

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

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REPORT

by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom
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Council of the League of Nations
on the Administration of

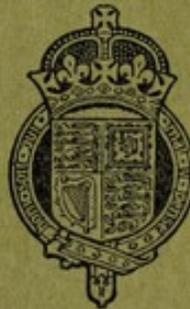
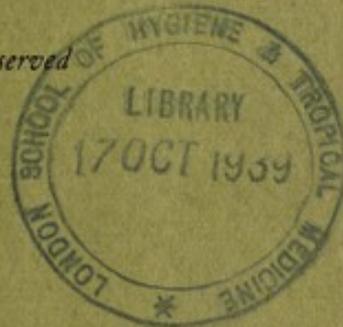
TOGOLAND

UNDER BRITISH MANDATE

for the year 1938

(For Reports for 1936 and 1937 see Non-Parliamentary
Publications Colonial No. 130, 1937 and Colonial
No. 154, 1938 (Price 3s. od. each))

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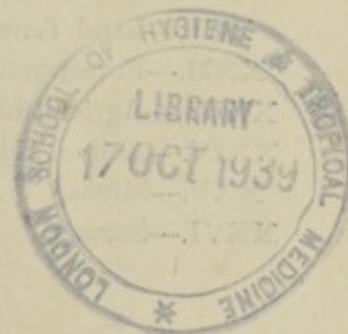
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The Gold Coast.

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 35th Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission on the report on the administration of Togoland under British Mandate for the year 1937 certain observations and requests for further details were made.

To facilitate easy reference to the information now supplied an index is given below :—

<i>Page of Minutes of 35th 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.

A detailed description of the physical features of Togoland under British Mandate has been given already in previous reports and particular reference may be made to those for 1929* and 1937.†

II.—STATUS OF THE TERRITORY.

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

III.—STATUS OF THE NATIVE INHABITANTS.

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

IV.—INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

4. 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 1938 the following were applied:—

(a) The Supplementary Convention between the United Kingdom and Ecuador for the application of the Treaty of Extradition dated the 20th September, 1880, which was signed at Quito on the 4th June, 1934. (Extended to the Territory on the 30th April, 1938.)

(b) The Agreement between the United Kingdom and Denmark dated 25th November, 1937, extending the Anglo-Danish Treaty of the 31st March, 1937, regarding Extradition to include Iceland. (Extended to the Territory on the 21st May, 1938.)

(c) The supplementary Convention between the United Kingdom and Luxemburg to facilitate the surrender of fugitive offenders which was signed at Luxemburg on the 23rd January, 1937, supplementary to the Treaty of the 24th November, 1880. (Extended to the Territory on 1st August, 1938.)

(d) Convention between the United Kingdom and Yugo-Slavia regarding Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial matters, which was signed in London on the 27th February, 1936. (Extended to the Territory on the 20th November, 1938.)

* Colonial 52.

† Colonial 154.

(e) The Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United Kingdom and Siam, to replace the Treaties of Friendship and of Commerce and Navigation which were terminated with effect from the 4th November, 1937, was signed at Bangkok on the 23rd November, 1937. (Extended to the Territory on the 8th December, 1938.)

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

Note.—Mlle. Dannevig asks the reason for the application of the International Convention of 1921 for the suppression of traffic in women and children to the Southern Section only. This may be attributed to the fact that His Majesty's Government is of opinion that no such traffic exists here, as that primarily aimed at by the Conventions of 1910 and 1921 and that the application is therefore unnecessary, and there appears to be no advantage to be gained by the introduction of legislation specially directed against a criminal practice which does not exist.

V.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

6. There has been no change in the general administration of the territory. The Northern Section is administered as part of the Dagomba, Mamprussi, Krachi and Gonja districts of the Northern Territories. In the Southern Section, the territory which comprises the district of Ho under the supervision of a District Commissioner and Assistant District Commissioner is regarded for administrative purposes as part of the Eastern Province of the Gold Coast Colony, and while there was no change in the administration, the territory's personnel suffered the loss of the services of Captain C. C. Lilley, O.B.E., District Commissioner, who retired in February, 1939. Captain Lilley had served as an administrative officer at Ho and Kpandu since 1920, and he had done much valuable work in opening up the area and enriching the country by the construction of roads. It is due to his forethought, care and genius that this section has been able to advance so much towards the goal which should be set for every backward race.

7. Captain Lilley's leave-taking was a sad yet inspiring sight to the inhabitants of Togoland. On the 18th June there assembled in Kpandu the largest gathering of chiefs and people seen in the southern section within living memory. They came to bid farewell to their friend and to express their appreciation and thanks for all that he had done for them. On this date Captain Lilley was invited to come before them to say goodbye to Togoland. Among those present were the paramount chiefs of the Akpini, Asogli, Awatime and Buem States, together with their divisional chiefs and chiefs, and the chiefs from 11 out of the 15 unamalgamated divisions, supported by some 7,000 people

from all parts of the southern section of Togoland. This leave-taking was the occasion for touching demonstrations of the affection and regard in which the District Commissioner was held.

8. Many were the gracious tributes paid to him from all sides expressing the gratitude of chiefs and subjects alike for his years of service devoted to their welfare and advancement. The many farewell addresses tendered, which provided eloquent testimony of the excellent relations existing between Captain Lilley and the people of Togoland, recalled, among other things, the remarkable development of road construction and bridge building initiated by him after an extensive survey of the country, mostly carried out on foot along many miles of bush tracks, and the consequent opening up of the country to economic development and the improvement of the living conditions of the people.

9. The joint farewell presentation of a Linguist's stick by the chiefs and people of the four States and of the remaining independent divisions was in itself a crowning tribute to the success of Captain Lilley's efforts to consolidate and unite the numerous small independent divisions which he found on taking over the administration of the Southern Section of Togoland under British Mandate.

10. There has been no change in the general policy of voluntary amalgamation adopted for the formation of native states in the Southern Section, referred to in previous reports; but no further amalgamations have taken place during the year and the number of independent divisions remains at 15. (This number was wrongly quoted as 14 in paragraph 10 of the Report for 1937.) It is too early yet in the history of amalgamation to decide whether a position of stalemate has been reached or not, as in several of the independent divisions internal disputes remain unsettled and are definitely the cause of non-amalgamation.

11. The Administration has never attempted to compel independent divisions to join existing states, but the idea of further amalgamation has not been permitted to remain dormant. The divisional chief of Ve again attempted to form a state, with himself as paramount chief, but failed owing to lack of support from other divisions.

12. In what has previously been referred to as the Aveno Division important progress has been made. In paragraph 9 of the Report for 1935 it was stated that the Aveno Division had amalgamated with the Asogli State. As a result of internal disputes, however, this amalgamation did not receive the final recognition of Government. The real difficulty has been that the Aveno people alone do not occupy the area covered by the

Aveno Division. They are a farming people who have penetrated into Togoland from the Keta District, forming as it were a wedge in the lands occupied by the Ave and Agotime people. Within the area which has been called the Aveno Division, there are a considerable number of Ave people whose headquarters are at the village of Djalele. A further difficulty has been the fact that the Avenos came not in an organised migration, but as farmers looking for land. They brought no stool from Aveno proper and their leaders were headmen and not chiefs. As time went on two of these headmen assumed the position of chiefs and the Avenos in this district ranged themselves under one or the other. These were the chiefs of Zofe and Amule. The division as it is now formed is made up of two different peoples—the Avenos under their independent chiefs, and the Aves with a chief of their own at Djalele. The difficulty which the administration has had to face has been to unite the Avenos and at the same time to respect the rights of the older Ave minority.

13. In 1933 the chiefs of Amule and Djalele performed amalgamation customs with the paramount chief of the Asogli State. They were informed, however, that the amalgamation would not be recognised by Government unless the Avenos under Zofe also agreed. In 1934 the District Commissioner met the three chiefs of Zofe, Djalele and Amule and suggested that the three might join together and form one Native Authority for the area to be called the Aveno-Ave Division. But for sometime the chief of Zofe refused to agree. He still looked to the Aveno proper in the Gold Coast and was not anxious to form a new alliance with the Asogli State. But in 1936 he was deposed and a new chief elected. The chief of Amule then expressed himself willing to come under the new chief of Zofe for administrative purposes. The Avenos were thus united under Zofe, and the question of allowing the Avenos and the Aves to amalgamate as two separate divisions was considered. For various reasons however it was felt advisable to revert to the previous scheme, whereby Zofe, Amule and Djalele were to have equal standing within *one* division. On this basis the matter has now been approved.

14. A further instance of an effort to amalgamate is that of the division of Aveme whose people desire to join the Akpini State. The Division is involved in a dispute in no way connected with amalgamation, and the minority in opposition to the Divisional Chief will not agree to amalgamate until the dispute is settled. From this it might appear that too much attention is being given to the feelings of a minority, but it has been the policy of the Administration to allow no division to amalgamate unless there is complete agreement within the division itself.

15. There is still, therefore, some activity and interest in amalgamation, but as time goes on the problem becomes more difficult and it is felt that the apathetic independent divisions will take no action until they see a material gain from amalgamation. This, however, does not apply to divisions like Ve and Nkonya whose chiefs desire to be paramount themselves, and it is here that the real problem lies. These two divisions have failed to substantiate their claims to be independent as states, and, in the case of Nkonya, a dispute exists between the Chief of Nkonya and the Chief of Wurupong regarding the question of the leadership of the division.

16. The number of states, composed of amalgamated divisions, remains at four, and their progress along the lines of consolidation and development has been steady but not spectacular. While petty disputes of a domestic nature have arisen and been settled, no serious differences have threatened the peace of a state, and no attempts to sever their connection with a state have been made by any of the divisions.

17. The united divisions are content in their unity under the principles laid down by the Native Administration Ordinance and have not suggested any amendment to that Ordinance.

18. In the States, administration is carried out by the various chiefs and councils, under the guidance only of the District Commissioner, whereas in the independent divisions the Commissioner has to deal direct with legal matters as there are no native tribunals. Small disputes are of course settled by arbitration.

19. By Ordinance No. 32 of 1936 a section was added to the Native Administration Ordinance empowering Native Authorities to issue orders on a wide range of subjects. These orders on being promulgated in the customary way—either by announcement at a public meeting or by the beating of “gong-gong”—are to be obeyed by the subjects of the Native Authority. Such orders do not require the approval of Government, although the District Commissioner may disallow any specific order which he considers unjust. Orders so made are distinct from State by-laws, which only come into force on being gazetted.

20. Some Native Authorities have appreciated and made good use of the powers conferred by this section. The most common of the orders so passed deals with the penning of sheep and goats in the interests of town sanitation. In one Division the Chief has ordered the registration of all marriages—an excellent innovation which if generally adopted should prevent a great deal of litigation. Other divisions have stopped the indiscriminate burning of grass land.

21. Only in one case has it come to the notice of the Administration that a chief was abusing the powers conferred by this section. The section provides, *inter alia*, that a Native Authority shall have power to prohibit, restrict or regulate the manufacture, distillation, sale, transport, distribution, supply, possession and consumption of intoxicating liquors. One of the Divisional Chiefs and his elders thereupon made an order regulating the size of the calabash to be used, the price to be charged for each calabash, and the price at which a palm tree might be sold. The people objected—and rightly—that it was an unjust interference with their liberty, and they pointed out that palm wine was a trade commodity, the price of which could no more be regulated than could the price of goods in the European stores and of foodstuffs in the market.

22. In the Asolgi State some interest has been shown in sanitation and during the year the State Council appointed a Sanitary Inspector to look after the outlying villages. This innovation was not appreciated by the younger members of the population, who however admitted that while they wanted their compounds and villages to be clean they did not wish to be punished for not living up to an ideal.

23. The population of the four Amalgamated States and of the remaining 15 independent divisions is based on the 1931 Census. There has been no change since the previous report and the figures are 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
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	54	86,627
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Independent Divisions.

<i>Division.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
Abutia	2,447	Nkonya	4,989
Adaklu	4,400	Santrokofi	1,260
Agotime	3,206	Taviefe	1,485
Anfoega	3,982	Tsrukpe	754
Aveme	2,677	Ve	2,439
Aveno	3,034	Wusuta	1,460
Gbi	5,866		
Goviefe	784		
Likpe	2,967		
			<hr/>
			41,750
			<hr/>

24. The financial side of native life and administration provides ample food for thought when it is realised that the Southern Section makes no contribution to revenue by organised direct taxation.

25. Government's revenue requirements are met by indirect taxation, i.e., by customs duties, etc., and native administration revenue is raised, as required, by contributions to a particular object, as described in paragraph 31 of the Report for the year 1937. It is indeed remarkable that 150,000 people can live, and live in a measure of comfort—some indeed in comparative luxury—under a system of finance which has native custom only as its authority. Admittedly the progress of practical social services has not kept pace with education and its resultant civilizing influence, but nevertheless no one can deny that the people have advanced by their own efforts and have developed the resources of their country in what, to the European mind, appears to be a most haphazard way. Perhaps it is as well that financial progress has not been too rapid, for otherwise the natural life of the people might have become unsettled, and ancient customs set aside, resulting in the rearing of a generation of young people completely out of sympathy with their elders. Even at the present time there is a tendency for the educated young men to dictate to their seniors. It is undeniable that in some instances money has been spent by Native Authorities on schemes which have proved futile. Nevertheless much valuable practical work has been done. Although the people of the Southern Section can show little money in a native treasury balance sheet, they continue to construct roads and market sheds in their own independent way.

26. As far as organised finance is concerned there is little material progress to record, although two States, Asogli and Akpini, have submitted State Treasury By-laws to Government for approval. These By-laws provide for the collection of revenue and the disbursement of expenditure and give the District Commissioner a measure of control over both to prevent abuses. The By-laws also provide for the preparation of annual estimates of revenue and expenditure and for an annual audit. The problem of organised finance is bound up with the difficulty of persuading the native authorities to set in motion the machinery already provided by Government for the running of State treasuries. The Chiefs are conversant with the working of these treasuries and the majority of them would like to see them functioning, as they would then be assured of a steady income instead of having to scramble along in an erratic course as they must under existing conditions. But for the Chiefs to pass Treasury By-laws in their State Councils in face of the wishes of their people would be disastrous. An example of this has already been provided in the State of Awatime. The Chief took a firm stand in an attempt to establish a proper treasury under By-laws and to impose a small levy. The young men promptly swore "fetish" on him not to occupy the Chief's

House. This happened in 1937 and the Chief has been occupying another dwelling in Vane since that year. He has been threatened with deposition if he dares to pursue his aspirations.

27. The people are of course well aware of the Native Treasury system; a number of them, however, consider that its benefits are discounted by the fact that they will be asked to make regular contributions instead of the present occasional haphazard offerings. These individuals are inclined to demand the impossible—services without expenditure, increased facilities of all kinds without taxation—and are sometimes indignant with Government for failing to meet their demands. That Government is the gold mine from which money can be obtained at any given moment is still the opinion of others; and this is readily understandable. Ho, the headquarters of the Asogli State, has already benefited from the assistance of Government, which has constructed a water supply, a hospital, a slaughter house, a market and a Post Office. Other towns do not enjoy such amenities and their people somewhat naturally expect Government to finance schemes for them also.

28. During the year deposits by the States were made with the local District Treasury as follows:—

State.	Balance at 31.12.37.			Revenue.			Expenditure.			Balance at 31.12.38		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Buem ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Akpini ...	174	12	8	113	5	7	231	0	10	56	18	5
Asogli ...	—	—	—	220	13	7	201	19	0	18	14	7
Awatime...	22	0	0	17	10	0	17	10	0	22	0	0
Total ...	<u>£196</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>351</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>450</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>0</u>

These deposits were part of the revenue from Tribunal fees and fines only; no revenue from other sources was deposited.

29. At the beginning of the year the State Council of Buem flatly refused to entertain the establishment of a treasury, but have since modified their views. Propaganda work has been carried out in all States and there is little opposition to the system of book-keeping advocated, and to the accounting of all indirect revenue. There is understandable opposition to a levy, but when Government orders the establishment of a native treasury and it is seen that a levy is a necessity, it is likely that the people will agree. Three out of the four Paramount Chiefs would welcome this, as it would place their responsibilities on the shoulders of Government.

30. A Bill intituled "An Ordinance to provide for the establishment and management of Native Treasuries" was passed through Legislative Council of the Gold Coast in March of this year (1939), and the Ordinance will in due course be enacted

for Togoland. This will give the Provincial Commissioner power to call upon a native authority to establish a native treasury, and on its failing to do so the Governor may himself establish a native treasury by Order and place the management in suitable hands.

31. Under their own system of dealing with financial matters the chiefs and people have continued to carry out works of benefit to the community. A few examples are: the survey of a line for the extension of the Hohoe-Kadjebi road at a cost of £220; the building of a new Ahenfie (Chief's House) at Asato; the construction of lorry parks at Kadjebi and Kpandu; the making of a new road from Nsuta to Asato and provision of suitable buildings for Postal Agencies at various villages: all these works would do credit to any native administration.

32. A native administration police course was held at the close of the year. Instruction was given in drill, tribunal procedure, general police duties, etc. Fifty-seven men attended the course, but only 32 reached the prescribed standard. The successful candidates were supplied with books in which their names and qualifications were recorded, and only those in possession of books will be employed as police by the states. A training course will be held each year and it is hoped by this method to raise the standard of efficiency and to provide steady employment for a limited number of men. In future all police will wear the same approved uniform.

33. As far as is possible Native Administration officers are being put on a state rather than a divisional basis. For this purpose divisions are encouraged to share tribunal registrars. In the Asogli state there are now five approved registrars for 18 tribunals, and in the Akpini state the same number of registrars for 20 tribunals. They are each paid three pounds a month from the tribunal receipts deposited in the treasury, on the written authority of the paramount chief. This is a fair salary at the present stage of development and, what is most important, it is regular and not dependent on the number of cases heard and the amount of the fees collected.

34. Under the Tribunal Rules of 1937 no tribunal can employ an official of whom the District Commissioner does not approve.

35. On the whole the tribunals have worked well, and the Native Administration Ordinance for the Southern Section of Togoland has been intelligently understood and applied. It is obvious, both from letters asking for advice and from several conversations, that the chiefs are doing their best to make their courts a success. Justice seems to be impartially and not too expensively administered, and there is little or no attempt to

mulct strangers. Under the system of settling a dispute by means of arbitration and according to native custom, strangers appear to receive a fair measure of justice. As examples of this the following cases may be cited:—

(a) Lately as the result of a hunting accident a Nkonya man killed a Sovie man. The family of the latter, as is customary, claimed a sum of money from the Nkonya man. This claim was for the exaggerated amount of £40. The Chief of Sovie, who was asked to settle the matter, awarded his subject £5, a keg of gunpowder and a sheep. This settlement was, of course, entirely separated from the inquest proceedings presided over by the District Commissioner.

(b) In February a fire destroyed the cocoa farm of a man in one of the Gbi villages. There was reason to suspect that two strangers, who had been working in a neighbouring farm, were responsible for the fire. But the elders who went into the matter found in favour of the two strangers as against their fellow townsman.

These examples illustrate the fairness of the Chiefs and elders in cases which, not being before a tribunal, might possibly escape the notice of the District Commissioner.

36. Section 51 of the Native Administration Ordinance gives a District Commissioner wide powers to review and modify criminal proceedings and covers any decision of a native tribunal, although great reserve and discretion is exercised throughout. In doubtful cases dissatisfied parties are advised to appeal and only where there has been a definite miscarriage of justice is a case quashed outright. The value of the section lies not in its exercise but in its watchful presence. It is a deterrent to would-be tyrants and an aid to those in difficulty.

37. In the Northern Section steady progress in Native Administration continues to be made though there is nothing of a spectacular nature to report. The direct tax has been collected for the third year quietly and without incident, and all the native treasuries are in a healthy condition. There have been no riots or disturbances, even among the Konkombas, who really seem to be settling down to the arts of peace and are moving in increasing numbers to the fertile lands of the south to farm.

In the 1938-9 Estimates the Dagomba Nanumba Native Treasury is budgeting for a Revenue of £14,877 and an expenditure of £16,675. They have a Reserve Fund amounting to £3,000. The chief items of expenditure for which funds have been voted are Village Sanitation, £1,325; Waterworks, £1,800; and Sanitary Structures, £1,000. It is hoped that the funds

voted for waterworks will be sufficient to complete a new dam at Yendi in addition to providing supplies at other centres in the area.

38. The Ya Na Adbulai II, a holder of the King's Medal for Native Chiefs, died in 1938. There was some delay in completing the funeral custom and a good deal of competition for the vacant post. Eventually, in September, the Mionlana Mahama II was appointed. This chief formerly lived at Sambu, seven miles outside Yendi, and exerted a good influence in local affairs in the latter years of the former Ya Na's life. In particular he had taken a keen interest in the Yendi school. For his good administration he has already been awarded the King's Medal for Native Chiefs, and there is every reason to believe that a good choice has been made in selecting him for the chieftainship of Dagomba. (Dagomba Estimates, Appendix II.)

39. In Mamprusi quiet progress has been made. Revenue, exclusive of a Reserve fund amounting to £4,000, is estimated at nearly £22,000 and expenditure at nearly £18,000. In the B'moba sub-division and to a lesser extent in the Buguri (Kusasi) sub-division there has been a falling off in the number of immigrants from French Togoland. This is said to be due to the special facilities afforded by the French for farming and marketing groundnuts. In the South-western corner there is a boundary dispute between Mamprusi and Dagomba. Collection of the tax and the question of the allegiance of various villages have brought matters to a head. The area has been surveyed, the District Commissioners are meeting in the near future on the spot, and there is every prospect of an early settlement. (Mamprusi Estimates, Appendix III.)

40. The population of the small section of Togoland administered by the Gonja Chiefs appears to be on the increase from the influx of Basari and Konkomba who have left their own areas to settle on the fertile farming lands of this section. The people serve their family heads in the villages and should any major case arise that they are incapable of settling it is referred to the Gonja Chief who lives at Kpandae, and from him if necessary to the Kpembewura and the Central Government.

41. In the Krachi area three political factors affecting the administration of the District have been mentioned in the reports of the last two years, and in the report for 1937 they were treated at length. It is gratifying now to report that during the present year the question of the villages on the Ashanti side of the River Volta, and the matters affecting the river itself, have at last been settled; that there has been no recurrence of dissension among the Kantankofri people; and that the Tapas, while retaining their attitude of aloofness, have at least been quiescent.

The Ntrubus, too, appear to have forgotten that they ever attempted to follow the example of the Tapas in trying to secede from Krachi. By the settlement of the Volta River affairs, the Krachi Native Administration now has nothing to do with the Ashanti villages, or with affairs on the river itself, except that it charges fishing dues from those of the stranger fishermen who reside on the Krachi bank of the river.

42. The group of people from Kantankofri, who attempted to depose the Krachiwura, were convicted and paid fines amounting in all to about £250, while some suffered imprisonment. Of the Tapas there is nothing to be said but that there is cause to hope that an unswerving attitude on the part of the Government, and a realisation of the benefits of co-operation with the Native Administration, will eventually create a change of attitude among them.

The local Revenue from Taxation, Courts, fees prescribed by Rules, etc., remains generally constant at just over £1,000. Almost £2,000 was added to this in the form of grants-in-aid from the Central Government for expenditure on roads, livestock development, medical work. Expenditure has been kept within the estimated limits. A somewhat inaccurate assessment is responsible for difference in figures between Estimates and actual collection of tax in this area in the report for 1937. (Krachi Estimates Appendix IV.)

43. The system of rebates introduced into the Dagomba District is also being applied to other areas in payment for services in the collection of tax rather than as encouragement to collect the tax.

44. It is noted that the Commission expects to find information in future reports regarding the results of the present policy in local government. Whilst an endeavour will be made to give this information, any advance in this direction must be minute in the course of a year, and it will only be over the course of a decade or longer period of years that any marked effect will be noticeable. The fact that the Northern Section has accepted direct taxation and that the Southern area is still flirting with the idea is sufficient evidence of an advance which has been made over the last ten years.

VI.—COMMUNICATIONS.

45. There are no railways in Togoland.

In the North during the year the gradual improvement of the section of the road running from Accra to Yendi and beyond has continued. The improvement of bridges and culverts is now practically completed but it is hoped that the small bridges (of about ten-foot span) will gradually be converted by replacing the wooden decking with one of reinforced concrete, which is

much less expensive to keep in good condition. Lorry traffic continues to increase, and feeder roads are still being constructed in the Gonja area to enable the inhabitants in remoter areas to take advantage of the foodstuff trade with Accra and Koforidua.

46. In the southern area there is a natural waterway, the Volta River, whose left bank forms the boundary between Togoland and the Gold Coast for a considerable distance. This is not used for transporting the main crop, cocoa, to the sea owing to the existence of several rapids which would be expensive and perhaps uneconomical to circumvent; in addition, feeder roads to the river would be required. Nevertheless the local possibilities of this waterway have not been ignored, and an old hammock path from Kpandu to the river has been cleared with a view to encouraging the people of the river villages to bring their fish and produce into Kpandu market by lorry.

47. The motorable roads in the southern section can be divided into three categories; those maintained by (a) the Public Works Department (300 miles), (b) the Political Administration (226 miles) and (c) the Native Authorities (100 miles approximately).

48. There is a slight increase in the mileage maintained by the Administration as the result of the completion of the extension of the road (No. 125E) from Guaman to Kadjebi.

49. Feeder roads from villages to the main through routes continue to be constructed by the native authorities. The survey of an 18 mile line for the further extension of Road No. 125E to Papase and Ahamansu has been commenced by a licensed surveyor who has been employed by the Chiefs to do the work at a cost of £220.

50. This is in keeping with the policy of the Administration, which is to encourage the native authorities to construct main routes which justify themselves by the merchandise collected in the country through which they pass, and are in practice built up step by step by short lengths of roads.

51. It will be appreciated that good main roads are an essential feature of the development of the country as cheap transport rates mean a better price to the farmer for his cocoa. At present approximately 9,000 tons of cocoa are head-loaded from the area in the North-West of the Southern Section to Kadjebi at an average rate of 1s. per load, but the construction of the motor road referred to above will enable this tonnage to be transported at a rate of 3d. per load, with the result that the farmers there will realize £12,750 per annum more for their cocoa, irrespective of fluctuations in market prices.

52. The Administration is alive to the possibilities of inter-territorial connections, and Road No. 101E has been improved to encourage traffic to use this through route from Kete Krachi to Accra.

53. Furthermore there is no discrimination between roads leading to Togoland under French Mandate and those leading to the Gold Coast, as both lines of communication are equally maintained. A new bridge has been constructed at Kpedze on the road leading to Palime.

54. There has been a general improvement in the conditions of the roads and the policy of sound bridge construction has proved to have been justified and well planned.

Posts and Telegraphs.

