion, Karaga, Savelugu and Korli, who must be consulted before any important decision which affects Dagomba other than the Yendi section can be taken.

As this report was being completed it was learned with much regret that the Ya Na had died, a man well-beloved by his people, anxious for their welfare and advancement and a loyal supporter of Government policy.

36. In Mamprusi, as elsewhere the tax has been collected peacefully and has shown an increase in the numbers of taxable males which is significant only of a more accurate count in this second year of taxation. The native treasury is budgeting for a revenue and expenditure of approximately £13,000. It had over £4,000 in hand at the beginning of the financial year, not counting a Reserve Fund of £2,000. As an alternative to the somewhat unwieldy annual Estimates meeting of the Mamprusi Chiefs a new method of preparing the 1937-8 Native Administration Estimates was introduced. After the various estimates of revenue from each subdivision had been received it was possible for the Nayiri and his Council to allocate a lump sum to be spent within each subdivision. The Subdivisional Chiefs in consultation with their Councillors and with the advice of the Commissioners framed the estimates of expenditure, bringing them on an appointed day in March to be formally passed by the Native Authority. The new system proved very successful. The subdivisional Chiefs, Elders and Headmen are now in receipt of salaries and 10 per cent. of the tax receipts are paid to the village heads.

37. A chief has been appointed to the Worikambo Section. The choice fell on the son of the late chief who has successfully held the reins of office since his father's death in 1935. He has already had some experience in administration and promises well for the future. A new chief of the Konkombas has been appointed, otherwise nothing much of importance has occurred in the Bimoba or Konkomba areas.

Mamprusi Native Administration Estimates are to be found at Appendix III.

38. The small section of Togoland administered by the Gonja chiefs is inhabited by the Nawuri and Nchumuru tribes. There has been no repetition of the trouble among the Nchumuru mentioned last year which was brought to a conclusion by the introduction of direct taxation. Both the Nawuri and the Nchumuru have spent a peaceful year and have once again paid their small annual tax in full.

39. In previous reports mention has been made of some of the obstacles which have to be surmounted in the Krachi division before local self government can be successfully established. Although some progress has been made during the year there have been many difficulties. The Tapa who have for some years now been one of the chief sources of trouble first of all petitioned Government to be permitted to secede from the Krachi Native Authority and become an independent division. Later they changed their request asking to be allowed to join the Buem State in the Southern Section. This request was refused by Government and, although the feeling of disaffection has not abated, the position has been clarified by the expression of Government's decision, and it is hoped that the Tapa will eventually change their attitude to one of co-operation.

40. Following the example of the Tapa subdivision three out of the seven chiefs who form the Ntrubu subdivision without consulting Government expressed their intention of joining the Buem Division, actually going so far as to swear allegiance to the paramount Chief of Buem. Government, however, has refused to condone this action and these chiefs have been informed that they must continue to remain in the Northern Section. Lest the attitude of Government should be considered unsympathetic, it must be remembered that all these Chiefs have always welcomed their independence of Buem and have lived contentedly in the Krachi district and all agreed to join the Krachi Confederacy. Their attitude has been influenced by the system of native administration in the Northern Section which involves the payment of direct taxation and also by the existence in the Northern Section of legislative control (in the form of the Land and Native Rights Ordinance) over the alienation of land. Their objection to taxation is not so much a matter of principle, but is based on the implication that its payment by them makes them mere parts of an administrative unit—as members of the Krachi Native Authority area—instead of being independent units by themselves. The Chiefs in the South, particularly in the Ntrubu area, have abused their positions by selling tribal lands for their personal benefit and the only way of evading the Land and Native Rights Ordinance lay in their hope of transfer from the Northern to the Southern Section.

41. Another unsatisfactory incident that occurred during the year was the attempt by a small group of the Krachi tribe led by the Chief of Kantankofri to depose the Chief of Krachi. The unconstitutional methods adopted led to the conviction and imprisonment of six persons who assaulted the Chief. In spite of this fact the malcontents were allowed to express their grievances, and the members of the Native Authority, other than the Chief himself, were ordered to hold an enquiry into the matter. The finding of this inquiry was that the Chief had committed

certain offences against the custom of his people, and the recommendation of the Native Authority was that he should make the requisite apology but that he should not be deposed. The interest in this case lies in the fact that it exemplified a principle which is comparatively new to the people of the Krachi district, namely that the system of administration by the Native Authority Ordinance whereby the Native Authority is chosen by the people but appointed by Government, does not permit of arbitrary deposition at the whim of any faction of the community and without reference to Government.

Krachi Native Administration Estimates are at Appendix IV.

VI.—COMMUNICATIONS.

42. There are no railways in Togoland under British Mandate.

Roads.

43. In the Northern Section consolidation of the portion of the Accra Yendi road in the Krachi and Gonja areas has continued and many new bridges and culverts have replaced the old wooden structures. The increase in lorry traffic on this road still continues. In the Mamprusi area much work has been done on the Nalerigu Nakpanduri road the link between Gambaga and the trypanosomiasis hostel. In the Gonja area several small feeder roads have been made by the people to connect up with the main road for the more convenient disposal of their produce. To encourage this praiseworthy effort the Gonja native treasury have allocated small sums to assist in their construction.

44. In the Southern Section there are 218 miles of motorable roads of which three miles are maintained by the Public Works Department and 215 miles by the District Commissioner. The roads were maintained in fair condition throughout the year.

The extension of Road 125E to the Buem-Kadjebi road was completed except for the bridges over the Rivers Okui and Konsu which were delayed until the arrival of necessary steelwork. The construction of these bridges commenced early in 1938, and the road is now open for traffic. During the year the wooden bridge over the River Konsu at Atonko was converted into a permanent structure of steel and cement. With the construction of the bridge over the River Dayi at Hohoe and over the Rivers Okui and Konsu on the Guaman-Kadjebi section, lorries with a gross weight of five tons are now able to run to road-head at Kadjebi a small town situated at the southern end of the main cocoa area.

45. The bridges over the Rivers Dayi at Gbefi, Tsi and Tonga on Road 128E—Kpandu-Leklebi Kame (International Frontier)

have been strengthened by the replacement of the seven lines of wooden road bearers with four lines of steel bearers without reducing the maximum amount of weight for which these bridges were designed.

Posts and Telegraphs.

46. *Post Offices and Postal Agencies.*—The Postal Agency at Kpandu was raised to the status of a departmental Post Office in November, 1937. The additional facilities provided under this arrangement, especially the Money Order service and the Post Office Savings Bank, are much appreciated by the local community.

At the close of the year the following offices were open for public service:—

Post Offices	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Postal Agencies	...	...	...	...	...	...	12

47. *Mail Services.*—The once-weekly motor mail service between Akuse (Gold Coast) Ho, Kpandu and Hohoe, serving intermediate postal agencies en route, and branch mail services, were all well maintained.

On account of the improvement in all classes of postal business, and the increasing importance of Hohoe as a cocoa buying centre, it is proposed to run the Akuse-Hohoe motor mail service twice weekly in 1938.

48. *Telegraphs and Telephones.*—No extension of the existing services, which are confined to telegraph and telephone trunk lines serving Peki, Tsito and Ho, was made during the year. Consideration, however, is being given to the provision of telegraphic facilities at Hohoe by means of low-powered wireless equipment.

49. *Northern Section.*—As in the Southern Section all postal services were satisfactorily maintained. There are no public telegraph or telephone facilities in this Section, and expenditure on such facilities is not at present warranted.

At the close of the year the following offices were open for public service:—

Post Offices	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Postal Agencies	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

STATISTICS.

50. A comparative statement showing Post Office business transacted in the mandated area during 1936 and 1937 is attached. Due principally to the exceptionally high prices paid for cocoa in the early part of the year all classes of business show substantial increases over those for the previous year.

Statement of Business Transacted in British Togoland.

	1936.	1937.
	£	£
Sale of Stamps	485	640
Money Orders Issued	3,670	6,380
" " Paid	590	716
Postal Orders Issued	5,200	7,464
" " Paid	2,623	2,978
Savings Bank Deposits	3,315	5,209
" " Withdrawals	1,347	3,293
Telegraphs	130	185
*Telephones	95	105
Parcel Post		
Trade Charges collected	948	1,706
Customs Duty collected	376	654
Other Charges collected	50	72

* Including Government Rentals.

Mail Matter.

	1936.	1937.
Posted—Letters, etc., including Registered articles	104,670	128,284
" Book Packets, etc.	1,560	2,704
Delivered—Letters, etc., including Registered articles	95,745	131,937
" Book Packets, etc.	32,760	46,839

VII.—PUBLIC FINANCE.

51. Statements of Revenue and Expenditure for the calendar year 1937 are attached, and are contained in Appendices VI and VII.

Revenue.

52. The Revenue brought to account for the year 1937 was £28,934 16s. 10d. as compared with £49,491 0s. 11d. collected in 1936. The net decrease of £20,566 4s. 1d. is due mainly to the very considerable reduction in the value of domestic exports upon which this amount is calculated.

53. The following is a comparative statement of Customs revenue and Domestic commercial exports for Togoland under British Mandate and the Gold Coast.

	1935.	1936.	1937.
	£	£	£
Customs Import Revenue for the Gold Coast	1,793,064	2,137,882	2,675,312
Domestic Commercial Exports from the Gold Coast	9,147,456	12,234,622	15,943,685
Domestic Commercial Exports from Togoland	121,994	186,115	104,495
Customs Revenue from Togoland based on the above figures plus actual revenue collected	34,394	43,776	23,159

Expenditure.

54. The expenditure for the year 1937 was £90,438 7s. 2d. as against £84,189 12s. 7d. in 1936 a net increase of £6,248 14s. 7d.

55. The main increases occur under the following heads:—

	£
Education	3,744
Police	740
Public Works Annually Recurrent	3,614

56. The increase under Education is due to an increase in School Grants; that under Police to an increase in staff; and that under Public Works Annually Recurrent to the increased cost of the maintenance of roads.

57. The excess of expenditure over revenue for the year 1937 was £61,514 odd as compared with £34,699 for the year 1936—an increase of £26,815.

VIII.—TAXATION.

58. There is no direct taxation imposed by Government in the Southern Section. Reference has already been made to this under sections 23 *et seq.* of this Report.

59. In the Northern Sphere in all areas the collection of the tax has proceeded smoothly and without incident. There have been no refusals to pay nor has it been necessary to supply work for any unable to pay. The incidence of the tax has remained the same. In the Gonja area, the same system of assessment and collection was used as last year, with the difference that this year the whole of the proceedings were left in the hands of the Native Authority. The local chiefs visited each village in company with a representative of the subdivisinal Chief of Kpembe and his clerk when last year's nominal rolls were brought up to date. The village headman was then informed of the amount due from the village (assessment at a flat rate of 2s. 6d. per adult male being taken throughout the area) and at a later date discs corresponding to the number of males on the roll were distributed. The whole tax amounting to £116 as against £98 last year has been collected and paid into the subdivisinal Treasury at Kpembe.

60. In the Dagomba area in order to encourage the Chiefs to collect their taxes quickly a rebate of 10 per cent. was allowed on all tax collected before 15th December and 5 per cent. on all tax collected before 15th January, 1938.

61. In the Kusasi area the revision of last year's nominal rolls preparatory to this year's collection of tax was undertaken entirely by a Native Authority Councillor and the local Chief with the help of a literate interpreter, a Kusasi native. The accuracy of the rolls and the question of liability to taxation of

any individual was entirely dependent on the Councillor and the local Chiefs and headmen. The people were informed that they had the right of appeal to the Commissioner but only in one case was advantage taken of this.

62. Last year there was a little difficulty over the tax collection in the Krachi district. With the experience of 1936 as a background the organisation of tax collection for this year has advanced one step forward towards the ideal, when the Chiefs of the different sections will carry out the collection by themselves. This year a collecting Clerk was appointed to each of the five areas into which the district is divided. Each clerk visited all the villages in his area on appointed days and after revising the nominal rolls, made the collection. The work has been carried out entirely by the Native Administration without any assistance from the administrative officer as was given last year. By the end of the year the bulk of the tax had come in.

IX.—TRADE.

63. In the Northern Section there has been little change in trade conditions, though, with the improvement in road communications with the South and a steady demand coupled with high prices paid for foodstuffs, there has undoubtedly been an increase in production of edible commodities for export.

64. In the Krachi area it is estimated that the export of yams, groundnuts and millet was ten times as great as that of the previous year, in spite of the depression in the cocoa industry. In the Kusasi area the price of groundnuts has risen from 8s. 6d. to 13s. a load compared with last year.

65. In the Southern Section an accurate estimate of the value and quantity of trade passing through the Gold Coast and the Mandated territory is not possible as no account is taken of the ultimate destination of goods imported at Gold Coast ports for sale in that area. The remarks on page 99 of the Minutes of the 31st Session of the Commission have been noted, and an attempt will be made to fall in with the wishes of the Commission regarding the exports and imports of the Southern Sphere. It must be remembered, however, that Senchi ferry is at least 35 miles from the nearest point in Togoland, and nearly 50 miles from a point on the main trade route with Kpandu. Possibly a check at Kpale, Kpeve and Ho might yield some information which the Commission would consider useful. It is feared, however, that the statistics will not be reliable, as it will not be possible to carry out more than an informal check.

66. The following statements give particulars of trade passing across the Anglo-French Togoland frontier for the calendar years 1936 and 1937.

IMPORTS.

Article.	1936.		1937.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS I.—FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO.		£		£
Animals and birds, living, all kinds No.	3,845	1,396	5,542	2,112
Fish of all kinds cwt.	507	689	988	869
Grain and Flour, Pulse and preparations thereof:—				
Grain:—				
Rice cwt.	21	11	494	390
Other kinds cwt.	—	—	159	57
Flour and meal — Other kinds cwt.	221	92	640	454
Pulse:—				
Beans and peas cwt.	831	309	593	309
Other kinds cwt.	114	36	76	44
Other farinaceous preparations cwt.	104	29	1,077	704
Lard and lard substitutes cwt.	170	178	36	30
Meats:—				
Fresh cwt.	56	79	5	6
Smoked or cured cwt.	516	602	648	1,074
Central				
Nuts and kernels—Other of kinds 100 lb.	573	228	265	146
Oils, edible gal.	5,402	139	5,402	172
Salt, other kinds cwt.	4,112	1,129	2,078	541
Spices cwt.	238	149	150	87
Tobacco, unmanufactured lb.	123	22	509	70
Sugar cwt.	3	4	129	100
Vegetables, fresh cwt.	293	109	534	294
Other Food, Drink and Tobacco	—	652	—	399
Total Class I	—	5,853	—	7,858
CLASS II.—RAW MATERIALS AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED.				
All kinds	—	331	—	208
Total Class II	—	331	—	208
CLASS III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED.				
A.—Textiles.				
Apparel (all kinds)	—	267	—	745
Bags and sacks (empty) not including paper bags ... No.	262	8	13,228	450
Cotton manufactures:—				
Piece goods sq. yds.	11,360	534	27,215	1,160
... .. cwt.	28½		96	
Other kinds	—	17	—	29
Other textile articles	—	23	—	12
Total Textiles	—	849	—	2,396

Article.	1936.		1937.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>B.—Metals.</i>				
Implements and Tools :—		£		£
Agricultural (including horticultural)	—	79	—	67
Artisans	—	54	—	80
Machinery :—				
Sewing machines ... No.	5	30	32	162
Metals :—				
Brass and manufactures thereof	—	54	—	15
Iron and steel manufactures :—				
Corrugated iron sheets tons	15	279	30	802
Other kinds (except cutlery and tools, buckets, pails and basins)... ..	—	98	—	196
Vehicles :—				
Road :—				
Mechanically propelled :—				
Motor cars (including commercial vehicles, chassis, private cars, and tractors), parts	—	161	—	—
Other than mechanically propelled :—				
Cycles and tricycles No.	11	60	45	230
Rubber tyres and tubes :—				
Outer covers ... No.	—	—	35	139
Inner Tubes ... No.	—	—	37	18
Other articles not elsewhere specified... ..	—	27	—	33
Total Metals	—	842	—	1,742
<i>C.—Miscellaneous.</i>				
Beads lb.	1,103	53	1,717	95
Books, printed	—	67	—	21
Cement tons	288	1,039	769	2,537
Chinaware or Porcelain, Earthenware or Pottery :—				
Earthenware	—	344	—	273
Leather, dressed and undressed lb.	1,569	98	3,103	189
Medicines and drugs	—	99	—	310
Oils, motor spirit ... gal.	66	8	172	20
Other miscellaneous articles ...	—	518	—	541
Total Miscellaneous	—	2,226	—	3,986
Total Class III	—	3,917	—	8,124
CLASS IV.—ANIMALS NOT FOR FOOD.				
All kinds No.	329	22	299	18
Grand Total Imports (exclusive of Specie and Currency Notes)	—	10,123	—	16,208

SUMMARY BY CLASSES.

Classes.	1936.		1937.	
	Value.	Total.	Value.	Total.
I	£ 5,853	£ 5,853	£ 7,858	£ 7,858
II	331	331	208	208
III—A	849	3,917	2,396	8,124
B	842		1,742	
C	2,226		3,986	
IV	22	22	18	18
GRAND TOTAL IMPORTS (exclusive of Specie and Currency Notes).	—	£10,123	—	£16,208

EXPORTS.

Article.	1936.		1937.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Domestic Exports.</i>				
CLASS I.—FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO.				
Cocoa Tons	8,982	£180,663	3,667	£95,523
Coffee—raw Tons	37	1,399	123	4,722
Grain :—				
Maize Tons	8	42	1	6
Other kinds Tons	11	85	4	67
Nuts and kernels :—				
Kola nuts Tons	57	765	82	978
Other kinds Tons	—	—	6	64
Salt Tons	6	46	5	37
Other Food and Drink	—	18	—	90
Total Class I	—	183,018	—	101,487
CLASS II.—RAW MATERIALS AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED.				
Cotton—raw Tons	68	659	78	857
Nuts and kernels for expressing oil therefrom :—				
Palm kernels Tons	175	974	90	762
Other Raw Materials, etc. ...	—	927	—	569
Total Class II	—	2,560	—	2,188

<i>Article.</i>	1936.		1937.	
	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
CLASS III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED.		£		£
Cotton piece goods (native manufacture). ... Sq. yd.	—	38	2,074	198
			72	
Wood and Timber manufactured	—	19	—	42
Other articles	—	474	—	569
Total Class III	—	531	—	809
CLASS IV.—ANIMALS NOT FOR FOOD No.	46	6	54	11
Total Domestic Exports	—	186,115	—	104,495
<i>Re-Exports.</i>				
CLASS III.				
ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED.				
C.—Miscellaneous	—	5,408	—	7,364
Total Re-Exports	—	5,408	—	7,364
Grand total Exports (exclusive of Specie and Currency Notes) ...	—	191,523	—	111,859

SUMMARY BY CLASSES.

	1936.		1937.	
	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
<i>Domestic Exports.</i>				
Class I	£ 183,018	£	£ 101,487	£
Class II	2,560	183,018	2,188	101,487
Class III	531	2,560	809	2,188
Class IV	6	531	11	809
Total Domestic Exports ...		6		11
		186,115		104,495
<i>Re-Exports.</i>				
Class III	5,408	5,408	7,364	7,364
Grand Total Exports (exclusive of Specie and Currency Notes) ...		191,523		111,859

67. The total value of imports for the calendar year 1937 was £16,208, an increase of £6,085 or approximately 60 per cent. over 1936. The principal increases occurred in the following items:—

Animals living, fish, rice, flour (not wheaten), other farinaceous preparations, smoked meat, cotton piece goods, corrugated iron sheets, and cement.

68. The value of exports was £111,859 or £79,664 less than the previous year. This startling fall was almost entirely due to a cocoa hold-up by the farmers in November and December in sympathy with the Gold Coast farmers. The average price per ton throughout the year was £26 as compared with £20 in 1936, but the increase was the result of higher prices ruling for the 1936 crop at the beginning of the year.

There was a pleasing increase of 86 tons in the raw coffee exported and of 25 tons in kola nuts, while raw cotton made up the leeway of 10 tons lost in 1936. Palm kernels, unfortunately, show a drop of 85 tons.

69. No record is kept of goods imported into, or exported from, Togoland under British Mandate across its Western Boundary, because no Customs Stations are established on that Boundary. All trade statistics supplied in the past, therefore, are in respect of goods imported into, or exported from, Togoland under British Mandate across its Eastern Boundary through Preventive Service Customs Stations.

70. As goods are imported in small quantities and mainly by illiterates, who possess no documents and can give no reliable information relating to the origin of their goods, imports are classified as being imported from Togoland under French Mandate.

As the destination of exports is not known to exporters at the time of exportation, the country of destination of all exports is given as Togoland under French Mandate.

71. There was no change in the establishment of the Preventive Service, and that it maintained its high state of efficiency throughout the year is adequately shown by the following tabular record:—

	1936.	1937.
Number of Seizures	45	43
Number of persons convicted for revenue offences	56	46
Amount of penalty imposed	£599	£176
Quantity of unmanufactured tobacco seized	134 lbs.	1,381 lbs.

72. Several important Customs tariff changes were made during the year under review. By Order in Council No. 4 of 1937, Biscuits, Pilot or Ships', coffee, cordage and twine, flour,

milk, rice, sugar and tea were transferred to the free schedule while the following new free item number was added:—

“ 39A. Materials and other articles proved to the satisfaction of the Comptroller to be imported solely for use in the maintenance and operation of aircraft employed in any aircraft service approved by the Governor in Council.”

By the same Order in Council the item exempting fresh provisions from duty was altered to read:—

“ 28. Perishable provisions, admitted as such by the Comptroller, imported in ship's refrigerators or cold storage chambers.”

Again, by Order in Council No. 19 of 1937 the exemption relating to articles imported for Church use was altered to read:—

“ Item 29 Furniture and ornaments of a non-consumable nature, altar bread and altar wine, altar frontals, and linen, and vestments proved to the satisfaction of the Comptroller to be imported by or for presentation to any religious body in the Gold Coast ”

and the following new free item number added:—

“ 54C Tarpaulins imported solely for the purpose of protecting merchandise and/or produce and not being for sale or commercial exchange and admitted as such by the Comptroller ”.

73. Trade in Togoland, as in the Gold Coast, was seriously affected by a hold-up of cocoa by farmers.

74. The cocoa card system introduced in 1929 was continued and, at the time this report was being written, the stations were still open. Owing to the hold-up little cocoa was sold during the ordinary season, and the figures below are, of course, no indication of the amount of cocoa cultivated in the Southern Sphere.

						<i>Tons.</i>
Area III (Honuta) ...	...	...	...	...	...	584½
IV (Fodome Wli) ...	...	...	...	...	...	163
V (Kadjebi Hohoe) ...	...	...	...	...	...	848½
VI (Wuropong) ...	...	...	...	...	...	114
						<hr/> 1,710 tons <hr/>

Nine hundred and one tons passed through to Palime, and the remaining 809 tons went to the Gold Coast. On the assumption that the crop is not less than last season, there must be at least 12,000 tons still awaiting to be sold, or transported to French or Gold Coast ports.

75. With regard to the questions raised at the examination of the Report on Togoland under British Mandate in 1936 as to whether anything had been done to secure more favoured treatment in countries which had ceased to belong to the League of Nations, it should be made clear that His Majesty's Government are satisfied that goods from a Mandated Territory entering

the territory of States which are not members of the League of Nations receive at least equal treatment to that accorded to goods from other sources. They are satisfied that the Mandated Territory would not be benefited by any further approach to such States on this matter.

X.—JUDICIAL ORGANIZATION.

76. This Chapter deals with the Magistrates' Courts and Native Tribunals, and is divided into two parts for the sake of clarity.

Magistrates' Courts.

77. In the Northern Section the Magistrates' Courts are presided over by District Commissioners and are also Courts of Appeal from Native Tribunals. In the Southern Section the Magistrates' Courts are presided over by District Commissioners and are also Courts of Appeal from decisions of the Native Appeal Courts, except in the matter of land, when the Court of Appeal is formed by the State Council.

78. In both Sections Magistrates' Courts are Courts of first instance in all cases brought by the Police, and in Civil cases in which the claim is above a certain sum.

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

Summary cases	673
Sanitary cases	257
Committal cases	8
Civil cases	235
Inquests	36
Appeals from Native Courts of Appeal ...	10

80. Of the summary cases, 341 were for offences under the Motor Traffic Ordinance and 50 for offences under the Arms and Ammunition Ordinance, most of the charges under the latter being for carrying without a valid licence.

The drop in Sanitary cases is accounted for by the keen interest the people have begun to show in better health conditions.

81. In the Northern Section the statistics of cases are as follows:—

<i>Type of Case.</i>	<i>Northern Section.</i>		
	<i>Dagomba District.</i>	<i>Krachi District.</i>	<i>Mamprusi District.</i>
Summary	60	185	78
Committal	3	1	Nil
Civil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inquests	10	2	Nil
Appeals from Native Courts	1	1	1

82. The large increase of summary cases in the Krachi District is caused by the prosecution of some 60 individuals who indulged in riotous behaviour when an attempt was made to destool the Krachiwura. The increase in Mamprusi is due to motor traffic offences and increased activity in the detection of kola smugglers.