55. In the Southern Section the various services of the Department were satisfactorily maintained throughout the year.

56. *Post Offices and Postal Agencies.*—There was no change in the number of Post Offices or Postal Agencies, and at the close of the year three Head Offices and 12 Postal Agencies were open for public service.

Mail Services.

The weekly motor service and the various branch services were regularly and satisfactorily maintained. It was not found possible to carry out the proposed increase in frequency, but it is hoped to introduce a bi-weekly service early in 1939.

Telegraphs and Telephones.

57. No extension of existing services was possible. A wireless equipment for Hohoe mentioned in paragraph 48 of last year's report* had not yet arrived by the end of the year. Telegraph and telephone facilities therefore are consequently still confined to Ho. It is anticipated that the wireless equipment will arrive early in 1939.

58. In the Northern Section all postal services were satisfactorily maintained and at the close of the year two Postal Agencies were open for public service. There are no telegraph and telephone facilities in this section and expenditure on such facilities is not justified at present.

Statistics.

59. A comparative statement showing Post Office business transacted in the mandated territory during 1937 and 1938 is attached. The uncertain trade conditions had an adverse effect on all classes of business, and a decrease from the previous year's figures is shown.

* Colonial 154.

*Statement of Business Transacted in British Togoland
during 1938.*

	1937.	1938.
	£	£
Stamp sales	640	591
Money Orders issued	6,380	5,335
" " paid	716	1,066
Postal Orders issued	7,464	5,151
" " paid	2,978	2,421
Savings Bank Deposits	5,209	3,057
" " Withdrawals	3,293	3,023
Telegraphs	185	177
*Telephones	105	105
Parcels Post:—		
Trade Charges Collected	1,706	964
Customs Duty Collected	654	369
Other Charges Collected	72	46

Mail Matter.

	(Number.)	
	1937.	1938.
Posted—Letters, etc., including registered articles	128,284	116,246
" Book Packets, etc.	2,704	4,602
Delivered—Letters, etc., including registered articles... ..	131,937	139,776
" Book Packets, etc.	46,839	30,784

* Including Government Rentals.

VII.—PUBLIC FINANCE, 1938.

60. Statements of Revenue and Expenditure for the calendar year 1938 are contained in appendices.

Revenue.

61. The Revenue brought to account for the year 1938 amounted to £28,375 12s. 5d. and showed a net decrease of £559 4s. 5d. compared with £28,934 16s. 10d. collected in 1937.

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

	1936.	1937.	1938.
	£	£	£
Customs Import Revenue for the Gold Coast	2,137,882	2,675,312	1,713,480
Domestic Commercial Exports from the Gold Coast	12,234,622	15,943,685	11,071,260
Domestic Commercial Exports from Togoland	186,115	104,495	83,927
Customs Revenue from Togoland based on the above figures plus actual revenue collected	43,776	23,159	20,987

Expenditure.

62. The expenditure for the year 1938 was £95,904 os. 6d. as against £90,438 7s. 2d., a net increase of £5,465 13s. 4d.

The main increases occur under the following heads:—

	£	s.	d.
(i) Agriculture	667	14	3
(ii) Animal Health	3,341	13	11
(iii) Customs Department	987	9	2
(iv) Health Branch, Medical Department	1,028	14	1

The increase in (i) is due to there being more Agricultural Officers detailed for service in Togoland during 1938 than the previous year. (ii) Development of livestock in the Mandated Area was chiefly responsible for the increase in expenditure under this head (coupled with veterinary activities in Togoland). (iii) In the Customs Preventive Service the cost of Clothing and Equipment for new recruits and gratuities to the preventive men on discharge account for the increase. Under item (iv) the increase was due to greater expenditure on Village Sanitation during the year.

The excess of expenditure over revenue for the year 1938 was £67,528 8s. 1d. as compared with £61,503 10s. 4d. for the year 1936—an increase of £6,024 17s. 9d.

VIII.—TAXATION.

63. In the Northern Section, as has already been mentioned, the tax has been collected for the third year since its imposition quietly and without delay. There has been no change in the incidence in any area. In Dagomba the Konkomba chiefs have asked that the incidence for the Konkomba should be raised to that which the Dagomba pays. When this rate was settled it was considered that the Konkomba was a poor man in comparison with the Dagomba. This is no longer the case. In the Gonja area the lump sum assessment system was used and the collection was carried out entirely by the chiefs and headmen. There was an increase in the amount collected due probably to the immigration that is proceeding in that area. In the Krachi area there was none of the difficulty over the collection which there was last year.

64. In the Southern Section no direct taxation is imposed either by Government or by the native states. Government derives its revenue from indirect taxation in the form of Customs duties, licence fees, etc., while the Native Authorities derive theirs from Tribunal fees and fines, land rents, market dues, etc. No direct taxation is contemplated by Government at present. It has been the policy to encourage Native Authorities to face this problem themselves, and the results have been reported under

the heading of "General Administration" (see paragraphs 6-44 *supra*). Nevertheless with the enactment of the Native Administration Treasuries Ordinance, which provides every facility to the Native Authorities for the imposition of a direct tax, it is hoped that the people will in due time realise the benefits of a regular small tax rather than an occasional levy of much greater proportions.

IX.—TRADE.

65. In the Southern Section trade generally suffered a severe set-back as the result of the cocoa hold-up referred to in paragraph 73 of the Report for 1937,* which continued into the early part of the year under review. In February, 1938, the Secretary of State for the Colonies appointed a Commission to examine and report on the marketing of Gold Coast and Nigerian cocoa. This Commission arrived in Accra at the end of March and immediately put forward tentative proposals for negotiating a truce between the farmers and the Agreement Firms. As a result, the truce came into effect on the 28th April, and sales of cocoa recommenced immediately. The general hold-up of cocoa, accompanied by a boycott of certain European goods, had been so effective as to bring trade practically to a standstill.

66. The Report of the Commission was published in September, 1938, and in paragraph 480 of the Report the Commission stated:—

"The main contention, put forward by literate and illiterate Africans alike, that the legitimate interests of sellers were prejudiced by the suppression of competitive buying, cannot, in our opinion, be refuted."

67. The Commission recommended the formation by statute of an Association of producers for the collective marketing of their produce; all cocoa farmers in the Gold Coast and Ashanti would become members. The Commission further recommended that the Association should be financed by Government in the first instance, either by a grant from Government funds or the Colonial Development Fund. The staff of the Association should be composed mainly of Africans, giving opportunities of a career to literate Africans of business capacity.

68. Miscellaneous recommendations included district land surveys to watch the expansion of cocoa farming; agricultural instruction to include economic instruction of an elementary kind; the reviving of the post of Inspector of Weights and Measures; the licensing of cocoa buyers and of buying stations; the provision of the necessary protection to agricultural labourers employed by Africans as well as those employed by Europeans;

* Colonial 154.

the publication of a daily statement of prices; adequate provision for crop forecasting; and finally the arrangement for the publication of official statistics of the actual consumption of cocoa beans in the United States of America, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

At the present time, committees appointed by Government, are examining the recommendations of the Commission.

69. The reactions of the farmers to those recommendations are difficult to ascertain but the farmers were happy in the knowledge that the firms' buying agreement had been set aside. One definite outcome is the desire which has arisen amongst farmers to take an active part in the marketing of their cocoa.

70. Unfortunately the end of the year did not see the rise in the price of cocoa which the farmers anticipated, and a cautious attitude was adopted in the marketing on the crop, which was slow. This has had an adverse effect on general trade and has further tended to revive a spirit of dissatisfaction which had died down on the publication of the Commission's Report. In spite of this unsettled atmosphere the trading houses operating in the Southern Section have continued to consolidate their business. Much capital has been invested in Hohoe in the construction of new cocoa sheds, wholesale and retail stores, and new bungalows have been erected on a residential area which is sited on rising ground outside of the town.

71. Several of the trading firms have their headquarters for Togoland at Lome, and control the organization of their companies, both in the French and British spheres, from that town. This has the effect of developing trade between the two mandated countries.

72. The cocoa card stations were open throughout the year instead of for the usual "cocoa season" period to enable the transport of all the cocoa crop after the hold up had been raised. At Senchi, where a motor ferry crosses the Volta River, the Department of Agriculture have established a check to determine the quantities of produce exported and the following are the figures:—

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE OF TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH MANDATE
OVER THE SENCHI FERRY (TONS)

<i>Produce</i>	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Beans	4.30	38.84	37.53	34.26	63.40	43.83	17.74	54.68
Cocoa	1,200.30	4,010.50	3,294.60	6,284.70	5,740.30	6,731.19	8,647.50	10,700.50
Capsicum	15.67	14.74	10.19	6.39	16.42	18.53	6.16	27.42
Cassava	3.09	7.97	7.97	0.43	1.80	1.46	—	—
Cocoyam	23.44	12.04	49.20	4.56	1.52	66.49	301.25	283.66
Coffee	2.05	1.37	0.03	0.14	—	—	—	0.80
Corn	112.05	108.66	119.64	13.08	5.36	43.66	15.22	51.52
Garri	194.42	319.96	622.19	201.34	235.94	461.88	139.68	138.12
Groundnut	106.74	220.00	157.01	121.79	160.58	74.82	56.78	256.20
Kokonte	96.47	22.72	26.12	8.48	21.25	15.54	99.98	112.36
Onions	0.13	0.38	0.03	—	0.54	0.08	—	—
Palm kernel	39.22	61.10	19.63	11.88	105.90	321.27	138.85	54.54
Palm oil	66.12	50.22	64.15	42.63	38.08	18.35	8.66	2.86
Plantain	1.78	2.75	11.44	1.15	0.71	0.18	23.55	5.12
Tigernuts	2.67	4.71	3.23	5.59	7.24	0.87	—	—
Water yams	3.71	2.98	5.19	—	0.54	—	—	—
Yams	186.12	308.35	198.48	146.92	233.26	265.49	514.64	570.39
Total	2,058.28	5,187.29	4,626.63	6,883.34	6,632.84	8,063.62	9,970.01	12,258.17

73. The following statements give particulars of trade (exclusive of specie) passing across the Anglo-French Togoland frontier for the calendar years 1937 and 1938.

IMPORTS.

<i>Article.</i>	<i>1937.</i>		<i>1938.</i>	
	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
CLASS I.—FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO.		£		£
Animals and birds, living, all kinds No.	5,542	2,112	5,079	1,994
Fish of all kinds cwt.	988	869	2,644	2,831
Grain and Flour, Pulse and preparations thereof :—				
Grain :—				
Rice cwt.	494	390	758	540
Other kinds cwt.	159	57	589	236
Flour and meal — Other kinds cwt.	640	454	1,248	683
Pulse :—				
Beans and peas cwt.	593	309	1,215	787
Other kinds cwt.	76	44	70	36
Other farinaceous preparations cwt.	1,077	704	1,785	997
Lard and lard substitutes cwt.	36	30	121	74
Meats :—				
Fresh cwt.	5	6	1	1
Smoked or cured cwt.	648	1,074	411	441
Central				
Nuts and kernels—Other of kinds 100 lbs.	265	146	371	184
Oils, edible gal.	5,402	172	12,738	449
Salt, other kinds cwt.	2,078	541	1,515	392
Spices cwt.	150	87	257	108
Tobacco—Unmanufactured lb.	511	70	582	89
" Manufactured :—				
Cigarettes lb.	8	4	166	110
" hds.	26		663	
Sugar cwt.	129	100	27	32
Vegetables, fresh cwt.	534	294	2,917	1,322
Other Food, Drink and Tobacco	—	395	—	143
Total Class I	—	7,858	—	11,449
CLASS II.—RAW MATERIALS AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED.				
All kinds	—	208	—	101
Total Class II	—	208	—	101

<i>Article.</i>	1937.		1938.	
	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
CLASS IV.—ANIMALS NOT FOR FOOD.		£		£
All kinds No.	299	18	119	5
Grand Total Imports (exclusive of Specie and Currency Notes)	—	16,208	—	16,065

SUMMARY BY CLASSES.

<i>Classes.</i>	1937.		1938.	
	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
I	£ 7,858	£ 7,858	£ 11,449	£ 11,449
II	208	208	101	101
III—A	2,396	8,124	1,907	4,510
B	1,742		877	
C	3,986		1,726	
IV	18	18	5	5
GRAND TOTAL IMPORTS (exclusive of Specie and Currency Notes).	—	£16,208	—	£16,065

EXPORTS.

<i>Article.</i>	1937.		1938.	
	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
<i>Domestic Exports.</i>				
CLASS I.—FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO.		£		£
Cocoa Tons	3,667	95,523	5,789	79,693
Coffee—raw Tons	123	4,722	17	467
Grain :—				
Maize Tons	1	6	4	37
Other kinds Tons	4	67	5	87
Nuts and kernels :—				
Kola nuts Tons	82	978	155	1,825
Other kinds Tons	6	64	—	6
Salt Tons	5	37	5	34
Other Food and Drink	—	90	—	81
Total Class I	—	101,487	—	82,230

Article.	1937.		1938.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£
CLASS II.—RAW MATERIALS AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED.				
Cotton—raw Tons	78	857	2	29
Nuts and kernels for expressing oil therefrom:—				
Palm kernels Tons	90	762	72	586
Other Raw Materials, etc.	—	569	—	455
Total Class II	—	2,188	—	1,070
CLASS III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED.				
Cotton piece goods (native manufacture). ... Sq. yd.	2,074	198	—	—
	72			
Wood and Timber manufactured	—	42	—	123
Other articles	—	569	—	501
Total Class III	—	809	—	624
CLASS IV.—ANIMALS NOT FOR FOOD No.				
	54	11	17	3
Total Domestic Exports	—	104,495	—	83,927
<i>Re-Exports.</i>				
CLASS III.				
ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED.				
C.—Miscellaneous	—	7,364	—	3,048
Total Re-Exports	—	7,364	—	3,048
Grand total Exports (exclusive of Specie and Currency Notes) ...	—	111,859	—	86,975

SUMMARY BY CLASSES.

	1937.		1938.	
	Value.	Total.	Value.	Total.
<i>Domestic Exports.</i>				
Class I	£ 101,487	£	£ 82,230	£ 82,230
Class II	2,188	101,487	1,070	82,230
Class III	809	2,188	624	1,070
Class IV	11	809	3	624
	11	11	3	3
Total Domestic Exports ...		104,495		83,927
<i>Re-Exports.</i>				
Class III	7,364		3,048	
		7,364		3,048
Grand Total Exports (exclusive of Specie and Currency Notes) ...		111,859		86,975

74. The total value of *imports* for the calendar year 1938 was £16,065, a decrease of £143, or approximately 1 per cent., as compared with 1937.

75. The principal articles showing increases were: Fish of all kinds, rice, grain other kinds, flour and meal (not wheaten), beans and peas, other farinaceous preparations, edible oils, manufactured tobacco, cigarettes, fresh vegetables, empty bags and sacks but not including paper bags, agricultural (including horticultural implements and tools) and cutlery.

76. The total value of *exports* was £86,974, or £24,884 less than the previous year. This decrease was due to the lower prices of cocoa ruling throughout the year, for, although the quantity of cocoa exported increased by 2,122 tons as compared with 1937, the value declined by £15,830. The increase in exports would no doubt have been greater but for the cocoa hold up during the early part of the year under review and for the fact that when the hold up ended exports were regulated from the 27th April to 30th September, 1938, under the provisions of the Cocoa (Control of Exportation) Ordinance, 1938.

77. The average value per ton of cocoa exported during the year was £14 as compared with £26 in 1937. Exports of raw coffee, valued at £4,255, declined by 106 tons. Other articles showing small decreases were raw cotton (76 tons) and palm kernels (18 tons). Exports of Kola nuts, however, increased by 73 tons.

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

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 French Mandated Togoland.

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 the French Sphere.

79. 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 facts:—

	1937.	1938.
Number of Seizures	43	66
Number of persons convicted for revenue offences	46	75
Amount of penalties and fines imposed	£176	£804
Quantity of tobacco seized—		
(i) Leaf tobacco	1,381 lb.	1,630 lb.
(ii) Cigarettes	324 (singles)	66,675 (singles)

80. Several important tariff changes were made during the year under review. By Order in Council No. 13 of 1938, which took effect from the 16th March, 1938, the Customs Tariff Ordinance (Cap. 133) was amended as follows:—

First Schedule.

Item No. 19 (e) was deleted and replaced by Item No. 19 (a) (vi) to read:—

“ Cotton manufactures:—

Piece goods (including scarves), Plushes, velvets and other pile tissues: 3d. per square yard ”.

Item No. 33 (a) was altered to read:—

“ Silk (artificial) manufactures:—

Piece goods (including scarves):—

(i) Plushes, velvets and other pile tissues: 5d. per square yard.

(ii) Other kinds: 2½d. per square yard ”.

The duties for Still Wines were altered to read:—

“ (i) 3s. per imperial gallon and (ii) 7s. per imperial gallon ”.

Second Schedule.

New items were added as follows:—

“ Item No. 28A.—(a) Fuel and lubricants which are contained in the ordinary tanks of aircraft; provided that such fuel and lubricants shall not be removed from such aircraft except upon payment of the prescribed import duty.

(b) Fuel and lubricants proved to the satisfaction of the Comptroller to be imported, or to have been supplied from a bonded warehouse, for use by aircraft belonging to or exclusively employed in the service of His Majesty, and

“ Item No. 33 (d) Fishing nets and netting ”.

81. The Minutes for the XXXVth Session of the Commission arrived too late in the Gold Coast for any question regarding alteration to the basis of calculation of the amount of import duties as visualised by M. Giraud on page 30 of the Minutes to be considered, but a statement will be made in the next report.

Trade.

82. Though there has been little change in trade conditions a steady increase in production is taking place. In the Krachi area the export of yams was growing at a rate which gave cause for alarm that there might be a shortage for local consumption. Steps were taken by the Native Authority to check this. More and more people are taking advantage of the improved transport facilities and are producing increasing quantities of foodstuffs, yams, maize and guinea corn for the markets in the south, particularly Accra and Koforidua.

83. As regards the question of economic treatment from countries which had ceased to belong to the League the following statement made during the examination of the 1936 report by the accredited representative on the subject is still appropriate to the point raised.

“ In its report to the Council on the annual report for 1935 of Togoland under British Mandate, the Permanent Mandates Commission expressed the hope that the next annual report would state whether or not the mandatory Power considered itself legally obliged to apply the rule of economic equality of imports from States which are not members of the League of Nations.

“ His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom are of the opinion that States which are not members of the League of Nations cannot claim economic equality for their goods imported into mandated territory either under the terms of the mandates or under Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations. Such States can, in the opinion of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, only claim equal treatment for their imports by virtue of agreements concluded to this end with the mandatory Power.

“ His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have no present intention of inviting the authorities concerned to promote legislation which would deprive States not members of the League of the economic equality which in fact they now enjoy in territories under United Kingdom mandate.”

X.—JUDICIAL ORGANISATION.

84. This Chapter deals with both the Magistrates' Court and the Native Tribunals, and for the sake of clearness is divided into two parts.

(a) Magistrates' Court.

85. 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 matters affecting land, when the Court of Appeal is formed by

the State Council. In causes of action arising within the independent divisions the Magistrates' Courts are Courts of first instance in all cases, including matters concerning the ownership, occupation or possession of land. This is due to the fact that there are no Tribunals in the independent divisions. The Magistrates' Courts are also Courts of first instance in all cases prosecuted by the police and in civil cases where the debt or damage claimed exceeds the sum of £25.

An analysis of cases tried in the Magistrates' Courts of the Southern Section discloses the following comparison with the year 1937:—

	1937.	1938.	Increase or Decrease.
Summary cases	673	996	+ 323
Sanitary cases	257	414	+ 154
Committal cases	8	7	— 1
Civil cases	235	273	+ 38
Inquests	36	19	— 17
Appeals from Native Courts of Appeal	10	26	+ 16

86. The increase in summary cases is due to offences under the Motor Traffic Ordinance and also to offences under the Cocoa Industry (Regulations) Ordinance, 1937, whereby the sale or purchase of badly prepared, wet or impure cocoa is prohibited. This Ordinance also provides for the inspection of cocoa and prescribes standards of quality for cocoa intended to be exported.

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

Type of Case.	Northern Section.		
	Dagomba.	Krachi.	Mamprusi.
Summary	62	104	74
Committal	2	8	Nil
Civil	Nil	2	Nil
Inquests	5	5	Nil
Appeals from Native Courts	Nil	Nil	Nil

These figures show no marked increase or decrease.

88. The following tables give details of criminal cases investigated and prosecuted before the Magistrates' Courts throughout the Territory together with comparative tables of crimes.

Criminal Statistics—Togoland, 1938.

	No. of Offences Reported to Police.	No. of Prosecutions before the Courts.	No. of Acquittals.	No. of Convictions.
Southern Section of Togoland.	933	805	62	713
Northern Section of Togoland.	153	138	6	126
Total ...	1,086	943	68	839

Togoland.—Comparative Table of Cases Reported, 1937 and 1938.

Offence.	1937		1938	
	Jan. to Dec.	Jan. to Dec.	Increase.	Decrease.
Murder	8	4	—	4
Attempted murder	1	1	—	—
Manslaughter	5	4	—	1
Offence against the State, slave dealing and coinage	8	9	1	—
Riot	2	4	2	—
Rape and attempted rape	2	1	—	1
Sodomy	—	—	—	—
Abduction and other offences against the person	19	12	—	7
Indecent assault... ..	12	14	2	—
Assault and assault on police	66	41	—	25
Suicide and attempted suicide	5	4	—	1
Perjury	—	—	—	—
Criminal harm to the person	19	37	18	—
Robbery... ..	—	—	—	—
Burglary and attempted burglary	2	1	—	1
Arson	4	1	—	3
Housebreaking	—	—	—	—
Stealing, Sects. 100, 101, 270 and 271	115	102	—	13
Fraud and false pretences	12	11	—	1
Receiving stolen property and unlawful possession	3	11	8	—
Arms and Ammunition Ordinance	43	88	45	—
Liquor offences	13	41	28	—
Drunkenness and breach of peace	23	25	2	—
Regulation of employment	—	3	3	—
Miscellaneous offences under the Motor Traffic Ordinance, Sales by Auction, Weight and Measures, Illiterate Protection Ordinance, &c.	530	672	142	—
	892	1,086	251	57

194 increase

Northern Section of Togoland.

Comparative Table of Cases Reported, 1937 and 1938.

Offence.	1937		1938	
	Jan. to Dec.	Jan. to Dec.	Increase.	Decrease.
Murder	4	3	—	1
Attempted murder	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter	1	—	—	1
Offence against the State, slave dealing and coinage	4	5	1	—
Riot	2	3	1	—
Rape and attempted rape	—	—	—	—
Sodomy	—	—	—	—
Abduction and other offences against the person	7	2	—	5
Indecent assault	1	3	2	—
Assault and assault on police	8	8	—	—
Suicide and attempted suicide	2	1	—	1
Perjury	—	—	—	—
Criminal harm to the person	9	16	7	—
Robbery	—	—	—	—
Burglary	2	—	—	2
Arson	1	—	—	1
Housebreaking	—	—	—	—
Stealing, Sects. 100, 101, 270 and 271	33	35	2	—
Fraud and false pretences	3	—	—	3
Receiving stolen property and unlawful possession	1	3	2	—
Arms and Ammunition Ordinance	4	13	9	—
Liquor offences	3	2	—	1
Drunkenness and breach of peace	4	3	—	1
Regulation of employment	—	2	2	—
Miscellaneous offences under the Motor Traffic Ordinance, Sales by Auction, Weight and Measures, Illiterate Protection Ordinance, etc.	54	54	—	—
	143	153	26	16

to increase

Southern Section of Togoland.

Comparative Table of Cases Reported, 1937 and 1938.

<i>Offence.</i>	<i>1937</i>	<i>1938</i>	<i>Increase.</i>	<i>Decrease.</i>
	<i>Jan. to Dec.</i>	<i>Jan. to Dec.</i>		
Murder	4	1	—	3
Attempted murder	1	1	—	—
Manslaughter	4	4	—	—
Offence against the State, slave dealing and coinage	4	4	—	—
Riot	—	1	1	—
Rape and attempted rape	2	1	—	1
Sodomy	—	—	—	—
Abduction and other offences against the person	12	10	—	2
Indecent assault	11	11	—	—
Assault and assault on police	58	33	—	25
Suicide and attempted suicide	3	3	—	—
Perjury	—	—	—	—
Criminal harm to the person	10	21	11	—
Robbery... ..	—	—	—	—
Burglary and attempted burglary	—	1	1	—
Arson	3	1	—	2
Housebreaking	—	—	—	—
Stealing, Sects. 100, 101, 270 and 271	82	67	—	15
Fraud and false pretences	9	11	2	—
Receiving stolen property and unlawful possession	2	8	6	—
Arms and Ammunition Ordinance	39	75	36	—
Liquor offences	10	39	29	—
Drunkenness and breach of peace	19	22	3	—
Regulation of employment	—	1	1	—
Miscellaneous offences under the Motor Traffic Ordinance, Sales by Auction, Weight and Measures, Illiterate Protection Ordinance, etc.	476	618	142	—
	749	933	232	48
			184 increase	

ILLICIT DISTILLATION.

TOGOLAND—NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN.

1st January—31st December, 1938.

	Northern.	Southern.	Total.
Number of cases—			
Reported	2	15	17
Convicted	2	15	17
Persons sentenced to a fine or imprisonment—			
2 months	—	8	8
3 „	—	6	6
6 „	2	1	3
Cautioned	—	1	1
Fines—			
Inflicted	£100	£220	£320
Paid	—	£75	£75

Four Stills were seized.

	1938.	
	Northern Section.	Southern Section.
Cases—		
Reported	933	153
To Court	805	138
Not prosecuted	20	6
Pending	106	2
Withdrawn... ..	23	1
Transferred	10	7
Persons—		
Prosecuted... ..	903	199
Convicted	794	173
Discharged... ..	51	4

TOGOLAND, JANUARY-DECEMBER, 1938.

Return of Juvenile Offenders.

Date.	Serial No.	No. of Juveniles.	Age.	Sex.	Offence in full.	Court (before whom tried).	Sentence.	Remarks.
12. 7.38	1	1	10 years	Male	Causing wounds. Sect. 197, Cap. 9.	Mr. V. H. K. Littlewood, Magistrate, Ho.	To 6 strokes with cane.	Sentence carried out.
23. 8.38	2-5	4	15, 14, 13 and 17.	"	Stealing (in group) four fowls at 6/6 property of one Auguster Kokloko. Sect. 100, Cap. 9.	Mr. V. H. K. Littlewood, Magistrate, Kpando.	To 12 strokes with cane.	do.
29. 9.38	6	1	10 years	"	Stealing. Sect. 271 (2), Cap. 9.	Mr. C. G. R. Amory, Magistrate, Krachi.	To 8 strokes with cane.	Sentence not carried out as accused certified unfit. Sentence deferred until end of the month.
20.12.38	7	1	12 years	"	Wounding. Sect. 197, Cap. 9.	Mr. V. H. K. Littlewood, Magistrate, Ho.	To 6 strokes with cane.	Sentence carried out.
Summary.								
			10 years of age	...	...	...	2	
			12 "	"	"	"	1	
			13 "	"	"	"	1	
			14 "	"	"	"	1	
			15 "	"	"	"	1	
			17 "	"	"	"	1	
							7	

All sentenced to whipping.