83. The following tables give details of Criminal cases investigated and prosecuted before Magistrates' Courts throughout the Territory:—

Criminal Statistics Togoland—1937.

	<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.	749	680	48	603
Northern Section of Togoland.	143	121	16	100
Total ...	892	801	64	703

Togoland (Northern and Southern Sections).

Comparative Table of Cases Reported 1936 and 1937.

<i>Offence.</i>	<i>1936</i>		<i>1937</i>		<i>Increase.</i>	<i>Decrease.</i>
	<i>Jan. to Dec.</i>	<i>Jan. to Dec.</i>	<i>Jan. to Dec.</i>	<i>Jan. to Dec.</i>		
Murder	12	8	—	4		
Attempted murder	—	1	1	—		
Manslaughter	4	5	1	—		
Offence against the State, slave dealing and coinage	5	8	3	—		
Riot	2	2	—	—		
Rape and attempted rape	1	2	1	—		
Sodomy	—	—	—	—		
Abduction and other offences against the person	21	19	—	2		
Indecent assault... ..	7	12	5	—		
Assault and assault on police	32	66	34	—		
Suicide and attempted suicide	6	5	—	1		
Perjury	—	—	—	—		
Criminal harm to the person	52	19	—	33		
Robbery... ..	—	—	—	—		
Burglary and attempted bur- glary	5	2	—	3		
Arson	3	4	1	—		
Housebreaking	—	—	—	—		
Stealing	122	115	—	7		
Fraud and false pretences	15	12	—	3		
Receiving stolen Property and unlawful possession	9	3	—	6		
Arms and Ammunition Ordin- ance	78	43	—	35		
Liquor offences	27	13	—	14		
Drunkenness and breach of peace	16	23	7	—		
Regulation of employment	—	—	—	—		
Miscellaneous offences under the Motor Traffic and Auction Sales Ordinances, Weights and Measures, Illiterate Pro- tection Ordinance, &c.	392	530	138	—		
	809	892	191	108		

83 increase above 1936

Northern Section of Togoland.

Comparative Table of Cases Reported, 1936 and 1937.

Offence.	1936		1937	
	Jan. to Dec.	Jan. to Dec.	Increase.	Decrease.
Murder	1	4	3	—
Attempted murder	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter	4	1	—	3
Offence against the State, slave dealing and coinage	—	4	4	—
Riot	1	2	1	—
Rape and attempted rape	—	—	—	—
Sodomy	—	—	—	—
Abduction and other offences against the person	10	7	—	3
Indecent assault	1	1	—	—
Assault and assault on police	11	8	—	3
Suicide and attempted suicide	4	2	—	2
Perjury	—	—	—	—
Criminal harm to the person	19	9	—	10
Robbery	—	—	—	—
Burglary and attempted burglary	1	2	1	—
Arson	2	1	—	1
Housebreaking	—	—	—	—
Stealing	37	33	—	4
Fraud and false pretences	5	3	—	2
Receiving stolen property and unlawful possession	7	1	—	6
Arms and Ammunition Ordinance	10	4	—	6
Liquor offences	—	3	3	—
Drunkenness and breach of peace	3	4	1	—
Regulation of employment	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous offences under the Motor Traffic and Auction Sales Ordinances, Weights and Measures, Illiterate Protection Ordinance, etc.	44	54	10	—
	160	143	23	40

17 decrease below 1936

Southern Section of Togoland.

Comparative Table of Cases Reported, 1936 and 1937.

<i>Offence.</i>	<i>1936</i>	<i>1937</i>	<i>Increase.</i>	<i>Decrease.</i>
	<i>Jan. to Dec.</i>	<i>Jan. to Dec.</i>		
Murder	11	4	—	7
Attempted murder	—	1	1	—
Manslaughter	—	4	4	—
Offence against the State, slave dealing and coinage	5	4	—	1
Riot	1	—	—	1
Rape and attempted rape	1	2	1	—
Sodomy	—	—	—	—
Abduction and other offences against the person	11	12	1	—
Indecent assault	6	11	5	—
Assault and assault on police	21	58	37	—
Suicide and attempted suicide	2	3	1	—
Perjury	—	—	—	—
Criminal harm to the person	33	10	—	23
Robbery	—	—	—	—
Burglary and attempted burglary	4	—	—	4
Arson	1	3	2	—
Housebreaking	—	—	—	—
Stealing	85	82	—	3
Fraud and false pretences	10	9	—	1
Receiving stolen property and unlawful possession	2	2	—	—
Arms and Ammunition Ordinance	68	39	—	29
Liquor offences	27	10	—	17
Drunkenness and breach of peace	13	19	6	—
Regulation of employment	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous offences under the Motor Traffic and Auction Sales Ordinances, Weights and Measures, Illiterate Protection Ordinance, etc.	348	476	128	—
	649	749	186	86

100 increase above 1936

TOGOLAND, JANUARY-DECEMBER, 1937.
Return of Juvenile Offenders.

Date.	Serial No.	Age.	Sex.	Offence in full.	Court (before whom tried).	Sentence.	Remarks.
15. 3.37	1	12 years	Male	Wounding. Section 203, Chapter 29.	Kpandu, H. C. Ellershaw, Esquire, Magistrate.	6 strokes	Carried out
15. 9.37	2-4	14, 15 and 14 years.	"	Stealing Section 276 (4) Chapter 29.	Yendi, H. A. Blair, Esquire, Magistrate.	6 strokes each	do.
12.10.37	5	13 years	"	Wounding. Section 203, Chapter 29.	Yendi, Captain J. A. Armstrong, Magistrate.	6 strokes	do.
Summary.							
		12 years of age	...	...	1	} All sentenced to whipping.	
		13 "	"	"	1		
		14 "	"	"	2		
		15 "	"	"	1		
					5		

Native Tribunals.

84. In the Southern Section each division which forms part of an amalgamated State has a tribunal, the jurisdiction of which is granted by the Native Administration Ordinance. Members are appointed by the Governor after the people have voiced their selection. Appeals lie from these Courts to the Tribunal of the Paramount Chief of the State in all matters except land cases and a further appeal lies to the Magistrates' Courts. In land cases the appeal lies to the State Council.

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

In the Tribunals in the State of:—

	<i>Akpini.</i> (20)	<i>Asogli.</i> (18)	<i>Awatime.</i> (10)	<i>Buem.</i> (6)	<i>Total.</i> (54)
1. Petty assault and threatening (b), (v)	20	53	28	58	149
2. Slander (c)	—	5	3	26	34
3. Stealing and kindred offences (m), (n), (o)	14	16	16	59	105
4. Sanitation (a), (e), (g), (r) ...	20	14	3	7	44
5. Offences against morality (i)	4	10	6	15	35
6. Offences against Tribunals and Native Authority (j), (k), (u)	—	39	3	17	59
7. Offences against Native Custom (d), (g), (h), (f) ...	17	34	26	38	115
8. Other offences	12	40	22	34	108
9. Total number of convictions	69	190	81	193	533

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

Civil Cases.

	<i>Akpini.</i>	<i>Asogli.</i>	<i>Awatime.</i>	<i>Buem.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1. Personal Suits	33	138	30	90	291
2. Divorce and other matrimonial causes	53	30	31	71	185
3. Custody and paternity of children	2	1	4	9	16
4. Administration of Estates ...	—	—	—	—	—
5. Land	17	19	12	35	83

86. On the whole the conduct of the Native Tribunals has been satisfactory. There has been a decrease of 103 in the number of Criminal cases, over half the decrease being in respect of theft cases and kindred offences and the balance in respect of offences against Native Custom.

There was also a decrease of 57 in the number of civil cases which is chiefly accounted for by fewer divorce and matrimonial suits.

Native Courts of Appeal.

87. The figures of appeals to the Native Courts of Appeal are as follows:—

<i>State.</i>	<i>Criminal.</i>	<i>Civil.</i>
Akpini	3	4
Asogli	2	10
Awatime... ..	1	2
Buem	1	5

The following are the particulars of the appeals dealt with:—

	<i>Criminal.</i>	<i>Civil.</i>
Heard	6	19
Pending	1	2
Judgments Upheld ...	4	12
Judgments Reversed ...	2	7

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

The figures for Appeals from Native Courts of Appeal to the District Commissioner's Court are as follows:—

Appeals pending from 1936	4
„ applied for	10
„ granted	10
„ refused	—
„ discontinued	3
„ heard	8
„ pending	3
Referred to Tribunals	—
Judgments Upheld	5
„ Reversed	3

The following are the particulars of the appeals dealt with:—

	<i>Criminal.</i>	<i>Civil.</i>
Heard	2	6
Pending	1	2
Judgments Upheld ...	2	2
Judgments Reversed ...	—	4

88. In the Northern Section the tribunals have continued to work well. Naturally in the smaller divisions there is little work and the native does not look upon litigation as a pastime to be enjoyed, as is the outlook of his richer brother in the Gold Coast.

89. Statistics of cases tried by the Native Courts are as follows:—

	<i>Dagomba.</i>	<i>Krachi.</i>	<i>Mamprusi.</i>
Summary cases	19	13	21
Sanitary cases	316	65	2
Civil cases	48	33	12

90. There are still no Courts in the Gonja area. Most of the cases are disposed of by the Chiefs by arbitration. Cases of a more serious nature are referred to the Native Court at Kpembe or the Magistrate's Court at Salaga. There have been no such cases this year.

91. Towards the end of the year a Native Court of Grade C was established in the subdivision of Adeli and Adjuati. Representatives of each of these two areas constitute the Court and each receives a small monthly salary for his services as also do the other Court officials.

XI.—POLICE.

92. The total strength of the Gold Coast Police in Togoland under British Mandate during 1937 was one Inspector, 12 Non-Commissioned Officers and 53 Constables. They were disposed of in four detachments as follows:—

Northern Section.

A.—Yendi.—Four Non-Commissioned Officers and 18 Constables.

B.—Krachi.—Four Non-Commissioned Officers and 14 Constables.

Southern Section.

A.—Ho.—Two Non-Commissioned Officers and 8 Constables.

B.—Kpando.—One Inspector, two Non-Commissioned Officers and 13 Constables.

Total—66 Police.

93. No European Police Officer was permanently stationed in Togoland during the year, but frequent inspections of Togoland detachments were carried out by European Police Officers from the Northern Territories and from the Eastern Province of the Gold Coast. The Stations were supervised and controlled by the Political Officers at Yendi, Krachi, Ho and Kpando.

94. The Kete Krachi detachment was reinforced at the request of the Chief Commissioner of the Northern Territories during the year. The increase was necessitated by the not infrequent land disputes which exist in that district and as well as by the quarrelsome disposition of certain of the inhabitants.

The discipline of the Police detachments in Togoland has been well maintained, and their health satisfactory.

95. Statistics in paragraph 83, supra, show that crime reported has slightly increased during the year 1937, principally under the headings of petty assaults and offences under the Motor Traffic Ordinance. Murder cases show a decrease. Nineteen cases of criminal harm were reported as against 52, a decrease of 33 cases. Disturbances were only of a very minor character.

96. During the year an attempt by some of the Chiefs and Elders of the Krachi State was made to destool the Krachiwura. As a result of the quarrel 58 persons were arrested and charged under Section 346 of the Criminal Code. Four of these persons were discharged and the remaining 54 were sentenced to a fine of £5 each and in default three months imprisonment with hard labour.

97. A minor dispute took place at Yendi in February, 1937, regarding a man who was said to have interfered with another man when he was chastising his wife. A fracas then occurred between the families of both sides. As in other countries so also in the hinterland of darkest Africa, it is unwise to interpose in a quarrel between husband and wife.

98. Twelve cases of illicit distillation of spirits compare favourably with 21 similar cases reported during the previous year: and only two stills were seized by the Police as against six during 1936.

99. The licensing of all motor vehicles and drivers in Togoland is dealt with through the Police at Keta, Kpando and Tamale.

XII.—PRISONS.

100. There are four prisons. Ho and Kpandu in the Southern Section and Yendi and Krachi in the Northern Section.

101. At Ho and Yendi the prisons are of permanent construction. The buildings at Kpandu and Krachi are made of sun-dried bricks with the walls cement-coated to make them weather proof and are roofed with galvanised iron sheeting.

102. The following return shows the daily number of prisoners for the year and the numbers actually in the prisons on the 1st January, 1937, and the 1st January, 1938:—

Station.	Daily Average.	No. in Prison on	
		1st January 1937.	1st January 1938.
Yendi	10.9	14	5
Kete Krachi	8.26	1	5
Kpandu	17.84	24	15
Ho	16.58	17	10

103. The health of the prisoners has been good, as the following figures show:—

Daily percentage in Hospital.			
Yendi ... ..	...	...	.23
Kete Krachi ... ..	...	...	—
Kpandu ... ..	...	...	—
Ho ... ..	...	..	.82

The cost of the maintenance of these prisons is:—

<i>Prison.</i>	<i>Rations.</i>	<i>Staff.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	£	£	£
Yendi	50	86	136
Kete Krachi	38	87	125
Kpandu	63	251	314
Ho	43	396	439
	<u>£194</u>	<u>£820</u>	<u>£1,014</u>

Last year the cost of rations was £146.

Prisoners are employed on station work such as clearing bush, water carrying, road making, etc. All prisoners with sentences of over six months are transferred to central prisons where they have the opportunity of learning trades.

XIII.—DEFENCE OF THE TERRITORY.

104. There are no armed forces in the territory.

XIV.—ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

105. The importation, sale and the carrying of arms and ammunition are regulated by the Arms and Ammunition Ordinance, which is based on the Convention of St. Germain-en-Laye of 1919.

The number of firearms licensed during 1937 was as follows:—

<i>Type of gun.</i>	<i>Northern Section.</i>	<i>Southern Section.</i>
Flintlock	546	434
Cap	—	1,600
Shot	31	358
Air	—	24
Others... ..	—	—

In the Southern Section the figures for licences of Flintlock and Cap guns show an increase on last year when 150 Flintlock and 615 Cap guns were licensed, and it is probable that there are now comparatively few unlicensed guns in this area.

Flintlock and Cap guns are licensed for the life of the gun; but shot guns and arms of precision must be licensed annually.

The following is the estimate of the total number of guns in the territory:—

	<i>Cap and Flintlock.</i>	<i>Shot guns, etc.</i>
Northern Section	2,856	31
Southern Section	16,066	382
	<u>18,922</u>	<u>413</u>

These figures are submitted in response to a request by the Commission.

The following table records the amount of gunpowder, caps and cartridges issued during the year:—

			<i>Gunpowder.</i>	<i>Caps.</i>	<i>Cartridges.</i>
Northern Section	...	...	9,882 lbs.	64,000	5,125
Southern Section	...	...	26,892 lbs.	245,200	52,725

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

106. Recently a District Commissioner returned to take over the Dagomba district after an absence of nine years and remarked on the great improvement generally which had taken place in the condition of the people. There certainly appears to be no lack of money and trade has increased. Even in the very small markets, which ten years ago were only held to market foodstuffs, are to be seen to-day coloured cotton cloths, kerosene, hurricane lamps, knives, and enamel ware, all offered in the most attractive manner for sale. A good deal of this trade is in the hands of Lagosians, who travel from place to place on bicycles. This means of locomotion abounds everywhere. Lorries are to be met with on every road.

107. The Konkomba appears to be settling down and forsaking his annual display of exuberance of spirits which in the past has resulted in one or two people being brought up on charges of murder. He is tending to more peaceful pursuits, and devotes himself to working for hire on Dagomba farms. Considerable numbers are now leaving their villages and making farm settlements in the more fertile country on the side of the main road in the Krachi district.

108. In the Mamprusi area it would appear that the Kusasi are making most progress at the present time. Administered from Bawku, a Government station and the terminus of a great road system, and possessing a large and mixed market at Pusiga which has been created during the last 15 years largely of elements of foreign tribes, it is not surprising to find the Kusasi of this region less than usually conservative, and more readily appreciative of the advantages of local self government. There seems little doubt that these people are prepared to progress if shown the way and they appreciate the value of a small direct tax, the revenue from which is spent by the local native government in the interests of the people.

109. In the Krachi district the hilly and well-wooded region in the South is rapidly developing as a cocoa producing area where the industry is largely in the hands of strangers. The soil of the greater part of the district outside this cocoa area though not to be compared with the rich fertility of the Southern Section is nevertheless capable of producing excellent crops under good management and the local varieties of yams are famous for their

quality. The immigrant Konkombas who are settling in increasing numbers in the Northern part of the district show by the wealth of their farms that with hard labour the land will provide abundant crops of maize, millet, yams and groundnuts. But their advent may be a mixed blessing for their methods of farming bleeds the heart out of the land. Nevertheless, apart from their ruthless treatment of the soil they show themselves to be successful farmers, and they will perhaps respond to attempts to teach them improved methods of cultivation on the mixed farming principle. The possession of cattle is a concomitant of this method, and the immigrant Konkombas, who have considerable knowledge of cattle, although at present they are unlikely to possess them, will doubtless welcome any assistance which may enable them to do so. They will, therefore, appreciate the establishment of the Krachi Native Administration Cattle farm, the beginning of a livestock development scheme.

110. More money than ever before has been spent on health and medical services during the year both by Government and the Native Administrations. New dispensaries and treatment centres have been opened and more Native Administration dressers have been and are being trained. Improvements have been made in water supplies, markets and sanitation generally and there can be little doubt that in the course of time the results will be appreciable.

111. In the Southern Section, the year began with great expectations and ended in an atmosphere of depression owing to the hold-up of cocoa to which reference was made in paragraph 73 above. The consequent lack of money adversely affected the people in many directions.

112. During the past few years there has been a large increase in the consumption of meat, but the butchers are already complaining that they cannot dispose of the beasts slaughtered and are losing money, while the dried fish trade which comes from the Keta District has also been affected, for the amount of fish sold in the market has been appreciably less.

113. One of the results of the high price of cocoa at the close of last season was the boom in building, and in the cocoa producing areas many large buildings were started. In almost every village stores and houses of concrete and a number of brick buildings were being erected. Although the houses are well built and the materials good, their designs leave much to be desired, for the general layout of a house consists of the construction of as many small rooms as possible in the space permitted for building, with the object of renting as many rooms as possible to strangers.

114. The younger generation continues to take an ever increasing interest in games and in nearly every village groups of small boys find their way to the local football ground for an

evening's practice. There are also four African Tennis Clubs in various places in the Southern Section which are well patronised during the week.

During the Coronation festivities held at Kpandu the athletic sports were well patronised, and there were 40 entries for the High Jump and over 20 for the Long Distance race.

115. Mention was made in last year's Report of the information which had come to hand from time to time that women and girls were being forced into hateful marriages. It should be stated at once that these cases of coercion are not frequent to-day and, in any case, an African girl is at liberty to appeal to the District Commissioner.

Recently the Roman Catholic Bishop in charge of Trans-Volta who has carried out a rigorous campaign against this practice, assured the Commissioner of the Eastern Province that he had no further complaints to make and that he thought that such occurrences would gradually cease to exist.

XVI.—CONDITIONS AND REGULATION OF LABOUR.

116. In no sphere was unpaid compulsory labour employed during 1936. Minor communal services which constitute this type of labour is regulated by legislation (*vide* Appendices II, III, pp. 74-75, Colonial No. 117, Report on Togoland under British Mandate for 1935).

In the Southern Section the employment of compulsory labour for the maintenance of roads is regulated by Regulations, a copy of which is to be found in Appendix IX of the Togoland Report for 1936 (Colonial No. 130). However, this type of labour was not employed in either Sphere and all maintenance of roads was paid for at usual labour rates.

117. The Gold Coast Government has recently created the appointment of Chief Inspector of Labour, whose duties will include the care, protection and preservation of health and welfare of labour, and the solution of labour problems generally.

XVII.—LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE AND WORSHIP.

118. A very full description of the religions of the people of Togoland under British Mandate was given on pages 146-165 of last year's Report (Colonial No. 130).

There is no restriction on any form of worship provided that the ceremonies are not repugnant to morality and humanity and do not interfere with the rights of others.

119. Two Missions are established in the Southern Section namely the Roman Catholic Mission and the Ewe Presbyterian Mission. The former has priests stationed at Ho, Kpandu, Liati, Hohoe and Jasikan, and there are convents at Hohoe and

Kpandu. The sisters at the latter place have established an infant welfare clinic.

The Ewe Presbyterian Mission is represented by three European Missionaries stationed between Ho and Amedjofe and two female trained nurses. Both Societies fill a big want, and the Sisters at Kpandu devote their lives to the care of the sick and the upbringing of the young.

120. In the North there has been little change during the year. The American Mission The Church of the Assemblies of God still operates from Yendi. It has a church in Yendi and two chapels in out-lying villages. Its converts numbered 10 at the end of the year and its catechumens 14. The Dutch Roman Catholic Mission has ceased to operate in Mimbilla owing to lack of staff.

121. In the Krachi District the most active Christian Mission is the Roman Catholic Mission with its headquarters in Kete Krachi. The Basel Mission has one or two Catechists stationed in the South of the District and a small body of adherents in Kete Krachi itself. The Roman Catholic Mission in the charge of two priests at Kete Krachi controls the only school in the district. There are half a dozen other stations—mostly in the neighbourhood of Kete Krachi—at four of which catechists reside. At the village of Apasu the Mission has for some years maintained a station with fluctuating success. The great majority of the inhabitants of the village are adherents of the very prosperous Kunde Fetish, the priest of which, living at Dokoman a nearby village, has built himself an expensive house. He is also the owner of a lorry. The work of erecting and repairing the Roman Catholic Mission buildings is being voluntarily carried out by these fetish ridden pagans. The least that may be said for these people is that in common with most of the inhabitants of this country they are commendably tolerant.

XVIII.—EDUCATION.

(a) SOUTHERN SECTION.

122. The statistical information contained in Table I gives some indication of the progress made in education in the Southern Section for the year under review.

123. As will be seen, the figures show, for 1936 and 1937:—

(a) the number of assisted and non-assisted schools which are under the control of the three Missions 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 received as block-grant from Government by each educational body in respect of the assisted schools which it controls; and

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

TABLE I.

	1936.						1937.									
	Schools.		Teachers.		Enrolment.		School Fees.	Government Grant	Schools.		Teachers.		Enrolment.		School Fees.	Government Grant.
	A.	N.A.	C.	U.	M.	F.			A.	N.A.	C.	U.	M.	F.		
Ewe Presbyterian Church.	56	22	119	24	3,185	1,055	£ s. d. 5,794 18 1,866 3 8	59	27	122	37	3,698	1,211	£ s. d. 7,761 0 2,644 15 7		
Roman Catholic.	21	5	63	9	1,730	311	2,080 12 912 4 9	25	1	66	10	1,955	369	3,575 0 1,071 6 1		
First Century Gospel	—	2	5	1	87	30	— 12 0 0	—	1	2	1	51	13	—		
Totals ...	77	29	187	34	5,002	1,396	7,875 10 2,790 8 5	84	29	190	48	5,704	1,593	11,336 0 3,716 1 8		

A.—Assisted Schools.

N.A.—Non-Assisted Schools.

C.—Certificated teachers.

U.—Uncertificated teachers.

M.—Male.

F.—Female.

A glance at Table I will show that the number of assisted schools in the area has risen from 77 to 84.

124. This increase was mainly due to the operation of the system of triennial determination of grants-in-aid, under which changes in the number of schools on the assisted list occur every three years. Of the seven schools added to the list, six, as reference to a previous report will show, had been proposed for assistance more than a year before but had had to await the beginning of a new triennium.

The addition of the seventh arose from the division of the Likpe-Mate Ewe Presbyterian Infant-Junior school into separate departments and their inclusion on the list as separate schools.

125. Schools added to the assisted list were:—Likpe-Bala and Santrokofi Infants, both belonging to the Ewe Presbyterian Mission, and Alavanyo-Kpeme Infant-Junior, Nkonya-Wurupong Infant-Junior, Sovie Infant and Kpandu Girls' Infant-Junior, all belonging to the Roman Catholic Mission.

126. The fact that no change has occurred in the number of non-assisted schools is due largely, as the table shows, to the decrease in the number of Roman Catholic non-assisted schools, which offset the increase in the number of those belonging to the Ewe Presbyterian Mission.

The new non-assisted schools were:—Wli-Agoviefe Infant, Nsuta Infant, Dzolu-Buem Infant, Sokode-Gbagble Vernacular and Batiase Vernacular. The two latter which, as their name implies, are schools in which the vernacular alone is used, give, like others in the area, an elementary form of instruction in reading and writing and are staffed by catechists with special certificates. Each is in fact a focus of enlightened evangelism in the district in which it operates.

127. The first Century Gospel Infant-Junior School at Hlefi was disbanded during the year.

128. There is no undenominational school in the area.

129. The increasing prosperity in this Section at the beginning of the year added to the growing desire for education among the mass of the people, and the encouragement by the Education Department of the policy of building up Infant into Infant-Junior schools, where these are necessary, led to an increase in the number of Junior standard classes, as the following list of schools, which added Standard I, shows:—Nkonya-Wurupong Roman Catholic Infant, Abutia-Kloe Ewe Presbyterian Infant, Santrokofi Ewe Presbyterian Infant and Taviefe Ewe Presbyterian Infant. The latter school and the Bowli Ewe Presbyterian School also added Standard II. In addition, the Ho Ewe Presbyterian school added a Standard VII class at the beginning of the year.

130. The list of extension to schools by the addition of classes does, however, give little idea of the extent of the activity which has characterised the area during the year and whose results will be seen in later reports. At schools of the Ewe Presbyterian Mission ten new buildings were in course of construction or had been completed by the end of the year while the new building at the Ho Roman Catholic school had been finished and the work begun on another at Jasikan. Rooms to house additional classes were added at six of the Ewe Presbyterian Mission schools. The completion of the new teacher's house at Amedzofe Junior school and the construction of a dormitory block at Leklebi Duga Ewe Presbyterian Junior school also deserve mention.

131. When it is remembered that the majority of the new buildings have not only been built but equipped with classroom furniture of modern design by the voluntary labour and subscriptions of the people of the districts concerned, that these activities, while they may have been accelerated by the prosperity which was enjoyed by the district early in the year, did not cease during former periods of depression and that many of the Chiefs, themselves illiterate, have played a prominent part in them, there is little doubt that the present concern with educational matters is the outcome of a growing, if imperfect, realisation of the fact that the progress of the area is intimately related to that of the schools. Indeed, the most hopeful feature of the present expansion is the fact that it is almost wholly a spontaneous expression of enthusiasm by the people themselves. It is, therefore, reasonable to look forward to a continued increase in enrolment, since those who have themselves provided the increased facilities will doubtless be anxious to take advantage of them. This increase, which will be reflected in the amount paid in school-fees, gives ground for confidence that educational progress will continue in the face of the present economic set-back.

132. The attitude towards education has in fact changed so rapidly and to such an extent that, in districts in which educational progress has previously lagged, it is doubtful whether the demand for increased opportunities will wholly be met for some time to come.

133. The growing spirit of "self-help" which is seen in communal activities has also been shown in those of several schools. Notable examples are the erection of a tool-shed by the pupils of the Kpandu Ewe Presbyterian school, the laying out of a large playground on what had previously been "bush" by the boys of the Amedzofe Ewe Presbyterian Senior School and, more remarkable, the clearing of a playground by the girls of the Gbi-Bla Roman Catholic Senior school under the supervision of

a Sister of the Mission. In addition to this, the pupils of the Amedzofe school have constructed a road to link the school-building with the new main road which is being built. It may be mentioned here that activity in road building has gone hand in hand with the march of education in two of the districts concerned.

134. Mention of the increased provision for education in the area would not be complete without a reference to the circular issued by the Education Department during the year further defining the conditions under which candidates are eligible to sit for the Standard VII examination. These conditions, while they in no way limit genuine opportunities for those who wish to proceed to this examination, make it impossible for unscrupulous organisers of "mushroom" schools to exploit for purposes of private profit worthy aspirations for educational advancement.

135. The following table gives a comparison of the numbers of certificated and uncertificated teachers in the schools of the district during the past four years:—

	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Certificated Teachers ...	172	180	187	190
Uncertificated Teachers ...	32	35	34	48

136. As the above table shows, the increase in the number of certificated teachers was small and, as the enrolment in the schools rose by more than 14 per cent. during the period, it was to be expected that there would be a large increase in the number of uncertificated teachers employed. In view of the fact, however, that no Teacher's Certificate Examination was held during the year, the number is larger than it would otherwise have been and includes teachers who, by teaching and study, have qualified themselves for certificates but have not yet taken the necessary examination. It must also be added that the students from the Roman Catholic Training College at Cape Coast, who began their four-year course in 1934, will soon be available for the schools of the Section. There should, therefore, be a fair increase in the number of certificated teachers employed in 1938, though it is unlikely that their number or that of satisfactory uncertificated teachers will be wholly adequate to the needs of the area.

137. The teacher-training colleges continued to take a proportion of the better pupils leaving the schools. Of the boys, two went to Achimota and four to Akropong from the Ewe Presbyterian schools, while seven boys left Roman Catholic schools for the Cape Coast training college. One girl entered the Roman Catholic training college for female teachers at Cape Coast.

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

<i>Enrolment.</i>				
<i>Year.</i>		<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1934	... ..	4,320	1,255	5,575
1935	... ..	4,589	1,316	5,905
1936	... ..	5,002	1,396	6,398
1937	... ..	5,704	1,593	7,297

As will be seen from the above table an unusually large increase occurred in the number of children attending the schools of the area. The average increase in the number of children on the roll is 14.07 per cent., and the proportionate increase was more than 14 per cent. both for girls and boys. This increase compares with one of 8.3 per cent. for boys and 6 per cent. for girls last year. It may further be noted that the increase in last year's enrolment is greater than the aggregate increase for the previous two years, and this fact gives some indication of the rapidity of the present expansion. An interesting sidelight on the interest of some of the Chiefs in this direction is thrown by the fact that, at one school where the attendance was falling, an appeal to the Chief produced an immediate improvement.

139. While no unusual development occurred in the education of boys in the area, the placing of the Kpandu Roman Catholic Infant-Junior Girls' school on the list of assisted schools, the addition of Standard VI to the Gbi-Bla Roman Catholic Girls' school and the opening of a Domestic Science centre at the Amedzofe Ewe Presbyterian mixed school marked further progress in the realm of female education. The latter centre which is the first to belong to a mixed school in the section, is a significant demonstration of the realisation in an area which had previously been backward in this respect, of the equal importance of the training of girls along lines appropriate to them. As it is staffed by a qualified female teacher and as the girls trained in it will be eligible to sit for the Standard VII examination in Domestic Science subjects in future years, there is little doubt that, though the numbers attending it are at present small, they will increase. This more responsible attitude to female education which was encouraged by the opening of a separate Senior school for girls at Gbi-Bla by the Roman Catholic Mission and by the creation of the separate Infant school at Kpandu, is reflected in the larger enrolment of girls at all types of schools. There is in fact one Infant school in the area which boasts of a larger number of girls than boys, and this situation is one which seldom occurs even in more advanced areas. The training in practical housewifery which is given by a European instructress at the Amedzofe Junior school to girls whose education is likely to finish at Standard III continues to be of real value and its influence will doubtless be felt later in the homes of the district.

140. The large increase in the number of boarders at the Gbi-Bla Roman Catholic Girls' Senior School is interesting as showing that the former tendency to distrust the amenities offered is disappearing. The figures given below show the enrolment for 1937 in the assisted and non-assisted schools of the area. The totals for the year 1936 are also given for purposes of comparison.

1937.	<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 Pres- byterian.	1,620	285	1,449	715	43	5	586	206
Roman Catholic.	1,002	106	927	257	—	—	26	6
First Century Gospel.	—	—	—	—	24	4	27	9
Totals	2,622	391	2,376	972	67	9	639	221
1936	2,188	272	2,023	854	99	17	692	253

141. It will be noticed that, while the figures of enrolment in assisted schools show a definite increase in all departments (and the large increase in the number of boys attending assisted schools more than compensates for the slight decline last year) the enrolment of boys and girls in non-assisted schools has decreased. It may be concluded, therefore, that there has been both a qualitative as well as a quantitative improvement in the education given in the area, since a larger proportion of children are going to assisted schools.

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

Year.	<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>
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
1937 ...	3,015	1,853	836	1,193	351	49

From these figures it will be seen that a disproportionate growth in numbers over former years has taken place in boys' classes up to Standard 3, while the number of girls in Standards I to III also shows a large increase.

143. As was to be expected, a large increase took place in the total amount of money paid in schools fees, the figures being £3,656 1s. 8d. compared with £2,790 8s. 5d. in 1936 and £2,407 16s. 7d. in 1935. In view of the comparatively small increase in the number of certificated teachers, this addition reflects a healthier financial position in the schools of the area.

144. The amount of grant-in-aid paid by the Government to educational authorities in respect of the assisted schools in the Section was £11,336, an increase of £3,460 10s. 0d. over the previous year. The former figure, which represents the amount of grant-in-aid awarded for the current triennium, will remain the same until the year 1940.

145. Efforts to bring the work of the schools into line with the needs of the district have been successfully made at the Ho Ewe Presbyterian Senior School, where shuttles for weaving and iron-grills for cooking-pots command a ready sale in the neighbourhood. Sisal-string and baskets were produced and sold by the Sovie Roman Catholic Infant school, while sun-blinds were made at Gbi-Bla Roman Catholic Infant Boys' school and the proceeds of their sale used to buy necessary apparatus.

146. The steady growth of sporting activities and the formation in some of the larger towns of football teams largely composed of former school pupils are worthy of note. Eight schools, including that at the Ho Leper Settlement, have flourishing Scout troops. A course for Scoutmasters will take place early in 1938 and arrangements have been made for some of the Scoutmasters in the area to attend it.

147. The fact that the conditions laid down by the Education Department for the passing of Efficiency Bars by teachers demand an interest in the social well-being of the community is reflected in the flourishing Red Cross links at several schools in the area. Members of these links give lectures and demonstrations besides doing practical work of an appropriate nature.

148. While the foregoing remarks show that an effective desire for education is growing in the area, it is to be noted that its manifestation has been aided by the unusually high price of cocoa which prevailed early in the year, and it is possible that, owing to the present economic crisis, some of the steps to organise the present enthusiasm so that its results may be of the greatest general benefit, may appear retrograde to those whose view is parochially bounded. It is likely, therefore, that, while progress in this area will continue, its course in the near future will be less spectacular, if not less definite, than that during the period reviewed.

(b) NORTHERN SECTION.

149. The year has been marked by the opening of the first Native Administration School actually situated in the Mandated Area, namely that at Yendi in Dagomba. One trained Dagomba and one trained Mamprusi have been responsible for teaching in 1937 assisted by a Dagomba pupil-teacher. The Mamprusi will now be replaced by a Dagomba fresh from training.

150. The local popularity of the new school has been a cause of some embarrassment as it has been quite impossible, for lack of room, to admit all the chiefs' sons who have been put forward for entry. The school is regularly visited by local chiefs, the Mionlana, who has been entrusted, as senior divisional chief, with special charge of the school by Ya Naa, being outstanding in this respect. He has also, without prompting or assistance, obtained from England and presented a silver cup for the inter-house competition. The school is divided into four compound "houses", each of which is in the charge of one of Ya Naa's four chief elders, Zohenaa, Kuganaa, Balonaa and Kumlana. These elders take their work seriously and are of great assistance both directly and indirectly.

151. Of the remaining Native Administration schools which supply education to children from the Mandated Area, those at Gambaga and Kpembe are substantially unchanged, but the situation at Bawku has been altered by the appointment of a pupil teacher as assistant, with the consequent possibility of further admissions and of extension to Standard I. In 1938 the present pupil teacher, who is from the South, will be replaced by a Dagomba from Mandated country, Dagomba being the literary language of the school, since Kusasi, the language in the Bawku area, is a closely related collateral dialect from the main Mole stock, for which Dagomba has been accepted as the standard literary dialect.

152. With the exception of the Central Senior School at Tamale all the schools connected with the Mandated area are junior village boarding schools, built, with the exception of Gambaga, and maintained, in every case, by Native Authorities. They are closely related to local life, most of the teaching being in vernacular and the curriculum having a strong agricultural bias. As a result of close co-operation with the Agriculture Department it has been possible to institute in each school a demonstration mixed farm. Thus the Agriculture Department is provided with a means of local propaganda for improved farming, while the children are able to learn the essentials of stock-keeping and training, pen-manuring, compositing and ploughing under expert advice.

153. In all the schools local crafts are maintained and developed on inexpensive lines, and buildings are constructed as

far as possible along improved native lines. These schools provide education up to Standard III, at which stage 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 VII, 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.

154. Four boys from the Mandated area are leaving Tamale School this year and are being trained for employment by their Native Administrations as follows:—

- 1 Teacher,
- 1 Medical Dresser,
- 1 Blacksmith and Fitter,
- 1 Carpenter.

155. It is pleasing to be able to report improvement in the Roman Catholic Mission School at Krachi—a school which has dragged out a meagre and rather aimless existence in the past, owing to its almost total divorce from local affairs. There has been a rapprochement between the Mission and the Native Authority, largely through the good offices of the District Commissioner, and it is significant that the head chief has now sent his own son to the school, while the enrolment has been doubled. The Native Authority has now undertaken to build dormitories of an improved local type to assist in the complete change over of the school from a day to a boarding institution, Government having agreed to pay the increased grant which is payable to boarding schools. It is to be hoped that the increase of interest in the school shown by the local people and the change over to full boarding status will result in the establishment of a proper school farm and of competent instruction in agriculture. In the past the school has never got beyond the stage of unsystematic gardening.

156. The opening of the two new schools at Kpembe and Yendi has, undoubtedly, brought into contact with education a far larger number of children from Mandated Territory than has hitherto been possible. The continued 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.

XIX.—ALCOHOL, SPIRITS AND DRUGS.

157. The importation of all alcoholic liquor into the Northern Section is prohibited and figures below refer only to the Southern Section.

158. The total number of licences to sell spirits in the Southern Section on the 31st December, 1937, was 7 while the total number of wine and beer licences was 157.

159. The following table gives a comparative statement under the provisions of the Liquor Ascertainment Ordinance:—

	<i>On hand, 1.1.37. gal.</i>	<i>Bought. gal.</i>	<i>Sold. gal.</i>	<i>On hand, 31.12.37. gal.</i>
Rum	9	53	46	16
Brandy	4	69	53	20
Gin	371	3,051	2,977	445
Whisky	144	1,351	1,265	230
Total, 1937	528	4,524	4,341	711
Total, 1936	191	2,813	2,476	528

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

	<i>On hand 1.1.37. gal.</i>	<i>Bought. gal.</i>	<i>Sold. gal.</i>	<i>On hand, 31.12.37. gal.</i>
Wine	557	7,617	6,070	2,104
Beer	1,451	50,115	44,701	6,865

161. There was an increase in the sale of spirits of 1,865 gallons, due no doubt to the high price of cocoa at the beginning of the year. But the consumption of gin and whisky during the latter half of the year, naturally influenced by the amount of money in circulation, was about half that of the consumption during the first half of the year; for, with the fall in the price of cocoa in October when the hold-up started, money was no longer plentiful, and the native again began to fall back on local products for his alcoholic refreshment. Although the sale of 4,341 gallons may seem a high figure it is not so in fact. The adult male population in the 1931 Census was 36,136 and allowing for a 10 per cent. increase the present adult male population must be about 40,000, giving a consumption of only .108 gallons per adult male per annum.

162. The figures for wine and beer also show an increase, but actually these figures do not show the true position and the amounts are less, for the following reason.

163. By the provisions of the Liquor Ascertainment Ordinance every holder of a wine and beer licence has to render a half yearly return of his purchases and sales; but licences are held not only by the trading firms but also by many reputable small storekeepers who for the most part buy their stock locally from the large firms.

Particulars, therefore, for the same liquor may appear on two separate returns, viz.: from the trading firm's store and from the petty trader.

164. During the year there were 11 prosecutions of persons being found in possession of illicitly distilled spirits. All these cases came from the south of the Southern Section. The figures are:—

Possession	11
Apparatus	2
Sale	—
Manufacture	2

XX.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

Staff.

165. As in 1936 the Medical and Health Staffs were based upon four headquarters in which European Medical Officers were stationed, viz.:—Bawku, Yendi, Ho and Hohoe. The various out-stations were supervised and regularly visited by the Medical Officers.

All these officers devoted a considerable proportion of their time to preventive duties and the propaganda of health knowledge.

The Staffs were as follows:—

A.—(a) *Bawku (Headquarters).*

One Medical Officer,
One Dispenser,
One Nurse,
One Hospital Labourer,
One Public Vaccinator,
One Headman and 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,
One Hospital Labourer,
One Sanitary Labourer.

B.—(a) *Yendi (Headquarters).*

One Medical Officer,
One Dispenser,
One Nurse,
One Dresser,

One Hospital Labourer,
 One Sanitary Inspector,
 One Village Overseer,
 One Headman and 16 Labourers.

(b) *Zabzugu*.

One Nurse Dispenser,
 One Interpreter,
 One Labourer.

C.—*Ho*.

One Medical Officer,
 One Dispenser,
 Two Nurses,
 Two Hospital Labourers,
 One Sanitary Inspector,
 One Public Vaccinator,
 One Village Overseer,
 One Welfare Worker (female),
 31 Labourers.

D.—(a) *Hohoe (Headquarters)*.

One Medical Officer (European),
 One Nurse (European),
 One male Nurse,
 One female Nurse,
 One subsidised Midwife,
 One Mosquito Inspector,
 Three Labourers.

(b) *Kpandu*.

One Sanitary Inspector,
 One Village Overseer,
 Nine Labourers.

The Medical Officer at Hohoe visits Kpandu fortnightly.

(c) *Kete Krachi*.

One Nurse Dispenser,
 One Hospital Labourer.

In addition to the staff provided by Government additional staff, dressers, inspectors and labourers are provided by the Native Administration.

Buildings, Etc.

166. *Bawku Area*.—The buildings are built of stone or pisé and consist of an Administration Block, Store, Operating Theatre and two Wards (male ward of nine beds and female ward of four beds). There is also a Hostel with accommodation

for 60 sleeping sickness cases. Equipment is sufficient for the needs of the place.

The buildings at Nakpanduri consist of an Office and Laboratory, Store, Dispensary, and Dressing and Operating Room. There are 27 huts for patients, three kitchens and staff quarters. In addition two isolation huts, two huts for yaws cases, two huts for grinding corn, and a waiting room for out-patients are under construction.

At Garu there is a single block built of stone and comprising Consulting Room, Dispensary and Store. There is also a hostel for sleeping sickness patients.

Both in Nakpanduri and Garu the equipment is up to date and the supply of stores satisfactory.

167. *Yendi Area*.—There have been no additions made to the buildings at Yendi. All buildings are in good repair and there is an adequate supply of drugs and equipment.

Zabzugu.—This dispensary was opened during the year. The building comprises an Office, Store, Dispensary, and out-patient Dressing Shed, behind which is a courtyard separating it from the living quarters of the Nurse-Dispenser.

168. *Kete Krachi Area*.—These consist of:—

- (a) Dispensary,
- (b) Sanitary Office,
- (c) Medical and Sanitary Store,
- (d) Quarters for Dispenser and Village Overseer.

These are permanent buildings with cement floors and strong walls of pisé de terre. At Grube on the border of the Mandated Area $37\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Kete Krachi, a dispensary has been erected by the Native Administration. It is built of stone.

169. *Ho Area*.—The hospital buildings are in a good state of repair and adequate for the needs of the community. The hospital contains a male ward of eleven beds, a female ward of four beds and three single bedded wards. In addition there is a Dispensary Block and Operating Theatre. Ample stocks of drugs and dressings have been supplied and the equipment is satisfactory. A new Electrolux refrigerator was installed during the year.

A new concrete wash house and male and female pan latrines have just been completed.

170. *Hohoe*.—The Medical Officer here is a private practitioner who is in receipt of a retainer fee for the performance of Government duties. He was on leave for the greater part of the year and was in residence for only five months. The phenomenal drop in the out-patient figures from 5,120 to 2,094 may be attributed to his absence from the country. Since his return he has converted two native houses and an infant school into a hospital. The number of in-patients was 56.

171. No infectious diseases hospitals or permanent structures are in existence. On an outbreak of an infectious disease temporary "bush" quarters are erected where accommodation is necessary, and are destroyed by burning after the outbreak has been stamped out.

172. The table below gives a comparison of the work done in the last two years.

Station.	In-patients.		Out-patients.	
	1936.	1937.	1936.	1937.
Bawku*	382	293	4,868	4,176
Nakpanduri	1,798	1,201	2,401	2,550
Garu	—	—	1,410	1,227
Yendi	325	529	16,032	16,546
Cases seen on trek	—	—	—	3,672
Zabzugu (August—December)	—	—	—	4,000
Ho	222	225	4,370	4,940
Hohoe	—	56	5,120	2,094
Kete Krachi	—	—	8,842	6,625

* Trypanosomiasis cases are not shown as in-patients this year.

General Remarks and Prevalent Diseases.

173. *Bawku Area* (Northern part of Mandated Area).—The total number of in-patients treated shows a marked decrease. This, however, is explained by the fact that cases of trypanosomiasis in the hostels are not this year included among the hospital figures. There were 47 deaths; the chief causes as in previous years being trypanosomiasis (20) and lobar pneumonia (9). At Nakpanduri there were 15 deaths from Trypanosomiasis and at Garu one death is reported from Nephritis.

174. The chief communicable diseases were:—

(1) *Yaws*. This is prevalent among the Konkombas in the south of the East Mamprussi area, but relatively rare elsewhere. 838 cases were treated in 1937 as compared with 898 in 1936.

(2) *Schistosomiasis*. Very common but causes very little evident disturbance.

(3) *Dracontiasis*.—Found for the most part in Kusasi and causes much incapacitation.

(4) *Leprosy*.—Forty-two cases were treated as compared with 74 in 1936.

(5) *Ankylostomiasis*.—447 cases were seen at Nakpanduri. The Medical Officer considers it a cause of much ill-health.

(6) *Trypanosomiasis*.—This will be dealt with later.

The very low incidence of venereal diseases in this area is worthy of comment.

Yendi Area (Mid-portion of the Mandated Area).—The figures for both in-patients and out-patients treated show a steady rise. In-patients have increased by 30 per cent. and the out-patient total shows an increase of 514. The in-patient increase is particularly gratifying as it requires much more confidence to enter hospital as an in-patient than to pay a fleeting visit to the out-patient department. Among the out-patients a noteworthy fact has been the large increase in return cases—averaging 160 each week. 267 persons presented themselves for eye operation, some having travelled as far as 60 miles by foot to obtain relief. This is proof of their increasing confidence in European medicine.

Respiratory diseases are the commonest cause of death. Pulmonary Tuberculosis accounted for eight deaths in hospital and no other disease was responsible for more than two deaths. Respiratory diseases are most common in the Harmattan months, December-February.

175. The new Dispensary at Zabzugu shows the benefit derived from a Dispenser actually resident in an area. 4,000 cases were treated in $4\frac{1}{2}$ months as compared with 116 seen by the Medical Officer in visits spread over $7\frac{1}{2}$ months.

176. The chief communicable diseases were:—

(1) *Yaws*.—The numbers increased this year to 13,083 as compared with 12,467 in 1936. In clinics held in the villages 90 per cent. of those applying for treatment are suffering from yaws.

(2) *Malaria*.—Does not appear to be an outstandingly serious problem in this area. Nine cases were admitted and 78 treated as out-patients. There were no deaths recorded.

(3) *Dysentery and Enteritis*.—Only two proved cases of dysentery are recorded, but Acute Enteritis accounted for 95 cases and three deaths.

(4) *Tuberculosis*.—Most cases are seen in an advanced stage when little can be done for them.

(5) *Trypanosomiasis* is relatively uncommon. Cases seen come as a rule from the area to the south.

(6) *Dracontiasis*.—Fifty-two cases were treated. The whole question of water supply is at present engaging the attention of the authorities.

(7) *Venereal Diseases*.—116 cases of gonorrhoea were treated. The disease appears to be commonest among the Konkombas. Syphilis is extremely rare.

(8) *Leprosy*.—See paragraph 179.

177. *Ho Area* (Southern Section of the Mandated Area).—Here again there has been a gratifying increase in the number of persons seeking treatment. The out-patient figure has gone up by nearly 600 to 4,940.

The largest single cause, direct and indirect, of suffering and morbidity is gonorrhoea; hookworm is the next commonest debilitating disease among adults; malaria among children.

Clear-cut cases of the deficiency diseases are not common. The chief manifestation of vitamin deficiency in adults would appear to be low resistance to serious infections.

178. The chief communicable diseases were:—

(a) *Yaws* provided 23 per cent. of all cases (26 per cent. in 1936). It is no longer a major factor in the health of the people.

(b) *Malaria* provided 13 per cent. of all cases seen (12 per cent. in 1936).

(c) *Dysentery*.—Sixteen cases only were seen, mostly amoebic. A child (aet. 1 year) was seen with acute amoebic dysentery and treated with emetin, with recovery.

(d) *Yellow Fever*.—Three cases occurred and all terminated fatally, deaths occurring on 12th, 16th and 23rd December on the fourth, seventh and third day of the disease. All showed the extreme virulence which has characterised the outbreak in the Gold Coast during the present year.