(b) Native Courts.

89. In the Northern Section the work of the Native Courts continues to be very satisfactory and appeals are rare.

90. Statistics of Cases tried by the Native Courts are as follows:—

	<i>Dagomba.</i>	<i>Krachi.</i>	<i>Mamprusi.</i>
Summary cases ...	134	62	25
Sanitary cases ...	325	23	11
Civil cases ...	11	43	30

91. The new Grade C Native Court established in Adeli and Adjuati last year has continued to work satisfactorily.

92. In the Southern Section each Division of an Amalgamated State has a Tribunal, the members of which are nominated by the people and finally appointed by the Governor of the Gold Coast. A quorum consists of not less than three nor more than seven members. Appeals lie from these Tribunals to the Tribunal of the Paramount Chief of the State in all matters except land, where the appeal goes to the State Council. From the Paramount Chief's Tribunals appeals lie to the Magistrates' Courts.

93. The Statistics of cases heard in all Native Tribunals of the Southern Section are as follows:—

Criminal Cases.

In the Tribunals in the State of:—

<i>Akpini.</i>	<i>Asogli.</i>	<i>Awatime.</i>	<i>Buem.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(20)	(18)	(10)	(6)	
124	220	34	389	767

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

NATIVE TRIBUNALS.

<i>Criminal Cases.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Petty assault and threatening (b), (v) ...	216
Slander (c) ...	38
Stealing and kindred offences (m), (n), (o) ...	120
Sanitation (a), (e), (q), (r) ...	85
Offences against morality (l) ...	35
Offences against Tribunals and Native Authorities (j), (k), (u) ...	64
Offences against Native Customs (d), (g), (h), (t) ...	124
Other offences (i), (p), (s), (t) ...	85
Total number of convictions (707) ...	767

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

Civil Cases.

	<i>Akpini.</i>	<i>Asogli.</i>	<i>Awatime.</i>	<i>Buem.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1. Personal Suits	64	86	26	152	328
2. Divorce and other matrimonial causes	44	63	14	51	172
3. Custody and paternity of children	7	2	—	5	14
4. Administration of Estates	—	—	1	1	2
5. Land cases	22	9	7	42	80
Total civil cases					596

NATIVE COURT OF APPEALS—CASES DEALT WITH.

Criminal.

	<i>Buem.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Petty assault and threatening (<i>b</i>), (<i>v</i>)	—	Nil
Slander (<i>c</i>)	1	1
Stealing and kindred offences (<i>m</i>), (<i>n</i>), (<i>o</i>)	—	Nil
Sanitation (<i>a</i>), (<i>e</i>), (<i>g</i>), (<i>r</i>)	—	Nil
Offences against morality (<i>l</i>)	—	Nil
Offences against Tribunals and Native Authority (<i>j</i>), (<i>k</i>), (<i>u</i>)	1	1
Offences against Native Customs (<i>d</i>), (<i>g</i>), (<i>h</i>), (<i>f</i>)	—	Nil
Other offences (<i>i</i>), (<i>p</i>), (<i>s</i>), (<i>t</i>)	—	Nil
		2

Civil.

	<i>Buem.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Divorce and other matrimonial causes	5	5
Personal Suits	6	6
Custody and paternity of children	—	Nil
Administration of Estates... ..	—	Nil
Land cases	3	3
Other cases	—	Nil
Total appeal cases		14

APPEALS FROM THE NATIVE COURT OF APPEAL TO THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

Appeals pending from 1937	4
Appeals applied for	26
Appeals granted	26
Appeals refused	Nil
Appeals discontinued	2
Appeals heard	22
Appeals pending	7
Appeals referred to Tribunals	4
Judgment upheld	13
Judgment reversed	2

PARTICULARS OF APPEALS HEARD.

	<i>Criminal.</i>	<i>Civil.</i>
Heard	5	17
Pending	2	5
Judgment upheld	4	11
Judgment reversed	1	3

ENFORCEMENT OF CIVIL JUDGMENTS UNDER SECTION 83.

Applied for... ..	25
Enforced	23
Ca : Sa :	Nil
Fi : Fa :	23
Judgment Debtor... ..	42
Convict Prisoners from Native Tribunals	33

JUDICIAL—DISTRICT COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

Summary cases	996
Sanitary cases	414
Committal cases	7
Civil cases	273
Inquests	19
Court fines	£698 os. 6d.
Court fees	£464 is. 3d.
Bailiff's fees	£334 6s. od.

CASES HEARD BY TRIBUNALS.

Criminal cases	767
Civil cases	596

XI.—POLICE.

94. The total strength of the Gold Coast Police in Togoland during 1938 was one Inspector, ten non-commissioned officers and sixty-four constables. These seventy-five police were distributed as follows:—

Northern Section.

A.—Yendi.—Three non-commissioned officers and twenty constables.

B.—Krachi.—Three non-commissioned officers and seventeen constables.

Southern Section.

A.—Ho.—One non-commissioned officer and ten constables.

B.—Kpandu.—One Inspector, two non-commissioned officers and fourteen constables.

C.—Hohoe.—One non-commissioned officer and three constables.

95. No European Officer was permanently stationed in Togoland. Each detachment was under the direct supervision of the Political Officer in charge of the station, but regular inspections of the Togoland detachments were carried out by European Police Officers from the Northern Territories and from the Eastern Province. The detachments at Yendi and Kete Krachi were reinforced owing to the frequent smuggling of goods across the frontier and the numerous cases of counterfeiting and illicit distillation in the latter district. A mounted escort comprising of one non-commissioned officer and three constables patrolled the Konkomba area from Demon between the months of January and June.

96. Owing to an increase both in trade and in population a police post was opened at Hohoe during the year.

97. The discipline of police detachments in Togoland has on the whole been well maintained.

98. The health of the detachments has been satisfactory.

99. There has been a general increase in the amount of crime dealt with by the police during the year. Whereas cases of murder decreased by four, the figures for criminal harm show 37 cases reported as against 19 for the year 1937—an increase of 18 cases. Nine cases of counterfeiting coins were reported, seven cases being committed to the High Court involving nine persons. There was one case of possessing a counterfeit note at Kpandu and the accused was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

100. Seventeen cases of illicit distillation were reported to the police as against 12 cases in 1937. The fines inflicted amounted to £320 of which £75 was paid. Four stills were seized and destroyed. A majority of these cases were reported from the Ho district.

101. A number of seizures of smuggled goods were made during the year and each case was referred to the Collector in charge, Preventive Service. In one case a lorry loaded with 14 cases of Tobacco, 670 tins of Cigarettes and 5 cases of Gin was detained in the Koforidua district. The packages bore the marks of Lome and Palime. The case was referred to the Collector in charge at Aferingba and was tried by the District Commissioner who found the defendant liable. The goods were confiscated by the Comptroller of Customs and the defendant ordered to pay £709 duty. He was unable to pay the amount and was imprisoned for one year. The lorry was not confiscated.

102. There were three cases of disturbances at Yendi in January and September, 1938, and one case at Kpandu in July. At Yendi a family feud among the Konkombas originating from a dispute over a market ended in a riot. In this case 22 persons were convicted and sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour each.

103. The Native Administration Police have maintained touch with the Police Stations in their districts and have worked in co-operation with the police. They have been attached at various periods for instruction and have proved keen and willing to learn.

XII.—PRISONS.

104. There are two Prisons in the Northern Area, at Yendi and at Kete Krachi, and two in the Southern Area at Ho and Kpandu.

At Ho and Yendi the buildings are of a permanent nature constructed of brick and faced stone. At Kpandu and Krachi they are of sun-dried brick with the walls rendered with cement. The construction is not so sound as at Ho and Yendi but they are serviceable. Roofing is of galvanised iron sheeting.

Population.

105. The following return shows the daily average number of prisoners for the year and the numbers actually in the prisons on 1st January, 1938, to 1st January, 1939:—

Station.	Daily Average.	No. in Prison on	
		1st January 1938.	1st January 1939.
Yendi	12.93	5	13
Kete Krachi	5.72	5	11
Kpandu	22.69	15	23
Ho	14.10	10	12

Health conditions.

106. The health of the prisoners has been good. The following are the figures showing the daily percentage in Hospital:—

Yendi	0.29
Kete Krachi	0.15
Kpandu	—
Ho	0.98

Cost.

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

Prison.	Ration.	Staff.	Total.
	£	£	£
Yendi	59	125	184
Kete Krachi	26	77	103
Kpandu	76	290	366
Ho	27	247	274
	<u>£188</u>	<u>£739</u>	<u>£927</u>

Employment.

108. Prisoners are employed on station work and on Prison farms which produce a good portion of their rations. This work effects a saving to Government on maintenance. At Kpandu mat and basket making is taught and to instruct prisoners in a trade a duchscher oil press has been installed to obtain palm oil from the fruit of palms. 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.

109. No armed forces are maintained in the territory.

XIV.—ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

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

In the Southern Section the number of firearms licensed during 1938 was as follows:—

<i>Type of gun.</i>				<i>1938.</i>	<i>1937.</i>
Flintlock	...	...	...	106	434
Cap	...	...	...	730	1,600
Shot	...	...	...	302	350
Air	...	...	...	3	24
Others...	...	...	...	1	Nil

111. The licence for flintlock and cap guns is not an annual licence, but is issued for the life of the gun, and the estimated figure for the total of such guns licensed in the Southern Section is 16,902.

112. The total number of flintlock and cap guns licensed during 1938 shows a considerable decrease compared with the previous year, and, as mentioned in last year's report, it is probable that there are now few unlicensed guns in the Southern Section.

113. According to native custom a father presents his son with a cap gun when he reaches the age of manhood. The young man goes outside the compound and fires it, saying, "I have become a man because my father has bought me a gun." All the relations will come and thank the father. Once a young man is provided with a gun he is entitled, on his death, to be buried as an elder in the elders cemetery.

114. If, when the son fires his gun for the first time, he falls down the gun is taken from him at once as he is considered unfit to carry such a weapon.

115. Flintlock and cap guns are repaired by blacksmiths licensed by the District Commissioner, and all repairs are recorded by each blacksmith in a book kept for the purpose.

116. The following amount of ammunition was issued during the year:—

	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Gunpowder.</i>	<i>Caps.</i>	<i>Cartridges.</i>
1937	26,892 lbs.	245,200	52,725
1938	32,320 lbs.	248,600	51,825

Gunpowder is issued at the rate of 1 lb. per quarter per licensed gun, and permits are not issued to individuals other than Chiefs, who distribute the powder amongst their subjects. Cartridges are issued at the rate of 200 per annum to the owner of a licensed gun.

Gunpowder, caps, cartridges and guns are stored for sale in private warehouses licensed by the District Commissioner. Each warehouse is provided with two locks, one key being retained by the firm owning the store and the other kept by the police.

117. In accordance with the International Convention of 19th May, 1900, concerning the preservation of wild animals, birds, etc., the Wild Animals Preservation Ordinance was passed. By this Ordinance the Governor in Council has made regulations for the prohibition and restriction of hunting and the destruction of wild animals and birds, the establishment of close seasons, the issuing of hunting licences, and generally for the protection and preservation of wild animals.

118. In the Northern Section the number of firearms licensed during 1938 was as follows:—

<i>Type of gun.</i>								
Flintlock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	343
Shot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27

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

				<i>Cap and Flintlock.</i>	<i>Shot guns,</i>
Northern Section	...	...	...	3,604	42
	<i>Gunpowder.</i>		<i>Caps.</i>	<i>Cartridges.</i>	
	5,580 lbs.		1,100	2,700	

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

119. Of social progress in the Southern Section there is little to be said. It is, as in any other country, closely allied to material progress. The latter is most conspicuous in the cocoa areas and there it manifests itself primarily in buildings. Large houses, some in course of construction, are everywhere to be seen.

120. A corrugated iron roof for his house and the main articles of furniture—tables, chairs, iron bedsteads, tin boxes and a selection of crockery—are the first essentials to the progressive African. In the areas where cocoa will not grow other sources of wealth are tapped. Here a great number of young men take up crafts, such as carpentry, bricklaying and smith's work. On the whole they are good craftsmen. They are to be found in most parts of the Eastern Province of the Gold Coast.

121. Of moral progress little can be said. In the gauge that calculates it a decade would be a scarcely perceptible measurement and a year wholly invisible. Figures can never help. One might extract from Court Record Books statistics of so many adultery cases and so many indecent assaults, but these would provide little indication of the state of public morals and even the most abundant return would scarcely be a reason for labelling 1938 a depraved year in comparison with others.

Again one might count the number of churches and schools which have sprung up during the last 12 months. But where, as is generally the case, the primary object of schooling is to learn how to read and write, and a Sunday suit is more a tribute to Society than to Heaven, the counting of pupils and congregations is no guide to morality. It is therefore difficult to say with any degree of certainty whether or not during the year there has been any advance in the sphere of local morals, be it in regard to so-called social sins, truthfulness, finance, or any of its other manifestations.

122. Whilst material progress may be estimated from general observation, it is less easy to record the trend of social change. Often one sees a large and spacious house, locked and untenanted, and in the background a native hut in which the owner prefers to live. And one wonders how far material prosperity is affecting the traditional pattern of existence, and whether it is accompanied by any cultural change. Those within whose reach material progress lies find the additional outlets of society few and dissatisfying. Too often the school-boy learns to despise and shun the immemorial amusements of his people, and in some places attendance at a native dance is visited with the refusal of Communion. At the same time little has been substituted for what has been taken away. With the exception of the grand dance, literary and tennis clubs which have sprung up in some districts, the average individual has few amusements, and none of these distractions can have the emotional value of the drums and the native dance. The change from the mud-house to the mansion has been all too rapid for that degree of cultural change which should accompany it.

123. Perhaps those who are happiest are those who stand half-way between the old and the new, and who are in a position to enjoy the best of both worlds. These are they who have been at school and who have fairly steady employment or ply a craft. They indulge in some of the purchased comforts of modern life while still abiding within the framework of the old. When work is scarce they fall back on their farms for their livelihood. They can be seen at football matches and at native dances. Their houses are of the improved native type with a corrugated iron roof, and furnished with simple but well-made local furniture.

124. Nevertheless, material progress suffered severely as a result of the cocoa hold-up which continued well into the year, and, when the major crop was harvested in the last quarter, a depression set in as a result of the low prices prevailing. Labour, consisting largely of immigrants, is almost universally employed and low prices had serious effects and were a major cause of indebtedness.

125. Finally, the information required by the Permanent Mandates Commission regarding opportunities for collaboration of the more educated class of native in the present system of Native Administrations can only be touched upon in this report this year, and a more detailed review will be given at a later date. But it should be explained that it is unlikely that native law and custom will receive at the present time much more modification even though it is brought into contact with a higher civilisation and education. The African is essentially a conservative being, and clings to his customs more tenaciously than the sea anemone does to a rock. During the last 30 years the more glaringly repulsive rites have been eradicated from his code, and though the influence of the educated African in the evolution of native law and custom is to-day not extensive, there is no doubt that within the next two decades some further change will become noticeable. But it is the aim of the mandated power rather to graft on to native institutions only the best ideals of a modern civilisation. To break all native usage and set up some hybrid and exotic form of government founded on artificial institutions can have little or no meaning to the African. He will merely become detribalised and dissatisfied.

126. In the North, within the last few years, the general expansion of commercial activity has been apparent to all who know the country. It has been chiefly demonstrated by the great increase in commercial motor traffic, which has been particularly noticeable in the Krachi District, as the improvement of the Yendi—Accra Road has opened up the shortest motor route between the North and the Coast. This in itself has had

its repercussions on the territory through which the road runs, and an air of increased prosperity can be seen in places like Kete Krachi, particularly on festive occasions, when bright clothes and decorated bicycles are much in evidence. The Lagos traders meet the demand for gaudy trinkets and useless toys, and in Kete cold beer has an ever-increasing sale. It is difficult to know just where the money comes from. The farmer, the backbone of the country, occasionally comes to town and has his fling; but he is soberly dressed, and his wants are simple. He has his money, but he keeps it carefully buried in the ground; and, as is true of all parts of the world, the one who wears the brightest clothes is not always the one with most money. For the rest, the town dwellers, their wealth may be a mystery; but they have their football games, their brass bands and dances—and they never seem to do any work.

127. In the outlying parts of the district, particularly along the motor road, there is an evident increase in agricultural activity. It may be due to the fact that the lull in cocoa traffic caused by the hold-up has turned some of the young men into home farmers, for there has been a welcome tendency among the people to farm their own lands, since the demand for food-stuffs from the cocoa areas and increased transport facilities have made it profitable to export those crops which normally are grown for local consumption.

128. Another factor which makes it seem reasonable to suppose that there has not been so much emigration to the South this year, is that during the first collection of tax which took place in October and November, there were apparently not so great a number of absentees from the district as has been the case during the past two years. Even if the trade in yams should show some decline to more reasonable proportions than two years ago (when the improvidence of the farmers created a local shortage) it seems that it will now continue to be a profitable business for the farmers of this area—some of whom appear to have realised that other crops might also be made profitable—for there has been a noticeable increase in the production of cassava and tobacco.

129. Although the people of Borai suffered a severe loss last year when their entire herd of cattle numbering about 100 head was wiped out by Pleuro-pneumonia, there has been a marked increase in cattle in other villages, notably among the Konkomba settlers, and in Kete Krachi itself.

130. The Native Administration has started its work of encouraging the introduction of cattle to the area by the establishment of a cattle farm with 30 head at Kete Krachi. As is always the case with new cattle coming into this district from the North,

the animals were severely tried by the change of climate and country during their first few months, and mortality among the calves was high. The animals are, however, becoming acclimatised, and the condition of the few other herds which have been in the district for a longer period gives every reason to expect that the Native Administration herd will thrive well. The cows are still dry (which has been the chief cause of mortality among the calves), but they should soon be able to produce milk as good as that of the more acclimatised animals, the quality of which is excellent.

XVI.—CONDITIONS AND REGULATIONS OF LABOUR.

131. The care and welfare of the migrant labourer has been receiving the attention of Government during the year under review. Young men in the North leave home for work on the cocoa farms and in the mines for three principal reasons:—

- (a) To earn money which they hope to take home either as savings or in goods;
- (b) To see the world and gain experience; and
- (c) To escape from a shortage of food during certain seasons of the year.

Of these reasons the first is by far the most important.

The extent of the migration varies considerably; in some villages there may be 10 per cent. of the adult population absent in the South whilst 40 per cent. have been South at some period of their careers; in other villages in the same area the number of men who are absent in the South or who have been South may be negligible. In the latter villages there will be men who have never been more than 20 miles from their homes in their lives and have no ambition to go.

132. The three main labour routes in the Gold Coast converge on Kumasi. The most important is the Tamale-Kumasi Road, and it is this route which is used by a proportion of the migrant labour from the Northern Sphere of Togoland. The labourers who have money will travel down by lorry but those who have little or no money will walk down, and in order to improve the lot of the latter class it has been decided to establish rest camps at selected points on the labour routes. There is also to be a Refuge at Salaga where derelicts can be fed and looked after and, if necessary, repatriated. A welfare fund of £400 has been established and District Commissioners and Medical Officers in different parts of the Colony will be able to help deserving cases. The immigrants from Togoland will, of course, benefit by these measures. A Labour Exchange has been established in Kumasi and the results are already encouraging.

133. Wages Boards have been established during the year under review in Provinces and Administrations. The object of these Boards was to fix the wage rates of Government labour which would be based on the cost of living and not on the supply of labour available. The wage rates paid by Government do not, of course, affect the rates paid by commercial undertakings except that a certain standard is set in the various districts which is of value. Steps were taken by means of sample budgets and other enquiries to ascertain what exactly was the cost of living in the different areas. Then consideration was given to the amounts which had to be spent on essentials, rent, luxuries and clothes; a margin was allowed for savings, and so the various wage rates were determined. In the Southern Sphere of Togoland it was decided that 1s. 3d. should be the minimum daily wage of the unskilled labourer in Government service; in the Northern Sphere the minimum rates will be as follows:—

- Eastern Gonja, 7d., an increase of 1d.
- Eastern Dagomba, 6d., an increase of 2d.
- Mamprussi, 7d., an increase of 1d.
- Kusasi, 7d., no change.
- Krachi, 8d., an increase of 1d.

It has been decided that the Wages Boards shall meet every quarter and any variation in the cost of living will be considered.

134. There is no unpaid compulsory labour in either sphere of Togoland. Roads are maintained by paid gangs of voluntary labourers whose wage rates will now be those determined by the Wages Boards. Labour on minor communal services is regulated by legislation (*vide* Appendices II and III, pages 74 and 75, Colonial 117), Report on Togoland under British Mandate for 1935.

XVII.—LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE AND WORSHIP.

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

136. In the Southern Section the Roman Catholic Mission and the Bremen Mission in conjunction with the Ewe Presbyterian Church continue to carry out their devoted work in the cause of Christianity.

The Roman Catholic Mission maintains stations at Ho, Kpandu, Liati, Hohoe and Jasikan, with a large number of subsidiary stations in the surrounding areas, under the care of two European priests at each principal station, and two convents at Hohoe and Kpandu. There were approximately 31,000 Catholics in British Togoland, according to the Mission statistics for 1938, and the number of converts annually is estimated at 2,000.

137. The Convent at Kpandu is in charge of four European sisters all possessing the Red Cross Nursing and Child Welfare certificates ("Infirmiere de la Croix Rouge" and "Certificat de Puericulture"). The sisters of this Convent maintain a dispensary, at which approximately 6,000 patients were treated during the year. Ten orphans have been given a home in this convent from early infancy. One of the sisters supervises the teaching work of a girls' school with three African teachers and 75 girl pupils. There are four European sisters in charge of the Convent at Hohoe, which maintains a girls' school—the only Girls' Boarding School in British Togoland—at which the girls receive a four years' course in Domestic Science.

138. The other Missionary Body, the Bremen Mission, works in conjunction with the Ewe Presbyterian Church. Strictly speaking, there is no such body as the Ewe Presbyterian "mission," as mentioned in previous Reports. The two bodies, the Bremen Mission and the Ewe Presbyterian Church, are quite distinct and separate in financial matters, the Bremen Mission supporting only the European Missionaries, who in turn cooperate with the Ewe Presbyterian Church. The Church extends its operations as far North as Kete Krachi.

139. The Ewe Presbyterian Church may be said to be self-supporting, in that it gets no financial help from any missionary society. The salaries of the teachers in the Assisted Schools are paid to a large extent by a Government grant, but all the other agents of the Church, native Pastors, Evangelists and Teachers in non-assisted schools, are paid entirely from collections and the voluntary contributions of the people.

140. As already stated the home base of the Bremen Mission is paying only the salaries of the European missionaries, and owing to the difficulty of obtaining sufficient funds at this time, the staff of missionaries has to be kept at a minimum. There are four ordained European missionaries, two in Amedjofe and two in Ho, holding offices within the Ewe Presbyterian Church (Financial Secretary, Supervisor of Schools, Principal of Theological Seminary), and three lady missionaries in Amedjofe, in charge of dispensary work and of a Girls' School, where special emphasis is laid on Domestic Science.

141. Almost all the congregational work is carried out by the native workers. There are 12 ordained pastors, each in charge of a district with a head station, and about 340 other agents, teachers and evangelists. About 2,000 new members are added yearly to the membership of the Church, which in 1938 was about 38,000.

142. At the head of the Church are two native pastors, a moderator and synod clerk, and a European missionary as secretary. Every two years a meeting of the synod is convened consisting of about 80 delegates from all parts of the country. The synod constitutes the supreme authority in the Church. The executive power is vested in the Synod Committee, which consists of three Europeans and six natives, four of them being ministers and two laymen.

143. The existence in the Ewe language of the Scriptures, a hymn book of nearly 500 hymns, and other devotional literature used in their services is due to the efforts of the Bremen missionaries, who reduced the Ewe language to writing and furnished grammar and dictionaries. Professor D. Westermann, who undertook most of the work in this respect, was formerly a missionary of the Bremen Mission in Togoland.

144. In the Northern Section it is largely on account of the prevalence of fetishism that missionary effort has made but little progress. But perhaps it is also partly due to the uninspiring atmosphere which pervades the work which has hitherto been done. The Roman Catholic Mission labours in the Krachi District in a region which has only recently begun to show signs of commercial and agricultural activity, and although it is perhaps generally true that a poor people will take more readily to a new religion than a prosperous race, it is only true if the poor ones are discontented with their lot; this has not been the case with the local peasantry.

XVIII.—EDUCATION.

(a) SOUTHERN SECTION.

145. An estimate of the progress made in education in the Southern Section of the British Sphere of Togoland during the year 1938 can be obtained from the following table which shows for the past two years—

- (a) the number of assisted and non-assisted schools which are run by the 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 of block grant which has been awarded by Government in respect of each Mission; and
 (e) the amount of school fees paid by pupils.

1937.

	<i>Ewe Presbyterian.</i>	<i>Roman Catholic.</i>	<i>First Century.</i>	<i>Societas Christi Regis.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Schools—					
A.	59	25	—	—	84
N.A.... ..	27	1	1	—	29
Teachers—					
C.	122	66	2	—	190
U.	37	10	1	—	48
Enrolment—					
M.	3,698	1,955	51	—	5,704
F.	1,211	369	13	—	1,593
Government Grant	£7,761	£3,575	—	—	£11,336
School fees ...	£2,644 15s. 7d.	£1,071 6s. 1d.	—	—	£3,716 1s. 8d.

1938.

	<i>Ewe Presbyterian.</i>	<i>Roman Catholic.</i>	<i>First Century.</i>	<i>Societas Christi Regis.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Schools—					
A.	58	25	—	—	83
N.A.... ..	34	3	1	2	40
Teachers—					
C.	131	68	1	1	201
U.	48	14	1	2	65
Enrolment—					
M.	3,863	1,958	18	57	5,896
F.	1,305	331	10	22	1,668
Government Grant	£7,761	£3,575	—	—	£11,336
School fees ...	£2,394 19s. 10d.	£1,124 15s. 9d.	—	—	£3,519 15s. 7d.

A. = Assisted Schools.

C. = Certificated Teachers.

M. = Male.

N.A. = Non-Assisted Schools.

U. = Uncertificated Teachers.

F. = Female.

146. The number of Missions now engaged in educational work, as will be seen from the Table, has increased from three to four. This is due to the advent in the Section of a new society entitled *Societas Christi Regis* which has opened two new schools in the Buem district.

147. The Table further reveals the fact that while the number of assisted schools has decreased from 84 to 83, that of the non-assisted schools has increased from 29 to 40. The decrease in the number of assisted schools is due to the removal from the Assisted List, owing to loss of efficiency, of a school in the Buem district, while the establishment of seven new non-assisted schools by the Ewe Presbyterian Mission, two by the Roman Catholic Mission, and another two by the newly-established Mission, accounts for the increase in the number of non-assisted schools.

In view of the somewhat spectacular expansion of educational facilities recorded in the report for the year 1937, it is not surprising that the work done in the assisted schools has been mainly

one of consolidation. In addition, however, to the numerical increase of the non-assisted schools, the spirit of progress has manifested itself in the extension of several assisted schools, and seven infant schools have been successfully developed into infant-junior schools during the year. The continued improvement of facilities for education is especially gratifying in view of the economic depression consequent upon the cocoa hold-up, which reduced very considerably the incomes of many of the parents.

148. It is gratifying also to record that, despite the financial stringency, the teaching staff has not merely been kept up to strength but has been augmented during 1938 by the appointment of 28 new teachers to meet the development of educational work. The following table shows the numbers of certificated and uncertificated teachers in the schools during each of the past four years:—

	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Number of certificated teachers ...	180	187	190	201
Number of uncertificated teachers ...	35	34	48	65
Total ...	<u>215</u>	<u>221</u>	<u>238</u>	<u>266</u>

149. The large increase in the number of certificated teachers gives another proof of the keen desire of teachers to improve by teaching and study their work and their status in the profession, for of the 11 new certificated teachers, 8 gained their certificates by means of the Teachers' External Examination. No less impressive is the unusually large increase in the number of uncertificated teachers who have been employed. The majority of them have been placed on the Provisional List of Teachers and are preparing either to enter Training Colleges or to sit for the Teachers' External Examination.

150. During the year re-unions of Ewe Presbyterian Teachers were held at various centres with beneficial results. Meetings among the Roman Catholic Mission teachers from various towns, too, have been fairly frequent, the last one having been held at Kpandu, where various class teachers met under the presidency of the Supervisor of Schools to draw up schemes of work and syllabuses.

151. Female education has shown considerable progress. Altogether there were 75 more girls attending school during 1938 than in the previous year, an increase of about 5 per cent. in enrolment. Twenty-six per cent. of the girls were found in the Senior Schools of the Section. These percentages are admittedly small, but in view of the fact that it is only in recent years that girls have begun to attend school in considerable numbers, they are distinctly encouraging.

152. At Kpandu, the Roman Catholic Mission Girls' School has moved into a new building and, like the Gbi Bla Girls' school, has been placed in charge of a European Sister.

153. Very rapid strides indeed have been made during the year in the provision of improved school accommodation. Except at the Kpandu and Worawora Ewe Presbyterian Infant-Junior Schools, where expansion facilities are limited, classroom accommodation is generally adequate. In the two schools just mentioned the management have had to erect open-sided sheds as a temporary measure, so that the infant classes may be taught separately. In the majority of the schools where extension facilities existed, extra classrooms have been added to the buildings, while reports on schools inspected during the year mention several new buildings completed or near completion. The building of the Roman Catholic Girls' School and the new Ewe Presbyterian Mission School at Kpandu, and the provision of junior schools at Akpafu and Likpe Mate are instances of the efforts on the part of the Missions to improve accommodation. At Anfoega Akukome, the chief and his people are erecting a building for the senior school, while at Jasikan two schools have been built by the chief for the Roman Catholic and the Ewe Presbyterian Missions. These are striking examples of co-operation between the Missions and Native Administration.

154. More evidence of the efforts on the part of the people to further the progress of education in their districts has been provided by the readiness with which the native authorities have undertaken to provide suitable quarters for teachers; the new teachers' houses built at Sokode and Kpedze by the respective chiefs afford notable examples of such commendable efforts.

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

<i>Enrolment.</i>					
<i>Year.</i>			<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1935	...	...	4,589	1,316	5,905
1936	...	...	5,002	1,396	6,398
1937	...	...	5,704	1,593	7,297
1938	...	...	5,896	1,668	7,564

156. It will be seen from the table that the year closed with only a small percentage increase in enrolment, 3·8 per cent. as against the 14 per cent. of the previous year. The economic depression which set in at the beginning of the year was largely responsible for this unusually small figure, as it necessitated the withdrawal by parents of many pupils from school for financial reasons. Yet attendance continued to be very good, and tended further to improve in most parts of the Section.

157. The following figures show the enrolment for 1938 in the assisted and non-assisted schools of the four Missions working in the area:—

	<i>Assisted Schools.</i>				<i>Non-Assisted Schools.</i>			
	<i>Standards.</i>		<i>Infants.</i>		<i>Standards.</i>		<i>Infants.</i>	
	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Ewe Presbyterian.	1,640	324	1,470	725	97	12	656	244
Roman Catholic.	985	90	854	235	93	2	26	4
First Century Gospel.	—	—	—	—	2	2	16	8
Societas Christi Regis.	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	22
Totals for 1938.	2,625	414	2,324	960	192	16	755	278
Totals for 1937.	2,622	391	2,376	972	67	9	639	221

The enrolment in infant, junior, and senior schools during the past four years is as follows:—

Distribution of Pupils.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>			<i>Girls.</i>		
	<i>Infant Classes.</i>	<i>Classes up to Std. 3.</i>	<i>Classes above Std. 3.</i>	<i>Infant Classes.</i>	<i>Classes up to Std. 3.</i>	<i>Classes above Std. 3.</i>
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
1938 ...	3,079	1,891	926	1,238	365	65

158. In spite of the increase in enrolment, the Southern Section found itself in a very unenviable position at the end of the year in respect of the amount of school fees collected. As a direct outcome of the economic crisis many parents were unable to meet their financial obligations, and the loss in school fees was nearly £197. The figure quoted for 1938 was £3,519 15s. 7d. as against £3,716 1s. 8d. realised in the previous year.

159. As reported last year the grant-in-aid awarded by Government for the current triennium remains unchanged until the year 1940. The figure for 1938, therefore, remains the same as for last year, namely £11,336.

160. As in previous years, no accurate information is obtainable regarding the occupations followed by pupils on leaving school. A not inconsiderable number of those who complete their primary school course go in for the teaching profession, while others take up farming, road-overseering, motor-driving, and native tribunal work. As is essential in a country predominantly agricultural, the Education Department has continued to emphasise the dignity of manual labour and the importance of the farmer to the community. No longer does the Standard VII boy consider that he is too good for anything but a "black-coated" profession, and the number of boys who go back to the land after completing their primary school education is increasing steadily.

161. The year has not been without its social activities and successes. The Red Cross Links established in several schools continue to do good work in the towns, while the neighbouring villages enjoy to the full their good influence. A very notable instance of their activities comes from the Kpedze Ewe Presbyterian Branch where, apart from the running of a dispensary and the provision of sanitary accommodation for the convenience of the townspeople, that Link has built a tennis court and encouraged the young people in the town to take up the game.

162. The progress of the Boy Scout Movement throughout the section continues to be satisfactory. During the year an annual camp, which was attended by scouts from several distant places in the Mandated Area, was held in the vicinity of Hohoe.

163. School excursions, too, have been frequent during the year in several parts of the section, the most successful ones being held in Buem and Kpandu districts.

164. It is apparent from the foregoing remarks and from the statistical returns included in this report that, despite the inevitable repercussions of the recent hold-up of cocoa, which are still being felt in many parts of the country, steady and persistent progress has been made in education in the Southern Section of the British Sphere of Togoland during the year under review.

(b) NORTHERN SECTION.

165. Education is provided for children from the Mandated Area, which comprises Eastern Dagomba, the easterly portion of Southern Mamprusi and Kusasi and the District of Krachi at the following centres: Yendi, Bawku, Gambaga, Kpembe (Salaga), Krachi and Tamale.

166. With the exception of the school at Tamale, which is a central school providing senior education up to the Seventh Standard, and the school at Krachi, which belongs to the Roman Catholic Mission, the schools are under the management and control of the Native Administrations, which are responsible for the erection of additional buildings as they may be required, the maintenance of existing buildings, the feeding and clothing of pupils, and the salaries of pupil teachers. It is the practice in some schools to employ local craftsmen for the teaching of African crafts, a branch of education to which considerable importance is attached, and the cost of providing for this is met from local Treasury funds. The permanent teaching staff, all of them well qualified men who have been trained at the Government Training College or at Achimota, are paid by the Central Government.

167. The Central School at Tamale and the Junior Native Administration Schools accept boarders only. The children live simply but under the healthiest conditions, spending much of their time, outside the hours set aside for literary instruction, on the school farms. Medical Officers visit regularly and examine the children, and their reports provide ample evidence that the boarding arrangements in these schools are adequate and satisfactory. The school at Krachi caters mainly for day pupils, but it erected this year, on the advice of the Native Administration and with the aid of funds provided by the local Treasury, a number of pupils' compounds with the object of encouraging children from the more remote parts of the district, who would otherwise be deprived of education, to make use of the school.

168. Yendi school has an enrolment of 92 pupils, 31 of whom are from the Mandated Area. All are boys and 23 of the number are in Infant Classes. The teaching staff during 1938 consisted of three teachers, two of whom are certificated. All are Dagombas and the head teacher is a man of considerable experience and one of the best infant teachers in the Northern Territories.

The uncertificated teacher has since been selected to proceed to Achimota for training. The school at present provides education up to Standard 2 only, but in the coming year Standard 3 will be added, and it is then proposed to add a second uncertificated teacher to the staff.

In the curriculum, which includes all the usual literary subjects, particular emphasis is laid on the teaching of Agriculture, as is the case in all Northern Territories schools. The school has an excellent farm of 13 acres on which much of the food consumed by the pupils is grown. Two and a half acres

are devoted solely to the growing of vegetables. There is a mixed farm of eight acres, worked by bullocks and ploughs, in which the children are keenly interested.

169. All the pupils are boarders and well cared for. There is a Medical Officer living in the station and every child is medically examined by him three times a year. Serious cases of sickness are sent to the Yendi Hospital for treatment, but minor troubles are dealt with in the school by the staff assisted by some of the older pupils. The children are weighed periodically and a careful record is kept. On the advice of the Medical Department, cod liver oil was given to the pupils three times a week throughout the year, the cod liver oil being generously provided by the Native Administration.

The children at this school live under the healthiest conditions and the education they receive is closely related to village life.

170. In an education system designed for an agricultural community it is natural that the teaching of Agriculture should be treated as a subject of the first importance and, as has been indicated above, considerable importance attaches to the school farm. There, improved methods of cultivation are learnt and much of the food consumed by the pupils is grown. Each school with the exception of that at Krachi maintains a "Mixed Farm Unit" where intensive cultivation and the use of farm-yard manure can be demonstrated, and instruction given in the care and feeding of stock and in their use for draught and plough purposes. The farms are all visited regularly by Officers of the Department of Agriculture, for whom they provide a valuable means of obtaining information and of demonstrating to the people the value of improved methods of farming.

171. Three pupils from the Mandated Area have this year been selected by their Native Administrations for artisan-training at the Mampong Middle Boarding School in Ashanti. Two are being trained as carpenters and the third is doing a course of metalwork. All three are well reported on by the Principal of the school. They will remain at Mampong for four years. One pupil has recently completed the primary school course at Tamale and obtained the Standard VII Certificate. He has been selected for training as a Veterinary Assistant by the Department of Animal Health.

172. The popularity of the schools increases year by year, and 1938 has seen a further increase in the number of children from the Mandated Area in attendance at these schools. At least two of them have waiting lists, but further development is dependent on the production of trained local teachers and also on the growth of the Native Treasuries. Young men with the

necessary qualifications are now in process of being trained, and from December, 1939, a steady flow of at least three new teachers each year is assured. It should, therefore, be possible in the very near future to provide additional educational facilities for children from the Mandated Area.

XIX.—ALCOHOL, SPIRITS AND DRUGS.

173. The importation of all alcoholic liquor into the Northern Section is prohibited and the information given in this Chapter refers to the Southern Section only.

17. Alcoholic liquor is imported through the Gold Coast and no importations are permitted across the Frontier from the French Mandated Togoland.

175. At the 31st December, 1938, the total number of licences to sell spirits was nine and the total number to sell wine and beer was 140.

176. The following comparative statement of spirit consumption is given under the Liquor Ascertainment Ordinance.

	<i>On hand, 1.1.38. gal.</i>	<i>Bought. gal.</i>	<i>Sold. gal.</i>	<i>On hand, 31.12.38. gal.</i>
Rum	16	84	37	63
Brandy	20	51	53	18
Gin	445	824	966	303
Whisky	230	656	685	201
Total, 1938	711	1,615	1,741	585
Total, 1937	528	4,524	4,341	711

The figures for the sale of wine and beer are as follows:—

	<i>On hand 1.1.38. gal.</i>	<i>Bought. gal.</i>	<i>Sold. gal.</i>	<i>On hand, 31.12.38. gal.</i>
Wine	2,104	3,572	4,034	1,642
Beer	6,865	23,925	26,704	4,086

177. The figures for the consumption of spirits for the year show a considerable decrease compared with 1937. They are also much below those for the year 1936. This decrease can be accounted for not only by the cocoa hold-up, which affected general sales during the first half of the year, but also by the low prices prevailing for cocoa during the latter part of the year. On the other hand, while these two factors which affect the sale of spirits in the stores no doubt led to an increase in consumption of illicit spirit it is difficult to make any accurate calculation

of this increase. Similarly the increase in consumption of palm wine is not known, but it is quite true to state that there has been no decrease. The figures for wine and beer show a decrease compared with the previous year, and for the same reasons.

XX.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

Staff.

178. For Administrative purposes there are four main centres from which the surrounding districts are supervised. These centres are Bawku, Yendi, Ho and Hohoe and at each a Medical Officer is stationed whose work is both curative and preventive.

The Staffs are as follows:—

A.—(a) Bawku (Headquarters).

One Medical Officer,	One Laboratory Attendant,
One Dispenser,	One Hospital Labourer.
One Nurse,	
One European Sanitary Superintendent (for four months),	One Headman and (average) eighteen labourers,
One Public Vaccinator,	(Two Native Administration Village Overseers and twenty-one labourers.)
One Village Overseer,	

(b) Garu.

One Dispenser,	One Hospital Labourer.
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B.—Nakpanduri—Sleeping Sickness Camp.

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

Since the appointment of a Medical Officer to Gambaga Nakpanduri has come under his charge and a greater measure of supervision is now possible.

C.—(a) Yendi (Headquarters).

One Medical Officer,	One Sanitary Inspector,
One Dispenser,	Two Village Overseers,
One Nurse,	Two Headmen and twenty-two Labourers.
One Dresser,	
One Hospital Labourer,	

(b) Zabzugu.

One Dispenser,	One Labourer.
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(c) Kete Krachi (now under Medical Officer, Yendi).

One Dispenser,	One Headman and sixteen Labourers.
One Hospital Labourer,	
One Sanitary Inspector,	

D.—Ho.

One Medical Officer,
One Dispenser,
Two Nurses,
Two Hospital Labourers,
One Sanitary Inspector,
One Public Vaccinator,

One Village Overseer,
One Midwife,
One Welfare Worker,
Four Mosquito Inspectors,
Thirty-two Labourers.

E.—(a) Hohoe (Headquarters).

One Medical Officer (Euro-
pean),
One Nurse (European),
One male Nurse,

One female Nurse,
One subsidised Midwife,
One Mosquito Inspector,
Five Labourers.

(b) Kpandu.

One Sanitary Inspector,
One Village Overseer,

Ten Labourers.

The Medical Officer at Hohoe visits Kpandu fortnightly. In addition to Government Staff additional Staff is provided and paid for by the Native Administrations.

Buildings.*Bawku Area.*

179. *Bawku*.—The administration block, male ward, operating theatre, laboratory and dispensary store have cement floors, swish walls and iron-sheeted roofs which are covered with a thick grass thatch. This process keeps the rooms comparatively cool. The female ward is similar but has stone walls. The kitchen is built of stone.

Trypanosomiasis Hostel, Bawku.

180. This is situated adjacent to the hospital compound and comprises eight round houses and two rectangular houses with grass roofs, swish walls and floors of beaten swish. The walls and floors are sprayed throughout with tar.

Equipment in Bawku is adequate and allows of minor and most major surgery.

181. *Garu*.—The building consists of a well-built stone block with cement floor and iron roof and contains consulting room, dispensary and store. The dispenser's quarters are attached to the dispensary.

There is a hostel, near the dispensary, for the use of those who require continuous treatment and have no place of abode in Garu.

182. *Nakpanduri Area*.—This consists of an Office and Laboratory, well built and adequately furnished; a dispensary; two Store-rooms; Operating Theatre and Dressing Room; a large Compound of round houses with two kitchens; a yaws camp of two rooms and kitchen; an isolation compound, a "Zongo House" for new unclassified arrivals, and three very good compounds of official quarters. There is an excellent well. The camp is well laid out and is kept in excellent repair.

The equipment is fully adequate for all needs.

183. *Yendi Area*.—In Yendi there is a hospital comprising:—

One Male Ward of 12 beds.

One Female Ward of 12 beds.

One Consulting room, one theatre and one clinical room.

One Dressing Shed.

One Dispensary and Store.

All buildings are in good condition. New iron roofs have been placed on the male and female wards.

184. There is also a Leper Settlement situated outside Yendi consisting of 16 round houses. The buildings are of a good type and adequate for the numbers occupying them.

185. *Zabzugu*.—This is a good building comprising dressing shed, consulting room, dispensary and store.

186. *Kete Krachi*.—Good permanent buildings comprising dispensary and store. There is also a sanitary store and quarters for a dispenser and village overseer.

187. *Grube*.—A good stone building in excellent condition. This is visited weekly by the dispenser at Kete Krachi.

All buildings in this area are in good condition. There is a good theatre at Yendi to which all surgical cases from the area are sent.

Ho Area.—The buildings here are maintained in a good state of repair and are adequate for all purposes. Space exists for more beds if required. Ample supplies of drugs and dressings are available and ward equipment is satisfactory.

Hohoe.

188. No Government Medical Officer is stationed at Hohoe but a retaining fee is paid to a private practitioner who has established a small hospital.

The Table below gives a comparison of work done in the last two years:—

<i>Station.</i>	<i>In-patients.</i>		<i>Out-patients.</i>	
	<i>1937.</i>	<i>1938.</i>	<i>1937.</i>	<i>1938.</i>
Bawku*	293	374	4,176	2,865
Nakpanduri	1,201	723	2,550	1,480
Garu	—	—	1,227	1,288
Yendi	499	662	16,546	14,308
Zabzugu	—	—	4,000	4,749
Kete Krachi	—	—	6,625	8,390
Grube	—	—	1,029	1,590
Ho	225	219	4,940	3,742
Hohoe	—	—	2,094	3,169

* Does not include Trypanosomiasis cases in the Hostel.

General Remarks and Prevalent Diseases.

189. *Bawku Area (Northern part of Mandated Area).*—There has been a marked increase in the number of in-patients, showing a greater willingness on the part of the people to accept scientific treatment.

There were 44 deaths, of which 18 were due to Trypanosomiasis. Lobar Pneumonia accounted for only one case this year as compared with nine in 1937.

190. The chief communicable diseases are:—

(1) *Yaws.*—This is uncommon in the towns of Bawku and Garu, but is found to some extent among the B'Mobas in the Garu area. Re-attendance for completion of treatment is fairly good here but elsewhere it is difficult to get patients to complete the course after the skin lesions have disappeared.

(2) *Helminthic Diseases.*—Of these taeniasis is the most common. This may be in part accounted for by the fact of the high cost of firewood with resultant incomplete cooking.

(3) Malaria is common throughout the year, with an increased incidence during the rainy season.

(4) Ankylostomiasis and Schistosomiasis are both common.

(5) The low incidence of Venereal Disease commented on last year still continues, and no case of Syphilis was seen at Bawku during 1938.

191. *Nakpanduri Area.*—The Camp at Nakpanduri caters in large measure for the Eastern end of South Mamprusi. General Diseases receive treatment here in addition to sufferers from trypanosomiasis.

Malaria is common and accounts for a certain amount of child mortality.

Respiratory Diseases are prevalent during the Harmattan and at the end of the Rains.

Avitaminosis is comparatively rare in the Mandated Area.

Venereal Disease as in the Bawku area has a very low incidence.

192. *Yendi Area (Mid-portion of the Mandated Area).*—The apparent drop in out-patient figures at Yendi must be disregarded. This is far more than made up for by the large numbers attended to by the Medical Officer while on tour in the outlying villages. Increases in attendances in all three dispensaries, Zabzugu, Kete Krachi and Grube, are proof of the good work being done in this area. The difficulty of getting patients to complete treatment exists here as elsewhere. The further

increase in in-patients is noteworthy. Entropion accounts for the largest number of in-patients, 300 operations for this complaint having been done in 1938. The consistently satisfactory results of operation are having a very good effect on the population.

The Dispensary at Zabzugu continues to give good results. The Dispenser also visits the outlying villages. Along with the dispensary work good sanitary work is being done in the surrounding district.

193. The chief communicable diseases were:—

(1) *Yaws*.—This disease in its various forms is by far the most common disease encountered in this area and accounts for 80 per cent.-90 per cent. of all cases seen. Particularly is this the case in the outlying villages.

194. In addition to those sufferers seen at the Government Hospital and Native Administration Dispensaries all villages within a 15-mile radius of Yendi are visited by a trained dresser to treat cases of yaws and ulcers. The dispenser at Zabzugu also visits in that area within a 15-mile radius. The outlying parts are visited as far as possible by the Medical Officer and a fully-trained nurse. All cases of Yaws and Ulcers are treated and other cases encouraged to come to the hospital at Yendi.

Very large numbers are often seen and treated in these outlying places—as many as 200 cases in one morning.

(2) *Malaria*.—Eighty-five cases were treated during the year as compared with 87 in 1937. Malaria is not a serious menace in this district at present.

(3) *Dysentery*.—This is relatively uncommon, though enteritis is by no means rare, especially in children.

(4) *Tuberculosis*.—Fourteen cases were seen. The majority had not contracted it in the area but were people who had returned from the coast and from the mines.

(5) *Trypanosomiasis* is relatively uncommon. Thirty cases were seen of whom the majority were newcomers to the area.

(6) *Dracontiasis*.—215 cases were treated as compared with 52 in 1937. Water is collected from open lakes and ponds into which the people wade to get water and thus spread infection. The whole question of water supply is being considered and work of improvement is steadily progressing in this area.

(7) *Venereal Disease*.—148 cases of Gonorrhoea received treatment as compared with 116 last year. Syphilis is very rare.

195. *Ho Area (Southern Section of the Mandated Area)*.—The cocoa hold-up and the consequent shortage of travel facilities account for the decrease in attendances of both in-patients and out-patients.

The chief communicable diseases were:—

(1) *Malaria* with a total of 430 cases heads the list of communicable diseases.

(2) *Yaws* with 428 cases comes next on the list. A comparison with the figures for the mid-portion of the Mandated Area will show that Yaws is a comparatively unimportant factor in the health of this area.

(3) *Dysentery*.—Eleven cases (ten amoebic and one bacillary) were seen as compared with sixteen in 1937.

(4) *Smallpox*.—A small outbreak occurred in the Tanyigbe Area with five cases.

(5) *Yellow Fever*.—Two fatal cases occurred—one at Ahliha and one at Djalele, 29 miles from Ho on the Ho—Denun Road.

(6) *Tuberculosis*.—Fourteen cases were recorded as compared with 10 in 1937 and 35 in 1936. Of these 14, nine were of the pulmonary type and four were cases of bone tuberculosis.

(7) *Venereal Disease*.—Four hundred and twenty cases of gonorrhoea were seen as compared with 204 in 1937. Even this figure gives no real index to the prevalence of the condition which accounts for a great deal of crippling ill-health. Syphilis, for which 20 cases received treatment, is relatively uncommon.

(8) *Helminthic Disease*.—Ankylostomiasis, ascariasis and schistosomiasis (of the urinary type) are not uncommon.

Leprosy and Leper Settlement.

196. *Ho*.—*Staff*.—The staff under the Medical Officer consists of—

One African Superintendent	} Lepers "cured" or "quiescent".
One Assistant Superintendent	
Three Male Dressers	
One Female Dresser	
One Mosquito Inspector	

197. *Buildings*—These now consist of—

(a) Eleven compounds (seven male and four female) of which the majority consist of four blocks of houses, each house containing six rooms. The buildings are in a good state of repair.

(b) Staff quarters.

(c) Treatment section with dispensary, store rooms, dressing and injection rooms.

- (d) Carpentry shed.
- (e) Shoemaker's shed.
- (f) Market shed.
- (g) Two churches.

Treatment.

198. The drugs in common use are moogrol, alepol, hydno-carpus oil and avenyl. Myocrysin and solganol produced no definite results in cases with eye lesions. In addition to drug treatment every effort is made to build up the general health of the inmates, to eradicate helminthic infections and any other intercurrent disease.

Results of Treatment.

Arrested	...	...	...	...	...	60
Improved	...	...	...	...	...	83
Slightly improved	...	...	...	...	...	12
Worse	...	...	...	...	...	72
Died	...	...	...	...	...	5
Granted leave	...	...	...	...	...	63
Absconded	...	...	...	...	...	10

There were five deaths of which two were due to pulmonary tuberculosis, two to cardiac disease and one to lobar pneumonia.

Maintenance.

199. The same allowance as last year was made to the inmates. It was possible this year to grant a free liberal allowance of tobacco and cigarettes to all lepers. This enabled them to spend a little extra money on luxuries.

Those lepers who engage in sandal making find a ready market for their goods.

In addition to shoe-making, tailoring, masonry and carpentry are available for the able-bodied section of the community.

200. *Education.*—Twenty-one children—12 boys and nine girls attend school which is staffed by adult lepers. The local Red Cross Society have generously donated books, etc. There is a very happy troop of Boy Scouts in the Settlement.

The present of a harmonium has done much to brighten the lives of the inmates. This instrument is also used at the church services—Roman Catholic and Presbyterian.

201. *Sanitation.*—The appointment of a leper mosquito inspector who conducts hut-to-hut visitation is a big step forward. His work is checked by the sanitary inspector, Ho.

Yendi.

202. The figures for the year are almost the same as for 1937. The average number of inmates was 15. Treatment is given regularly by the Medical Officer, and the inmates are comfortably housed and happy.

203. *Trypanosomiasis*.—The organisation and work at Nakpanduri maintain the high standard which has been so marked for many years. Tryparsamide is the drug employed except in those cases who are arsenic-intolerant when antrypol is given. Only three relapses within one year have been seen. Of the cases showing trypanosomes at a later stage it is probable that many are reinfections.