(e) *Tuberculosis*.—Only 10 cases are recorded this year (35 in 1936). A case of pulmonary tuberculosis, of adult type, with haemoptysis, was seen in a school boy aged 10.

(f) *Venereal Diseases*.—Syphilis is still rare—only 14 cases were recorded.

Gonorrhoea.—The number of cases recorded as such, 204, is no indication of its real importance.

(g) *Ankylostomiasis*.—134 cases recorded as such, but it has been necessary to treat for this infection many more attending primarily for other diseases. It is one of the most important causes of ill-health in the district.

(h) *Dracontiasis and Taeniasis* are not common.

(i) *Leprosy*.—See paragraph 179.

Kete Krachi.—*Yaws*.—2,743. It is the commonest of all diseases.

Malaria.—122 cases. The Medical Officer states he has yet to see in this area a child without an enlarged spleen.

181. *Maintenance*.—Each leper received last year a small maintenance allowance every 16 days—3s. for those who run their farms—4s. for semi-disabled, and 6s. for totally disabled. This same allowance was granted during the year under review but it was found necessary to give a small temporary bonus owing to the increased cost of living. The unusually low rainfall adversely affected the crops on the leper farms.

Arrangements are being made to supply gratis an ample tobacco ration and this will allow some extra money to be spent on food-stuffs.

Generous gifts at Christmas helped materially to brighten the lives of the little community.

182. *Education*.—Five of the inmates now take part in the teaching and there are 15 children regularly attending the classes. There is a local troop of Boy Scouts in the Settlement and these have a small band, the instruments being provided by a fund kindly presented by the Syrian community in memory of one of their number who died in the settlement during the year.

There are two Churches, a Roman Catholic and the Ewe Presbyterian in which services are held every Sunday.

Trypanosomiasis.

183. The organization of the Trypanosomiasis work at Nakpanduri is excellent. It is carried on by three African subordinates. Many unexpected visits and a searching and critical examination of methods have revealed no flaw in the work. Compulsory treatment of sickness is not contemplated by the Mandatory power, for the Native Authority itself of Bawku has passed bye-laws making it incumbent upon sufferers from the disease to submit themselves for treatment at one of the Government clinics.

The numbers of cases treated during the past three years were as follows:—

	1935.	1936.	1937.
Bawku	22	27	59
Gambaga	—	—	—
Nakpanduri	964	734	532
Garu	—	11	19

Of the total number receiving treatment 51 were undergoing a second course.

The standard course is 12 injections (weekly) of tryparsamide with 3 grms. as the maximum dose for a male adult.

Forty-five cases (45) failed to complete their course of injections. They were as follows:—

- 4 absconded after 9–10 injections.
- 3 absconded after 8–9 injections.
- 4 absconded after 6–7 injections.
- 12 absconded after 5 or less injections.
- 20 died.

Two absconded before treatment commenced.

The Government clearings in South Mamprussi are being cleared by a gang under the control of the Trypanosomiasis Survey Party.

Vital Statistics.

184. The resident African population of the Mandated Area of Togoland at midyear 1937 was estimated to be 359,754, as compared with 349,179 in 1936. This represents an increase of 10,575.

185. The population of Ho was estimated at 3,573 compared with 3,549 in 1936; an increase of 24.

186. Compulsory registration of births and deaths is confined to Ho town only, but it is hoped in the near future to establish a registration area at Yendi. During the year some 106 deaths were registered in Ho, yielding a rate of 29.7 per thousand, compared with a rate of 27.3 for 1936.

Births to a total number of 139 were registered, producing a rate of 38.9 per thousand, compared with a rate of 40.3 for 1936.

187. Ho, being a hospital centre, attracts numerous cases of serious and often hopelessly sick persons. Such, often dying in Ho, tend to swell the total number of local deaths. But the head of population to which registration applies is so small that serious consideration should not be given to any of the rates quoted in this report. A start in birth and death registration was necessary. A commencement has been made at Ho, but until further registration areas have been organised, and are running smoothly, undue weight must not be attached to any of the rates shown.

188. Some 16 deaths of children under one year of age were recorded yielding an infantile mortality rate of 115 per thousand live births, compared with a rate of 125 for 1936 and 85 for 1935. When small figures have to be considered, especially when derived from primitive communities, infantile mortality rates have to be taken with much reservation.

The causes of infantile deaths are, as follows:—enteritis (4); bronchitis (3); malaria (3); broncho-pneumonia (1); pneumonia (1); general peritonitis (1); circumcision (1); cellulitis (1); and inanition (1).

Of the total (90) deaths registered, excluding deaths of infants, the most important are as under:—old age 15 deaths (16.6 per cent.); diseases of the intestinal tract 10 deaths (11.1 per cent.); diseases of the circulatory system 9 deaths (10 per cent.); malaria 7 deaths (7.7 per cent.); pulmonary tuberculosis 4 deaths (4.4 per cent.); and diseases of the respiratory system 3 deaths (3.3 per cent.).

Sanitation and Hygiene.

189. No real urban communities exist in the Mandated Area and, for this reason, sanitary methods are of a necessity of a simple rural type. Progress in rural sanitation is always a slow process, and can be brought about only after prolonged education of the Chiefs and people in health requirements. This takes time and patience.

190. Generally speaking the people in the Mandated Area are fairly cleanly in so far as their houses and compounds are concerned, but lack of organisation and apathy often results in an insanitary overgrowth of the perimeter of the towns and villages. Such overgrowth often closely approaches the compounds and, as time goes on, becomes a common dumping-ground for refuse of all sorts. Such refuse, if of a putrescible nature, breeds out swarms of flies, and if indestructible, e.g., tins and bottles, often fills with rain water and acts as "nurseries" for the propagation of dangerous domestic mosquitoes.

191. Activities of the Health Branch—carried out in close co-operation with Administrative Officers—are mainly directed to the stimulation of interest among the chiefs and people to make and maintain adequate clearings round their villages; to build their houses in orderly lines with sufficient clearance between individual houses; to provide and maintain an adequate number of sanitary pit-latrines; to control the breeding of domestic mosquitoes; to protect and improve their water supplies, and to interest themselves in the maintenance of anti-tsetse clearings at certain strategic points. In the smaller villages an endeavour is made to regulate the disposal of refuse in organised areas where indestructible refuse is disposed of by packing into borrow-pits and earthing over, and using the destructible refuse for the methodical filling of low-lying ground liable to water retention during the rains. In the larger centres the destructible refuse is disposed of by incineration in simple field-type incinerators. Progress is slow, but signs are not wanting that the chiefs and people are manifesting a steadily increasing interest in their environmental sanitation.

192. In Yendi and in the surrounding villages a decided advance has been made under the Native Administration. In Yendi three septic tank latrines were brought into use, and some

twenty more are under consideration. This type of latrine will in time replace the older, less satisfactory, pit-latrine. An impounding dam has eased the water situation in Yendi considerably. The Medical Officer stresses the importance of improving the water supplies in this area.

193. The whole question of water supplies in the Northern Section will be studied by the Department of Geological Survey in connection with the investigation into water supplies generally in the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast.

Infectious and Transmissible Diseases.

194. The Mandated Area remained remarkably free from outbreaks of infectious disease.

One or two doubtful cases of mild smallpox were met with, as is usual, during the year.

Yellow fever made an appearance in the Ho area towards the end of the year. The first case occurred in the Leper Settlement, and was followed by two cases in Ho town. Of these three cases all proved fatal.

No epidemic spread of the disease resulted.

During 1937 a "wave" of increased incidence of yellow fever occurred all over West Africa. The three sporadic cases reported from the Ho area of Togoland represented a portion of this general "wave".

In Mamprussi and Kusasi trypanosomiasis continued to cause anxiety. Some 735 cases were treated at the Nakpanduri field hospital and 120 at Garu. The problem of trypanosomiasis is at present under investigation by experts and their report is awaited.

Vaccinations.

195. Some 2,994 vaccinations were carried out during the year in the Southern Section. Of these vaccinations 92.6 per cent. were successful. In the Northern Section many of the 31,000 vaccinations done by the Vaccinator stationed at Bawku were performed in the Mandated Area, but these figures are not readily separated.

Maternity and Infant Welfare.

196. Maternity and infant welfare work is undertaken principally in the Southern Section.

197. A temporary welfare nurse worked under the Medical Officer, Ho, and devoted a considerable proportion of her time to organised domiciliary visiting. Some 675 new cases were brought to the welfare clinic for advice and treatment.

198. At Kpandu the Roman Catholic Mission Sisters continued to do good work among the women and children, and a large number attended during the year. The Sisters carried out a considerable amount of domiciliary visiting in Kpandu itself, and in the surrounding villages.

At Amedzofe the Bremen Mission continued its activities and some 1,332 cases presented themselves for advice and treatment during the year under review. Nineteen maternity cases were dealt with.

199. Full advantage was taken of the facilities for obtaining quinine at cost price at the various Post Offices in the Mandated Area.

Expenditure.

200. On page 107 of the Minutes of the 31st Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission a reference is made to expenditure on public health. In 1937 the total expenditure on this service in the Territory is calculated to be £12,000 in round figures—*vide* Appendix VII. Taking the population to be 360,000, the expenditure per head works out at 8d. The density of population in the Gold Coast is 42 per square mile and in Togoland under British Mandate 28 per square mile. The total expenditure on medical and health services in the Gold Coast and Togoland under British Mandate is in the neighbourhood of £350,000 per annum, which gives a figure of approximately 1s. 10d. per head of the population. This, however, includes heavy expenditure in respect of large central hospitals and training institutions as well as expenditure on work in the field. No comparison is possible, therefore, with expenditure in the Territory, which is perforce devoted almost exclusively at present to field work.

XXI.—LAND TENURE.

201. Taking the Northern Section first, only in the Krachi area does the question of land tenure present anything in the nature of a problem at present. In Gonja there is no scarcity of land and no permanent crops are grown, so one finds that the local Gonja Chief is in nominal charge on behalf of the headchief of Gonja, whereas all religious rites are carried out by the individual fetish priests. Much the same conditions prevail in the Dagomba and Mamprusi areas.

202. In the Krachi area matters are different. One of the most important activities of the Administration during the year has been the continuation of the work of settlement of land alienations which have taken place in the past. The Land and Native Rights Ordinance, which implements the provisions of Article 5 of the Mandate, allowed a period of five years' grace in which to enter claims for the validation of alienations, some of which took place before the Great War. 1936 saw the end

of this period of grace, and, with it, a number of claims were sent in which have had to be supported by plans and such evidence—documentary or otherwise—as is available. Of 45 such claims, representing an area of approximately 17,500 acres, 28 are now receiving the consideration of the Lands Department, and it is probable that no more than half the total area represented by the claims will be covered by those applications which eventually are granted validity by the Government.

203. Only in one instance has a claim been made by a non-African and validity has been granted in that case, the alienation having taken place at the end of the last century. Of the others, the majority of the claimants are natives of the Southern Section or of Togoland under French Mandate. Those whose claims are not validated will probably be granted leases under the Land and Native Rights Ordinance, and will then be on the same standing as those farmers who have obtained leases from the chiefs and await the approval of the Government; these latter are approximately 200 in number.

204. In spite of the fact that the Administrative Officers have for years past explained to the chiefs the provisions of the Ordinance and the prohibition of the sale of land, the inaccessibility of the country in the southern part of the Krachi district has enabled these chiefs to evade the law and so to satisfy their natural cupidity by making illegal sales of land. Fortunately, these sales are not valid transactions, and will be rectified as they are brought to light. It might be thought that the people themselves would have prevented their chiefs from carrying out these sales of land for their personal benefit, for, according to the theoretical custom of the country, the land is held on trust for the members of the tribe—both past and future—and may not be alienated. But much of the land was uninhabited forest, and its loss was not felt by the present generation who, with typical improvidence, never consider the future welfare of their tribe.

205. No evictions have yet taken place—although this power is granted to the Administrative Officer by the Land and Native Rights Ordinance—for the area in which most of the stranger farmers have settled is so extensively occupied that it is considered best to regulate their occupation by the grant of leases.

206. The Gold Coast Government is now considering the possibility of so amending the Land and Native Rights Ordinance that some responsibility for its observance will devolve on to the chiefs (who in the past have been mainly responsible for its evasion) instead of letting the stranger-tenants bear the sole responsibility as has hitherto been the case. Legislation of a similar nature may in due course be applied to the Southern Section.

207. Now as regards the Southern Section, at the examination of the *1936 Report the Permanent Mandates Commission expressed a wish to be given a more complete description of the state of affairs regarding the alienation of land in the Southern Section of the Territory to non-natives. Previous reports have maintained that there exists a control over the leasing and sale of land by the chiefs to "stranger natives" whereby chiefs are prevented from reducing unduly the amount of land available for their own communities in accordance with Article 5 of the Mandate which reads as follows:—

"In framing of laws relating to the holding or transfer of land the Mandatory shall take into consideration native laws and customs and shall respect the rights and safeguard the interests of the native population.

"No native land may be transferred except between natives without the previous consent of the public authorities, and no real rights over native land in favour of non-natives may be created except with the same consent."

Unfortunately, the Mandate contains no definition of the term "Native".

In the Administration Ordinance of the Territory the expression "natives" (in Article V of the Mandate) is construed as referring to "natives of Togoland under British Mandate", whereas the Native Administration Ordinance of the Southern Section defines "Native" as meaning a person of African descent not including any person who does not belong to a class of persons who have ordinarily been subject to a Native tribunal. There may be some doubt, therefore, whether the term as construed in the first-mentioned Ordinance is in real accord with the intention of the Mandate.

In the Northern Section the definition is much wider in the Lands and Native Rights Ordinance for it reads as follows:—

"'Native' means a person whose parents are or were members of some tribe or tribes indigenous to the Protectorate, or of some tribe or tribes indigenous to the Northern Section of Togoland under British Mandate and any descendant of such a person, and includes—

"(a) any person one of whose parents was a member of such tribe, and

"(b) any person who shall have obtained a certificate from the Governor in the form set out in the first schedule, which certificate the Governor is hereby authorised to grant, at his discretion, to any native of Africa who shall declare his intention of making the

* p. 102 Minutes XXXIst Session.

Protectorate his permanent domicile and shall have satisfied the Governor that he has obtained the consent of the native communities concerned.

“ ‘ Non-native ’ means any person other than a native as in this section defined.”

It will be apparent from what follows that if the same definition had been applied to the Southern Section 90 per cent. of the sales there could not be objected to.

208. The Law, as it stands, which is said to control alienations, merely declares to be invalid the ownership of land which is secured by a non-native without the consent of the District Commissioner. But the law does not operate until the question of validity of ownership arises, and if the question does not arise, the law is defeated. It does nothing towards the active prevention of unauthorised transfers. The District Commissioner can merely inform the parties that such transfers have no legal authority. To have effective control, the power to stop transfers must exist, and when both parties are anxious to evade the provisions of the law penalty clauses must be directed against both. For this reason legislation is under consideration to meet these contingencies.

209. It is true that a considerable amount of land has been sold but the sales have been confined to the Forest Areas in the north and to the centre of the Southern Section as no one buys or sells grassland.

In the area south of Ho also there has been a considerable influx of strangers but they have not bought land. Here as elsewhere if any one desires to make a farm on grasslands permission only is necessary from the owner, whose title is acknowledged by a pot of palmwine and presents from the produce of the farms.

210. The strangers in the south are nearly all natives of Togoland under French Mandate or Awunas from the Keta District of the Gold Coast Colony related by language and customs to the owners of the land. There are still large areas of unoccupied grassland in the Section.

211. In the forest areas the procedure is different, for the land is either sold outright or held on the Abusa System in which an owner of land arranges with a tenant for payment to him of one-third share of the proceeds of the crop realisable from the property. Sales of land outright are the more common and they have taken place chiefly in the Honuta and Kpedze Divisions of the Awatime State and in the Bowiri and Buem Divisions of the Buem State. Of these, the Bowiri Division has an area of roughly 90 square miles with a population including non-Bowiris in the 1931 Census of some 2,500, while the Buem Division with its mixed Ewe and Akan people is not far short of 600 square

miles with a population including non-Buems of about 16,000, of which the majority are settled in approximately 250 square miles in the southern portion of the division.

212. Prior to these sales of land there were only one or two small villages in the 350 square miles of forest in the northern half of the Buem division while in the Bowiri Division the main population was concentrated in its eastern extremity. In both divisions it is uncommon to find that sales have taken place near old established villages, for the land sold consists of the large empty areas which have not been occupied and could not be occupied even if the present population of Buem and Bowiri were doubled.

213. In the Buem Division 710 settlers have come from other Divisions in the Ho District, 463 are Pekis or Awunas from Ewe-speaking tribes living on the eastern side of the Volta and there are only 106 persons from west of the Volta River.

214. The 1931 Census Report gives the following figures for the non-Buem and non-Bowiri farming element, including women and children, in the under-mentioned divisions of the Buem State:—

Buem Division	...	...	...	...	1,279
Bowiri Division	...	...	...	...	1,084
					<hr/>
					2,363
					<hr/>

There can be little doubt that many of these people are living and working on land purchased either by themselves or by their relatives.

215. In the Bowiri Division 586 settlers are from Divisions in the Ho District and 498 are so-called non-natives; of these about 100 are Adas engaged chiefly on fishing in the Volta. It may be safely said that the non-natives of the Bowiri Division are chiefly drawn from East of the Volta.

216. Natives of the Ho District, therefore, account for well over half of the "strangers" while the people from the Gold Coast Trans-Volta areas make up most of the remainder. It is indeed probable that the proportion of natives of the District to non-natives has increased while there has been no appreciable increase in the number of non-natives from the West of the Volta. It is, however, by no means a simple or easy matter to ascertain the number of sales as the Chiefs are not at all disposed to assist in giving information on what they know to be actually a breach of the law.

Though well aware of the terms of Section 3 of the Administration Ordinance they dislike the prohibition as they consider that it interferes with their right to use their own land as they

wish and a right which they are aware is enjoyed by the neighbouring Chiefs and people of the Gold Coast. Moreover, they do not regard such prohibition as applying to transactions with their neighbours in the Gold Coast.

It appears to them absurd that they are able to sell land freely to a native of Kpeve (in Togoland under British Mandate) while they may not do so to his blood cousin who is a native of British Kpeve only half a mile away.

217. The great majority of "non-natives" are Ewes who come from the Peki State and came originally from Nuatje at the time of the great dispersal, together with the people of the Division of the British Mandated area now known as Gbis, and the Buems, who later on intermingled with the aboriginal peoples and the Akan immigrants.

These Pekis inter-marry much with the natives of Togoland and supply a very high proportion of the storekeepers and teachers to the Southern Section. Therefore although the letter of the law in the Southern Section has possibly been contravened, these alienations have in fact been beneficial to the country, in that portions of it which would otherwise have remained uninhabited and uncultivated have been opened up and developed to the advantage of the whole area. The divisions in which land has been sold still have large tracts of land in the vicinity of their villages to supply their own wants for many years to come.

218. As an example the cultivation of cocoa and its production from the Bowiri Buem area during the last six years has been as follows:—

							<i>Tons</i>
1930-31	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,250
1931-32	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,222
1932-33	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,284
1933-34	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,929
1934-35	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,264
1935-36	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,646
1936-37	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,225

In the 1936-7 cocoa season nearly £400,000 must have accrued to this part of the Southern Section from the sale of cocoa.

There is no need to stress the increased prosperity with the resultant improvement in housing, diet, and clothing, which has come to the cocoa producing areas during the last few years, and to-day the comparison of these areas with the non-cocoa producing areas is most remarkable.

XXII.—FORESTRY.

219. 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 the land on which reserves have been established, are fully protected.

220. The constitution of forest reserves is provided for by the (Gold Coast) Forests Ordinance. Of the three demarcated reserves, two, the Odomi River and Togo Plateau Forest Reserves, are fully constituted, while the third, the Kabo River Forest Reserve, is protected by the Ordinance but is not yet constituted, pending the settlement of a land dispute. Maintenance of these reserves includes the upkeep of both external and internal (farm) boundaries, totalling over 256 miles in length, and the regular patrolling of the reserves by Forest Guards to detect offences. Offenders are tried before the District Commissioner.

221. Fire-control of the grass areas in the reserves continues to give beneficial results, and such areas are reverting to forest.

222. A selection report for a reserve to protect the hill ranges north of the River Assuokoko was completed during the year. The important cocoa producing area north of Jasikan was again examined with a view to affording further protection to the cocoa. Similarly, the cocoa producing area in the Kpedze hills in the south was examined. Unfortunately, owing to excessive clearing for farming in this area, land on which it is desirable to establish reserves is no longer available.

223. The first part (facts on which proposals are based) of a working plan for the Togoland Forest District was completed during the year. Management of individual reserves is prescribed by administration plans. An administration plan for the Togo Plateau Forest Reserve was prepared during the year and is awaiting sanction.

224. A deposit account for the Togo Plateau Forest Reserve was opened at Kpandu Treasury and revenue from the sale of forest produce credited thereto. Such revenue, which is at present small, will be divided amongst the landowners in accordance with the provisions of the Forests Ordinance.

225. A forest officer was stationed at Hohoe for seven months of the year, and the officer in charge of the division visited Togoland twice.

226. 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.

* Pages 84-94, Colonial No. 28.

XXIII.—AGRICULTURE.

Cocoa.

227. As stated in previous reports cocoa is still by far the most important crop in the Southern Section and the peak of production has not yet been reached. The following table gives comparative figures of export for the last five 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	15,734	9,003	6,731
1937	12,316	3,668	8,648

The reason for the apparent decline in production in 1937 is a general "hold-up" of cocoa organized by the farmers towards the end of 1937, mention of which is made in paragraph 74 of this Report.

Large stocks are still being held in the expectation of a rise in price, and although the exact stocks are not known it is certain that there is no decline in total production from the area.

228. The area in the neighbourhood of Jasikan is responsible for increased production, for here most of the plantations are of young trees which have not yet come into full bearing. The farms are mostly in the hands of experienced men who have migrated from the cocoa-growing areas in the south, where further suitable cocoa growing land is unobtainable. A Senior Officer of the Department of Agriculture is now stationed at Jasikan to advise and assist the farmers in the cultivation of this important strip of land.

229. A demonstrational unit Cocoa Farm will be established in the district next year, on which sound methods of agricultural operation in connection with the cocoa industry will be illustrated.

230. *Prices.*—In the early part of the year the price of cocoa was high but a rapid decline has persisted since April, and as stated, farmers have been reluctant to sell—hoping for a rise in price. The average price per load of 60 lb. at the beginning

of the year was 23s. and fell to 8s. 6d. by December, but even this latter figure was a higher price than was offered two years ago.

231. *General.*—The climatic conditions throughout the year have not been too favourable, for the year has been a dry one. With the exception of the months of July and September the rainfall has been below the average, and it was feared at one period that the cocoa crop would be adversely affected, but due to the rainfall during the two months mentioned above the position became much more hopeful.

232. During the year patches of cocoa were found to be suffering from "die-back," a disease due to exposure caused by removal of too many shade and shelter trees. Nurseries of various types of trees, both imported and quick-growing local varieties, suitable for supplying overhead shade and lateral protection against wind, are in process of being established. These will be planted out at the commencement of the next rainy season.

233. Other disease has not been in evidence amongst cocoa, and the relative freedom from the attacks of parasitic organisms is probably due to the absence of rain, as a dry climate is not conducive to their development.

234. On the Department of Agriculture's Station at Kpeve various trials with cocoa have been continued and data collected. Three series of experiments are maintained for comparison of the effects of certain fertilisers and of forking and mulching. Results to date show that none of the artificial fertilisers used has been profitable. Sulphate of potash has depressed yields, basic slag plus sulphate of potash effected an increase, and dried blood and basic slag separately each exercised no effect. Forking plus mulching increased the yields in all cases.

235. *Cocoa Producers' Co-operative Societies.*—The policy of consolidating the Cocoa Producers' Co-operative Societies has been continued, and they maintained a satisfactory standard of efficiency. It was found advisable to establish one extra society during the year, and this has made a very satisfactory start.

236. The usual annual course of instruction for honorary and paid workers was held to encourage societies to undertake more of their own responsibility with the minimum of supervision from officers of the Department of Agriculture. The benefits derived from these annual courses and individual instruction given by Departmental officers are now being experienced, for more secretarial work is being done by the members themselves.

237. The following table gives details of the progress made during the year:—

	1936.	1937.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) over 1936.
Number of societies	21	22	+ 1
Number of members	675	726	+ 51
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Share capital subscribed	673 10 0	943 12 0	+270 2 0
Amount of loans granted	208 9 0	368 2 0	+159 13 0
Amount of loans repaid... ..	74 2 0	160 8 0	+ 86 6 0
Amount of cocoa sold (in tons)... ..	381.5	206.6*	- 45.8*
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Average purity of cocoa sold	95.9	95.9	—
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Average price per ton	27 0 7	41 4 4	—

* As mentioned earlier in this report, stocks of cocoa are being held up in anticipation of rising prices.