The sleeping sickness cases attending at Garu Dispensary were transferred to Bawku in July, and this means greater efficiency.

There has been a revision of policy with regard to the type of clearing to be maintained, and the maintenance of large clearings on the principal cattle and trade routes is now concentrated on rather than the smaller clearings at stream and water holes. Extensive clearing was done on the important cattle routes on the Kusasi side of the Gambaga Scarp.

Kusasi is not heavily infected, the average rate being in the region of 1 per cent.

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

	1936.	1937.	1938.
Bawku	27	59	59
Nakpanduri	734	532	494
Garu	11	19	17

These figures are for cases from Mandated Territory only.

Routine examination of cases at Nakpanduri has revealed the following complications:—

	<i>per cent.</i>
(1) Blindness	6.0
(2) Pneumonia	0.6
(3) Malaria	18.2
(4) Ankylostomiasis	34.7
(5) Dysentery	0.7
(6) Mental Changes	0.7

204. The following details supplied by the Officer in Charge of the Trypanosomiasis Campaign are of great interest:—

“ The Survey Teams have not yet reached the Mandated Area. The village by village attendance figures suggest a drop from 6 per cent. to about 5 per cent. as was conjectured, and confirmed by the survey in British Mamprusi.

“ The clearings being done on the streams dividing Mamprusi from Kusasi are designed to protect the lightly infected (about 1 per cent.) Kusasi area from the more heavily infected (about 5 per cent.) Mamprusi area.

“ Touch is being maintained with the Agricultural and Forestry Departments in connection with clearing work, and both Departments are showing a ready spirit of co-operation. The Native Administration is also being consulted, and is giving valuable assistance.

“ It is hoped that the survey will reach the Mandated Area about March (1939), and the Treatment Teams soon after.

"Although the term 'more heavily infected' is used above, no part of this area shows any sign of becoming depopulated. The diminution of the disease mentioned is a hopeful sign, though it is too soon, as yet, to be sure that it is not a mere fluctuation due to Meteorological conditions."

205. As regards Lord Hailey's criticism of Nakpanduri it is as well to point out that the camp is supervised by the Senior Medical Officer, Trypanosomiasis Campaign, and by the Medical Officer, Gambaga. The question of compulsory treatment was investigated, and both Medical and Administrative Officers agreed that the voluntary system was preferable; and from evidence before the Medical Authorities this system is an unqualified success. The problem of trypanosomiasis has received much attention by the Gold Coast Government and will continue to do so.

Sanitation and Hygiene.

206. At no time during the period under review was a whole-time Medical Officer of Health available for duty in the Mandated Area of Togoland. Health control, however, was extended over the whole area in the following way. The Medical Officer, Bawku, supervised the Eastern Mamprusi area, and was assisted by an African Vaccinator-Inspector. An European Sanitary Superintendent was available for four months of the year in the dry season to supervise the construction of sanitary structures. The Eastern Dagomba was under the general sanitary control of the Medical Officer, Yendi, who was assisted by an African Sanitary Inspector. The Medical Officer, Yendi, periodically visited Kete Krachi, where a Dispenser-Inspector was available for routine control. In the Hohoe-Kpandu area, a private practitioner, in receipt of an allowance from the Gold Coast Government, was available for general health work, and was assisted by an African Sanitary Inspector and a Village Overseer. In the Ho area a Medical Officer was stationed throughout the year. He had the assistance of the following African staff—one Sanitary Inspector, one Vaccinator, one Village Overseer and a temporary nurse (female) for infant welfare duties. Sanitary labour was available in the following stations:—Yendi, two headmen and 22 labourers; Kete Krachi, one headman and 16 labourers; Hohoe, five labourers; Kpandu, 10 labourers; and Ho, 32 labourers.

All the Medical Officers in the Mandated Area acted as Medical Officers of Health of their districts, and devoted a considerable proportion of their time to preventive duties and the furthering of health knowledge. In the Bawku, Kete Krachi and Yendi areas Native Administration sanitary overseers and labourers were available for general sanitary duties.

Buildings.

207. There are no permanent contagious diseases hospitals in the territory. When temporary isolation accommodation is necessary, bush huts are erected for the reception of cases and contacts. These, later, are burned down when they are no longer required.

Work done during the year.

208. The farther north one travels in Togoland the more primitive the country seems to become; yet—curiously enough—more sanitary progress can be reported.

209. The people, generally, are clean in their habits in so far as their immediate surroundings are concerned; but when the necessity for communal effort arises, matters are not so satisfactory. True urban communities are non-existent and the methods of sanitation adopted are generally those applicable to rural areas.

210. Progress is closely bound up with education in sanitary measures. Expressions of polite interest are frequently evoked, but often this is the only direct result obtained. Apathy, lack of organisation and failure of sustained effort are the chief reasons for slow progress; but more progress is nevertheless being made. Education is naturally a long process and considerable effort is necessary, but as a result of it signs are not wanting that interest in health problems is increasing, and in some areas willingness to adopt measures is showing itself. In Eastern Dagomba, particularly in Yendi and the surrounding villages, the picture is quite different. In this area, real progress under the aegis of the Native Administration can be reported. There are, also, signs of a growing interest in general health measures in the Kpandu-Hohoe area.

211. Attention is being paid to the proper disposal of night-soil and the septic latrine is coming into use. In the Northern Section of the Mandated Area, great stress is being laid on the provision of clean drinking water supplies, and the requirements of this area are being studied by the Department of Geological Survey, in connection with an investigation into the available water supplies of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast as a whole.

Rural sanitation is not the expensive undertaking which some suppose it to be. Wise guidance, organisation and sustained effort are the principal factors required.

In the process of health education and propaganda the following *desiderata* are stressed. The making and maintenance of a sufficient clearing round villages; the improvement

and protection of water supplies; the provision and maintenance of a sufficient number of pit-latrines of a sanitary type; the cleanly disposal of household refuse both destructible and indestructible; maintaining the larval index of the villages at a figure approximating to 1 per cent.; the layout of building plots in orderly, well-spaced lines, and the reporting of all outbreaks of dangerous infectious disease. Improvement of the type of houses erected in rural areas will take some time to bring about, and must be largely the result of precept and example.

212. The close co-operation existing between Administrative officers, health officers and the Native Administrations presents a hopeful outlook for the future standard of sanitation.

Maternal and Child Welfare.

213. Maternal and Child Welfare activities form part of the general medical work everywhere. Particular attention is paid to this branch of preventive work at Ho at the Colonial Hospital, where a special nurse is available, at the Roman Catholic Mission Welfare Centre at Kpandu and at the Bremen Mission at Amedzofe.

At Ho, 982 children and 61 women attended during the year. The Kpandu Centre, which receives an annual grant of £100 from Government, records 23,205 attendances of children and 518 of women. At Amedzofe, children to a total of 1,511 and 2,283 adults received treatment and advice.

A free issue of drugs and dressings were supplied to the Mission welfare centres, as required; and free transport for infant feeding material was provided to Kpandu.

214. In addition to the work carried out at these centres, a considerable amount of house-to-house visiting in the homes of the people was undertaken throughout the year by the Mission sisters at Kpandu. There is little doubt that the ability to purchase quinine at a little over cost price is a distinct boon to the people in the Mandated Area and does much to lessen suffering particularly among the very young. Subsidised Midwives, i.e., practitioners granted a subsidy by Government of £3 per mensem, were stationed at Kpandu and Ho, and did excellent work throughout the year.

Infectious and Transmissible Diseases.

215. During the year two fatal cases of yellow fever were reported; one at Tjalele and one at Ahlina, both in the Ho area of the Southern Section. Five cases of smallpox came to light in villages on the Ho-Palime Road, but there was no general spread of the infection. On the whole, therefore, the year under review must be considered to have been satisfactory with respect to the incidence of serious infectious diseases.

Vaccinations.

216. In the Southern Section of the Mandated Area 5,297 vaccinations were carried out. Of these 89.5 per cent. were successful.

In the Northern Section a considerable percentage of the 20,632 vaccinations carried out by the Public Vaccinator, whose headquarters are at Bawku, were performed in Mandated Territory. The actual number of these vaccinations, however, cannot be readily separated from the general total.

Vital Statistics.

217. The resident African population of the Mandated Area of Togoland at Mid-year, 1938, was estimated to be 370,327 compared with an estimated total of 359,754 for the previous year, i.e., an increase of 10,573.

The population of Ho was estimated to be 3,599 compared with an estimated population of 3,573 for 1937, i.e., an increase of 26. It is probable that the actual population falls short of that estimated on account of the movement of people to more prosperous areas.

It is not yet possible to return yearly estimates of population with respect to the other centres. Compulsory registration of births and deaths is confined to the town of Ho, and it has not yet been found possible to extend this measure to other areas. The possibility of the application of birth and death registration to Yendi in Eastern Dagomba has been under discussion for some time, and it is hoped to bring this into effect in the not distant future. All rates quoted for Ho should be taken with reserve and no undue weight attached to them for all rates are crude rates, correction not yet being possible; moreover, the total population involved is too small to yield figures of any substantial value.

Births to a total of 158 were registered during the year which yielded a birth rate of 43.9 per 1,000 persons living compared with a rate of 38.9 for the preceding year and 88 deaths were registered yielding a rate of 24.5 per 1,000 persons living compared with 29.7 for 1937. The natural increase of births over deaths was 70. During the period under review 17 deaths of infants under one year were recorded which gives an infantile mortality rate of 108 per 1,000 live births compared with a rate of 115 for 1937.

Of the total deaths registered (excluding the deaths of infants) the following are the most frequently recorded:—diseases of the respiratory system 11 (12.5 per cent.); diseases of the intestinal tract 10 (11.4 per cent.); old age 8 (9.1 per cent.); deaths from violence 7 (8 per cent.); diseases of the circulatory system 6 (6.8 per cent.); pulmonary tuberculosis

5 (5·70 per cent.); dysentery 4 (4·5 per cent.); malaria 2 (2·3 per cent.) and yellow fever 2 (2·3 per cent.). Of the deaths of infants under one year the following were the causes:—convulsions 2; diarrhoea and enteritis 2; icterus neonatorum 2; malaria 1; septicaemia 1; lobar pneumonia 1; broncho pneumonia 1; pneumonia 1; constipation 1; congenital debility 1; marasmus 1; inanition 1; prematurity 1 and unknown 1.

As in all primitive communities, ignorance of child welfare generally and infant feeding in particular is a potent factor in child morbidity and mortality. The most important causes of ill-health were yaws, malaria, dysentery, pulmonary tuberculosis, trypanosomiasis, dracontiasis, venereal disease (gonorrhoea) and hookworm.

As in past years, hookworm was one of the principal causes of the low standard of physical well-being and examinations (of simple films without concentration methods) showed some 40 per centum of the population in certain areas to be infested.

This clearly indicates the necessity for a higher standard of sanitation, particularly with reference to the sanitary disposal of nightsoil in the villages.

218. Attention was drawn at the examination of the 1937 Report to the apparent reduction in the amount spent on the Medical Department and Public Health Department. The figures £2,685 11s. 9d. given for 1936 and £1,207 17s. 0d. for 1937 are not strictly accurate, being arrived at by the system approved by the Permanent Mandates Commission in which the relation is based on the proportion which the population of Togoland bears to the population of the Gold Coast. There was actually an increase of £400 under this head last year; and a variation in the vote year by year will depend on Expenditure on drugs.

XXI.—LAND TENURE.

219. In the Northern Section, as was mentioned in last year's Report, it is only in the Krachi district that the question of land tenure presents anything in the nature of a problem at present. In that area last year 45 claims for validation of alienation of land in the Southern or Ntrubu Area were presented to the administration. Twenty-eight of these were supported by sufficient evidence to enable them to be presented to the Lands Department of the Gold Coast Government for the grant either of freehold or leasehold rights and are being dealt with. The remainder are still held up mainly by boundary disputes.

220. One factor affecting the settlement of these claims is that the boundary between the Northern and Southern Sections of the Mandated Area has not yet been demarcated. It is hoped, however, to make considerable progress in this work during the early part of the forthcoming year.

221. In the Southern Section the alienation of land is governed by Article V of the Mandate which states that:—

“ 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.”

The public authority is the District Commissioner and the number of such transfers registered during the year amount to seven.

222. Considerable detail was supplied in last year's Report on the sale of land in the Southern Section. This was given in reply to a query raised by the Permanent Mandates Commission on the 1936 Report as to “ whether there was any control over the leasing and sale of land by the Chiefs to ‘ stranger natives,’ particularly in the South, with a view to preventing them from reducing unduly the amount of land available for their own communities,” and it was stated in the 1937 Report that “ the divisions in which land has been sold still have sufficient land in the vicinity of their villages to supply their wants for many years to come.”

223. Proof that the Chiefs themselves are alive to the possibility of too much land being alienated, leaving insufficient for the needs of their people is to be found in the action taken by the Omanhene of Buem this year who ordered the registration of all tenants on his stool lands. This registration does not apply to all lands in the Buem State, but to the particular lands set aside by the State as the private property of the Stool which the Omanhene occupies.

224. The extent of the influx of strangers into the Southern Section can be judged by the development of the cocoa industry, as it is entirely due to this industry that land sales have taken place.

225. A number of cocoa farms upwards of 30 years old are found scattered throughout the district, but rapid expansion started in the Wurupong-Kwamikrom area about 1924, and in the north of the section about three years later. Relatively little land in the Buem State had been sold to strangers prior to about 1927, but since that time large areas have been disposed of to farmers coming mainly from the Trans-Volta area of the Eastern Province of the Gold Coast, and Togoland under French Mandate. It is these strangers who have been mainly responsible for the rapid growth of the cocoa industry in the Buem State.

226. The clearing of forest for cocoa farms still continues, mainly in the Wurupong-Kwamikrom and Wora Wora-Akpesokobi area, and from Kadjebi north as far as the forest extends. Cocoa farms have even been established in the fringing forest north of Pampawie in the Northern Section. In the first-named area possibilities for future planting are somewhat limited, but in the Buem State it is estimated that little more than two-thirds of the total land available has actually been planted up. Some of the farms owned by strangers are very much larger than is usual, and a number of them produce as much as 15 to 20 tons of cocoa per year.

227. Many farmers, particularly strangers, have had their farms surveyed during the last few years. Information concerning 36 of these farms in the Buem State has been collected and is tabulated below:—

Farms owned by individuals.

Under 5 acres	...	...	...	...	7
Between 5 and 10 acres	...	...	...	...	7
Between 11 and 15 acres	...	...	...	...	3
Between 16 and 25 acres	...	...	...	...	4
Between 26 and 50 acres	...	...	...	...	1
Over 50 acres...	...	...	...	...	3

Group-owned farms.

Under 100 acres	...	...	...	...	2
Between 101 and 250 acres...	...	...	...	...	3
Between 201 and 500 acres...	...	...	...	...	4
Over 500 acres	...	...	...	...	2
Total					36

The individually owned farms, more than 50 acres in extent, measure 57, 67 and 138 acres. The total acreage of these 25 farms owned by individuals is 484, giving an average size of approximately 19 acres. Thirteen of these farm owners come from the Trans-Volta area of the Gold Coast (including six from Peki), six from French Togoland and six belong to the Buem State.

In the group-owned farms, those more than 500 acres in extent measure 516 and 813 acres. The total acreage is 3,485 and the average size is 317 acres approximately.

228. In the Kadjebi—Poase—Ahamansu—Papase area it is estimated that almost three-quarters of the land under cocoa cultivation is owned by strangers. The presence of so many strangers in the district renders agricultural instruction more difficult, since a good number of these people reside in the Southern Section only during the main marketing season, at the end of which they return to their home towns leaving their farms in the hands of unskilled labourers. This disadvantage

is to some extent offset by the fact that the strangers are usually more advanced and less suspicious than are the natives of the Buem State.

229. The influx of strangers is expected to continue especially in the Kadjebi—Ahamansu—Papase area. New lands are still being acquired and farms established. The position can be judged by the estimates for cocoa production for future years. For the whole of the area north of a line between Kpandu and Dafo the estimated tonnage for the main season 1938 was 13,700 tons. It seems probable that, given normal conditions, annual production for this area will reach 20,000 tons within five years, afterwards rising gradually to 25,000 tons. The majority of the local population already possess farms, so that a large proportion of the new development will be in the hands of strangers, who will purchase land outright or work it on the " Abusa " system.

230. The Forestry Officer reports that the forest, especially in the north of the Southern Section, is being rapidly destroyed to make way for cocoa, and the Agricultural Officer reports that there is considerable danger of " die-back " resulting from this exposure. The latter states that around the Kadjebi area clear-felling of the forest when making farms has caused widespread exposure; this is in a considerable measure due to the fact that much of the land has been sold to strangers who, being anxious to secure the maximum return possible from the land purchased, have cut down most of the forest trees so that more cocoa trees could be planted.

231. The significance of these facts, taken in conjunction with the estimates of the future cocoa production, are that, while the local inhabitants are reaping tremendous benefits at present from the influx of strangers, their lands will be impoverished in future years unless the clear-felling of the forest can be arrested.

232. It may be inferred, however, that but for the advent of the stranger the north of the Southern Section could not have been developed to the extent of the present day.

233. Paragraphs Nos. 208 and 216 of the Report for 1937 refer to the working of the law in regard to alienation of land to strangers under Section 3 of the Administration Ordinance. The register of sales of land, with the consent of the District Commissioner, kept at the Commissioner's office at Kpandu, records that between November, 1929, and December, 1938, 30 sales have taken place in the Southern Section. Of these, 15 refer to land in the Buem State and 10 to land in and around Ho. It is certain, however, that only a small proportion of land sales comply with Section 3 of the Ordinance.

XXII.—FORESTRY.

234. 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.

235. 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.

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

237. A selection report for a reserve to protect the hill ranges north of the River Assuokoko was compiled in 1937 but action has been held up pending further examination of the surrounding countryside. In this connection an area to the east of the above selection was examined during the year and a report on a proposed Dodo-Pampawue Forest Reserve is being prepared.

238. The working plan for the Togoland Forest District was completed during the year. The management of individual reserves was hitherto prescribed by administration plans. These have now been incorporated in the main working plan for the District.

239. Deposit Accounts for the Togo Plateau and Odomi River Forest Reserves have been opened at Kpandu Treasury and revenue for 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.

240. Owing to shortage of staff, a European forest officer was stationed at Hohoe for only two months of the year. The officer in charge of the Eastern Forest Province visited Togoland three times.

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

XXIII.—AGRICULTURE.

Cocoa.

242. This crop continues to be the most important one in the Southern Section of Togoland. It will be several years before the peak of production is reached, but if this is to be fully exploited improved services will be necessary. The following table gives comparative figures of export for the last six 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
1938	16,451	5,750	10,701

It was stated in the 1937 report that the apparent decline in production was due to an organised general "hold-up". This "hold-up" continued until May, 1938, and was very strictly maintained, with the result that marketing was virtually at a standstill. The bulk of the cocoa held by farmers was stored in unsuitable places and quality suffered in consequence, though not to the extent at one time feared. Farmers were urged to harvest and prepare their crop promptly, and to continue drying at intervals during storage. Fortunately the majority of the people carried out this advice. Otherwise the bulk of the crop exported would have been of the lowest grade quality. Nevertheless, many farms, and especially the larger ones, undoubtedly suffered, as the owners were unable to meet their labour account. This resulted in many pods which ripened in December, 1937, and January, 1938, being left on the trees to decay.

243. *Future Production.*—Production in the Ho, Kpedze and Wurupong areas has reached its peak, about 3,000 tons. As the land suitable for cocoa in these areas is very limited and has already been planted, a steady decline may be expected from now on.

244. In the Jasikan, Kajebi and Ahamansu areas, there are many new plantations in bearing and many more due to come into bearing within the next five years. North of Kajebi, more

than half of the plantations are less than eight years old and there are relatively few old farms. At Akposokubi, some six miles north of Worawora, is another area of young cocoa, but this is much smaller. South of Jasikan there are a limited number of young farms, but these are unlikely to do more than offset decreased yields from old farms during the next few years. Present production in these areas is about 13,000 tons and it is estimated to reach 20,000 tons in five years time.

245. Consideration must be given to forest areas remaining which are suitable for the crop. South of Jasikan, in the Worawora neighbourhood, most of the remaining forest has been included in the Forest Reserve, so there is very little left for future extension. North of Kajebi, the widespread planting of the last ten years has left few large patches of forest. Those remaining are being rapidly felled to extend existing farms and to make new ones. Cocoa has even been planted north of Mpeyo in the Northern Sphere. Its future is extremely doubtful and, given present transport arrangements, the crop can only be profitable when prices are at high levels.

246. The maximum production of the crop is expected to be 25,000 tons in eight to ten years' time.

247. *Effect of Low Prices.*—The present road-head for the largest area of production is Kajebi, and the bulk of the crop is head-loaded from 10 to 20 miles at a cost of from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per load. In sub-areas off this main bush track, the crop cannot be an economic proposition when prices are at low levels. During such periods, therefore, it is left on the trees to decay as the return would not cover the cost of harvesting preparation and transport. To meet this difficulty the people have recently engaged a surveyor to demarcate a line for a new road, and its construction is expected to commence at an early date. A bridge over the Wawa River would be an expensive item for the people, but it is anticipated its construction will be undertaken by the mandatory power. This road will reduce considerably the cost of transport from plantations to port of shipment.

248. When the "hold-up" was called off at the beginning of May, prices at Jasikan ranged from 2s. 6d. to 6s. per load of 60 lbs. until September. After this, the average price was about 6s. 9d. until the end of the year.

Cocoa Commission's Report.

249. Every opportunity was taken at formal and informal meetings to explain the findings of the Report of the Commission which was sent out to the Gold Coast by the Secretary of State to enquire into the conditions of marketing of cocoa.

Farmers were pleased at the findings in respect to the "Buying Agreement," but rapidly became apathetic about the recommendations for the future. The Report is beyond the grasp of the average local farmer, who is unable to take more than a local view of the situation.

250. *Shade and Lateral Protection for Plantations.*—In the old cocoa areas of Ho, Kpedze and Wurupong there is ample evidence of the deterioration of plantations owing to lack of overhead shade and lateral protection. In order to combat this defect, farmers are being encouraged to plant suitable trees as a remedy. Nurseries are being established at various centres to provide the necessary seedlings.

251. In the Northern part of the Southern District, the main hill ranges run approximately North and South and the harmattan is usually very severe. Moreover, there is no thick forest belt on the northern boundary of the cocoa areas to check the effect of this devastating wind. Steps must therefore be taken to provide adequate protection. In the Worawora, Teteman, Baglo Baika, Likpe Mate, Bole and Akpafu areas, protection is afforded by the hills and in some cases by forest reserves. More overhead shade is, however, required. In the Kajebi neighbourhood, the clear felling of forest is very noticeable. Most of this land was purchased by "strangers," and it was their object to make as much as possible from the land by planting food crops for sale together with the maximum number of cocoa trees. There is very little lateral protection around these farms and overhead shade does not exist. To combat this, nurseries of shade tree seedlings have been established by the Department of Agriculture at Kajebi and Jasikan; and additional nurseries have been established by the Chief of Guamang Worawora and Asafo with seed supplied to them. Further north, in the Poase, Papase and Ahamansu regions, it is interesting to note that clear-felling has not taken place and many forest trees have been left to provide overhead shade. This is undoubtedly due to the fact that it has not been an economic proposition to produce food crops for sale after the initial clearing.

252. *Cocoa Unit Farm at Menukrom.*—In order to provide a demonstration of sound methods of the cultivation, harvesting and preparation of the crop, the Department took over the management of a four-acre plantation from a local farmer in March, 1938. This farm is located close to the Ahmansu-Kajebi bush track at the village of Menukrom, three miles north of Kajebi. It is typical of plantations in the area, being about 10 years old, and planted on clear-felled forest land. Overhead and lateral protection is required as well as temporary herbaceous ground cover in open spaces inside the plantation

until the permanent shade is established. A three-box fermentary is in use. This plantation is frequently visited by farmers passing to and from Ahamansu, and many of them are definitely interested in the work in progress. Many propose to make similar fermentaries, but comparatively few are expected to copy the cultural methods carried out until the beneficial results are apparent. The farm has been divided into 16 plots and the statistics of each are being recorded.

253. *Pre-Sale Inspection of Cocoa*.—The object of this scheme, under Ordinance 14 of 1937, is to penalise sellers and buyers of wet and badly prepared cocoa. Inspection is carried out by three officers who are located at Hohoe, Kajebi and Kpeve. Work has proceeded smoothly during the period under review and merchants state they have noticed a marked improvement in the quality of cocoa marketed since the inception of the scheme. It is probable that when a stable system of stool treasuries exists in the Territory, this work can be handed over to Chiefs' inspectors who will function under the authority of cocoa Bye-laws passed by the Native Administrations.

254. *General*.—In the southern cocoa areas, climatic conditions have not been too favourable, for the year has been a comparatively dry one, especially during the main crop-flowering and pod-setting period. Plantations were severely defoliated. This caused a serious decrease in main crop production. The rainfall during the September-December period, however, was well above the average, having a very beneficial effect on plantations which recuperated well. Abnormal flowering and pod-setting took place and the prospects for the intermediate and mid-crops are excellent. These crops should go a long way towards off-setting the reduced yield of the main crop. The rainfall at Kpeve for 1937 was 42.33 inches and that for 1938 40.29 inches. These precipitations are 12.21 and 14.23 inches below the average. The rainfall in the northern cocoa areas has been about normal.

255. On the Department of Agriculture's Station which is situated at Kpeve various trials with cocoa have been continued. As it is located in the southern cocoa areas, the main crop has been very adversely affected by drought but the prospects of high yields for the intermediate and mid-crops are very favourable.

256. *Cocoa Producers' Co-operative Societies*.—All societies are located in the southern cocoa areas of the Territory and therefore the majority of members are owners of comparatively small plantations. The movement has passed through a very stormy year, caused by the "hold-up," and prices remained at low levels. Nevertheless, statistical progress, though not

spectacular, has been made. The central society has now established a central bank at Kpeve, and the Kpedze group of societies has made arrangements to make a trial shipment of cocoa direct to the United Kingdom market.

257. Another course of instruction for honorary and paid workers was held at Kpeve during the year, to encourage societies to undertake more on their own responsibility, with the minimum of supervision.

258. The following table shows the progress made during the year:—

				Increase (+) or Decrease (-) over 1937.	
		1937.	1938.		
Number of societies	... ..	22	22	—	
Number of members	... ..	726	727	+ 1	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Share capital subscribed	... ..	943 12 0	964 19 0	+ 21 7 0	
Amount of loans granted	... ..	368 2 0	211 12 0	- 156 10 0	
Amount of loans repaid...	... ..	160 8 0	201 14 9	+ 41 6 9	
Amount of cocoa sold (in tons)...		206.6*	268.6	+ 62.0	
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Average purity of cocoa sold	... ..	95.9	94.8	- 1.1	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Average price per ton	... ..	41 4 4	10 19 9	- 30 4 7	

* Up to November only.