Cotton.

238. On its station at Kpeve the Department of Agriculture has continued to maintain improved strains of Ishan cotton and seed was produced for distribution. Prospects of a very satisfactory yield are anticipated. Work was carried out in collaboration with the Botanist to improve the strains further by selection and breeding. The crop has not been a popular one with the farmers this year as a poor price was offered for their produce, and there is still a tendency for the cotton growing population to migrate to the northern areas for the purpose of growing cocoa in preference to cotton, as the return from the former is more satisfactory.

The following figures indicate the position:—

Year.	Exports. Lbs. Seed Cotton.
1930	236,253
1931	200,221
1932	160,375
1933	81,074
1934	172,891
1935	174,439
1936	150,621
1937	107,032*

* Up to November only.

Other Crops.

239. *Coffee*.—Interest continues to be taken in this crop particularly in the areas not suitable for the cultivation of cocoa. A source of planting material is maintained by the Department of Agriculture on its Station at Kpeve, but the demand, although steady, is not great. Investigations are in progress at Kpeve with various cultural operations in connection with this crop.

Price and demand for coffee have not been very good during the year, but all assistance has been given to coffee growers by the Department to obtain the best return.

240. *Tobacco*.—A variety known as "Magnum Pryor" was grown at Kpeve with the object of establishing a seed supply for distribution in the district. Unfortunately the crop was attacked by a fungus (*Phytophthora*) which practically destroyed it. Seed will not be distributed until further trials have been made, and attempts will be made to find resistant strains.

241. *Food Crops, Fruit, etc.*—The policy adopted in previous years by the Department of Agriculture has been maintained. Selection work, variety and cultural trials with the principal food crops of the district, have continued.

242. Owing to the very dry year, yields of corn and yams were not up to standard, but eventually proved better than was at first anticipated. Prices of these crops have been high in local markets and, although the supply has not been as plentiful as usual, no serious scarcity has been experienced.

243. Attention has been given to the maintenance of green manure crops and a new variety of edible bean has been added to the list. It should prove more popular with farmers, who have hitherto been reluctant to adopt the cultivation of green manure crops on the grounds that, although a means of maintaining the fertility of the soil, they do not bring in any cash return or supply any produce suitable as food.

244. *Extension Work*.—The Unit Farm established on Kpeve Station and mentioned in last year's report has been continued. A similar farm of four acres is being established in the district where it is hoped that it will be possible to illustrate a system of settled agriculture, enabling the inhabitants to farm and maintain the fertility of the soil without moving to fresh lands every other year.

245. *Shea*.—The investigational work carried out by the Department on the Shea Reserve at Yendi was continued during

1937. The results obtained during the year in addition to previous results are tabulated below:—

Plot.	Treatment.	Mean yield in lb. dry kernels per fruiting tree.							
		1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
A	Clean weeded control	0.51	1.78	0.72	1.63	2.28	1.26	2.63	1.57
B	Forked deeply ...	0.34	1.17	0.56	1.84	2.74	1.94	2.13	2.21
C	Interplanted pigeon pea.	0.27	1.08	0.50	1.89	1.92	1.38	1.99	1.67
D	Interplanted Bengal bean turned in after rains.	0.25	1.61	0.68	1.51	1.97	1.99	1.62	1.80
E	Forked deeply ...	0.22	0.98	0.54	1.49	1.87	1.20	1.85	0.93
S	Pen manure (2 tons)	0.26	0.74	0.46*	1.26	2.14	1.43	2.78	2.48
Y	Burnt in dry season	0.26	0.91	0.87	0.92	1.47	0.95	4.31	1.42
Z	Mulched heavily ...	0.28	1.02	0.52	1.43	2.76	2.32	2.97	2.04
F	Farmed ...	0.21	1.62	0.53	1.55	3.43	2.24	3.39	2.40

* No pen manure available.

Yields in 1937 were normal although considerably lower than those obtained in the previous year. The results obtained so far from the investigation do not indicate that any one treatment is definitely better than the rest.

Records of 100 adjacent trees of bearing age have also been kept since 1929. The following table shows the number of trees fruiting each year and a frequency distribution of 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	63	98
1935	19	21	18	17	25	81
1936	3	5	4	6	82	97
1937	16	18	18	26	22	84

Yendi Native Administration.

246. The Department of Agriculture as in previous years has advised the Yendi Native Administration with regard to layout of farms and rotation of crops and has given the same assistance with regard to the farm at the Native Administration School.

At Sambu, nine miles west of Yendi a Native Administration Demonstration Mixed Farm has been started. A pair of working bullocks, a Victory plough and a locally made Cultivator have been provided, and eight acres of land ploughed and prepared for the 1938 planting season. Briefly the object of the farm is to demonstrate that, with animal cultivation, regular manuring of the land and a suitable rotation of crops, continuous cultivation of the land will be possible and that sufficient produce will be obtained to support a farmer and his family.

247. *Meteorology*.—Meteorological tables for the Territory are attached as Appendices XIII, XIV and XV.

XXIV.—ANIMAL HEALTH.

248. Regular visits were paid by a Veterinary Officer to the Kusasi Area, where one Veterinary Assistant and two Cattle Patrols are permanently stationed with Headquarters at Pusiga.

249. One Veterinary Officer was stationed in the Eastern Dagomba and Krachi Areas from 1st January to 28th February, with Headquarters at Yendi. Frequent visits were paid at other times by a Veterinary Officer from the Headquarters staff at Pong Tamale.

His staff in this area is

One Veterinary Assistant.

Two Veterinary Pupils.

Four Cattle Patrols.

With the exception of one Veterinary Assistant these constitute the anti-rinderpest immunisation unit of the Southern Section.

Quarantine Stations.

250. The following are the statistics of livestock imported during 1937:—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.	Horses.
<i>Kusasi Area—</i>				
Pusiga	14,157	24,676	7,968	212
<i>Eastern Dagomba and Krachi Area—</i>				
Kudani	1,926	6,532	2,623	31

The total tax collected amounted to £6,393 9s. od.

251. *Diseases of Animals*—Cattle Plague (Rinderpest).—Although all cattle above two years are now permanently immune to rinderpest, this disease is still, potentially at any rate, the major problem. On the surface the position appears very satisfactory for all the cattle of Togoland under British Mandate have been immunised at a low cost of mortality, the herds are increasing annually and rinderpest is no more, save for a few deaths amongst susceptible calves. Nevertheless the situation is not entirely satisfactory. It is true at present that the cattle generally are immune, but nearly all would be susceptible if

for any reason the annual immunisation of young stock was to be abandoned. Rinderpest rages continually round the North and Eastern frontiers, where the French veterinary staff is too small to do more than control local outbreaks. Cattle plague would therefore soon take its toll of the herds if there were even a temporary cessation of immunisation. Togoland under British Mandate is thus committed to a constant annual, increasing campaign of immunisation of young cattle. While double inoculation is, without doubt, the best method of treatment and prevention, the scheme is but a palliative.

In Togoland the best local method of rinderpest eradication has been adopted. This is the simultaneous injection of virus and serum, giving the treated cattle a mild attack of the actual disease and a subsequent permanent immunity.

An ever-present danger in rinderpest control is the great susceptibility of the small unhumped West African Shorthorn cattle to the disease. The greatest care has to be exercised in immunisation, otherwise mortality rises. In other countries, it is usual to give a simultaneous injection of virulent blood and anti-rinderpest serum in order to obtain benign results. Here a preliminary dose of vaccine is necessary, given a week before double inoculation. Though the dosage of Pong Tamale laboratory serum is standardised at the laboratory at 50 cc. per 100 kilogrammes body-weight, in actual practice larger doses have to be given in the field, especially to young animals. The average dosage to a young two-year old animal weighing about 150 kilogrammes would be 10 cc. vaccine, followed a week later by a simultaneous inoculation of 2 cc. virulent blood and 120 cc. anti-rinderpest serum; a benign reaction with a definite thermal rise is the usual sequel and an excellent immunity follows. Last year at one camp, unduly high dosage of both vaccine and serum was given by a Veterinary Officer; this year, ten cattle were immunity tested by the injection of virulent blood and all were found to be solidly immune and no reactions appeared. Animals which had similar blocked-out reactions in past years have been tested frequently, and have shown that a satisfactory immunity has been achieved. This information is important as the most disastrous sequel to anti-rinderpest immunity is failure to obtain a satisfactory immunity, a result which would cause loss of faith in the treatment; yet an adverse result with high mortality is preferable to failure to secure practical protection. Fortunately no such phenomenon has occurred in this country. Recently many smuggled cattle have been found with marks imitative of the Animal Health Department's ear-mark. This form of marking therefore has been abandoned and all cattle at immunisation camps are branded with the letter of the district or camp and other marks which are difficult to copy. Reactions have been generally very satisfactory since laboratory products of known titre and reliability have been available. In the early

days of the scheme, which synchronised with the economy crisis, field serum was used with very uneven results at times.

252. The young cattle of Kusasi, Mamprusi, Eastern Dagomba, Eastern Gonja and Krachi, were immunised against rinderpest. This is an annual procedure in Kusasi but Mamprusi, Eastern Gonja and Krachi are treated biennially owing to the smallness of the numbers to be dealt with. The cattle treated numbered 6,000, the apparent decrease from last year being due to the fact that the Eastern Dagomba area was treated on two occasions in 1936, in early January and late December. In effect therefore actually two years immunisation was recorded in one year, 1936. The treatment of these animals was uneventful although the usual slight casualties increased by 3 per cent. owing to the protozoal blood diseases, trypanosomiasis and tick borne enzootic conditions being rather more frequent than usual. But there is no need for alarm as this rise appears regularly at intervals. Numerous tests were carried out on cattle which had been immunised against rinderpest in previous years and these demonstrated that the immunity is permanent.

253. A few natural outbreaks of rinderpest occurred and affected young susceptible cattle which had not been treated at the district camps for cattle as they are not immunised until they are two years old. These were all due to smuggled cattle from Togoland under French Mandate, where there is much rinderpest and no anti-rinderpest immunisation, as there is no permanent veterinary staff. Several infected herds appeared at Kudani Quarantine Station.

254. Contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia. This appeared along the cattle route from Kudani Quarantine Station to Krachi district. Although the number of cattle accounted for by this epizootic was not considerable an unfortunate loss was the herd at Boraë in North Krachi district which represented the sole focus of cattle in that area. The disease was dealt with by slaughter of the infected herds and vaccination of surrounding cattle. In future, all the cattle along the trade route will be vaccinated regularly in order to prevent their infection by passing herds, which must from time to time contain "lungers" or cattle which have been previously infected and have recovered, but remain infective to other cattle. These "lungers" appear among trade herds which enter Kudani Quarantine Station, but unfortunately, they are difficult to detect. The pleuro-pneumonia vaccine produced at Pong-Tamale Laboratory has been found efficient in preventing the infection of treated cattle and this vaccination should be effective.

255. With the increase in the cattle census and the absence of rinderpest, pleuro-pneumonia now has more opportunity to develop but an effective, reliable vaccine has been produced

Since then, a few flies have been caught regularly but no marked increase occurred during the rains. It is hoped to eradicate this focus completely very soon but this illustration shows how hardy are flies of the *G. palpalis* group and how difficult is their complete eradication.

257. An extensive clearing was made for the Dagomba Native Administration at the Oti between Yendi and Zabzugu, 22 miles from Yendi, a large river which is very heavily infested by fly. Observations by fly-catchers proved this popular crossing to be very bad, and a clearing 200 yards on each side of the ferry was made. It is not suggested that this will prevent the percolation of fly during the rains but it will and has stopped that intimate fly-man contact which manifests itself in the dry season at such places, where lurking flies are assured of a regular food-supply from passing travellers. The clearing can be extended if necessary and regular observations are now being taken. That such clearings do not lessen fly index was demonstrated by observations in similar clearings on streams in Mamprusi during October, when the streams are at their height. Fly catchers found that, in effectively maintained clearings over 400 yards wide wherever human beings were common flies could be caught as plentifully as in the uncleared fringing. A catch of 27 flies per fly-boy hour was made both there and in the nearest uncleared part of the stream. At these streams flies were observed boldly leaving the shade, going to the road and feeding on human beings. Nevertheless, these clearings are very useful in the dry season. Of the flies caught 32 were dissected and five were found to be infected, three showing *T. gambiense* and two undiagnosed trypanosomes, probably *T. vivax*.

Flies caught in Eastern Dagomba.

<i>Where caught.</i>	<i>G. palpalis.</i>		<i>G. tachinoides.</i>		<i>G. mors.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	
Kulpani river ...	165	140	28	32	—	—	365
Near Native Administration School, Yendi ...	19	25	—	1	—	—	45
River Oti ...	29	50	40	54	—	—	173
River Oti Bimbilla-Nakpli road ...	2	4	11	12	1	6	36
Yendi-Zabzugu road between Sung and Sambu ...	—	—	—	—	24	18	42
	<hr/> 215	<hr/> 219	<hr/> 79	<hr/> 99	<hr/> 25	<hr/> 24	<hr/> 661

258. *Animal Husbandry.*—More attention is being given to livestock husbandry. The handsome profits to be made and the success of the anti-rinderpest immunisation scheme, enabled cattle owners to regard these profits as dependable instead of as

uncertain. The progressive influence of the Native Administration in the Northern Section has also been most beneficial in fostering this industry. Since the institution of direct taxation with consequent control of finance by Native Authorities, the Chiefs and officials have taken a real, constructive interest in the work of development. The revival of rule through native institutions has caused a return of mental activity and an interest in the work of Government, which did not exist previously. And not only is there a marked improvement among Chiefs and functionaries, but also among the peasant population to an increasing extent, with the result that to-day most of the work of the Animal Health Department is performed in the Northern Section in co-operation with the Native Administrations and their officials. In the past the collection of cattle for anti-rinderpest immunisation was undertaken directly by the Veterinary Officer and cattle patrols; to-day it is carried out by the Native Administration authorities with cattle patrols giving assistance; their presence being necessary to detect any epizootic disease among the herds of cattle being collected. At each district's annual Native Administration Conference, the Section Veterinary Officer now attends and places his views before the meeting. Apathy is disappearing. Keen interest is shown and every suggestion put forward is discussed on its merits by the Chiefs and elders. Such candid opinion is valuable. From a departmental viewpoint, the change is excellent and the general impression is one of co-operation with the inhabitants which is displacing the suspicion so marked a few years ago.

259. *Livestock Improvement.*—It is hoped that further development of the existing livestock improvements scheme through the medium of Native Administration farms will occur this year. This scheme was started in 1932 to fit the new method of Administration. Previous to that, there were a few Government livestock improvement farms at outstations. The Native Administration scheme has its centre at the main Government farm at Pong-Tamale where experiments are carried out, and improved bulls are issued to selected Native Administration farms for the better improvement of the local cattle by grading. Government issues improved bulls to Native Administration farms which in turn issue such sires to the village herds. In due course the country by this method will be supplied by good communal bulls. This scheme has advanced slowly, mainly owing to lack of funds. This lack led to the adoption of other means of securing the cows for some of these Native Administration herds, with the result that several were stocked with unsuitable animals. However, the success of all the properly run farms has proved the soundness of the scheme during the past year, and with the revival of Native Authority the Chiefs and elders are taking a practical interest in these farms. Until this year, the lack of

interest was disappointing and it required continual reminders to induce elders to believe that the farms were not Government institutions. The farms running at present are thoroughly satisfactory and the stock are better than the average in the various districts. There is no question that the time has come for the general application of this scheme.

260. *Native Administration Farms*.—There is still only one Native Administration farm in the mandated territory but at least two more are planned for 1938.

261. The Dagomba farm at Yendi which became overstocked with cows collected in the old way, and suffered from a severe outbreak of trypanosomiasis, has now an excellent herd. Last year all the animals were purchased. The Native Administration elder who holds a watching brief for the farm is most useful, while the griever is the son of one of the leading Dagomba Chiefs and is keen and enthusiastic. The farm is not yet issuing bulls but quite half a dozen will be available next year. No farm could have had a much worse start than Yendi and its present success is most gratifying and dates from the moment the Native Administration took real control. Originally, when the farm was started and stock collected the people did not seem to grasp the general idea that such farms should be run by the Native Administration, but at this year's annual conference all the Dagomba Chiefs visited the farm voluntarily. The quality of the young cattle bred at Yendi is a good advertisement for such farms. There is a flourishing poultry branch and the general tone is progressive.

262. A scheme for the further extension of Native Administration farms in the mandated territory is under consideration, and it is hoped that in a few years the bull problem will be solved, for many herds will have communal bulls. The Native Administration farms scheme has been criticised for its slow progress and there is no doubt that had the farms been directly under Government and run by officers of the Animal Health Department, the present situation would be more advanced but extension beyond a certain number would have meant lack of sufficient direct supervision and loss of efficiency. The whole policy ever since the inception of the scheme in 1932 to fit in with the Native Administrations has been to proceed slowly. Expansion should be rapid, now that the spade-work has been done. Personal supervision by the Native Administration authorities may not be quite so competent as personal supervision by Europeans, but it is preferable to have the whole of the country taking a leading part, willingly and interestedly, in the betterment of their flocks and herds than to have an unwilling acquiescence in the performance of a scheme which, to apathetic eyes, appears to have been designed for the amusement of alien Government

officials. The present Native Administration farms will result in lasting benefit and the ideas behind this scheme will be assimilated when the elders and people realise that they are actually co-operating in it. One immediate benefit is to be found in the advice which the elders are now beginning to give from their experience of local phenomena connected with animal husbandry.

XXV.—MINES.

263. During 1937 no work was carried out by the Geological Survey in Togoland under British Mandate.

264. The principal geological features of the country were described in the Annual Reports of the Geological Survey for 1935-6 and 1936-7. Reference should also be made to the official report on the Geology of Western Togoland by Dr. T. Robertson and the earlier articles by Dr. Koert.

265. 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.

266. 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 a few diamonds have recently been recovered from the Volta gravels.

267. 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.

268. Several small deposits of limenstone suitable for agricultural purposes occur 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.

XXVI.—SURVEY.

269. The only surveys made in Togoland under British Mandate by the Survey Department in 1937 were a town survey and the demarcation of a town layout at Yendi and the completion of the field work on a primary framework traverse from Yendi to Gambaga. The town survey and layout at Yendi were done at the request of the Health authorities in order to improve the housing conditions of the inhabitants of the town while the traverse was surveyed as part of the general main framework of the Colony in which it will form an important link.

XXVII.—FRONTIER BETWEEN BRITISH MANDATED TERRITORY AND FRENCH MANDATED TERRITORY.

270. The general principle governing the readjustment of the Anglo-French boundary in 1926 was that it should follow as closely as possible the various tribal boundaries as recognised by the natives themselves. During the time of the German occupation, the policy, with one or two exceptions, was one of disintegration of the states rather than uniting them and every division, whether it consisted of one or of several villages, was treated as a separate unit.

271. The anonymous writer who wrote to West Africa on 10th April, 1937, signing himself as " Amega " states that the present boundary goes right through the middle of Ewe territory and that no regard has been taken of tribal conditions. But he brings forward no proof or argument in support of this statement.

272. It is difficult to understand his meaning of the phrases " Ewe Territory ". There never was an Ewe territory in the strict sense of the term, for the peoples of the Southern Section of Togoland under British Mandate and the Keta District of the Gold Coast are groups of people united by a common language but with many different dialects, in much the same way as the groups of peoples in Northern Nigeria who speak dialects of Hausa, but trace their origins to some place in Southern Nigeria.

273. The most that can be said of them is that they are a linguistic group consisting of a number of tribes with more or less similar customs, but at different stages of development.

The people of Lome-land call themselves the Bees and come from the Togosee; they speak Ewe but claim no other connection with the Ewe speaking Awunas of the Anlo state in the Gold Coast, while in the state of Buem in the Northern area of the Southern Section of Togoland under British Mandate the people do not talk Ewe but Twi and their organisation is an Akan one. In fact in the Ho-Kpandu District many of the people are immigrants of Akan, (Twi and Guan) origin who have inter-married with the Ewe immigrants.

274. Therefore to talk of the cultural and economic advancement of the Ewe tribe is hardly correct and the position of the Lome-Palime railway had nothing to do with the delimitation of the boundary. The Ewe speaking peoples never were one tribe before or during the German occupation nor was the native policy of that power calculated to effect any amalgamation of the innumerable petty divisions.

275. Amega concludes by maintaining that the Ewe people "have emigrated in large numbers and are to be found to-day in almost every place of importance from Dakar to the Congo". The Ewe people began to emigrate long before the War and were to be found all over the coast as carpenters, masons, farmers, carriers and fishermen. Together with the Adas, Gas, the Pekis, and Awunas of the Gold Coast the Ewe speaking peoples (as explained in paragraph 12) came originally, it is said, from the neighbourhood of the Niger and imposed their language on the more ancient local dialects. Their history is one long record of disunity and petty feuds, with here and there a tribe or man more powerful than his neighbour holding some semblance of power for a brief spell.

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.	3.7.35
Convention for the Unification of certain rules relating to International Carriage by Air.	12.10.29 Warsaw.	3.3.35
Universal Post Convention and 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	1.8.28
	29.10.01	
Belgian Congo	5.3.07	1.8.28
Ruanda-Urundi...	3.3.11	
	8.8.23	
Bolivia	2.7.28	18.2.28
	22.2.92	
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
	14.8.76	
France	13.2.96	13.11.23
	17.10.08	
	14.5.72	
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
Hungary... ..	3.12.73	25.4.28
	26.6.01	

<i>Country.</i>	<i>Date of signature.</i>	<i>Date of application.</i>
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	5.7.31
	27.11.30	
Netherlands	26.9.98	27.1.28
Nicaragua	19.4.05	12.1.28
Norway	26.7.73	13.12.29
	18.2.07	
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	12.1.29
	21.3.93	
Salvador	23.6.81	8.8.30
Siam	4.3.11	27.2.28
Spain	4.6.78	13.2.28
	19.2.89	
Switzerland	26.11.80	6.6.35
	19.12.34	
United States of America	22.12.31	24.6.35
Yugoslavia	23.11.00	1.11.28
	6.12.00	

(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
	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
Latvia... ..	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 22.6.23.	1.7.24

<i>Country.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of application.</i>
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

Conventions applied in 1937.

Czechoslovakia—Supplementary	15.2.35	5.1.37
Lithuania	24.4.34	29.6.37

(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.

DAGOMBA NANUMBA NATIVE TREASURY.

ESTIMATES OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1937-38.

Excess of Assets over Liabilities on 1st April, 1937 ...	...	...	*£2,888 6 6
Estimated Revenue, 1937-38 ...	...	...	12,572 0 0
			<hr/>
			£15,460 6 6
Estimated Expenditure, 1937-38 :—			
A. Administration ...	...	£4,115	33%
B. Development ...	...	5,747	46%
C. Capital Works ...	...	2,690	21%
		<hr/>	
		12,552 0 0	
Estimated Excess of Assets over Liabilities on 31st March, 1938 ...			
			<hr/>
		£2,908 6 6	

Details of Revenue.	Actual Revenue, 1935-36.	Approved Estimates, 1936-37.	Actual Revenue, 1936-37.	Estimates, 1937-38.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>I. Tribute Tax.</i>						
<i>II. Native Tribunals.</i>						
1. Fees and confiscations ...	43 8 6	50 0 0	36 7 0	40 0 0	—	10 0 0
2. Fines ...	153 9 7	150 0 0	200 12 6	200 0 0	50 0 0	—
<i>III. Fees Prescribed by Rules.</i>						
1. Markets and stalls ...	1,419 4 1	1,200 0 0	1,556 14 0	1,500 0 0	300 0 0	—
2. Slaughter-houses ...	176 2 0	180 0 0	206 10 9	200 0 0	20 0 0	—
3. Sale of intoxicating liquor ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Timber ...	—	—	—	10 0 0	10 0 0	—
Carried forward ...	1,792 4 2	4,080 0 0	6,465 1 3	6,750 0 0	2,680 0 0	10 0 0

* Exclusive of the Reserve Fund amounting to £1,000.

Details of Revenue.		Actual Revenue, 1935-36.	Approved Estimates, 1936-37.	Actual Revenue, 1936-37.	Estimates, 1937-38.	Increase.	Decrease.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward							
<i>III. Fees Prescribed by Rules—cont.</i>							
5. Fishing		1,792 4 2	4,080 0 0	6,465 1 3	6,750 0 0	2,680 0 0	—
6. Hunting		20 15 0	20 0 0	22 10 0	20 0 0	—	—
7. Kraals and caravanserais		933 13 3	900 0 0	1,148 0 3	1,100 0 0	200 0 0	—
8. Rents		144 4 8	280 0 0	312 12 0	280 0 0	—	—
9. Drumming and dancing		4 10 9	4 0 0	3 17 6	4 0 0	—	—
10. Chieftainships		111 0 0	50 0 0	5 0 0	50 0 0	—	—
11. Building fees		10 9 0	5 0 0	15 8 0	15 0 0	10 0 0	—
12. Lorry park fees		—	—	—	200 0 0	200 0 0	—
<i>IV. Ferries.</i>							
1. Tolls and rents—public ferries		373 14 7	350 0 0	320 10 9	350 0 0	—	—
2. Tolls and rents—other ferries		0 8 0	1 0 0	78 0 0	60 0 0	59 0 0	—
<i>V. Land and Native Rights Ordinance.</i>							
1. Fees remitted under		—	—	—	10 0 0	10 0 0	—
<i>VI. Mineral Rights Ordinance.</i>							
1. Fees, etc., remitted under		6 8 0	—	—	—	—	—
<i>VII. Grants-in-aid from Government.</i>							
1. Roads		—	—	—	1,772 0 0	1,772 0 0	—
2. Road headmen		—	—	—	252 0 0	252 0 0	—
3. Animal husbandry		—	—	—	600 0 0	600 0 0	—
4. Tsetse clearings		—	—	6 0 0	144 0 0	144 0 0	—
5. Dispensaries		—	—	100 0 0	—	—	—
6. Sanitary labourers		—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>VIII. Benefits Trust Fund.</i>							
1. Bimbilla		—	—	—	50 0 0	50 0 0	—

IX. Interest on Investments.

1. Interest	—	10 0 0	—	15 0 0	5 0 0	—
<i>X. Miscellaneous.</i>						
1. Plantations and cattle farms	43 9 4	45 0 0	42 7 3	45 0 0	—	—
2. Police fund... ..	47 15 0	—	—	—	—	—
3. Compensations, Government land acquisition	330 10 0	—	—	—	—	—
4. Printing fees	—	300 0 0	202 0 6	300 0 0	—	—
5. School fees... ..	—	—	—	110 0 0	110 0 0	—
6. Lorry earnings	—	—	114 5 9	400 0 0	400 0 0	—
7. Sale of gunpowder	—	—	—	40 0 0	40 0 0	—
8. Unspecified receipts	33 8 7	10 0 0	20 7 4	5 0 0	—	5 0 0
Total Revenue	3,852 10 4	6,055 0 0	8,856 0 7	12,572 0 0	6,532 0 0	15 0 0
<i>Summary.</i>						
Head I. Tribute Tax	—	2,500 0 0	4,464 17 0	4,800 0 0	2,300 0 0	—
II. Native Tribunals	196 18 1	200 0 0	236 19 6	240 0 0	50 0 0	10 0 0
III. Fees prescribed by Rules	2,819 18 9	2,639 0 0	3,270 12 6	3,379 0 0	740 0 0	—
IV. Ferries	374 2 7	351 0 0	398 10 9	410 0 0	59 0 0	—
V. Land and Native Rights Ordinance	—	—	—	10 0 0	10 0 0	—
VI. Mineral Rights Ordinance	6 8 0	—	—	—	—	—
VII. Grants-in-aid from Government	—	—	106 0 0	2 768 0 0	2 768 0 0	—
VIII. Benefits Trust Fund	—	—	—	50 0 0	50 0 0	—
IX. Interest on Investments	—	10 0 0	—	15 0 0	5 0 0	—
X. Miscellaneous	455 2 11	355 0 0	379 1 10	900 0 0	550 0 0	5 0 0
Total Revenue	3,852 10 4	6,055 0 0	8,856 0 7	12,572 0 0	6,532 0 0	15 0 0
Increase ... ..	...	...	£6,532 0 0	...	...	...
Decrease ... ..	...	...	15 0 0	...	...	...
Net increase ... ..	...	...	£6,517 0 0	...	...	...

Details of Expenditure.		Actual Expenditure, 1935-36.		Approved Estimates, 1936-37.		Estimates, 1937-38.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
A—ADMINISTRATION.											
<i>I. Divisional.</i>											
1.	The Ya Na ...	180	0 0	250	0 0	250	0 0	—	—	—	—
2.	Six elders ...	76	8 0	100	0 0	90	0 0	—	—	10	0 0
3.	One Clerk and Assistants ...	32	0 4	42	0 0	125	0 0	83	0 0	—	—
4.	Messengers ...	21	0 0	30	0 0	30	0 0	—	—	—	—
5.	Collectors ...	36	0 0	30	0 0	40	0 0	10	0 0	—	—
6.	Travelling expenses ...	28	6 2	50	0 0	50	0 0	—	—	—	—
7.	Customary expenses ...	99	1 0	120	0 0	150	0 0	30	0 0	—	—
<i>II. Sub-Divisional.</i>											
1.	Nanumba and Sub-divisional chiefs...	450	0 0	460	0 0	738	0 0	278	0 0	—	—
2.	Village headmen ...	126	14 8	630	0 0	900	0 0	270	0 0	—	—
3.	Elders ...	142	0 0	150	0 0	200	0 0	50	0 0	—	—
4.	Clerks ...	64	10 0	100	0 0	200	0 0	100	0 0	—	—
5.	Market supervisors and rent collectors	117	17 0	184	0 0	350	0 0	166	0 0	—	—
6.	Dalanas...	39	10 0	40	0 0	40	0 0	—	—	—	—
7.	Agufe ...	9	0 0	9	0 0	12	0 0	3	0 0	—	—
8.	Entertainment allowance ...	137	0 0	150	0 0	150	0 0	—	—	—	—
9.	Travelling expenses ...	26	14 6	30	0 0	200	0 0	170	0 0	—	—
10.	Customary expenses ...	31	11 9	50	0 0	100	0 0	50	0 0	—	—
<i>III. Judicial.</i>											
1.	Sitting fees ...	61	10 0	90	0 0	90	0 0	—	—	—	—
<i>IV. Police.</i>											
1.	Corporal and constables ...	218	5 0	250	0 0	320	0 0	70	0 0	—	—
2.	Uniforms ...	12	17 10	30	0 0	30	0 0	—	—	—	—
3.	Purchase and maintenance of bicycles	16	2 10	50	0 0	50	0 0	—	—	—	—
<i>V. Prisons.</i>											
Total Administration...		1,926	9 1	2,845	0 0	4,115	0 0	1,280	0 0	10	0 0

Details of Expenditure.		Actual Expenditure, 1935-36.		Approved Estimates, 1936-37.		Estimates, 1937-38.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
B—DEVELOPMENT—cont.											
Brought forward ...		471	19 7	1,677	0 0	5,477	0 0	3,855	0 0	55	0 0
<i>XI. Miscellaneous.</i>											
1. Printing and stationery ...		139	0 1	150	0 0	200	0 0	50	0 0	—	—
2. Compensation for loss of crops ...		—	—	—	—	50	0 0	50	0 0	—	—
3. Contingencies ...		13	1 2	20	0 0	20	0 0	—	—	—	—
Total Development ...		624	0 10	1,847	0 0	5,747	0 0	3,955	0 0	55	0 0
C—CAPITAL WORKS.											
<i>XII. Capital Works.</i>											
1. Waterworks ...						800 0 0					
2. Market improvements...						280 0 0					
3. School, Yendi ...						100 0 0					
4. Na's house ...						250 0 0					
5. Dispensary, Zabzugu ...						100 0 0					
6. Sanitary structures ...						200 0 0					
7. Fly-proof meat stalls, Savelugu and Kum-bungu ...		1,073 11 9		1,300 0 0		—		1,390 0 0		—	
8. Cattle farms ...						100 0 0					
9. Powder magazine ...						450 0 0					
10. Communal kraals ...						100 0 0					
11. Store and garage, Yendi ...						60 0 0					
12. Police and staff quarters, Yendi ...						100 0 0					
13. Treatment centre, Bimbilla ...						50 0 0					
Total Capital Works ...		1,073	11 9	1,300	0 0	2,690	0 0	1,390	0 0	—	—

APPENDIX III.

MAMPRUSI DIVISION.

ESTIMATES OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1937-38.

Excess of Assets over Liabilities on 1st April, 1937 ...	...	...	...	£4,426*
Estimated Revenue, 1937-38 ...	...	...	...	12,795
				<u>17,221</u>
Estimated Expenditure, 1937-38 :—				
A. Administration ...	...	£4,038	29%	
B. Development ...	...	5,730	42%	
C. Capital Works ...	...	4,043	29%	
		<u>13,811</u>		
Estimated excess of Assets over Liabilities on 31st March, 1938 ...	...	...	...	£3,410

Details of Revenue.	Actual Revenue, 1935-36.	Approved Estimates, 1936-37.	Actual Revenue, 1936-37.	Revenue Estimates, 1937-38.	Increase.	Decrease.
HEAD I.—Tribute Tax ...	£ 1,830	£ 3,500	£ 7,631	£ 7,463	£ 3,963	£ —
HEAD II.—Native Courts.						
1. Fees, etc. ...	72 0 0	75	120	119	44	—
2. Fines, etc. ...	218 0 0	220	205	197	—	23
3. Other receipts ...	0 15 0	1	—	—	—	1
HEAD III.—Fees prescribed by Rules.						
1. Markets ...	401 0 0	630	944	684	54	—
2. Slaughter-houses ...	198 0 0	—	—	200	200	—
3. Sale of liquor ...	52 0 0	—	—	60	60	—
4. Timber ...	86 0 0	40	79	18	—	22
5. Fishing ...	8 0 0	10	11	13	3	—
6. Hunting ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Kraals and caravanserai ...	365 0 0	340	321	285	—	55
8. Rents ...	41 0 0	40	10	15	—	25
9. Drumming and dancing ...	—	—	—	—	—	—

10. Chieftainships ...	76 0 0	—	—	—	50	—
11. Building fees ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Lorry park fees ...	65 0 0	60	105	150	90	—
HEAD IV.—Ferries.						
1. Public ferries ...	119 0 0	272	120	700	428	—
2. Other ferries ...	164 0 0	165	269	197	32	—
HEAD V.—Land and Native Rights Ordinance.						
1. Fees remitted under ...	—	19	2	49	30	—
HEAD VI.—Minerals Ordinance.						
1. Fees remitted under ...	77 0 0	62	39	60	—	2
HEAD VII.—Grants-in-aid from Government.						
1. Roads ...	—	—	—	1,675	1,675	—
2. Road Overseers ...	—	—	—	180	180	—
3. Animal husbandry ...	—	—	—	600	600	—
HEAD VIII.—Benefits Trust Fund ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
HEAD IX.—Interest on Investments...	—	15	9	30	15	—
HEAD X.—Miscellaneous.						
1. Plantations and cattle ...	33 0 0	15	21	32	17	—
2. Fines and stoppages ...	—	—	21	—	—	—
3. Refund of Customs duty ...	2 0 0	5	—	10	5	—
4. Unclassified ...	30 5 0	12	47	3	—	9
5. Education grant Dr. Saunders ...	—	—	—	5	5	—
Total Revenue ...	3,838 0 0	5,481	9,954	12,795	7,451	137

Increase...	...	...	...	...	£7,451
Decrease	...	...	...	...	137
Net increase	...	...	...	...	£7,314

* Exclusive of the Reserve Fund amounting to £2,000.

Details of Expenditure.		Actual Expenditure, 1935-36.	Approved Estimates, 1936-37.	Estimates, 1937-38.	Increase.	Decrease.
		£	£	£	£	£
A—ADMINISTRATION.						
HEAD I.— <i>Divisional.</i>						
1.	Nayiri	144	162	180	18	—
2.	Ten Kpamba	66	68	92	24	—
3.	Six Clerks	25	57	84	27	—
4.	Seven Market, etc., Supervising Chiefs	87	84	84	—	—
5.	Travelling expenses	6	40	75	35	—
6.	Customary and entertaining expenses	9	36	20	—	16
7.	Two Messengers	9	15	18	3	—
8.	Village Chiefs and Headmen	—	112	80	—	32
HEAD II.— <i>Sub-Divisional.</i>						
1.	Eleven Sub-divisional Chiefs	276	444	591	147	—
2.	Twenty-seven Kpamba	91	219	427	208	—
3.	Nine Clerks	73	120	227	107	—
4.	Three Market Supervisors and Rent Collectors	116	115	21	—	94
5.	Two Messengers	14	20	11	—	9
6.	Travelling expenses	8	40	76	36	—
7.	Customary and entertaining expenses	10	18	41	23	—
8.	Chiefs and Headmen	—	1,988	1,450	—	538
9.	Percentage payments	22	—	—	—	—
HEAD III.— <i>Judicial.</i>						
1.	Payments through Courts	5	10	15	5	—
HEAD IV.— <i>Police.</i>						
1.	Twenty-nine Police	162	405	480	75	—
2.	Uniforms	10	35	60	25	—
3.	Remand prisoner's rations	—	2	6	4	—

HEAD V.—*Prison.*

1. Prison rations	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Administration	1,133	3,990	4,038	737	—	689

B—DEVELOPMENT.

HEAD VI.—*Works Recurrent.*

1. Maintenance of buildings	26	55	255	200	—	—
2. Maintenance of roads	—	308	2,074	1,766	—	—
3. Purchase and maintenance of tools and cycles	13	50	155	105	—	—
4. Purchase of canoes	5	20	25	5	—	—
5. Immunisation camps	—	—	62	62	—	—
6. Lighting	—	—	12	12	—	—
7. Purchase and maintenance of lorry ...	—	—	400	400	—	—

HEAD VII.—*Works Staff.*

1. Ferrymen	33	56	73	17	—	—
2. Ten Zongo and Lorry Park Collectors	79	71	69	—	—	2
3. Five Road Overseers and three Foremen	—	12	232	220	—	—
4. Fifteen Market Collectors	105	119	139	20	—	—

HEAD VIII.—*Educational.*

1. School fees	49	188	226	38	—	—
2. Bawku school administration	13	14	51	37	—	—
3. School farms	—	20	35	15	—	—

HEAD IX.—*Medical and Sanitary.*

1. Eight Village Overseers	29	84	135	51	—	—
2. Labourers	60	162	399	237	—	—
3. One Dresser	3	18	27	9	—	—
4. Rent: quarters	—	—	4	4	—	—

E

Carried forward	415	1,177	4,373	3,198	—	2
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Details of Expenditure.	Actual Expenditure, 1935-36.	Approved Estimates, 1936-37.	Estimates, 1937-38.	Increase.	Decrease.
B—DEVELOPMENT—cont.					
Brought forward... ..	£ 415	£ 1,177	£ 4,373	£ 3,198	£ 2
HEAD IX.—Medical and Sanitary—cont.					
5. Pauper patients	—	—	16	16	—
6. Town lay-outs	—	—	138	138	—
7. Anti-tryps. campaign	—	—	150	150	—
8. Purchase of quinine	—	—	50	50	—
HEAD X.—Plantations and Cattle Farms.					
1. Seventeen Herdsmen	84	98	141	43	—
2. Labourers	—	2	2	—	—
3. Purchase of stock, etc.	1	165	505	340	—
4. Plantations	—	—	50	50	—
HEAD XI.—Miscellaneous.					
1. Printing and stationery	34	160	260	100	—
2. Contingencies	1	2	7	5	—
3. Furniture	—	21	38	17	—
Total Development	535	1,625	5,730	4,107	2
C—CAPITAL WORKS.					
HEAD XII.—Capital Works.					
1. Market improvements... ..	19	190	1,240	1,050	—
2. Cattle kraals	—	43	520	477	—
3. Court house, Nalerigu... ..	8	5	—	—	5
4. Water supplies... ..	66	150	816	666	—
5. Bawku school, addition	74	40	10	—	30
6. Specie boxes, safes and vault	44	24	100	76	—

APPENDIX IV.
KRACHI NATIVE AUTHORITY AREA.

ESTIMATES OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1937-38.

Reserve Fund ... ..	...	£500
Excess of Assets over Liabilities on the 1st April, 1937 ... ..	...	303
Estimated Revenue, 1937-38 ... ..	...	2,376
		£2,679

Estimated Expenditure, 1937-38:—

A. Administration ... ..	...	£572	22%
B. Development ... ..	...	1,693	66%
C. Capital Works ... ..	...	300	12%
		£2,565	

Estimated Excess of Assets over Liabilities on 31st March, 1938

£114

Details of Revenue.	Actual Revenue, 1935-36.	Approved Estimates, 1936-37.	Actual Revenue, 1936-37.	Revenue Estimates, 1937-38.	Increase.	Decrease.
HEAD I.—Tribute Tax	£ —	£ 275	£ s. d. 595 16 6	£ 550	£ 275	£ —
HEAD II.—Native Courts.						
1. Fees and confiscations	34 15 0	40	28 10 0	35	—	5
2. Fines... ..	147 5 0	140	77 0 0	100	—	40
HEAD III.—Fees prescribed by Rules.						
1. Markets	38 10 9	40	38 3 6	40	—	—
2. Slaughter-houses	12 17 6	20	7 8 6	10	—	10
3. Sale of intoxicating liquor... ..	9 4 0	35	18 0 0	15	—	20
4. Timber	20 5 0	20	3 0 0	10	—	10
5. Fishing	352 10 0	350	36 0 0	20	—	330

6. Hunting	3	8	0	4	30	10	0	10	6	—	
7. Kraals and caravanserais	122	3	3	122	70	5	3	100	—	22	
8. Rents	75	14	6	75	25	14	6	—	—	75	
9. Drumming and dancing	2	5	0	3	1	7	0	1	—	2	
10. Canoe tolls	153	10	0	150	0	15	0	—	—	150	
11. Lorry park fees	8	2	0	20	20	7	0	20	—	—	
HEAD IV.—Ferries.											
1. Rents, public ferries	194	13	4	170	150	0	0	190	20	—	
2. Tolls, other ferries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
HEAD V.—Land and Native Rights Ordinance.											
1. Fees remitted under	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
HEAD VI.—Minerals Ordinance.											
1. Fees remitted under	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
HEAD VII.—Grants-in-aid from Government.											
1. Roads	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,122	1,122	—	
2. Road Headmen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	108	108	—	
3. Animal husbandry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
HEAD VIII.—Benefits Trust Fund.											
HEAD IX.—Interest on Investments.											
1. Interest on Reserved Fund	9	18	11	5	5	10	0	10	5	—	
HEAD X.—Miscellaneous.											
1. Plantations and cattle farms	18	16	2	19	11	10	10	5	—	14	
2. Unclassified	22	15	0	22	16	15	10	30	8	—	
Total Revenue	1,226	13	5	1,510	1,136	13	11	2,376	1,544	678	

Details of Revenue.		Actual Revenue, 1935-36.	Approved Estimates, 1936-37.	Actual Revenue, 1936-37.	Estimates, 1937-38.	Increase.	Decrease.
		£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£	£
SUMMARY.							
Head 1.	Tribute Tax	—	275	595 16 6	550	275	—
Head 2.	Native Courts	182 0 0	180	105 10 0	135	—	45
Head 3.	Fees prescribed by Rules	798 10 0	839	251 10 9	226	6	619
Head 4.	Ferries	194 13 4	170	150 0 0	190	20	—
Head 5.	Land and Native Rights Ordinance	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head 6.	Minerals Ordinance	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head 7.	Grants-in-aid from Government	—	—	—	1,230	1,230	—
Head 8.	Benefits Trust Fund	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head 9.	Interest on Investments	9 18 11	5	5 10 0	10	5	—
Head 10.	Miscellaneous	41 11 2	41	28 6 8	35	8	14
Total Revenue, Summary		1,226 13 5	1,510	1,136 13 11	2,376	1,544	678

Increase...	...	...	...	...	£1,544
Decrease	...	...	...	...	678
Net increase	...	...	...	...	<u>£866</u>

Details of Expenditure.		Actual Expenditure, 1935-36.	Approved Estimates, 1936-37.	Estimates, 1937-38.	Increase.	Decrease.
		£ s. d.	£	£	£	£
A—ADMINISTRATION.						
HEAD I.—Divisional.						
1.	Krachiwura ...	77 10 0	96	100	4	—
2.	Elders and Kyeames ...	204 13 6	252	165	—	87
3.	Subordinate Chiefs ...	89 18 4	140	80	—	60
4.	Clerks ...	30 7 0	46	81	35	—
5.	Market supervisors and collectors ...	13 4 5	19	20	1	—
6.	Travelling expenses ...	12 5 1	20	30	10	—
7.	Customary expenses ...	84 17 6	80	25	—	55
HEAD II.—Judicial ...		20 1 0	—	—	—	—
HEAD III.—Police.						
1.	Police pay ...	48 5 0	50	57	7	—
2.	Police uniforms ...	9 3 0	10	14	4	—
Total Administration ...		590 4 10	713	572	61	202
B—DEVELOPMENT.						
HEAD IV.—Works Recurrent.						
1.	Maintenance of buildings ...	—	20	25	—	—
2.	Maintenance of roads ...	8 13 3	—	1,200	1,230	—
3.	Tools and materials ...	—	—	25	—	—
HEAD V.—Works Staff.						
1.	Road Headmen ...	—	—	108	108	—
Carried forward ...		8 13 3	20	1,358	1,338	—

Details of Expenditure.		Actual Expenditure, 1935-36.	Approved Estimates, 1936-37.	Estimates, 1937-38.	Increase.	Decrease.
B—DEVELOPMENT— <i>cont.</i>						
Brought forward ...		£ s. d. 8 13 3	£ 20	£ 1,358	£ 1,338	£ s. d. —
HEAD VI.— <i>Education.</i>						
1.	Grant-in-aid ...	—	—	25	25	—
HEAD VII.— <i>Medical and Sanitary.</i>						
1.	Nurse-dispensers ...	—	24	60	36	—
2.	Drugs and dressings ...	—	—	10	10	—
3.	Village overseers ...	—	—	30	30	—
4.	Labourers ...	10 10 0	24	100	76	—
HEAD VIII.— <i>Plantations and Cattle Farms.</i>						
1.	Live-stock development ...	—	—	50	50	—
2.	Plantations ...	17 3 9	17	—	—	17
HEAD IX.— <i>Miscellaneous</i>						
1.	Printing and stationery ...	14 19 10	15	20	5	—
2.	Purchase of bicycles ...	—	—	30	30	—
3.	Contingencies ...	5 6 6	5	10	5	—
Total Development ...		56 13 4	105	1,693	1,605	17
C—CAPITAL WORKS.						
HEAD X.— <i>Capital Works.</i>						
1.	Court house, Krachi ...	—	—	40	—	—
2.	Police lines, Krachi ...	—	—	15	—	—
3.	Sanitary structures ...	—	645	150	—	345
4.	Unallocated ...	—	—	95	—	—
Total Capital Works ...		—	645	300	—	345

Division and Head.		Actual Expenditure, 1935-36.		Approved Estimates, 1936-37.		Estimates, 1937-38.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		£	s. d.	£		£		£		£	
SUMMARY.											
DIVISION A—ADMINISTRATION.											
Head 1.	Divisional ...	512	15 10	653	501	50	202				
Head 2.	Judicial ...	20	1 0	—	—	—	—				
Head 3.	Police ...	57	8 0	60	71	11	—				
DIVISION B—DEVELOPMENT.											
Head 4.	Works Recurrent ...	8	13 3	20	1,250	1,230	—				
Head 5.	Works Staff ...	—	—	—	108	108	—				
Head 6.	Education ...	—	—	—	25	25	—				
Head 7.	Medical and Sanitary ...	10	10 0	48	200	152	—				
Head 8.	Plantations and Cattle Farms ...	17	3 9	17	50	50	17				
Head 9.	Miscellaneous ...	20	6 4	20	60	40	—				
DIVISION C—CAPITAL WORKS.											
Head 10.	Capital Works ...	—	—	645	300	—	345				
Total Expenditure ...		646	18 2	1,463	2,565	1,666	564				

Increase...	...	...	...	...	£1,666
Decrease	...	...	...	...	564
Net increase	...	...	...	...	<u>£1,102</u>

NORTHERN TERRITORIES OF THE GOLD COAST—KRACHI NATIVE AUTHORITY AREA ESTIMATES, 1937-38.

Passed for submission to the Chief Commissioner, in witness whereof these estimates are now signed by the Krachiwura and marked by the following Chiefs and Elders who according to Native Customary Law form his Council and who with him constitute the Native Authority for the Krachi Native Authority Area these estimates having first been read over and interpreted to such of them as cannot read or write by Abraham Godwin Owusu, Interpreter, when they seemed perfectly to understand the provisions thereof before making their marks thereto this first day of April, 1937.

YAO KPEBU,
Krachiwura.

Bawayio, Dentebosomfo
Kofi Sei, Mankrado
Kofi Nanie, Firabosomfo
Kofi Tintwino, Adontenhene
Kofi Singiamo, Akpawia
Yaw Dente, Pawia
Kwasi Dadie, Bruwia
Kwame, Kyeame
Kwasi Doba, Kyeame

Their

X
X
X
X
X
X
X
X
X

marks.

Witness to marks :

A. DAN. ASIAMAH,

Clerk to Native Authority.

ABRAHAM G. OWUSU,

Interpreter.

Before me this first day of April, 1937.

W. A. R. WALKER,

Acting District Commissioner.