It will be noted that although members stored their cocoa for a comparatively long period in their houses on account of the "hold-up," the average purity of parcels sold only decreased by 1.1 per cent. as compared with the average purity of 1937. In this respect the position of the co-operators was much better than that of cocoa farmers in general.

259. Three non-co-operative farmers' associations functioned during the year for the purpose of marketing their crop. Two of them exported part of their crop direct to Europe and the other disposed of it to local merchants. At the end of the year eight such associations had been formed at Kajebi, which will in future dispose of their crop to local merchants. It is encouraging to note that these farmers are trying to adapt themselves to modern methods of marketing.

260. *Cotton*.—On the Department's Station at Kpeve this crop continues to be grown to maintain the improved strains of the Ishan variety. Yields were greatly reduced this year on account of the drought which persisted during the early growing period and rather too much rain between the flowering and harvesting period. Work was also carried out in collaboration with the botanist to improve the strains further by selection and breeding. It will be seen from the following table, that the export of seed cotton has entirely collapsed this year. This is

due to continued low prices being offered during recent years and a large migration of the cotton-growing population to the new cocoa plantations in the north which are rapidly coming into bearing. A fairly large quantity of seed cotton is, however, used in local domestic commerce.

Exports for the last nine years are given below:—

Year.					Exports.
					Lb. Seed Cotton.
1930	...	...	...	...	236,253
1931	...	...	...	...	200,221
1932	...	...	...	...	160,375
1933	...	...	...	...	81,074
1934	...	...	...	...	172,891
1935	...	...	...	...	174,439
1936	...	...	...	...	150,621
1937	...	...	...	...	174,912
1938	...	...	...	...	5,376*

* Up to November only.

Other Crops.

261. *Coffee*.—Interest continues to be taken in this crop, particularly in those areas not suitable for the cultivation of cocoa. A nursery of young plants is maintained at Kpeve where farmers can obtain supplies for new plantations. It is recorded that approximately 20 tons of this crop were exported into French Mandated Territory. Prices and demand continued to be poor throughout the year but every assistance was given to obtain the best return.

262. *Tobacco*.—The variety known as “Magnum Pryor”, which is a pipe tobacco, is being grown at Kpeve to produce a supply of seed for distribution. There is a keen demand amongst farmers to grow this crop to augment their income.

263. *Kola*.—It will be seen from the following table that there is a steady increase in the export of this crop:—

Year.					Tons.
1934	...	...	...	...	32
1935	...	...	...	...	56
1936	...	...	...	...	191
1937	...	...	...	...	174
1938	...	...	...	...	238*

* Up to November only.

264. *Food Crops, Fruit, etc.*—The policy adopted by the Agricultural Department in previous years has been maintained. Selection work, varietal and cultural trials have been continued. A new variety of Cassava, recently produced, has proved to be very resistant to Mosaic disease which is severe in many varieties in this locality: its yield is satisfactory and its palatability is good. Sufficient planting material will soon be available for distribution to farmers.

A large increase in the acreage of hill rice is reported and this is a favourite food crop with farmers in the Territory.

There is a very large export of food crops from the Territory into the Colony. It has already been mentioned that a very large proportion of these crops have been produced as catch crops on land acquired for new cocoa plantations. It is expected that the supply from this source will rapidly decrease, and if farmers desire to keep up this trade they must cultivate those areas which are unsuitable for cocoa.

265. *Extension Work.*—In order to demonstrate a system of fixed farming, in contrast to the present method of shifting cultivation, a unit farm of four acres was established several years ago at Kpeve. This is being continued, and up to the present has given satisfactory results. The fertility of the soil is being preserved by use of cover crops. Another unit farm of four acres was established at Kpeve during the year on which the fertility of the soil is being maintained by the application of pen manure once in the rotation of crops, in addition to cover crops, which may be dug in or fed to sheep on the plots. The pen manure is obtained by kraaling sheep at night in a well bedded shed. A similar farm has been established at Kpandu and another at Kajebi for demonstration purposes. It is too soon to state if this fixed system of farming will be adopted by native farmers.

266. *Shea.*—On the Shea Reserve at Yendi, Northern Togoland, investigation was continued and the results for the year, together with those of previous years are recorded in the following table:—

Plot.	Treatment.	Mean yield in lb. dry kernels per fruiting tree.					
		1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
A	Clean weeded control	1.63	2.28	1.26	2.63	1.57	1.53
B	Forked deeply ...	1.84	2.74	1.94	2.13	2.21	1.25
C	Interplanted pigeon pea.	1.89	1.92	1.38	1.99	1.67	1.01
D	Interplanted Bengal bean turned in after rains.	1.51	1.97	1.99	1.62	1.80	1.47
E	Forked deeply ...	1.49	1.87	1.20	1.85	0.93	1.16
S	Pen manure (2 tons)	1.26	2.14	1.43	2.78	2.48	1.43
Y	Burnt in dry season	0.92	1.47	0.95	4.31	1.42	0.95
Z	Mulched heavily ...	1.43	2.76	2.32	2.97	2.04	1.23
F	Farmed	1.55	2.43	2.24	3.39	2.40	1.27

It will be seen that, with the exception of the "deeply forked" plot, all other treatments recorded decreased yields as compared with those of 1937. The results so far obtained from the investigation do not indicate that any one treatment is definitely better than the others.

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.	
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
1938	12	8	16	22	42	88

The Dagomba Native Administration.

267. Active collaboration between the Departmental Staff and the Dagomba Native Administration has been well maintained and is becoming more effective.

268. At Sambu, a unit mixed farm of eight acres was started during 1937 and this area was ploughed and prepared for the 1938 planting season. A pair of working bullocks, a "Victory" plough and a locally-made cultivator were provided. 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 this area will be possible and that sufficient produce will be obtained to support a farmer and his family.

269. Advice has been freely given not only to other farmers who are anxious to cultivate parcels of land under the same system, but also to the Native Administration School farm which is divided into two sections, (a) a hand farm with a definite rotation of crops, worked by the school boys, consisting of five fields of $\frac{1}{2}$ acre each, where fertility of the soil is maintained by digging in cover crops; (b) a unit of mixed farm worked by one man and a boy, together with one pair of bullocks. The rotation of crops and method of cultivation here is similar to that of the Sambu farm.

270. *Meteorology.*—Meteorological tables for the Territory are attached as Appendices A, B and C.

XXIV.—ANIMAL HEALTH.

Staff.

271. The Kusasi Area of Togoland was visited regularly by a Veterinary Officer. One Veterinary Assistant and two Cattle Patrols are stationed permanently in the area.

In the Eastern Dagomba Area a Veterinary Officer makes periodical visits. The staff here is three Veterinary Assistants, two Veterinary Pupils, two Native Administration Veterinary learners, four Cattle Patrols.

272. *Quarantine Stations.*—The following are the Statistics of livestock imported during 1938:—

<i>Kusasi Area—</i>	<i>Cattle.</i>	<i>Sheep.</i>	<i>Goats.</i>	<i>Horses.</i>
Pusiga	9,437	23,237	7,102	182
Tax Collected	£3,452 18s. 6d.			
 <i>Eastern Dagomba and Krachi Area—</i>				
Kudani	2,169	8,078	2,308	82
Total tax collected amounted to £5,280 8s. 6d.				

273. *Disease Control—Rinderpest (Cattle Plague).*—This is the seventh year since the beginning of systematic anti-rinderpest immunisation of the cattle of the country and it is interesting to note the modification of ideas which has taken place in that time. Experiments in Nigeria had shown that specific visible symptoms following immunisation should be looked for and that block-out reactions, which in effect means no reaction at all, were desirable in cases in which the dosage of serum given had been so heavy as to inhibit such symptoms. Gradually it has become obvious, in Togoland at any rate, that the milder reaction was preferable, and that, when specific visible symptoms appear following anti-rinderpest immunisation, the death rate was higher. In many cases following marked reactions, cattle remain unthrifty for months and very often, after apparent recovery, develop intestinal disorder leading to death, due to original rinderpest lesions of the digestive organs, which have partially cleared up but have then relapsed on invasion by secondary pathogenic organisms. In practice, reactions have tended each year to become milder as the fear of failure to induce permanent immunity in immunised cattle has diminished. As a rule unhumped cattle of West Africa are found to be susceptible to rinderpest in inverse ratio to the amount of zebu blood in their make-up. The more zebu blood the greater the resistance, so that in Togoland the peculiar phenomenon occurs that the smaller type cattle require a larger dose of vaccine and serum. The smallest doses of anti-rinderpest products given are in the north of Kusasi where the cattle

are the largest in Togoland. Procedure has now become standardised, and a preliminary dose of vaccine is followed by a simultaneous injection of serum and virulent blood a few days later with the object of producing the very mildest reaction without specific symptoms beyond a slight rise of temperature and a suggestion of general malaise. Immunity tests of cattle immunised in past years are carried out at every camp and have shown that immunity has been permanent and proof against that most severe of all tests, the injection of virulent rinderpest blood. The main result of rinderpest elimination has been the increase in the number of cattle and the consolidation of the cattle industry, which has rendered possible such schemes as the present Cattle Development Scheme. The numbers of cattle had been reduced to such a low figure that there is no fear in this mandate of over-stocking.

274. Over 6,000 cattle were immunised permanently against rinderpest with a mortality rate of just over 2 per cent. A unique feature was the institution in Dagomba, which affected over 3,000 cattle, of an insurance scheme at anti-rinderpest immunisation camps. Each owner pays 1s. per animal and in the event of the death of that animal during its stay at the camp, even if it dies accidentally and from no cause connected with the actual treatment, the owner receives the sum of one pound (£1) in addition to the money he gets from the sale of the meat and the hide. All the cattle which come to the anti-rinderpest immunisation camps are young immature two-year-old beasts and this represents very adequate compensation; in fact with the money from the carcase, the value is in most cases more than the actual worth of the animal alive. To ensure that persons take reasonable care of sick animals, it is necessary that the Veterinary Officer certifies that death has not been due to neglect. The scheme, which is administered entirely by the Dagomba Native Administration, has made a small profit. Later in the year, when the cattle of Kusasi were treated, the insurance scheme was extended to that area also. Few deaths were recorded, and the scheme had money in hand at the close of the year. Insurance is popular and owners were all eager to participate once they understood the reasons for the payment. This scheme is understood to be the only one of its kind in existence at such camps anywhere in Africa, and is now a permanent feature of the annual anti-rinderpest immunisation of the cattle of Togoland. Moreover, as a result of its success in Togoland, it is now being applied throughout the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast and in the Keta district of the Colony. But it is worth noting that no Native Administration was prepared to embark on the scheme until the Dagomba Native Administration of Togoland volunteered. The scheme therefore must stand to the credit of Togoland and not to the Gold Coast. Further,

that Native Administration showed marked courage in instituting the idea in an area where mortality is high in that the Konkomba cattle are badly tended and suffer much from latent red-water.

275. A few scattered outbreaks of natural rinderpest occurred among young, unimmunised susceptible calves on the frontier, but deaths amounted to no more than a score in all and the susceptible in-contact cattle were protected by vaccination. Such small foci occur regularly because the cattle of French Togo are not immunised against rinderpest. Outbreaks of the disease appear to occur in any area where there is no permanent European veterinary staff.

276. *Contagious Bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia*.—In 1938 there was no appearance of this disease in Togoland, owing to the mass vaccinations which have been carried out during the period. In the first instance, the cattle along the trade route from the frontier near Sansane-Mango to Krachi were treated and thereafter the cattle radiating out from that road. This is an excellent start to the programme, and if it continues to be successful, it will mean that Togoland will become free from these two scourges of the cattle industry in Africa, rinderpest and contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia. The vaccine produced at the Pong-Tamale Laboratory has now been so thoroughly tried and tested that there is no doubt about its efficacy. Vaccination of all the cattle of Togoland was not possible in 1938, but the annual vaccination of all the cattle is arrived at in practice. The vaccine protects efficiently for approximately one year. The African staff has been increased in Eastern Dagomba to three permanent Veterinary Assistants in order to cope with the increased work.

277. *Trypanosomiassi and Tsetse Flies*.—The Yendi clearing: In last year's report it was mentioned that the Yendi big-scale clearing had been successful except for a focus of fly which had remained in a plantation almost within the large town of Yendi. The focus of tsetse was not eliminated during the dry season of 1937-8 and remained throughout the summer of 1938. However, the clearing work together with the constant presence of fly catchers in the plantation so reduced flies that the catch throughout the year was very small, and this work undoubtedly prevented the fly from establishing itself in numbers. But the tenacity with which these tsetse flies have held on in this plantation is bewildering, and during the dry season of 1938-9 very drastic clearings are to be attempted to eliminate this focus altogether. The permanent fly catchers stationed at Yendi prevented the fly from doing much damage, but the total extinction of the fly is most desirable as the plantation is but a few hundred yards from the town, from the new dam, and from Native Administration cattle farm. This remains the one defect in the success of the large Yendi eradication scheme.

278. Reclearing of the River Kulpani and the previous subsidiary streams was done and two ponds near the Native Administration school were cleared for the first time.

279. Six hundred and nine flies were caught and marked in the uncleared part of the main Kulpani River in June-July. Three of these flies were caught at the main road bridge in the middle of the main river clearing, a distance of over three miles from Yendi town. There was no percolation of fly up the valley to the town and there is no question that this clearing has been successful and has eliminated tsetse-fly from Yendi town and environs.

280. The clearing of the River Oti crossing on the Yendi-Zabzugu road has been kept up. The clearing is satisfactory on the east bank but on the west there are numerous ponds, and water-courses to the road, for at least a mile towards Yendi, and a number of flies are still to be found in the wet season; but the clearing has stopped the intimate man-fly contact of the dry season as the same flies tend to remain in one place when a percentage become infected and are transmitters of disease. A few *G. submorsitans* were caught at this crossing, though *G. tachinoides* is the predominant fly. There appears to be a focus of *G. submorsitans* in this area as this fly was caught several miles from the river to the west.

281. *Animal Husbandry*.—The year 1938 was a land mark in animal husbandry. During that period the Cattle Development Scheme of the Northern Territories and Togoland was launched and much progress has already been made. The main object of the scheme is to produce for the village herds, really good communal bulls which will remain the property of the Native Administration and not of individuals. At present most of the cattle are owned in small numbers, and the people quickly sell their male stock or sacrifice them in funeral and fetish customs with the result that there are seldom good or even adult bulls in the village herds. The solution of communally-owned bulls for these herds, which the cattle people are unable to dispose of, has been obvious for years, but it was not until the Cattle Development Scheme was approved that money was available in sufficient quantity to effect an organisation covering the greater part of the cattle areas of the Northern Territories and Togoland. Although the primary function of the farm is to produce good bulls, these institutions are also centres where improved husbandry can be demonstrated. Fodder crops are grown and manure is made and used on the fields, which are cultivated with ox-drawn ploughs and implements. This scheme, dealing with the great mass of the cattle of the country, has to accept the

existing methods of husbandry which constitute a limiting factor as regards improvement.

282. In Togoland there has been for many years one existing Native Administration farm at Yendi. Three new farms have now been built at Yendi together with a bull farm to accommodate young bulls from the Dagomba Native Administration farms after weaning. The new farms have been constructed of red laterite stone and consist of a main kraal with calf boxes, four outside loose-boxes and a house for herdsmen and overseers. Each farm is complete with stock of 40 cows and heifers, which are purchased in the locality of the farm, and selected from among the best animals of the area costing approximately £400. For every £2 given as a grant-in-aid by Government, the Native Administration subscribes £1. The scheme is popular and chiefs and elders have shown marked interest.

283. Coming to the individual farms, in the Dagomba State, at Yendi, an old established farm has been renovated. Here there are over a hundred cattle on hand. The two bulls are pure N'Damas and are producing excellent progeny. The heifers and young bulls which have been born at this farm represent a very definite advance on the original cattle and are a tribute to the soundness of the breeding policy. There are mainly Sanga cattle which are a fusion of the small West African Short-horn and the Zebu and are bigger and better frame. The Yendi farm is now producing improved bulls for issue to village herds and these are much appreciated by stock owners. The farm also runs a flourishing poultry branch and the new Na of Yendi (Headchief) takes a keen interest in this farm and the new one at Gushiago. The condition of the cattle at Yendi farm is remarkable in view of the fact that no fodder crops have been grown this year: the available bullocks were transferred to the Native Administration school farm and the Sambu mixed farm under the aegis of the Department of Agriculture as it was felt that they were more necessary there. In addition to good watering facilities and good natural grazing, the farm is fortunate in being surrounded by *Azelia africana* trees, the leaves of which make very good dry season fodder. This has contributed much to the success of the herd. While artificial feeding is desirable, it is yet essential not to get far ahead of native conditions as animals might be produced which are too delicate to stand up to native conditions when issued. Native owners do not grow fodder crops although efforts are being made under a mixed farming scheme to show the benefits of this process. However, it will be many years before owners generally can feed their cattle artificially during the dry season. The Yendi herd is a visible example of natural feeding of the country under improved native conditions.

284. Gushiago—a new farm built 40 miles North of Yendi and stocked with a herd of 42 cows and heifers, has now increased to 64 head of cattle. This farm is a model of construction and its building was carried out by the District Commissioner. It is fully organised and the herd, one of the most even in the country, is in fine condition. A grade N'Dama bull (one of the best at the disposal of the Department) has been placed with this herd.

285. *Bull Farm*.—A small farm for the accommodation of young bulls until they are sufficiently mature to be issued, is under construction at Yendi. It is situated about half a mile from the Native Administration farm, and has its own grazing area and watering place.

Nanumba State.

286. *Bimbilla*.—This farm, a replica of that at Gushiago, was completed in October and is in process of being fully stocked. A grade N'Dama bull is being placed at the disposal of this farm. The Nanumba state has but 3,000 cattle or so, but they are of good quality, for conditions are most suitable, with abundant water and good grazing available throughout the year. Every effort is being made to develop the Nanumba area.

Krachi State.

287. *Krachi*.—This farm differs from the others in that it is not in a cattle area. The Krachi District has less than 100 cattle, but it is suitable for cattle breeding and the farm is more of a demonstration farm than anything else. The local people are mainly Akans, not really interested in cattle, but large numbers of immigrants from cattle tribes have settled here, and it is with the object of encouraging them to introduce cattle that the farm has been built. The sandstone buildings are similar in type to all the other farms. The herd, consisting of 32 cows and heifers, was bought in Western Dagomba and walked to Krachi during the spring. On the way the cattle lost condition, but in spite of most of them becoming infected with trypanosomiasis during the rains, the herd is now doing well. The herd, which is rapidly becoming acclimatised, now totals 36 head, including the bull, which was secured locally. The herd is shortly being augmented by a few N'Dama heifers from Pong-Tamale. The experiment seems almost certain of success. The Krachi district is particularly well placed for trade owing to its proximity to the southern markets, and the Native Administration farm has undoubtedly stimulated an interest in cattle breeding. Until bulls are required in the district the available

bulls can be sent to Kpandae area of Gonja, north of Krachi, where there are a number of village herds.

288. The support of the Native Administration is of great importance in the progressive development of animal husbandry. Co-operation between Administrative officers and Veterinary officers has resulted in these farms being constructed in the most suitable areas and given proper supervision.

289. A specially trained African Veterinary Assistant has been posted to Togoland to supervise the Native Administration farms and animal husbandry operations generally. He visits each Native Administration farm once a month and spends at least three days on each farm. This man was seconded from the permanent trained staff at Pong-Tamale farm.

290. *Pigs*.—Several centres of grade pigs were introduced in Gonja and Krachi. The people of the area keep indigenous pigs and good trade is done with passing lorries which take them to the south. Pig breeding is lucrative, but it has yet to be proved whether grade pigs will stand up to local conditions, for the area is infected with tsetse fly at all streams and water holes with low shade. In the past, grade pigs have been successful at two places in the Krachi district but unsuccessful at Kpandae. This year, a boar and two sows were sent to each of the five centres and have done very well, most of the sows having farrowed good litters. The pigs were kept under regular observation and with the exception of one place where the owner neglected the animals they were entirely successful. As a result of this experiment it is proposed to proceed a step further with the scheme. Pig owners were instructed to erect suitable sties sited and built in accordance with the advice of the section Veterinary Officer, after which free issues of pigs were granted. The pigs are inspected monthly by the Veterinary Officer. Several of the same farmers have been supplied with British poultry, which are doing well.

291. Thus 1938 has been a year of marked progress in animal husbandry in Togoland and with the Native Administration farms. A sound permanent scheme of cattle improvement has been instituted which will in years to come bear fruit and stimulate the one real export industry of Northern Togoland.

The demand for fresh meat so exceeds the supply in the Gold Coast that that colony represents the very best market for food animals in Africa.

XXV.—MINES.

292. During 1938 no purely geological work was undertaken in Togoland under British Mandate, but the following work was carried out by the Water Supply Section of the Geological Survey:—

(a) Preliminary investigations for water supplies at Yendi, Sekpiegu, Gushiago, Karaga, Cheriponi, Sunson, and Krachi.

(b) The Dagomba Native Administration were advised with regard to the construction of dams being made by them at Cheriponi, Zabzugu and Bimbila.

(c) Supervision of the following works, now being constructed:—

1. Yendi dam.
2. Sunson wells.
3. Gushiago dam.

The Dagomba Native Administration are paying for the labour for these works.

293. 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.

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

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

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

Several small deposits of limestones suitable for agricultural purposes occur in the Kpandu, Kete Krachi and Gambaga districts, and rutile (titanium dioxide) in stream gravels in the Ho district.

XXVI.—SURVEY.

294. The only survey work undertaken in Togoland in 1938 was the completion of the demarcation of the town layout at Yendi which was commenced during the previous year.

APPENDIX I.

(A) Multilateral Agreements and Conventions applied to Togoland under British Mandate.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Signature.</i>	<i>Date of application.</i>
General Act of the Brussels Conference relative to the African Slave Trade.	2.7.90 Brussels.	20.7.22
Convention for the Publication of Customs Tariffs	5.7.90 Brussels.	20.7.22
Convention for the Preservation of Wild Animals, Birds and Fish in Africa.	19.5.00 London.	20.7.22
Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic.	18.5.04 Paris.	20.7.22
Convention prohibiting the use of White (Yellow) Phosphorus in Manufacture of Matches.	26.9.06 Berne.	20.7.22
Agreement regarding the Creation of an International Office of Public Health.	9.12.07 Rome.	26.9.29
Convention relative to the Protection of Literary and Artistic works, revising that signed at Berne, 9.9.86.	13.11.08 Brussels.	20.7.22
Agreement for the suppression of the White Slave Traffic.	4.5.10 Paris.	21.6.24
Agreement for the Suppression of Obscene Publications.	4.5.10 Paris.	20.7.22
Convention respecting collisions between Vessels...	23.9.10 Brussels.	20.7.22
Convention respecting assistance and salvage at sea.	23.9.10 Brussels.	20.7.22
Opium Convention and subsequent relative papers	23.1.12 The Hague.	20.7.22
Radio-telegraph Convention... ..	5.7.12 London.	20.7.22
Additional Protocol regarding the Convention relative to the Protection of Literary and Artistic works.	20.3.14 Berne.	20.7.22
Convention relating to Liquor Traffic in Africa and Protocol.	10.9.19 St. Germain-en-Laye.	20.7.22
Convention revising the General Act of Berlin, 26.2.1885, and the General Act and Declaration of Brussels, 2.7.90.	10.9.19 St. Germain-en-Laye.	20.7.22
Convention relating to the Regulation of Aerial Navigation and additional Protocol of May, 1920. Certain provisions of this Convention are applied to Togoland under British Mandate by the Air Navigation (Mandated Territories) Order-in-Council, 1927.	13.10.19 Paris.	20.7.22
Convention and Statute on Freedom of Transit ...	20.4.21 Barcelona.	2.8.22
Convention and Statute on the Regime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern.	20.4.21 Barcelona.	2.8.22
Additional Protocol to the Convention on the Regime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern.	20.4.21 Barcelona.	2.8.22
Declaration recognizing the Right to a Flag of States having no Sea-Coast.	20.4.21 Barcelona.	9.10.22

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Signature.</i>	<i>Date of application.</i>
Convention for the Suppression of Traffic in Women and Children. (Applies to Southern Section only.)	30.9.21 Geneva.	3.7.24
Declaration regarding the Convention relating to the Regulation of Aerial Navigation of 13.10.19.	1.6.22 Paris.	20.7.22
Protocol regarding ditto	27.10.22 London.	14.12.26
Protocol regarding ditto	30.6.23 London.	14.12.26
Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of Traffic in Obscene Publications.	12.9.23 Geneva.	3.11.26
Protocol on Arbitration Clauses	24.9.23 Geneva.	12.3.26
Convention relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities.	3.11.23 Geneva.	29.8.24
Convention relating to the Development of Hydraulic Power affecting more than one State, and Protocol of Signature.	9.12.23 Geneva.	22.9.25
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
Convention for the Unification of Rules relating to Bills of Lading.	25.8.24 Brussels.	2.6.31
Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs, with Protocol.	19.2.25 Geneva.	17.2.26
Convention relating to the Circulation of Motor Vehicles.	24.4.26 Paris.	29.4.31
Sanitary Convention	21.6.26 Paris.	9.10.28
Slavery Convention	25.9.26 Geneva.	18.6.27
Convention on the Execution of Foreign Arbitral Awards.	26.9.27 Geneva.	26.5.31
Radio-telegraph Convention	25.11.27 Washington.	15.8.30
Convention relative to the Protection of Literary and Artistic works.	2.6.28 Rome.	1.10.31
Convention for the Regulation of International Exhibitions.	22.11.28 Paris.	17.1.31
Protocol regarding the Convention relating to the Regulation of Aerial Navigation of 13.10.19.	15.6.29 Paris.	17.5.33
Convention for the Unification of certain rules relating to International Carriage by Air.	12.10.29 Warsaw.	3.12.34
Protocol regarding the Convention relating to the Regulation of Aerial Navigation of 13.10.19.	11.12.29 Paris.	17.5.33
Protocol relating to Military Obligations in certain cases of Double Nationality.	12.4.30 The Hague.	25.5.37
Protocol relating to a certain case of Statelessness	12.4.30 The Hague.	1.7.37
Convention on certain questions relating to the Conflict of Nationality Laws.	12.4.30 The Hague.	1.7.37

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of signature.</i>	<i>Date of application.</i>
Convention regarding the Taxation of Foreign Motor Vehicles, with Protocol.	30.3.31 Geneva.	3.7.35
Convention on the Stamp Laws in connection with Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes	7.6.30 Geneva.	18.7.36
Convention on the Stamp Laws in connection with Cheques.	19.3.31 Geneva.	18.7.36
Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs.	13.7.31 Geneva.	18.5.36
Convention for the Regulation of Whaling	... 24.9.31 Geneva.	17.2.37
Convention regarding Telecommunications	... 9.12.32	23.8.35
Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation	... 12.4.33 The Hague.	3.4.35
Convention for the Protection of the Fauna and Flora of Africa.	8.11.33 London.	14.1.36
Universal Postal Convention	... .. 20.3.34 Cairo.	30.3.35
Agreement concerning Insured Letters and Boxes	20.3.34 Cairo.	30.3.35
Agreement Dispensing with Bills of Health	... 22.12.34 Paris.	31.8.38
Agreement Dispensing with Consular Visas on Bills of Health.	22.12.34 Paris.	31.8.38

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.

(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 (effective).</i>
Albania	22.7.26	11.7.27
Belgium	{ 29.10.01 5.3.07 3.3.11 8.8.23 2.7.28 }	1.8.28
Belgian Congo		
Ruanda-Urundi... ..		
Bolivia ... ..			22.2.92	18.2.28
Chile	26.1.97	13.1.28
Colombia	27.10.88 2.12.29	5.12.30

<i>Country.</i>	<i>Date of signature.</i>	<i>Date of application (effective).</i>
Cuba	3.10.04	12.12.31
	17.4.30	
Czechoslovakia	11.11.24	15.7.27
	4.6.26	
Denmark	31.3.73	10.2.28
	15.10.35	30.6.36
Ecuador	29.9.80	19.1.28
	4.6.34	8.11.37
Estonia	18.11.25	10.3.27
Finland	30.5.24	25.11.26
France	14.8.76	13.11.23
	13.2.96	
	17.10.08	
Germany	14.5.72	17.8.30
Greece	24.9.10	19.4.28
Guatemala	4.7.85	11.9.29
	30.5.14	
Hayti	7.12.74	13.1.28
Hungary... ..	3.12.73	25.4.28
	26.6.01	
	18.9.36	13.10.37
Iceland	31.3.73	25.11.37
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
	23.1.37	1.8.38
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	26.6.73	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
Portugal	17.10.92	23.6.34
	30.11.92	
	20.1.32	
Roumania	21.3.93	12.1.29
	13.3.94	
Salvador	23.6.81	8.8.30
San Marino	16.10.99	19.7.34
Siam	4.3.11	27.2.28
Spain	4.6.78	13.2.28
	19.2.89	
Switzerland	26.11.80	19.9.29
	29.6.04	
	19.12.34	
United States of America	22.12.31	24.6.35
Yugoslavia	6.12.00	1.11.28

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

<i>Country.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of application (effective).</i>
China	Treaty relating to the Chinese Customs Tariff, 20.12.28.	1.2.29
Czechoslovakia ...	Customs Duties on Printed Matter advertising British Products. Notes 1.2.26.	1.2.26
Egypt	Commercial Modus Vivendi Notes 5/7.6.30	11.6.30
Estonia	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 18.1.26.	11.7.27
	Commercial Agreement and Protocol, 11.7.34.	8.9.34
Finland	Agreement respecting Commerce and Navigation, 29.9.33.	23.11.33
Germany	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 2.12.24.	4.3.26
	Agreement respecting Commercial Payments, 1.11.34.	1.11.34
	Agreement respecting Commercial Payments, 1.7.38.	1.7.38
Hungary	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 23.7.26.	17.4.28
Italy	Agreement and Notes respecting Commercial Exchanges and Payments, 18.3.38.	28.3.38
Lithuania	Notes respecting Commercial Relations, 6.5.22.	24.4.23
	Notes respecting Commercial Relations, 28.11.29/10.12.29.	10.12.29
	Agreement and Proctocal respecting Commerce and Navigation, 6.7.34. Notes, 6.2.35.	12.8.34
Netherlands	Notes respecting Commercial Relations, 18.12.35.	1.1.36
Norway	Commercial Agreement, 15.5.33 ...	7.7.33
Panama	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 25.9.28.	10.6.30
Poland	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 26.11.23.	22.1.25
	Commercial Agreement, etc., 27.2.35.	14.8.35
Portugal	Notes respecting Commerce and Navigation. Flag discrimination, 14.10.33.	14.10.33
Roumania	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 6.8.30.	12.5.31
Siam	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 23.11.37.	8.12.38

<i>Country.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of application (effective).</i>
Spain	Commercial Treaty, 31.10.22.	1.12.28
	Treatment of Companies Agreement, 27.6.24.	11.7.31
	Convention, etc., Commerce and Navigation, 5.4.27.	1.12.28
	Notes respecting Commercial Relations, 6.2.28.	6.2.28
	Notes respecting Commercial Relations, 31.5.28.	31.5.28
Turkey	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 1.3.30.	3.9.30
United States of America	Togoland (Mandated Territory), 10.2.25	8.7.26.
Yemen	Friendship and Mutual Co-operation, 11.2.34.	4.9.34
Yugoslavia	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 12.5.27.	4.4.28

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

<i>Country.</i>	<i>Date of signature.</i>	<i>Date of application (effective).</i>
Belgium	21.6.22	23.8.25
	4.11.32	27.6.35
Czechoslovakia	11.11.24	17.2.27
Supplementary	15.2.35	5.1.37
Denmark	29.11.32	27.3.34
Estonia	22.12.31	11.10.33
Finland	11.8.33	4.6.35
France	2.2.22	27.1.24
Germany	20.3.28	25.11.29
Hungary	25.9.35	25.6.37
Italy	17.12.30	25.8.32
Lithuania	24.4.34	29.6.37
Netherlands	31.5.32	23.5.34
Norway	30.1.31	14.11.31
Poland	26.8.31	3.5.33
Portugal	9.7.31	30.4.33
Spain	27.6.29	23.2.31
Sweden	28.8.30	3.9.31
Turkey	28.11.31	14.12.33
Yugoslavia	27.2.36	20.11.38

(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 (effective).</i>
Denmark	21.11.31
France	10.2.31
Germany	1.1.29
Netherlands	1.12.29
Norway	21.11.31
Spain	1.1.26
Sweden	21.11.31
Switzerland and Liechtenstein	21.11.31

(F) Arrangements regarding Documents of Identity for Aircraft Personnel which have been applied to Togoland under British Mandate.

<i>Country.</i>	<i>Date of signature.</i>	<i>Date of application (Effective.)</i>
Belgium	29.4.38	29.4.38
Denmark	21.7.37	21.7.37
France	15.7.38	15.7.38
Italy	13.4.31	13.4.31
Norway... ..	11.10.37	11.10.37
Sweden... ..	30.5.38	1.7.38
Switzerland	17.5.38	17.5.38

(G) Agreements respecting the Tonnage Measurement of Merchant Ships which have been applied to Togoland under British Mandate.

<i>Country.</i>	<i>Date of signature.</i>	<i>Date of application (Effective.)</i>
Estonia... ..	24.6.26	24.6.26
Greece	30.11.26	30.11.26
Japan	30.11.22	30.11.22
Latvia	24.6.27	24.6.27
Poland	16.4.34	20.4.35
Portugal	20.5.26	20.5.26

(H) Postal, etc., Agreements 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. (Effective.)</i>
France ...	Agreement regarding Telephonic Communication between Gold Coast (including Togoland under British Mandate) and Togoland under French Mandate, 2.8.33/21.9.33/7.10.33.	1.10.33
	Agreement subsidiary to the Telephonic Agreement of 1933 between Gold Coast (including Togoland under British Mandate) and Togoland under French Mandate, 12/23.4.37.	1.3.37

(I) 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. (Effective.)</i>
Finland ...	Convention regarding Liquor Smuggling (with Declaration), 13.10.33. Also Exchange of Notes regarding Interpretation of Article 2, 12.3.36.	13.10.33
France ...	Exchange of Notes regarding the Boundary between the British and French Mandated Territories of Togoland, 30.1.30/19.8.30.	23.9.30
	Convention, etc., for the abolition of Capitulations in Morocco and Zanzibar, 29.7.37.	1.1.38
Germany ...	Exchange of Notes regarding the application of Treaties between the United Kingdom, Germany and Austria, 6.5.38/10.9.38.	10.9.38
United States of America.	Convention concerning Rights of the two countries and their respective Nationals in part of the former German Protectorate of Togoland, 10.2.25. (Also under Commercial Treaties.)	8.7.26

APPENDIX II.

DAGOMBA-NANUMBA NATIVE TREASURY.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE FIRST HALF-YEAR, 1938-39.
REVENUE.

I.		2.		3.		4.		5.	
Details of Revenue.		Approved Estimates, 1938-39.		Amount Collected.		Surplus for half year.		Deficit for half year.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
I. Tribute Tax.									
1.	Fines, etc. ...	...	...	359	12 0	—	—	1,990	8 0
2.	Fees, etc. ...	...	...	280	0 8	92	10 8	—	—
II. Native Courts.									
1.	Markets ...	...	...	1,117	8 0	217	8 0	—	—
2.	Slaughter houses ...	...	...	87	10 7	—	—	2	9 5
3.	Sale of liquor ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	10 0
4.	Timber ...	...	...	5	0 0	2	0 0	—	—
5.	Fishing ...	...	...	30	0 0	29	4 0	14	4 0
6.	Hunting ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Kraals and caravanserais ...	...	...	1,100	0 0	314	0 1	—	—
8.	Rents ...	...	...	280	0 0	24	15 0	—	—
9.	Drumming and dancing ...	...	...	8	0 0	2	13 0	—	—
10.	Chieftainships ...	...	...	50	0 0	24	18 0	—	—
11.	Buildings ...	...	...	15	0 0	10	0 0	—	—
12.	Lorry park ...	...	...	150	0 0	50	7 6	7	0 0
13.	Lorry park collectors ...	...	...	20	0 0	17	14 0	24	12 6
14.	Public pounds ...	...	...	15	0 0	13	13 3	—	—
IV. Ferries.									
1.	Public ...	...	...	1,000	0 0	540	1 0	40	1 0
2.	Other ...	...	...	100	0 0	36	2 0	—	—
								13	18 0

V. Land and Native Rights Ordinance.

1. Fees remitted under	5 0 0	4 0 0	1 10 0	—
VI. Minerals Ordinance.				
1. Fees, etc., remitted under	—	91 13 4	91 13 4	—
VII. Grants-in-aid from Government.				
1. Roads	1,780 0 0	890 0 0	—	—
2. Road overseers	252 0 0	132 0 0	6 0 0	—
3. Animal husbandry	900 0 0	600 0 0	150 0 0	—
4. Sanitation	1,000 0 0	850 0 0	350 0 0	—
VIII. Benefits Trust Fund.				
1. Fees remitted under	—	—	—	—
IX. Interest on Investments.				
1. Fees remitted under	20 0 0	20 0 0	10 0 0	—
X. Miscellaneous.				
1. Plantations and cattle farms	115 0 0	18 10 0	—	39 0 0
2. Printing fees	300 0 0	130 13 0	—	19 7 0
3. School fees... ..	52 0 0	23 0 2	—	2 19 10
4. Transport earnings	375 0 0	160 12 0	—	26 18 0
5. Sale of gunpowder	40 0 0	—	—	20 0 0
6. Cattle Insurance scheme... ..	150 0 0	22 1 0	—	52 19 0
7. Unspecified receipts	10 0 0	56 2 0	51 2 0	—
Unallocated Receipts.				
1. Deposits	—	71 17 4	—	—
2. Advances repaid	—	42 1 0	—	—
By balance on 1st April, 1938 :—	14,877 0 0	6,038 16 11	1,039 4 3	2,552 15 8
Bank, £5,646 18s. 3d.*	—	6,319 8 5*	—	—
Cash on hand, £672 10s. 2d.	—	—	—	—
	14,877 0 0	12,358 5 4	1,039 4 3	2,552 15 8

* Exclusive of £1,000 in reserve fund.

EXPENDITURE.

I.		2.		3.		4.		5.	
Details of Expenditure.		Approved Estimates, 1938-39.		Amount Spent.		Balance.		Excess.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
<i>I. Divisional.</i>									
1.	The Ya Na	250	0 0	125	0 0	125	0 0	—	—
2.	Elders	90	0 0	36	0 0	54	0 0	—	—
3.	Clerks	95	0 0	52	14 2	42	5 10	—	—
4.	Messengers	33	0 0	16	5 0	16	15 0	—	—
5.	Collectors	58	0 0	19	10 0	38	10 0	—	—
6.	Travelling expenses	50	0 0	28	11 7	21	8 0	—	—
7.	Customary expenses	200	0 0	65	7 0	134	13 0	—	—
<i>II. Sub-Divisional.</i>									
1.	Nanumba and Sub-divisional chiefs	738	0 0	329	18 1	408	1 11	—	—
2.	Village headmen	850	0 0	206	19 9	643	0 3	—	—
3.	Elders	210	0 0	92	4 6	117	15 6	—	—
4.	Clerks	200	0 0	58	5 1	141	14 11	—	—
5.	Market supervisors and rent collectors	360	0 0	163	12 9	196	7 3	—	—
6.	Dalanas	30	0 0	9	15 0	20	5 0	—	—
7.	Agufo	15	0 0	5	0 0	10	0 0	—	—
8.	Entertainment allowance	150	0 0	66	17 6	83	2 6	—	—
9.	Travelling expenses	200	0 0	36	4 1	163	15 11	—	—
10.	Customary expenses	150	0 0	12	14 0	137	6 0	—	—
<i>III. Judicial.</i>									
1.	Sitting fees	95	0 0	42	3 0	52	17 0	—	—
<i>VI. Police.</i>									
1.	Corporal and constables	320	0 0	158	19 11	161	0 1	—	—
2.	Uniforms	30	0 0	16	7 8	13	12 4	—	—
3.	Purchase and maintenance of bicycles	50	0 0	27	10 2	22	9 10	—	—
<i>V. Prisons.</i>									

VI. Works Recurrent.

1. Maintenance of buildings	...	...	300	0	0	85	19	2	214	0	10
2. Maintenance of roads	...	...	2,500	0	0	1,197	10	8	1,302	9	4
3. Maintenance of cattle route, etc.	...	...	150	0	0	38	0	6	111	19	6
4. Maintenance of N.A. lorry	...	...	275	0	0	86	12	2	188	7	10
5. Printing press	...	...	90	0	0	34	0	3	55	19	0

VII. Works Staff.

1. European supervision	...	...	203	0	0	202	0	8	19	4	
2. Road headmen	...	...	400	0	0	295	7	6	104	12	6
3. Ferrymen	...	...	12	0	0	2	15	0	9	5	0
4. Printers	...	...	110	0	0	61	19	11	48	0	1
5. Motor driver	...	...	42	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0

VIII. Education.

1. Assistant teacher	...	...	27	0	0	13	10	0	13	10	0
2. School fees...	...	...	79	0	0	34	0	0	45	0	0
3. Messing, Yendi school	...	...	180	0	0	105	13	4	74	6	8
4. Clothing, Yendi school	...	...	25	0	0	1	11	2	23	8	10
5. Cooks, Yendi school	...	...	27	0	0	13	10	0	13	10	0
6. Maintenance, Yendi school	...	...	50	0	0	6	3	10	43	16	2

IX. Medical and Sanitary.

1. N.A. Dressers	...	...	75	0	0	21	7	3	53	12	9
2. Uniforms	...	...	10	0	0	—	—	—	10	0	0
3. Drugs and dressings	...	...	60	0	0	5	17	9	54	2	3
4. Sanitary inspector	...	...	39	0	0	18	0	0	21	0	0
5. Village sanitation...	...	...	1,325	0	0	426	14	8	898	5	4
6. Pauper hostel	...	...	16	0	0	5	15	0	10	5	0
7. Tsetse clearing	...	...	120	0	0	—	—	—	120	0	0

X. Plantations and Cattle Farms.

1. Farm grieves	...	...	120	0	0	46	3	8	73	16	4
2. Agricultural overseer	...	...	30	0	0	12	10	0	17	10	0
3. Herdsmen	...	...	36	0	0	9	5	0	26	15	0
4. Labourers	...	...	350	0	0	80	6	3	269	13	9
5. Purchase of stock, seeds, etc.	...	...	400	0	0	137	5	10	262	14	2
*6. Veterinary inspectors	...	...	—	—	—	39	18	0	—	—	—
*7. Purchase of bicycles	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
											39 18 0

* See Special Warrants Nos. 1 and 2.

I. Details of Expenditure.		2. Approved Estimates, 1938-39.		3. Amount Spent.		4. Balance.		5. Excess.		
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
<i>XI. Miscellaneous.</i>										
1.	Printing and stationery ...	300	0 0	143	15 5	156	4 7	—	—	
2.	Compensation for loss of crops ...	50	0 0	—	—	50	0 0	—	—	
3.	Cattle insurance scheme ...	150	0 0	4	0 0	146	0 0	—	—	
4.	Dagomba-Mamprusi boundary survey ...	12	0 0	1	3 4	10	16 8	—	—	
5.	Refunds of revenue ...	5	0 0	1	15 0	3	5 0	—	—	
6.	Contingencies ...	30	0 0	11	8 7	18	11 5	—	—	
<i>XII. Capital Works.</i>										
1.	Waterworks ...	1,800	0 0	950	13 10	849	6 2	—	—	
2.	Market improvements ...	300	0 0	92	5 5	207	14 7	—	—	
3.	School, Yendi ...	250	0 0	180	8 1	69	11 11	—	—	
4.	Na's House ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5.	Dispensary, Zabzugu ...	100	0 0	24	8 5	75	11 7	—	—	
6.	Sanitary structures ...	1,000	0 0	175	5 8	824	14 4	—	—	
7.	Fly-proof meat stalls, Savelugu and Kumbungu ...	150	0 0	8	1 3	141	18 9	—	—	
8.	Cattle farms ...	600	0 0	482	16 0	117	4 0	—	—	
9.	Powder magazine... ..	100	0 0	—	—	100	0 0	—	—	
10.	Communal kraals... ..	60	0 0	—	—	60	0 0	—	—	
11.	Store and garage, Yendi... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
12.	Police and staff quarters, Yendi ...	50	0 0	29	10 5	20	9 7	—	—	
13.	Treatment centre, Bimbilla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
14.	Extra accommodation, Tamale hospital ...	73	0 0	73	0 0	—	—	—	—	
15.	Water tanks, Zabzugu, and Karaga dispensaries ...	120	0 0	—	—	120	0 0	—	—	
16.	Court houses ...	300	0 0	87	3 9	212	16 3	—	—	

Unallocated Payments.

1. Deposits repaid	...	...	...	67 10 10	—	—	—
2. Advances	...	...	...	79 5 0	—	—	—
3. Counterfeit coin written off	...	...	...	4 13 6	—	—	—
4. Reserve fund	...	...	...	2,000 0 0	—	—	—
To balance on 30th September, 1938 :—							
Bank, £2,737 os. 9d.†	...	...	...	8,990 1 4	16,675 0 0	9,876 6 0	39 18 0
Cash on hand, £631 3s. 3d.	...	...	...	3,368 4 0†	—	—	—
	£			12,358 5 4	16,675 0 0	9,876 6 0	39 18 0

† Exclusive of £3,000 in reserve fund.

Witness to mark :—

(Sgd.) R. A. Musah,
GBONOMARA.

YENDI,

Northern Territories,

2nd November, 1938.

Mahama { his
x
mark

NATIVE AUTHORITY,
Dagomba.

(Sgd.) J. A. Armstrong,

DISTRICT COMMISSIONER,

Dagomba.

APPENDIX III.
NORTHERN TERRITORIES.
MAMPRUSI NATIVE ADMINISTRATION.

ESTIMATES OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1938-39.

	£
Excess of assets over liabilities on 1st April, 1938 ...	5,313*
Estimated revenue, 1938-39... ..	16,636
	21,949
Estimated expenditure, 1938-39 :—	
	£
A. Administration ... 4,153 ... 23 per cent.	
B. Development 8,687 ... 49 per cent.	
C. Capital works 5,075 ... 28 per cent.	
	17,915
Estimated excess of assets over liabilities on 31st March, 1939	4,034

* Exclusive of the reserve fund amounting to £4,047.

Passed at the estimates meeting held at Gambaga on the 7th day of April, 1938.

(Sgd.) D. Bagamsa,
Witness to mark.

Badinsuguru } His
 } x
 } mark
Na of Mamprusi.
(Sgd.) E. W. Ellison,
District Commissioner,
Mamprusi.

Approved this 27th day of June, 1938.
(Sgd.) Geo. E. London,
ACTING GOVERNOR.

REVENUE.

<i>Details of Revenue.</i>	<i>Approved Estimates, 1937-38.</i>	<i>Actual Revenue, 1937-38.</i>	<i>Estimated Revenue, 1938-39.</i>	<i>Increase.</i>	<i>Decrease.</i>
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>I. Tribute Tax.</i>	7,463	8,243	8,295	832	—
<i>II. Native Courts.</i>					
1. Fees	119	212	219	100	—
2. Fines and confisca- tions	197	265	201	4	—
<i>III. Fees Prescribed by Rules.</i>					
1. Markets	684	922	882	198	—
2. Slaughter houses...	200	188	260	60	—
3. Sale of liquor ...	60	81	95	35	—
4. Timber	18	160	19	1	—
5. Fishing	13	18	5	—	8
6. Hunting	—	—	—	—	—
7. Kraals and Cara- vanserai	285	329	418	133	—
8. Rents	15	14	16	1	—
9. Drumming and dancing	—	—	—	—	—
10. Chieftainships ...	50	—	50	—	—
11. Buildings	—	—	—	—	—
12. Lorry parks	150	130	160	10	—
13. Lodging houses ...	—	—	—	—	—
14. Pound fees	—	—	8	8	—
<i>IV. Ferries.</i>					
1. Public	700	1,038	1,410	710	—
2. Other	197	194	207	10	—
<i>V. Land and Native Rights Ordinance.</i>					
1. Fees remitted under	49	20	28	—	21
<i>VI. Mineral Rights Ordinance.</i>					
1. Fees, etc., remitted under	60	46	100	40	—
<i>VII. Grants-in-aid from Government.</i>					
1. Roads	1,675	1,875	1,550	—	125
2. Road overseers ...	180	180	180	—	—
3. Animal husbandry	600	970	600	—	—
4. Sanitation	—	—	1,400	1,400	—
<i>VIII. Benefits Trust Fund.</i>	—	—	—	—	—

<i>Details of Revenue.</i>	<i>Approved Estimates, 1937-38.</i>	<i>Actual Revenue, 1937-38.</i>	<i>Estimated Revenue, 1938-39.</i>	<i>Increase.</i>	<i>Decrease.</i>
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>IX. Interest on Investments.</i>	30	39	81	51	—
<i>X. Cattle Insurance Scheme.</i>	—	—	150	150	—
<i>XI. Miscellaneous.</i>					
1. Plantations and cattle farms ...	32	59	35	3	—
2. Fines and stop- pages ...	—	4	—	—	—
3. School fees ...	—	—	7	7	—
4. Transport earnings	—	—	150	150	—
5. Sale of gunpowder	—	—	100	100	—
6. Unspecified receipts	3	92	10	7	—
7. Overpayments re- covered... ..	—	34	—	—	—
Items not repeated	15	40	—	—	15
Total Revenue ...	12,795	15,153	16,636	4,010	169

SUMMARY OF REVENUE.

MAMPRUSI NATIVE ADMINISTRATION.

<i>Heads of Revenue.</i>	<i>Actual Revenue, 1936-37.</i>	<i>Estimated Revenue, 1937-38.</i>	<i>Actual Revenue, 1937-38.</i>	<i>Estimated Revenue, 1938-39.</i>	<i>Increase.</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
	£	£	£	£	£	£
<i>I. Tribute Tax ...</i>	7,631	7,463	8,243	8,295	832	—
<i>II. Native Courts ...</i>	325	316	477	420	104	—
<i>III. Fees Prescribed by Rules ...</i>	1,470	1,475	1,842	1,913	438	—
<i>IV. Ferries ...</i>	389	897	1,232	1,617	720	—
<i>V. Land and Native Rights Ordinance</i>	2	49	20	28	—	21
<i>VI. Mineral Rights Ordinance ...</i>	39	60	46	100	40	—
<i>VII. Grants - in - aid from Government</i>	—	2,455	3,025	3,730	1,275	—
<i>VIII. Benefits Trust Fund ...</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>IX. Interest on Invest- ments ...</i>	9	30	39	81	51	—
<i>X. Cattle Insurance Scheme... ..</i>	—	—	—	150	150	—
<i>XI. Miscellaneous ...</i>	89	50	229	302	252	—
Total Revenue ...	9,954	12,795	15,153	16,636	3,862	21

EXPENDITURE.