KRACHI NATIVE TREASURY—STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1936-37.

REVENUE.

Details of Revenue.		Approved Estimates, 1936-37.	Amount collected, 1936-37.	Increase or Decrease.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By balance on 1st April, 1936 :—				
	At Bank £184 19s. 8d.	...	...	—
	In cash £232 8s. 11d....	...	...	—
HEAD I.— <i>Tribute Tax</i> ...		275 0 0	595 16 6	+320 16 6
HEAD II.— <i>Native Court.</i>				
1.	Court fees and confiscations	40 0 0	28 10 0	- 11 10 0
2.	Court fines ...	140 0 0	77 0 0	- 63 0 0
HEAD III.— <i>Fees prescribed by Rules.</i>				
1.	Market and stalls ...	40 0 0	38 3 6	- 1 16 6
2.	Slaughter-house ...	20 0 0	7 8 6	- 12 11 6
3.	Timber ...	20 0 0	3 0 0	- 17 0 0
4.	Fishing (Volta, £123)	350 0 0	36 0 0	-314 0 0
5.	Kraal ...	122 0 0	70 5 3	- 51 14 9
6.	Rents ...	75 0 0	25 14 6	- 49 5 6
7.	Drumming and dancing ...	3 0 0	1 7 0	- 1 13 0
8.	Lorry park ...	20 0 0	20 7 0	+ 0 7 0
9.	Canoe (Volta, £130 15s.)	150 0 0	0 15 0	-149 5 0
10.	Hunting ...	4 0 0	30 10 0	+ 26 10 0
11.	Palm wine ...	35 0 0	18 0 0	- 17 0 0
Carried forward ...		1,711 8 7	1,370 5 10	-341 2 9

Details of Revenue.		Approved Estimates, 1936-37.	Amount collected, 1936-37.	Increase or Decrease.																		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.																		
Brought forward	1,711 8 7	1,370 5 10	-341 2 9																		
HEAD IV.—Ferries.																						
1. Tolls and rents, public ferries	170 0 0	150 0 0	- 20 0 0																		
HEAD V.—Land and Native Rights Ordinance.																						
1. Fees remitted under	—	—	—																		
HEAD VI.—Interest on Investments.																						
1. Interest	5 0 0	5 10 0	+ 0 10 0																		
HEAD VII.—Miscellaneous.																						
1. Plantations	19 0 0	11 10 10	- 7 9 2																		
2. Unclassified	—	16 15 10	+ 16 15 10																		
Judgment costs	—	69 14 4	+ 69 14 4																		
Court deposits	—	88 0 0	+ 88 0 0																		
Advances repaid	—	1 8 0	+ 1 8 0																		
Totals Revenue	1,905 8 7	1,713 4 10	-192 3 9																		
Total Revenue collected	—	1,713 4 10	—																		
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"></td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">Decrease</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: right;">...</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: right;">...</td> <td style="width: 5%;"></td> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: right;">716 5 5</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">Increase</td> <td style="text-align: right;">...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">...</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">524 1 8</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">Net decrease</td> <td style="text-align: right;">...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">...</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">192 3 9</td> </tr> </table>						Decrease		716 5 5		Increase		524 1 8		Net decrease		192 3 9
	Decrease		716 5 5																	
	Increase		524 1 8																	
	Net decrease		192 3 9																	

EXPENDITURE.

Details of Expenditure.		Approved Estimates, 1936-37.	Amount spent, 1936-37.	Increase or Decrease.
		£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
HEAD I.—Divisional.				
1.	Krachiwura ...	96	0 0	—
2.	Elders ...	225	0 0	+ 30 0 0
3.	Kyiamis ...	27	0 0	—
4.	Clerks ...	46	6 0	+ 4 6 0
5.	Market supervisors ...	12	0 0	—
6.	Toll clerk ...	7	15 0	— 0 5 0
7.	Customary expenses ...	80	11 3	— 54 8 9
8.	Travelling expenses ...	20	9 8	+ 3 9 8
9.	Sub-Chiefs ferry compensation ...	42	7 9	— 9 12 3
10.	Sub-Chiefs fishing dues ...	84	4 0	+ 11 4 0
11.	Lorry park ...	3	0 0	—
12.	Sub-Chiefs timber dues ...	3	4 0	— 1 16 0
HEAD II.—Police.				
1.	Police pay ...	50	14 0	— 4 6 0
2.	Police uniforms ...	10	13 0	— 4 7 0
HEAD III.—Works Recurrent				
	...	10	5 2	— 6 14 10
HEAD IV.—Medical and Sanitary.				
1.	Labourers ...	24	5 8	— 2 14 4
2.	Pumper-in-training... ..	24	—	— 24 0 0
HEAD V.—Plantations and Cattle Farms.				
1.	Plantation labourers ...	17	0 0	—
	Carried forward ...	780	15 6	— 59 5 6

Details of Expenditure.		Approved Estimates, 1936-37.	Amount collected, 1936-37.	Increase or Decrease.
		£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	...	780	720 15 6	- 59 5 6
HEAD VI.—Miscellaneous.				
1. Printing and stationery	...	15	17 10 0	2 10 0
2. Contingencies	...	5	5 0 0	—
3. Tolls	...	10	0 9 0	9 11 0
HEAD VII.—Capital Works.				
1. Market sheds	...	130	108 5 9	21 14 3
2. Roads, Bejamsso-Kpatchu	...	200	—	200 0 0
3. Dispensary (Grube)	...	150	118 14 7	31 5 5
4. Court house	...	150	129 2 9	20 17 3
Unallocated payments	...	—	5 11 7	5 11 7
Refund of revenue	...	—	1 10 0	1 10 0
Payment to reserve	...	—	225 0 0	225 0 0
Court payments	...	—	68 13 10	68 13 10
Deposits repaid	...	—	8 0 0	8 0 0
Advances	...	—	1 8 0	1 8 0
Expenditure Totals	...	1,440	1,410 1 0	29 19 0
Total Expenditure	...	—	1,410 1 0	—
To Balance { at Bank £256...	...	—	303 3 10	—
{ in cash £47 3s. 10d. ...	...	—	—	—
Total	...	—	1,713 4 10	—
Decrease	...	£	s. d.	
Increase	...	391 12 1	...	
Net decrease	...	361 13 1	...	
	...	£29 19 0	...	

APPENDIX V.

LIST OF 1937 ORDINANCES APPLICABLE TO THE MANDATED TERRITORY.

Northern and Southern Sections.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>Immigration Restriction (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 1 of 1937).
 Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 2 of 1937).
 Motor Traffic (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 6 of 1937).
 Courts (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 7 of 1937).
 Revised Edition of the Laws (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 8 of 1937).
 Post Office Amendment Ordinance, (No. 9 of 1937).
 European Officers Pensions (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 11 of 1937).
 Tribunals Process Service and Execution Amendment Ordinance (No. 12 of 1937).
 Cocoa Industry (Regulation) Ordinance (No. 14 of 1937).
 Co-operative Societies Ordinance, (No. 15 of 1937).
 Revised Edition of the Laws (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 16 of 1937).
 Currency (Bank of England Notes Demonetization) Ordinance (No. 20 of 1937).</p> | <p>Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 22 of 1937).
 Customs (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 23 of 1937).
 West African Court of Appeal (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 24 of 1937).
 Arms and Ammunition (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 25 of 1937).
 Registration of Business Names Ordinance (No. 26 of 1937).
 Revised Edition of the Laws Ordinance (No. 28 of 1937).
 Revised Edition of the Laws (Amendment No. 2) Ordinance (No. 29 of 1937).
 Plant Pests and Diseases Ordinance (No. 30 of 1937).
 Forests (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 32 of 1937).
 Enemy Property (Deutsche Togosellschaft Vesting) Ordinance (No. 33 of 1937).
 Revised Edition of the Laws Ordinance (No. 34 of 1937).</p> |
|--|--|

Northern Section.

- Minerals (Amendment) Ordinance, (No. 17 of 1937).

Southern Section.

- Town Councils (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 3 of 1937).
 Native Administration Amendment Ordinance (No. 4 of 1937).
 1935-36 Final Supply Ordinance (No. 10 of 1937).
 1937-38 Supply Ordinance (No. 13 of 1937).
 Native Administration (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance (No. 27 of 1937).

APPENDIX VI.

TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH MANDATE.

REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1937.

<i>Head and Sub-head.</i>	<i>No. of Voucher.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>	<i>Totals of Sub-head.</i>		<i>Totals of Head.</i>	
			<i>£</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1. Customs and Excise :						
1. Import Duties (a)			18,832	0 0		
2. Export Duties (b)			4,279	0 0		
3. Fines (b)			48	0 0		
					23,159	0 0
2. Licences and other Revenue						
1. Licences, etc. (b)					3,173	19 8
3. Fees of Court, etc.						
1. Fees, etc. (b)					1,398	18 10
4. Posts and Telegraphs						
1. Stamp Sales (b)			640	0 0		
2. Telegraphs and Telephones... (b)			290	0 0		
3. Commission on Money Orders, etc. (b)			119	0 0		
4. Parcels Posts (b)			72	0 0		
5. Letter Boxes... .. (b)			70	0 0		
					1,191	0 0
5. Miscellaneous						
2. Miscellaneous Receipts ... (b)					11	18 4
					28,934	16 10

(a) Proportionate Revenue based on trade for the calendar year 1937.

(b) Actual receipts.

APPENDIX VII.
TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH MANDATE.

EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1937.

<i>Head and Sub-head.</i>	<i>No. of Voucher.</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 Headquarters Administrative Charges ...	(a)			930 17 11
2. <i>Accountant-General's Dept.</i>				
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges ...	(a)			2,193 18 0
3. <i>Agriculture</i>				
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges ...	(a)	778 14 0		
2. Personal Emoluments:				
Europeans ...		£ 1,578 1 2		
African ...	(b)	2,124 6 7		
		<u>3,702 7 9</u>		
3. Trav. and Transport ...			4,481 1 9	
4. Allowance in lieu of Quarters	(b)		511 7 9	
5. Upkeep and Equipment of Experimental Stations ...	(b)		2 0 0	
6. Labour for Inspection of Produce	(b)		847 3 4	
7. Agricultural Surveys ...	(b)		92 11 6	
8. Printing and Propaganda ...	(b)		1 0 0	
9. Erection and Maintenance of Temporary Buildings ...	(b)		11 0	
10. Shea Butter and Oil Seeds Industry	(b)		49 12 10	
11. Extension work on Cocoa Farm	(b)		28 4 1	
12. Maintenance of Tobacco Nur- series	(b)		27 13 0	
13. Eradication of Cocoa Diseases	(b)		6 4 0	
			<u>2 19 9</u>	6,050 9 0
4. <i>Air Services</i>				
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges ...	(a)			89 12 0
5. <i>Animal Health</i>				
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges ...	(a)	1,929 16 10		
2. Personal Emoluments:				
Europeans ...		£ 229 3 4		
Africans ...	(b)	292 14 7		
		<u>521 17 11</u>		
3. Trav. and Transport ...	(b)		2,451 14 9	
4. Purchase of Animals ...	(b)		103 18 8	
5. Control of Epizootic Diseases	(b)		12 9 0	
6. Upkeep of Immunisation Camps	(b)		36 2 1	
7. Clothing and Equipment ...	(b)		2 6 6	
			<u>9 0</u>	2,607 0 0

Head and Sub-head.	No. of Voucher.	Amount.		Totals of Sub-head.		Totals of Head	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
6. Audit Department							
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges ...	(a)					1,200	0 6
7. Customs							
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges ...	(a)	458	16 0				
2. Personal Emoluments:							
		£	s. d.				
Europeans ...		1,431	1 0				
Africans ...	(b)	6,029	12 4				
		<hr/>		7,460	13 4		
3. Trav. and Transport ...	(b)			7,919	9 4		
4. Clothing and Equipment ...	(b)			1,233	8 9		
5. Boats and canoes, purchase, etc. ...	(b)			282	15 2		
6. Upkeep of preventive stations ...	(b)				6 8		
7. Arms and Ammunition ...	(b)			145	15 6		
8. Shooting Prizes ...	(b)			7	10 11		
9. Awards for Seizures ...	(b)			2	0 0		
10. Gratuities on discharge, etc.	(b)			110	9 7		
				344	5 8		
				<hr/>		10,046	1 7
8. Education							
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges ...	(a)	446	10 0				
2. Personal Emoluments:							
Africans ...	(b)	209	5 11				
		<hr/>		655	15 11		
3. Grants to schools ...	(b)			11,411	0 0		
				<hr/>		12,066	15 11
9. Forestry							
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges ...	(a)	326	2 0				
2. Personal Emoluments:							
		£	s. d.				
Europeans ...		364	16 11				
Africans ...	(b)	387	1 8				
		<hr/>		751	18 7		
3. Trav. and Transport ...	(b)			1,078	0 7		
4. Allowance in lieu of Quarters	(b)			78	5 6		
5. Clothing ...	(b)			2	0 0		
6. Office Expenses ...	(b)			0	19 0		
7. Purchase of Seeds, etc. ...	(b)			0	12 0		
8. Forest Conservancy (labour)	(b)			1	5 3		
				121	15 9		
				<hr/>		1,282	18 1
10. Geological Survey							
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges ...	(a)					259	12 0
11. Law Officers							
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges ...	(a)					292	0 0

Head and Sub-head.	No. of Voucher.	Amount.		Totals of Sub-head.		Totals of Head.		
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s.	d.
12. Medical Department								
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges ...	(a)	1,730	4 0					
2. Personal Emoluments :								
		£	s. d.					
Europeans ...		2,004	14 7					
Africans ...	(b)	1,102	15 10					
		<hr/>		3,107	10 5			
3. Trav. and Transport ...				4,837	14 5			
4. Allowance in lieu of Quarters (b)				620	16 11			
5. Diets and provisions ... (b)				17	9 1			
6. Fuel and Light ... (b)				51	5 4			
7. Drugs and hospital equipment (b)				13	15 11			
8. Medical Assistance, etc. ... (b)				1,207	17 0			
9. Leper Settlement ... (b)				60	0 0			
10. Servants and labourers ... (b)				1,783	8 11			
11. Grant-in-aid towards con- struction of Native Admin- istrative Dispensaries ... (b)				97	6 8			
				<hr/>		100	0 0	
						8,789	14 3	
13. B. Health Branch—Med. Dept.								
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges ...	(a)	449	8 0					
2. Personal Emoluments :								
Africans ...	(b)	772	7 6					
		<hr/>		1,221	15 6			
3. Trav. and Transport ... (b)				36	18 1			
4. Scavengers and labourers ... (b)				850	0 4			
5. Clearing Government lands... (b)				35	11 0			
6. Village sanitation ... (b)				95	2 7			
7. Infectious diseases preventive measures ... (b)				3	12 10			
8. Infant clinics ... (b)				36	0 0			
9. Grant to R. C. Mission for Infant Welfare Clinics ... (b)				175	0 0			
				<hr/>		2,454	0 4	
14. C. Medical Dept. Laboratory Services								
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges ...	(a)					732	15 4	
15. Miscellaneous Services								
1. Expenses in connection with examination in law ... (b)				3	0 0			
2. Refunds of Revenue ... (b)				68	16 10			
3. Cocoa card system ... (b)				160	17 9			
4. Conveyance of specie, etc. ... (b)				98	10 1			
5. Celebration of H.M. Coronation (b)				108	12 0			
				<hr/>		439	16 8	
16. Pension Contributions ... (c)						2,267	18 2	

Head and Sub-head.	No. of Voucher.	Amount.		Totals of Sub-head.		Totals of Head.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
17. Police							
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges ...	(a)	558	10 0				
2. Personal Emoluments :							
		£	s. d.				
Europeans ...		750	0 0				
Africans ...		3,752	3 8				
	(b)	4,502	3 8	5,060	13 8		
3. Trav. and Transport ...	(b)			193	18 0		
4. Rent allowances ...	(b)			3	0 0		
5. Office expenses ...	(b)				3 10		
6. Clothing and equipment ...	(b)			7	14 3		
7. Allowances in lieu of uniforms to C.I.D. ...	(b)			3	0 0		
8. Upkeep of rifle range ...	(b)			5	0 0		
9. Rations for prisoners, etc. ...	(b)			12	5 11		
10. Gratuities ...	(b)			298	13 10		
11. Buildings, cells, offices ...	(b)			59	16 1		
12. Fodder allowance to mounted constables ...	(b)			29	0 0		
						5,673	5 7
18. Political Administration							
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges ...	(a)	657	0 0				
2. Personal Emoluments :							
		£	s. d.				
Europeans ...		6,720	2 5				
Africans ...		1,468	1 2				
	(b)	8,188	3 7	8,845	3 7		
3. Trav. and Transport ...	(b)			1,361	14 11		
4. Witnesses' expenses ...	(b)				6 0		
5. Inquests ...	(b)			42	0 0		
6. Presents to Chiefs ...	(b)			11	0 0		
7. Chiefs' expenses ...	(b)			23	6 8		
8. Gardens and plantations ...	(b)			79	5 8		
9. Office expenses ...	(b)			2	17 6		
10. Bailiffs' service and mileage	(b)			319	8 4		
						10,685	2 8
19. Posts and Telegraphs							
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges ...	(a)	824	12 0				
2. Personal Emoluments :							
Africans ...	(b)	722	0 0				
				1,546	12 0		
3. Telegraphs and Telephones ...	(b)			101	0 0		
4. Conveyance of Inland Mails...	(b)			182	0 0		
5. Other charges ...	(b)			63	0 0		
						1,892	12 0
20. Printing Office							
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges ...	(a)					3,290	15 4

<i>Head and Sub-head.</i>	<i>No. of Voucher.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>		<i>Totals of Sub-head.</i>		<i>Totals of Head.</i>	
		<i>£</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
21. Prisons							
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges ...	(a)	263	8 0				
2. Personal Emoluments : Africans	(b)	819	15 6				
				1,083	3 6		
3. Trav. and Transport ...	(b)			10	1 0		
4. Conveyance of prisoners ...	(b)			19	16 6		
5. Prison appliances	(b)				7 0		
6. Prisoners' Rations	(b)			200	10 5		
7. Tools and materials for industries	(b)			19	1 0		
8. Rewards for apprehension of escaped prisoners ...	(b)				15 0		
						1,333	14 5
22. Public Works							
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges ...	(a)	749	6 0				
2. Personal Emoluments : Africans	(b)	39	0 0				
				788	6 0		
						788	6 0
23. P.W.A. Recurrent							
1. Lighting streets and public buildings	(b)			34	8 10		
2. Maintenance of existing buildings	(b)				3 0		
3. Maintenance of trade roads ...	(b)			755	16 10		
4. Maintenance of roads	(b)			6,768	17 0		
5. Provision and upkeep of rest-houses	(b)			637	6 3		
6. Ferries	(b)			50	0 0		
7. Water supplies at outstations	(b)			34	12 4		
						8,281	4 3
24. Public Works Extraordinary							
1. Quarters for Agricultural Officers at Hoe	(b)			579	3 0		
2. Road 125E. Construction of bridges over the Koloe River	(b)				1 15 0		
3. Road 128D. Construction of bridges over the Tanga, Dayi and Tsi Rivers ...	(b)			74	1 5		
4. Reconstruction of bridges, river Dayi-Hohoe	(b)			306	19 11		
5. Reconstruction of bridges, Jasikan-Guaman Road ...	(b)			65	1 7		
6. Reconstruction of bridges, Tedge-Kpedsi	(b)			356	2 11		
7. Improvements : Road 124E, Ho-Denu	(b)			127	11 10		
8. Improvements : D.C.'s Court, Kpandu	(b)			77	1 0		
9. Road N.T.9 Yendi-Krachi-Kpandu consolidation ...	(b)			375	0 0		
10. Jasikan-Kadjebi Road ...	(b)			5	19 6		
11. Minor works	(b)			16	4 0		
12. General sanitary improvements	(b)			57	19 11		
						2,043	0 1

Head and Sub-head.	No. of Voucher.	Amount.		Totals of Sub-head.		Totals of Head.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
25. Secretariat							
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges ...	(b)					2,821	1 4
26. Supreme Court							
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges ...	(a)	532	8 0				
2. Personal Emoluments: Africans	(b)	73	17 0				
				606	5 0		
3. Trav. and Transport ...	(b)				8 0		
4. Witnesses' Expenses ...	(b)			27	11 0		
5. Inquests	(b)			14	14 0		
						648	18 0
27. Survey Department							
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges ...	(a)			277	16 0		
2. Trav. and Transport ...	(b)			16	1 10		
3. Labourers	(b)			60	9 1		
						354	6 11
28. Transport Department							
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges ...	(a)			354	16 0		
2. Trav. and Transport ...	(b)				10 0		
						355	6 0
29. Vital Statistics							
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges ...	(a)	507	3 5				
2. Personal Emoluments: African	(b)	10	18 8				
				518	2 1		
3. Maintenance of cemeteries ...	(b)			17	3 6		
4. Grave diggers	(b)			41	19 3		
						577	4 10
						£90,438	7 2

(a) Proportionate expenditure based on population.

(b) Actual payments.

(c) Pensions contribution based on length of service in Togoland during the year.

APPENDIX VIII.

TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH MANDATE.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE FOR THE YEARS 1935, 1936 AND 1937.

Heads of Revenue.	1935.			1936.			1937.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Customs and Excise ...	34,394	0	0	43,776	0	0	23,159	0	0
2. Licences and other Internal Revenue ...	2,941	6	3	3,245	5	6	3,173	19	8
3. Fees of Court, etc. ...	984	5	3	1,412	5	0	1,398	18	10
4. Posts and Telegraphs ...	782	6	2	910	9	7	1,191	0	0
5. Miscellaneous ...	1,481	14	6	147	0	10	11	18	4
6. Special Receipts ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	£ 40,583	12	2	49,491	0	11	28,934	16	10

APPENDIX IX.

TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH MANDATE.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE FOR THE YEARS 1936 AND 1937.

Heads of Revenue.	1936.			1937.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Customs and Excise ...	43,776	0	0	23,159	0	0	—	—	—	20,617	0	0
2. Licences and other Internal Revenue ...	3,245	5	6	3,173	19	8	—	—	—	71	5	10
3. Fees of Court, etc. ...	1,412	5	0	1,398	18	10	—	—	—	13	6	2
4. Posts and Telegraphs ...	910	9	7	1,191	0	0	280	10	5	—	—	—
5. Miscellaneous...	147	0	10	11	18	4	—	—	—	135	2	6
	£ 49,491	0	11	28,934	16	10	280	10	5	20,836	14	6

	£	s.	d.
Decrease ...	20,836	14	6
Increase ...	280	10	5
Net Decrease ...	£20,556	4	1

- (a) Due to considerable reduction in proportion of domestic exports.
 (b) Due to less fees collected under the Cattle Import Tax, etc., etc.
 (c) Due to less fees collected on account of Bailiffs' Service and Mileage fees, etc., etc.
 (d) Due to increased sales of Stamps, etc., etc.
 (e) Due to Non-distribution by currency Board of income from Investments.

APPENDIX X.

TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH MANDATE.

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE 1936 AND 1937.

<i>Heads of Expenditure.</i>	1936.		1937.		1936.		1937.		<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>				
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.			
1. Governor ...	—	2 0	860 19 4	920 17 11	—	—	860 19 4	920 17 11	£ 59 18 7	—	
2. Accountant-General's Department.	5,598 15 10	—	2,109 13 7	2,193 18 0	—	—	2,169 15 7	2,193 18 0	£ 24 2 5	—	
3. Agriculture ...	—	—	985 6 0	778 14 0	5,271 15 0	—	6,584 1 10	6,050 9 0	—	533 12 10	Decrease in cost of Headquarters Administrative Charges, European Staff and Upkeep and Equipment of Experimental Stations.
4. Air Services ...	—	—	—	89 12 0	—	—	—	89 12 0	£ 89 12 0	—	
5. Animal Health ...	430 3 3	1,802 17 2	—	1,929 16 10	677 3 2	—	2,233 0 5	2,607 0 0	£ 373 19 7	—	
6. Audit Department ...	—	1,225 13 2	1,225 13 2	1,200 0 6	—	1,225 13 2	1,200 0 6	—	—	25 12 8	Increase in cost of Headquarters Administrative Charges and European and African Staff.
7. Customs ...	9,125 15 7	454 8 0	454 8 0	458 16 0	9,587 5 7	9,580 3 7	10,046 1 7	465 18 0	—	—	
8. Education ...	7,879 0 0	444 4 0	444 4 0	446 10 0	11,620 5 11	8,323 4 0	12,066 15 11	3,743 11 11	—	—	Increase in Grants to Schools.

9. Forestry ...	1,348	0	4	463	16	0	956	16	1	326	2	0	1,811	16	4	1,282	18	1	—	—	528	18	3	Decrease in cost of Headquarters Administrative Charges and European Staff.	
10. Geological Survey ...	67	12	4	262	4	0	—	—	—	259	12	0	329	16	4	259	12	0	—	—	70	4	4		
10A. Judiciary - Ashanti & N.Ts.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
11. Law Officers ...	—	—	—	312	0	0	—	—	—	292	0	0	312	0	0	292	0	0	—	—	20	0	0		
12. Medical Department ...	8,567	19	11	1,803	14	0	7,959	10	3	1,730	4	0	10,371	13	11	8,789	14	3	—	—	1,581	19	8	Decrease in Drugs and Hospital Equipment.	
13. Health Branch, etc.	1,812	9	6	472	8	0	2,004	12	4	449	8	0	2,284	17	6	2,454	0	4	169	2	10	—	—		
14. Medical - Laboratory Services.	—	—	—	751	17	4	—	—	—	732	15	4	751	17	4	732	15	4	—	—	19	2	0		
15. Miscellaneous...	284	11	0	—	—	—	439	16	8	—	—	—	284	11	0	439	16	8	155	5	8	—	—		
16. Pension Contributions	—	—	—	2,068	15	0	—	—	—	2,267	18	2	2,068	15	0	2,267	18	2	199	3	2	—	—		
17. Police ...	4,236	18	11	696	12	0	5,114	15	7	558	10	0	4,933	10	11	5,673	5	7	739	14	8	—	—	Increase in European Staff.	
18. Political Administration.	10,404	13	2	712	4	0	10,028	2	8	657	0	0	11,116	17	2	10,685	2	8	—	—	431	14	6		
19. Posts and Telegraphs	1,096	15	1	836	0	0	1,068	0	0	824	12	0	1,932	15	1	1,892	12	0	—	—	40	3	1		
20. Printing Office ...	—	—	—	2,889	10	7	—	—	—	3,290	15	4	2,889	10	7	3,290	15	4	401	4	9	—	—		
21. Prisons ...	1,080	17	0	258	18	0	1,070	6	5	263	8	0	1,339	15	0	1,333	14	5	—	—	6	0	7		
22. Public Works Dept.	33	0	0	757	14	0	39	0	0	749	6	0	790	14	0	788	6	0	—	—	2	8	0		
23. P.W.A. Recurrent ...	4,632	8	10	—	—	—	8,281	4	3	—	—	—	4,632	8	10	8,281	4	3	3,648	15	5	—	—	Increase in expenditure on Roads.	
24. P.W. Extraordinary	2,691	10	10	—	—	—	2,043	0	1	—	—	—	2,691	10	10	2,043	0	1	—	—	648	10	9	Decreased expenditure on Construction of Roads.	
25. Secretariat ...	—	—	—	2,819	19	0	—	—	—	2,821	1	4	2,819	19	0	2,821	1	4	1	2	4	—	—		
26. Supreme Court ...	82	1	0	573	4	0	116	10	0	532	8	0	655	5	0	648	18	0	—	—	6	7	0		
27. Survey Department ...	—	—	—	277	16	0	76	10	11	277	16	0	277	16	0	354	6	11	76	10	11	—	—		
28. Transport Dept. ...	—	—	—	353	12	0	10	0	0	354	16	0	353	12	0	355	6	0	1	14	0	—	—		
29. Vital Statistics ...	76	18	3	486	14	7	70	1	5	507	3	5	563	12	10	577	4	10	13	12	0	—	—		
£	59,449	12	10	24,739	19	9	65,525	6	4	24,913	0	10	84,189	12	7	90,438	7	2	10,163	8	3	3,914	13	8	

APPENDIX XI.

TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH MANDATE.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEARS 1935,
1936 AND 1937.

<i>Heads of Expenditure.</i>	1935.			1936.			1937.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. The Governor... ..	1,019	3	3	860	19	4	920	17	11
2. Accountant-General's Department	1,379	14	7	2,169	15	7	2,193	18	0
3. Agriculture	5,834	13	10	6,584	1	10	6,050	9	0
4. Air Services	—	—	—	—	—	—	89	12	0
5. Animal Health	3,082	13	11	2,233	0	5	2,607	0	0
6. Audit Department	1,138	8	5	1,225	13	2	1,200	0	6
7. Customs	10,566	17	11	9,580	3	7	10,046	1	7
8. Education	8,322	18	0	8,323	4	0	12,066	15	11
9. Forestry	1,054	18	10	1,811	16	4	1,282	18	1
10. Geological Survey	—	—	—	329	16	4	259	12	0
10a. Judiciary — Ashanti and Northern Terri- tories	302	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Law Officers	312	0	0	312	0	0	292	0	0
12. Medical Department	9,083	11	10	10,371	13	11	8,789	14	3
13. Health Branch, etc.	2,395	6	1	2,284	17	6	2,454	0	4
14. Medical Department— Laboratory Services	723	3	2	751	17	4	732	15	4
15. Miscellaneous Services	263	11	8	284	11	0	439	16	8
16. Pension Contributions	2,379	3	3	2,068	15	0	2,267	18	2
17. Police	5,337	18	9	4,933	10	11	5,673	5	7
18. Political Administra- tion	10,498	16	7	11,116	17	2	10,685	2	8
19. Posts and Telegraphs	1,956	5	7	1,932	15	1	1,892	12	0
20. Printing Office	2,822	17	8	2,889	10	7	3,290	15	4
21. Prisons	1,238	0	2	1,339	15	0	1,333	14	5
22. Public Works Depart- ment	924	5	4	790	14	0	788	6	0
23. P.W.A. Recurrent	3,462	2	3	4,632	8	10	8,281	4	3
24. P.W. Extraordinary	494	13	3	2,691	10	10	2,043	0	1
25. Secretariat	2,750	11	1	2,819	19	0	2,821	1	4
26. Supreme Court	647	5	0	655	5	0	648	18	0
27. Survey Department	367	6	3	277	16	0	354	6	11
28. Transport Department	364	5	6	353	12	0	355	6	0
29. Vital Statistics	556	19	1	563	12	10	577	4	10
	£79,279	13	9	£84,189	12	7	£90,438	7	2

APPENDIX XII.
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
1937 (b)	—	—	61,514	28,924	12,067	6,050	11,976	11,113

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

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

APPENDIX XIII.

TEMPERATURE RECORDS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1937.
KPEVE.

<i>Month.</i>	<i>Shade Maximum.</i>	<i>Shade Minimum.</i>	<i>Mean Temperature.</i>	<i>Relative Humidity.</i>
January	92·4	63·8	78·1	72·0
February	94·2	70·7	82·5	74·2
March	95·6	71·5	83·6	67·0
April	95·0	72·2	83·6	68·6
May	94·7	70·8	82·8	69·5
June	91·7	70·1	80·9	77·4
July	87·6	69·6	78·6	78·3
August	86·7	69·7	78·2	80·2
September	88·3	69·6	79·0	79·8
October	89·9	69·7	79·8	79·1
November	92·1	68·3	80·2	72·8
December	93·9	67·0	80·5	70·3
Yearly Mean ...	91·8	69·4	80·6	74·1

APPENDIX XIV.
AVERAGE MONTHLY RAINFALL—TOGOLAND (MANDATED TERRITORY).
1937.

Station.	No. of years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Amedzofe	(9)	1.20	2.59	6.42	5.28	8.20	11.96	8.11	6.94	9.22	8.24	4.48	*	
Akpafu	(9)	0.95	3.46	6.30	7.18	7.46	12.17	8.35	9.76	7.28	*	*	*	
Botoe	(9)	0.75	1.95	4.27	4.89	4.75	7.01	3.97	3.07	5.75	7.35	2.49	1.13	47.38
Dyoje	(9)	0.63	1.88	4.92	5.38	6.44	10.42	3.02	1.48	2.82	5.72	5.02	1.32	49.05
Honuta	(9)	1.49	2.17	5.98	6.19	7.55	12.99	6.98	5.42	7.42	6.93	4.62	1.63	69.37
Ho	(16)	1.44	3.12	5.01	5.54	6.27	8.12	4.88	3.19	5.88	7.75	3.96	2.11	57.27
Leklebi-Dafo	(9)	0.49	2.50	5.14	3.39	5.01	8.95	6.22	5.35	7.79	6.89	3.64	1.79	57.16
Kajebi	(9)	0.26	1.76	5.99	6.14	8.17	9.97	5.82	5.33	8.62	7.28	3.47	1.85	64.66
Kete Kratchi	(19)	0.70	1.58	3.21	5.52	7.34	8.88	7.51	5.60	9.56	7.46	2.96	0.74	61.06
Kpandu	(9)	0.51	2.10	4.41	5.66	5.60	8.18	4.79	4.64	7.05	6.77	3.94	1.93	55.58
Kpeve	(10)	1.19	2.75	4.45	5.02	5.19	9.19	4.55	4.66	6.52	5.80	4.01	1.21	54.53
Mpayo	(9)	0.43	2.04	3.85	5.22	7.39	8.46	7.17	7.53	10.07	7.21	2.80	0.99	63.16

The figures in brackets indicate number of years on which the average is calculated.

* Not received.

APPENDIX XV.

SUMMARY OF RAINFALL IN INCHES FOR ALL STATIONS IN THE BRITISH TOGOLAND (MANDATED TERRITORY), 1937.

Month.	Amed- zofe.	Akpafu.	Botoe.	Dzoje.	Honuta.	Ho.	Leklebi Dafo.	Kajebi.	Kete Kvachi.	Kpandui.	Kpeve.	Mpayo.
January ...	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.66	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.00
February ...	4.37	2.52	1.25	3.10	4.37	3.63	4.06	2.26	0.71	2.07	3.16	5.85
March ...	2.68	5.17	5.03	7.52	7.57	1.05	5.26	2.65	2.48	2.80	2.02	2.51
April ...	4.29	4.89	6.39	6.91	7.13	2.82	1.22	5.19	4.59	5.64	4.75	8.04
May ...	7.90	4.00	4.30	2.30	5.74	2.47	4.79	6.59	7.00	4.79	2.51	6.42
June ...	6.44	19.83	3.01	8.79	2.56	4.15	7.95	9.08	5.87	7.77	4.63	5.79
July ...	8.52	26.74	5.49	2.92	8.25	7.32	10.29	12.41	6.24	8.04	5.78	6.43
August ...	5.61	26.10	0.50	0.13	4.03	1.89	2.81	8.34	6.79	3.17	2.17	9.09
September ...	5.19	5.96	8.71	6.33	4.92	4.21	9.65	9.02	8.25	5.84	7.94	9.27
October ...	4.74	*	10.33	6.56	5.11	8.15	9.16	8.23	6.42	5.75	6.08	6.25
November ...	2.88	*	2.17	2.28	1.58	2.96	1.53	1.92	1.21	1.58	2.80	1.02
December ...	*	*	1.06	1.65	0.06	1.05	2.82	3.09	0.70	2.44	1.21	0.62
Total ...			48.24	48.49	51.98	39.70	59.56	68.78	50.26	50.15	43.05	61.29
Number of rainy days (0.01 inches or more)...			85	50	85	107	107	130	120	109	125	129
Highest previous rainfall ...			67.41	70.88	86.85	80.43	79.67	80.99	99.95	66.12	75.08	73.53
Lowest previous rainfall ...			42.13	37.12	51.98	39.70	39.94	50.97	36.30	48.83	40.19	51.10

* Not received.

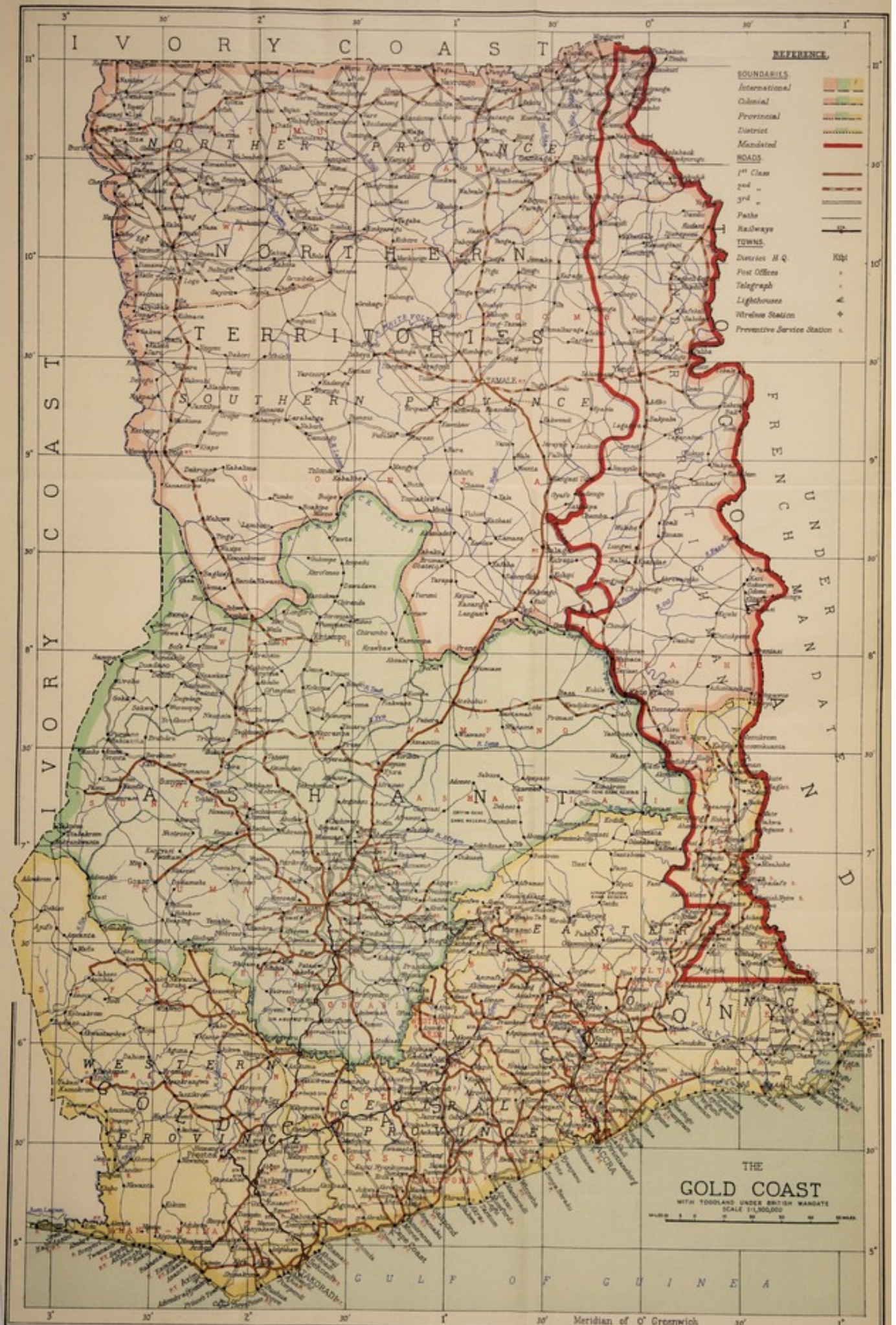
APPENDIX XVI.
TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH MANDATE.
STATISTICAL TABLE OF PUBLIC FINANCE.

Population.	Calendar Year.	Commerce (a).		Financial or Administrative Year.	Public Debt latest figures.	Revenue from External Sources.		Revenue other than from External Sources.	Amount spent on			
		Imports.	Exports.			Loans and Advances.	Non-recoverable Grants.		Native Education.	Agriculture.	Public Health.	Public Works.
	1921	—	—	1921	—	—	22,541	1,849	2,880	573	1,528	16,369
	1922	32,382	98,304	1922	—	—	22,537	2,700	2,631	524	1,396	14,956
	1923	33,499	108,676	1923-24 (b)	—	—	29,288	20,081	4,389	2,392	2,420	13,136
	1924	32,593	136,768	1924-25 (b)	—	—	56,986	36,015	5,222	3,551	4,244	17,695
	1925	37,617	157,328	1925-26 (b)	—	—	62,528	41,010	5,810	3,349	5,118	14,082
	1926	43,527	150,855	1926-27 (b)	—	—	30,140	50,651	5,366	3,936	5,512	6,212
	1927	50,832	193,824	1927-28 (b)	—	—	Nil	135,676	5,618	3,658	7,347	4,132
	1928	63,106	212,333	1928-29 (b)	—	—	26,270	70,986	5,004	4,860	9,345	5,740
	1929	55,511	191,141	1929 (c)	Nil	Nil	55,095	59,708	7,785	6,536	9,115	13,546
	1930	41,066	129,250	1930	—	—	49,283	38,941	9,697	6,267	9,627	14,484
	1931	19,391	125,535	1931	—	—	43,844	31,670	8,365	7,745	9,772	4,707
	1932	18,482	92,062	1932	—	—	41,986	30,250	7,534	6,429	9,342	3,783
	1933	18,463	96,114	1933	—	—	45,842	33,493	7,776	6,140	8,645	3,933
	1934	14,480	78,143	1934	—	—	38,695	25,504	8,105	5,682	11,321	3,435
	1935	10,785	127,563	1935	—	—	34,699	40,584	8,323	5,835	12,202	4,881
	1936	10,135	191,523	1936	—	—	61,514	49,491	8,323	6,584	13,408	8,115
	1937	16,208	111,859	1937	—	—	—	28,924	12,067	6,050	11,976	11,113

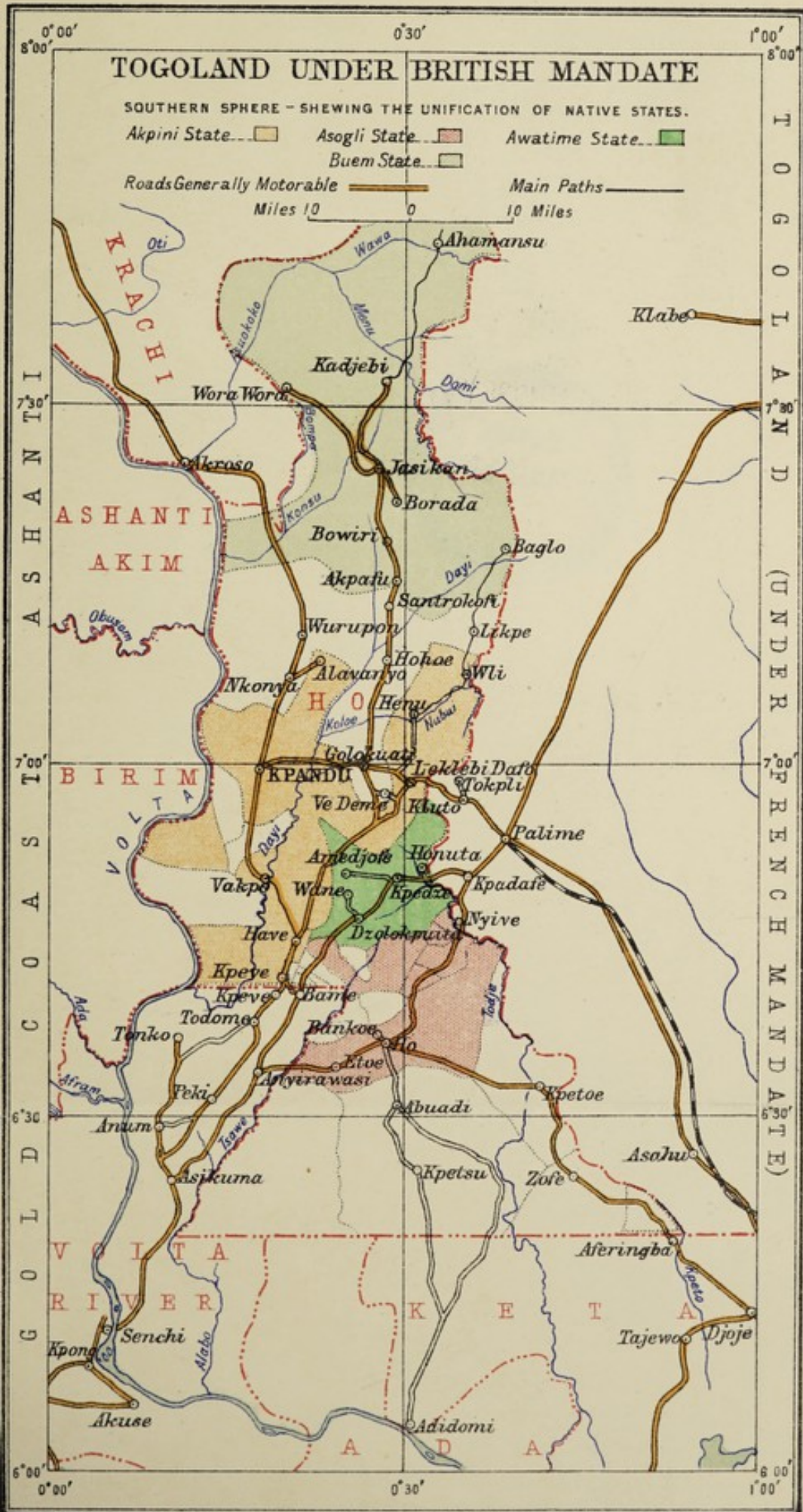
(a) The Trade figures relate to the calendar year and include articles imported and exported across the frontier free of duty, but are exclusive of specie.

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

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



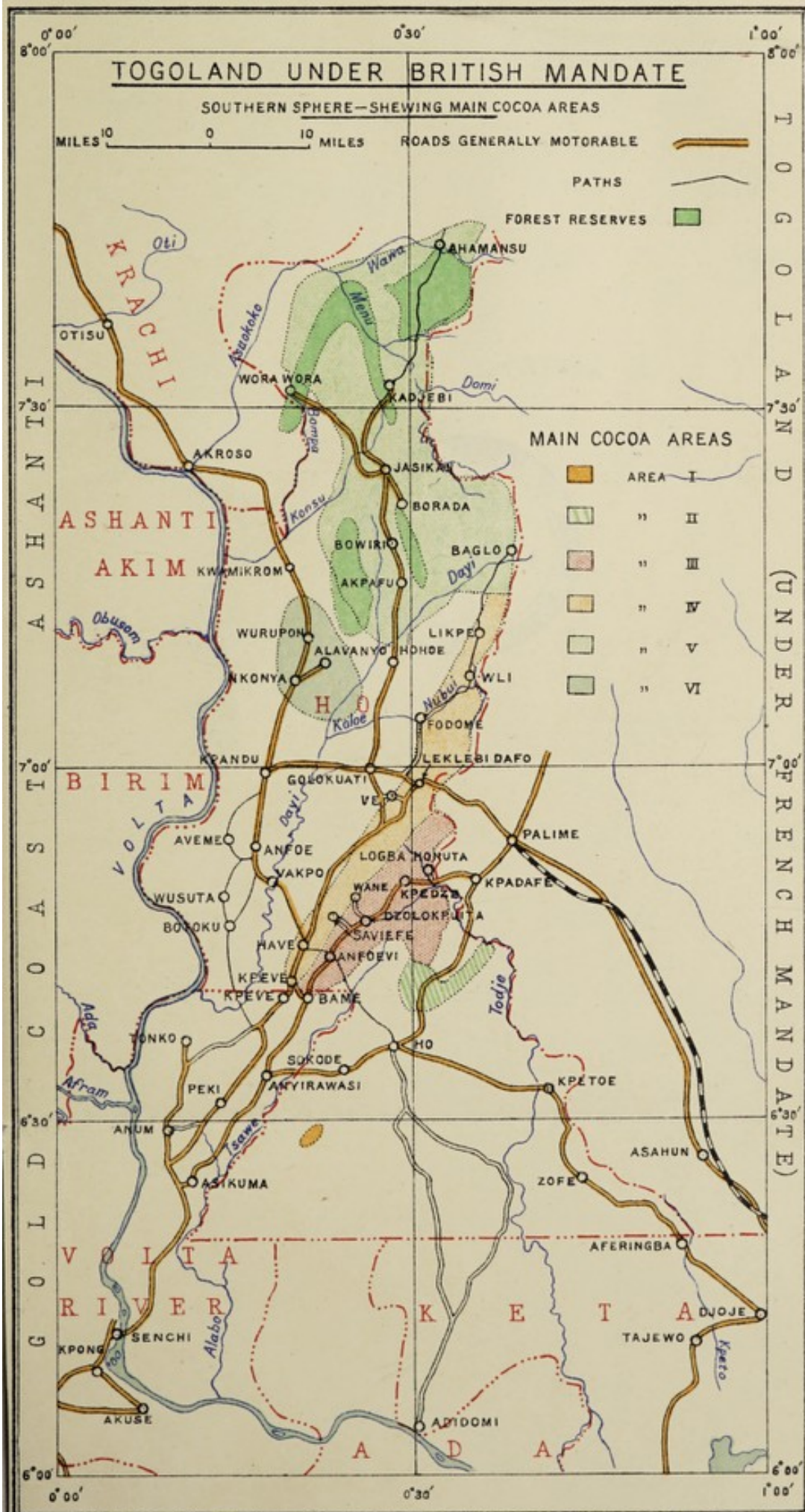




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