<i>Details of Expenditure.</i>	<i>Approved Estimates, 1937-38.</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure, 1937-38.</i>	<i>Estimates, 1938-39.</i>	<i>Increase.</i>	<i>Decrease.</i>
	£	£	£	£	£
A—ADMINISTRATION.					
<i>I. Divisional.</i>					
1. Nayiri	180	180	180	—	—
2. Kpamba	92	92	92	—	—
3. Clerks	84	109	130	46	—
4. Market, etc., supervising chiefs ...	84	78	—	—	84
5. Travelling expenses	75	54	40	—	35
6. Customary and entertaining expenses	20	25	20	—	—
7. Messengers	18	9	18	—	—
8. Village chiefs and headmen ...	80	48	—	—	80
<i>II. Sub-Divisional.</i>					
1. Sub-divisional chiefs	591	676	657	66	—
2. Kpamba	427	370	351	—	76
3. Clerks	227	181	241	14	—
4. Market supervisors and rent collectors	21	21	—	—	21
5. Messengers	11	10	11	—	—
6. Travelling expenses	76	55	101	25	—
7. Customary and entertaining expenses	41	32	50	9	—
8. Chiefs and headmen	1,450	1,432	1,699	249	—
<i>III. Judicial.</i>					
1. Payments through Courts	15	—	—	—	15
<i>IV. Police.</i>					
1. Corporals and constables	480	441	485	5	—
2. Uniforms	60	49	70	10	—
3. Remand prisoners' rations	6	5	8	2	—
<i>V. Prison.</i>					
	—	—	—	—	—
Total Administration	4,038	3,867	4,153	426	311

<i>Details of Expenditure.</i>	<i>Approved Estimates, 1937-38.</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure, 1937-38.</i>	<i>Estimates, 1938-39.</i>	<i>Increase.</i>	<i>Decrease.</i>
	£	£	£	£	£
B—DEVELOPMENT.					
<i>VI. Works Recurrent.</i>					
1. Maintenance of buildings ...	255	218	306	51	—
2. Maintenance of roads ...	2,074	2,124	2,174	100	—
3. Tools and vehicles ...	155	74	140	—	15
4. Canoes ...	25	15	33	8	—
5. Immunisation camps ...	62	5	39	—	23
6. Lighting ...	12	9	13	1	—
7. Purchase and maintenance of lorry...	400	790	—	—	400
8. Maintenance of lorries ...	—	—	550	550	—
<i>VII. Works Staff.</i>					
1. Ferrymen... ..	73	51	87	14	—
2. Collectors... ..	69	54	271	202	—
3. Road overseers and foremen ...	232	203	284	52	—
4. Market collectors	139	136	—	—	139
5. European Water foreman ...	—	—	203	203	—
<i>VIII. Education.</i>					
1. School fees ...	226	406	86	—	140
2. Messing ...	—	—	418	418	—
3. Equipment ...	—	—	170	170	—
4. School farms ...	35	30	105	70	—
5. Bawku school administration ...	51	60	—	—	51
<i>IX. Medical and Sanitary.</i>					
1. Village overseers...	135	72	120	—	15
2. Labourers ...	399	288	446	47	—
3. Dressers ...	27	24	—	—	27
4. Rent : quarters ...	4	—	3	—	1
5. Pauper patients ...	16	16	51	35	—
6. Town layouts ...	138	89	155	17	—
7. Anti - tryps campaign ...	150	148	150	—	—
8. Quinine and drugs	50	39	225	175	—
9. Rural sanitation...	—	—	1,400	1,400	—
<i>X. Cattle and Mixed Farms.</i>					
1. Herdsmen ...	141	149	193	52	—
2. Labourers ...	2	2	21	19	—
3. Livestock (farm appliances) ...	505	162	180	—	325

<i>Details of Expenditure.</i>	<i>Approved Estimates, 1937-38.</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure, 1937-38.</i>	<i>Estimates, 1938-39.</i>	<i>Increase.</i>	<i>Decrease.</i>
	£	£	£	£	£
4. Cattle Insurance Scheme	—	—	150	150	—
5. Plantations	50	22	—	—	50
<i>XI. Forestry.</i>					
1. Nurseries and tree protection	—	—	216	216	—
<i>XII. Miscellaneous.</i>					
1. Printing and Stationery	260	322	400	140	—
2. Contingencies	7	21	24	17	—
3. Furniture... ..	38	16	54	16	—
4. Refunds of revenue Items not repeated	—	44	20	20	—
	—	—	—	—	—
Total development	5,730	5,593	8,687	4,143	1,186
<i>C—CAPITAL WORKS.</i>					
<i>XIII. Capital Works.</i>					
1. Market improvements	1,240	907	860	—	380
2. Cattle development	520	224	1,397	877	—
3. Water supplies	816	394	1,689	873	—
4. School buildings... ..	10	473	105	95	—
5. Safes and specie boxes	100	190	110	10	—
6. Staff quarters	76	84	70	—	6
7. Court houses, offices, etc.	86	54	302	216	—
8. Sanitary structures	410	226	139	—	271
9. Demonstration farms	22	5	5	—	17
10. Dispensary buildings	263	130	20	—	243
11. Magazine, guns, and powder	200	32	168	—	32
12. Pounds	—	—	60	60	—
13. Trading cattle caravanserai	—	—	50	50	—
14. Arts and crafts museum	—	—	100	100	—
Items not repeated	300	—	—	—	300
Total Capital Works	4,043	2,719	5,075	2,281	1,249
SUMMARY.					
A—ADMINISTRATION...	4,038	3,867	4,153	426	311
B—DEVELOPMENT	5,730	5,593	8,687	4,143	1,186
C—CAPITAL WORKS	4,043	2,719	5,075	2,281	1,249
Total Expenditure	13,811	12,179	17,915	6,850	2,746

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE.

MAMPRUSI NATIVE ADMINISTRATION.

<i>Heads of Expenditure.</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure, 1935-36.</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure, 1936-37.</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure, 1937-38.</i>	<i>Estimates, 1938-39.</i>	<i>Increase.</i>	<i>Decrease.</i>
	£	£	£	£	£	£
A—ADMINISTRATION.						
<i>I. Divisional ...</i>	346	511	595	480	—	115
<i>II. Sub-divisional ...</i>	610	2,504	2,777	3,110	333	—
<i>III. Judicial... ...</i>	5	3	—	—	—	—
<i>IV. Police</i>	172	392	495	563	68	—
<i>V. Prison</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Administration	1,133	3,410	3,867	4,153	401	115
B—DEVELOPMENT.						
<i>VI. Works Recurrent</i>	44	334	3,235	3,255	20	—
<i>VII. Works Staff ...</i>	217	256	444	845	401	—
<i>VIII. Education ...</i>	62	182	496	779	283	—
<i>IX. Medical and Sanitary ...</i>	92	263	676	2,550	1,874	—
<i>X. Cattle and Mixed Farms ...</i>	85	249	335	544	209	—
<i>XI. Forestry... ...</i>	—	—	—	216	216	—
<i>XII. Miscellaneous ...</i>	35	192	407	498	91	—
Total Development ...	535	1,476	5,593	8,687	3,094	—
C—CAPITAL WORKS.						
<i>XIII. Capital Works ...</i>	374	1,037	2,719	5,075	2,356	—
A—ADMINISTRATION ...	1,133	3,410	3,867	4,153	401	115
B—DEVELOPMENT ...	535	1,476	5,593	8,687	3,094	—
C—CAPITAL WORKS ...	374	1,037	2,719	5,075	2,356	—
Total Expenditure ...	2,042	5,923	12,179	17,915	5,851	115

APPENDIX IV.
NORTHERN TERRITORIES.

KRACHI NATIVE ADMINISTRATION.

Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure, 1938-39.

	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Excess of Assets over Liabilities on 1st April, 1938 ...	361	3	5
Estimated Revenue, 1938-39	3,227	0	0
	£3,588	3	5
Estimated Expenditure, 1938-39 :—			
	<i>£</i>		
A—Administration	660	= 20 per cent.	
B—Development	2,280	= 69 per cent.	
C—Capital Works	355	= 11 per cent.	
	£3,300	0	0
Estimated Excess of Assets over Liabilities on 31st March, 1939	288	3	5*

* This does not include the reserve Fund of £500 at present in Bank.

Passed at the Estimates Meeting held at Krachi on the 29th day of March, 1938.

(Sgd.) YAW KPEBU,
Hrachiwura.

(Sgd.) W. A. R. WALKER,
Acting District Commissioner.

Approved this _____ day of _____ 1938.

Governor.

KRACHI NATIVE ADMINISTRATION.
1938-39 ESTIMATES OF REVENUE.

<i>Details of Revenue.</i>	<i>Approved Estimates, 1937-38.</i>	<i>Actual Revenue, 1937-38.</i>	<i>Estimated Revenue, 1938-39.</i>	<i>Increase.</i>	<i>Decrease.</i>	<i>Explanations.</i>
HEAD I.— <i>Tribute Tax</i>	£ 550	£ s. d. 606 10 6	£ 600	£ —	£ —	HEAD I.— <i>Tribute Tax</i> . Estimate represents nett amount.
HEAD II.— <i>Native Courts.</i>						
1. Fines, etc.	100	138 13 6	100	—	—	Payments of 5 per cent. to Chiefs, if made, will be deducted from the gross amount.
2. Fees, etc.	55	46 19 10	35	—	—	
3. Other receipts	—	—	—	—	—	
HEAD III.— <i>Fees Prescribed by Rules.</i>						HEAD III.— <i>I. Markets</i> . Increase due to (i) more efficient collection; (ii) revenue from impost on export of yams.
1. Markets	40	71 2 5	50	10	—	
2. Slaughter houses	10	7 13 3	10	—	—	
3. Sale of liquor	15	15 0 0	15	—	—	HEAD III.— <i>5. Fishing</i> . Estimate for Oti R. only. Revenue from Volta still being deposited until settlement of that affair.
4. Timber	10	5 10 0	5	—	5	
5. Fishing	20	10 0 0	10	—	10	
6. Hunting	10	40 14 0	30	20	—	HEAD III.— <i>6. Hunting</i> . Application of the Hunting Tribute commutation fee has been extended throughout the area.
7. Kraals and Caravanserais	100	94 6 2	100	—	—	HEAD III.— <i>8. Rents</i> . Estimate for Kete store rents renewed. Estimate represents partly payments due from 1937-38.
8. Rents	—	11 4 0	25	—	—	HEAD IV.— <i>I. Public Ferries</i> . Estimate represents late payments due from 1937-38 as well as rents for 1938-39.
9. Drumming and dancing	1	1 15 0	1	—	—	
10. Chieftainships	—	—	—	—	—	
11. Buildings	—	—	—	—	—	
12. Lorry parks	20	26 3 0	20	—	—	
13. Lodging houses	—	—	—	—	—	
14. Canoe tolls	—	—	—	—	—	
HEAD IV.— <i>Ferries.</i>						
1. Public ferries	190	90 0 0	270	80	—	
2. Other ferries	—	—	—	—	—	

SUMMARY OF REVENUE.
KRACHI NATIVE ADMINISTRATION.

<i>Heads of Revenue.</i>	<i>1.</i> <i>Actual</i> <i>Revenue,</i> <i>1935-36.</i>	<i>2.</i> <i>Actual</i> <i>Revenue,</i> <i>1936-37.</i>	<i>3.</i> <i>Actual</i> <i>Revenue,</i> <i>1937-38.</i>	<i>4.</i> <i>Estimated</i> <i>Revenue,</i> <i>1938-39.</i>	<i>5.</i> <i>Increase.</i>	<i>6.</i> <i>Decrease.</i>
	<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>£</i>
Head 1. Tribute Tax	—	595 16 6	606 10 6	600 0 0	—	—
Head 2. Native Courts	182 0 0	105 10 6	185 13 4	135 0 0	—	—
Head 3. Fees Prescribed by Rules	798 10 0	251 10 9	283 7 10	266 0 0	55 0 0	15
Head 4. Ferries	194 13 4	150 0 0	90 0 0	270 0 0	80 0 0	—
Head 5. Land and Native Rights Ordinance	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head 6. Minerals Ordinance	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head 7. Grants - in - Aid from Government	—	—	1,920 0 0	1,905 0 0	675 0 0	—
Head 8. Benefits Trust Fund	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head 9. Interest on Investments	9 18 11	5 10 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	—	—
Head 10. Cattle Insurance Scheme	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head 11. Miscellaneous	41 11 2	28 6 8	14 9 3	41 0 0	10 0 0	4
Total Revenue	1,226 13 5	1,136 13 11	3,110 0 11	3,227 0 0	820 0 0	19

KRACHI NATIVE ADMINISTRATION.
1938-39 ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE.

<i>Details of Expenditure.</i>	<i>Approved Estimates, 1937-38.</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure, 1937-38.</i>	<i>Estimated Expenditure, 1938-39.</i>	<i>Increases.</i>	<i>Decreases.</i>	<i>Explanations.</i>
	£	£ s. d.	£	£	£	
A—ADMINISTRATION.						
HEAD I.—Divisional.						
1. Krachiwura ...	100	100 0 0	100	—	—	
2. Elders and Kyeame ...	165	165 0 0	190	25	—	
3. Subordinate chiefs ...	80	64 9 0	100	20	—	
4. Clerks ...	81	81 0 0	100	19	—	
5. Market collectors ...	20	19 17 0	25	5	—	
6. Travelling and transport ...	30	25 16 5	30	—	—	
7. Customary expenses ...	25	5 1 0	20	—	5	
HEAD II.—Judicial ...	—	—	—	—	—	
HEAD III.—Police.	57	56 18 6	85	28	—	
1. Police pay ...	14	13 2 3	10	—	4	
2. Uniforms ...	—	—	—	—	—	
Total Administration ...	572	531 4 2	660	97	9	
B—DEVELOPMENT.						
HEAD IV.—Works Recurrent.						
1. Maintenance of buildings ...	25	24 12 10	25	—	—	
2. Maintenance of roads...	1,200	1,700 0 0	1,627	427	—	
3. Tools and materials ...	25	24 9 7	20	—	5	

HEAD I.—2. Elders and Kyeame. Increase due to extra payment of £6 per annum to the Treasurer (Pawia) and salary of a new Elder representing Adele and Aduati.

HEAD I.—3. Subordinate Chiefs. Payment of £18 per annum to the headman of Akrosu.

HEAD I.—4. Clerks. Three clerks (£36, £24 and £24), and extra clerical assistance, £16.

HEAD I.—5. Market Collectors. Incremental increase.

HEAD III.—1. Police Pay. The number of police increased to seven and provision made for incremental increases.

HEAD IV.—2. Roads. Expenditure in 1937-38 was made up as follows:—Mileage grant: £1,122. Extra grant: £500. Native Administration: £78. The estimate for 1938-39 is: Mileage grant, £1,122; Extra grant, £500; Native Administration, £5.

<i>Details of Expenditure.</i>	<i>Approved Estimates, 1937-38.</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure, 1937-38.</i>	<i>Estimated Expenditure, 1938-39.</i>	<i>Increases.</i>	<i>Decreases.</i>	<i>Explanations.</i>
	<i>£</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	
B.—DEVELOPMENT—cont.						
HEAD V.—Works Staff.						
1. Road headmen	108	108 0 0	108	—	—	
HEAD VI.—Education.						
1. Grant-in-Aid, Krachi school...	25	25 0 0	20	—	5	HEAD VI.—1. <i>Education.</i> Grant to Krachi School. For improvement to buildings, but chiefly for assistance in establishing School Farm.
HEAD VII.—Medical and Sanitary.						
1. Native Administration dressers	60	9 15 0	45	—	15	HEAD VII.—3. <i>Village Overseers.</i> Two at £18 per annum each and uniform, etc.
2. Drugs and dressings	10	9 11 7	10	—	—	HEAD VIII.—1. <i>Livestock Development.</i> Expenditure in 1937-38 of £50 was from Native Administration funds.
3. Village overseers	30	29 19 5	40	10	—	Grant of £240 was made by Government of which £50 was left with Director of Veterinary Services for stock and £190 handed to Native Administration for expenditure in 1938-39. This is to be used on the completion of cattle kraal, Kete: pay of herdsman and boy and monthly fee to the overseer (5s.)—approximately £100. Leaving £90 available for development scheme in Adele.
4. Labourers	100	100 0 0	120	20	—	
HEAD VIII.—Plantations and Farms.						
1. Livestock development	50	50 0 0	190	140	—	
2. Plantations	—	—	20	20	—	
HEAD IX.—Miscellaneous.						
1. Printing and stationery	20	11 13 10	15	—	5	
2. Bicycles—purchase and maintenance	30	30 0 0	20	—	10	
3. Contingencies	10	19 19 7	25	15	—	
Total Development	1,693	2,143 1 10	2,285	632	40	

C—CAPITAL WORKS.

HEAD X.—*Capital Works.*

HEAD VIII.—2. *Plantations.*
Cleaning of the timber plantations in Kete, Krachi.

HEAD IX.—3. *Contingencies.*
Miscellaneous expenses such as Fee for Native Administration Auditor, £5. Purchase of Tax Discs £6, and other miscellaneous charges.

HEAD X.—*Capital Works.* £175
grant-in-aid expected for sanitary structures. Three S.T. latrines will be built if approval of S.H.O. is granted. £180 voted by Native Administration to carry out some of several proposals, namely: continuation of improvements to Kete market stalls; completion of a poor house in Kete; new cattle kraals in Kete and Pampawie; town drains in Kete; Water supplies, about £30; quarters for Native Administration clerks and elder from Adele at Krachi.

1. Miscellaneous works ...	300	298	1	10	80	}	55	—
2. Sanitary structures ...					175			
Total Capital Works ...	300	298	1	10	355		55	—
Total Expenditure...	2,565	2,972	7	10	3,300		784	49

APPENDIX IV.
SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE.
KRACHI NATIVE ADMINISTRATION.

Head of Expenditure.	1. Actual Expenditure, 1935-36.		2. Actual Expenditure, 1936-37.		3. Actual Expenditure, 1937-38.		4. Estimated Expenditure, 1938-39.	5. Increase.	6. Decrease.
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.			
A—ADMINISTRATION.									
Head 1. Divisional	512	15 10	627	17 8	461	3 5	565	69	5
Head 2. Judicial	20	1 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head 3. Police	57	8 0	51	7 3	70	0 9	95	28	4
Total Administration	590	4 10	679	4 11	531	4 2	660	97	9
B—DEVELOPMENT.									
Head 4. Works Recurrent	8	13 3	3	14 2	1,749	2 5	1,672	427	5
Head 5. Works Staff	—	—	—	—	108	0 0	108	—	—
Head 6. Education	—	—	—	—	25	0 0	20	—	5
Head 7. Medical and Sanitary	10	10 0	21	5 8	149	6 0	215	30	15
Head 8. Plantations and Farms	17	3 9	17	0 0	50	0 0	210	160	—
Head 9. Miscellaneous	20	16 4	22	10 0	61	13 5	60	15	15
Total Development	57	3 4	64	9 10	2,143	1 10	2,285	632	40
C—CAPITAL WORKS.									
Head 10. Capital Works	267	16 9	356	3 1	298	1 10	355	55	—
Total Expenditure	915	4 11	1,099	17 10	2,972	7 10	3,300	784	49

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF TRAFFIC IN MERCHANDISE PASSING THROUGH
KRACHI FOR YEARS 1935-36, 1936-37, AND 1937-38.

<i>Commodity.</i>	<i>Unit of Measure.</i>	<i>1935-36.</i>	<i>1936-37.</i>	<i>1937-38.</i>
EXPORTS.				
<i>(South bound.)</i>				
Yams	Number	85,250	952,500	214,860
Corn	Bags—(140 lb.) ...	65	85	135
Millet	Bags—(140 lb.) ...	985	2,293	1,257
Groundnuts ...	Bags—(100 lb.) ...	177	1,399	2,587
Oxen, sheep, and goats	Number	915	1,459	8,982
Fowls	Number	399	494	6,560
Shea butter ...	Lbs.	—	2,462	55,109
Smoked fish ...	Lbs.	—	900	10,251
Hides	Number	—	—	346
IMPORTS.				
<i>(North bound.)</i>				
Kerosene	Gallons	800	1,576	24,015
Cloth	Bales—(12 yds.) ...	987	1,894	58,650 (703,807 yards)
Sugar	Lbs.	—	9,184	83,248
Salt	Bags—(90 lb.) ...	2,305	8,023	989,187 lbs.
Kola	Lbs.	—	17,700	252,635

APPENDIX V.

LIST OF 1938 ORDINANCES APPLICABLE TO THE MANDATED TERRITORY.

Northern and Southern Sections.

- | | |
|--|--|
| The Liquor Traffic Amendment Ordinance (No. 2 of 1938). | Coroners (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 31 of 1938). |
| Commissioners' Powers (Conferment of) Ordinance (No. 3 of 1938). | Oaths (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 36 of 1938). |
| Royal West African Frontier Force (Reserve Force) (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 5 of 1938). | Revised Edition of the Laws (Annual Supplements) Ordinance (No. 37 of 1938). |
| Post Office (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 6 of 1938). | |
| Lighting Control Ordinance (No. 7 of 1938). | <i>Northern Section.</i> |
| Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 11 of 1938). | Native Authority (Northern Territories) Amendment Ordinance (No. 38 of 1938). |
| Quarantine Amendment and Extension Ordinance (No. 12 of 1938). | |
| Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 13 of 1938). | <i>Southern Section.</i> |
| Pensions (Widows and Orphans) Ordinance (No. 14 of 1938). | Waterworks Amendment Ordinance (No. 1 of 1938). |
| Gold Mining Products Protection (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 15 of 1938). | Liquor Licences (Spirits) Amendment Ordinance (No. 4 of 1938). |
| Naval Volunteer (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 16 of 1938). | 1936-37 Final Supply Ordinance (No. 8 of 1938). |
| Registration of Business Names (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 18 of 1938). | 1938-39 Supply Ordinance (No. 9 of 1938). |
| Royal West African Frontier Force (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 20 of 1938). | Native Customs (Colony) (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 22 of 1938). |
| Cocoa (Control of Exportation) Ordinance (No. 21 of 1938). | 1936-37 Final Supply Ordinance (No. 28 of 1938). |
| Public Holidays (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 23 of 1938). | 1937-38 Final Supply Ordinance (No. 29 of 1938). |
| Rivers (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 24 of 1938). | Towns (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 32 of 1938). |
| Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 26 of 1938). | Diamond Mining Industry Protection (Extension and Amendment) Ordinance (No. 33 of 1938). |
| Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 30 of 1938). | Cinematograph Exhibitions (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 34 of 1938). |
| | Supply Ordinances Amendment Ordinance (No. 35 of 1938). |

APPENDIX VI.

TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH MANDATE.

REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1938.

Head and Sub-head.	No. of Receipt.	Amount.		Totals of Sub-head.		Totals of Head.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1. <i>Customs and Excise.</i>							
1. Import Duties	(a)			13,986	0 0		
2. Export Duties	(b)			6,754	0 0		
3. Fines, etc.	(b)			247	0 0		
				<hr/>		20,987	0 0
2. <i>Licences, etc.</i>							
1. Licences, etc.	(b)					4,070	1 7
3. <i>Fees of Court, etc.</i>							
1. Fees, etc.	(b)					1,913	17 2
4. <i>Posts and Telegraphs.</i>							
1. Stamp Sales	(b)			591	0 0		
2. Telegraphs and Telephones ...	(b)			282	0 0		
3. Commission on Money and Postal Orders	(b)			85	0 0		
4. Parcels Post	(b)			46	0 0		
5. Private Letter Boxes	(b)			63	0 0		
				<hr/>		1,067	0 0
5. <i>Rents of Government Lands.</i>							
1. Northern Territories	(b)					22	0 0
6. <i>Miscellaneous.</i>							
1. Share of income from Currency Board Investment	(a)			307	0 0		
2. Miscellaneous	(b)			8	13 8		
				<hr/>		315	13 8
				<hr/>		28,375	12 5

(a) Proportionate Revenue based on trade for calendar year 1938.

(b) Actual Receipts.

APPENDIX VII.

TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH MANDATE.

EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1938.

<i>Head and Sub-head.</i>	<i>No. of Receipt.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>			<i>Totals of Sub-head.</i>			<i>Totals of Head.</i>		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. <i>The Governor.</i>										
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges ...	(a)							903	6	0
2. <i>Accountant-General's Department.</i>										
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges ...	(a)							2,251	8	6
4. <i>Agriculture.</i>										
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges ...	(a)	696	8	0						
2. Personal Emoluments :										
Europeans ...		1,885	16	10						
Africans ...		2,402	15	3						
		<hr/>			4,288	12	1			
3. Travelling and Transport ...	(b)				4,985	0	1			
4. Allowance in lieu of Quarters	(b)				575	6	1			
5. Upkeep and Equipment of Experimental Stations ...	(b)				4	3	0			
6. Labour for Inspection of Produce ...	(b)				906	15	2			
7. Agricultural Surveys ...	(b)				35	10	3			
8. Printing and Propaganda ...	(b)				1	0	0			
9. Erection and Maintenance of Temporary Buildings ...	(b)				21	7	0			
10. Shea Butter and Oil Seeds Industry ...	(b)				24	19	6			
11. Extension work on Cocoa Farms ...	(b)				28	0	0			
12. Extension work on Food Farms ...	(b)				21	0	9			
13. Maintenance of Tobacco Nurseries ...	(b)				54	6	0			
14. Labour for Cocoa Rejuvenation Campaign ...	(b)				32	17	0			
15. Eradication of Cocoa Diseases	(b)				5	12	0			
16. Labour for Co-operative Movement ...	(b)				10	10	3			
					<hr/>			6,718	3	3
5. <i>Air Services.</i>										
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges ...	(a)							108	14	0

<i>Head and Sub-head.</i>	<i>No. of Receipt.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>			<i>Totals of Sub-head.</i>			<i>Totals of Head.</i>		
		<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
6. Animal Health.										
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges ...	(a)	2,984	0	1						
2. Personal Emoluments :	(b)									
		<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>						
Europeans ...		376	6	1						
Africans ...		376	16	0						
		<hr/>			753	2	1			
3. Travelling and Transport ...	(b)				3,737	2	2			
4. Purchase of Animals ...	(b)				205	8	1			
5. Control of Epizootic Diseases	(b)				193	6	8			
6. Upkeep of Immunisation					29	5	0			
Camps ...	(b)				8	8	0			
7. Office Expenses ...	(b)					4	0			
8. Water Supplies on Cattle Routes ...	(b)				35	0	0			
9. Development of Livestock in the N.Ts. ...	(b)				1,740	0	0			
					<hr/>			5,948	13	11
7. Audit Department.										
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges ...	(a)							1,171	5	7
9. Customs.										
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges ...	(a)	451	0	0						
2. Personal Emoluments :	(b)									
		<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>						
Europeans ...		1,799	5	2						
Africans ...		5,994	11	0						
		<hr/>			7,793	16	2			
3. Travelling and Transport ...	(b)				8,244	16	2			
4. Clothing and Equipment ...	(b)				1,248	5	3			
5. Upkeep of Preventive Stations ...	(b)				507	15	4			
6. Arms and Ammunition ...	(b)				185	2	1			
7. Shooting Prizes to Preventive Service Men ...	(b)				3	11	7			
8. Awards for Seizures ...	(b)				2	13	5			
9. Gratuities on Discharge ...	(b)				127	6	6			
					714	0	5			
					<hr/>			11,033	10	9
10. Education.										
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges ...	(a)	440	10	0						
2. Personal Emoluments (Africans)	(b)									
					711	15	6			
3. Grants to Schools ...	(b)				11,411	0	0			
4. Materials for Trade Instruction, etc. ...	(b)				1	10	0			
5. Upkeep and Improvement of Tamale Government Schools ...	(b)				20	16	8			
6. Examination of Vernacular Manuscripts—Fees for ...	(b)				2	0	0			
					<hr/>			12,147	2	2

<i>Head and Sub-head.</i>	<i>No. of Receipt.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>			<i>Totals of Sub-head.</i>			<i>Totals of Head.</i>		
		<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
11. Forestry.										
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges ...	(a)	335	2	0						
2. Personal Emoluments :	(b)									
Europeans ...		£	s.	d.						
Africans ...		112	11	4						
		406	7	6						
		<hr/>			518	18	10			
					<hr/>			854	0	10
3. Travelling and Transport ...	(b)				67	5	8			
4. Clothing	(b)				1	0	0			
5. Purchase of Materials ...	(b)					4	6			
6. Forest Reserves Gratuities to Owners of	(b)				18	18	9			
7. Reserve Settlement	(b)				2	0	0			
8. Forest Conservancy (labour)	(b)				72	18	9			
					<hr/>				1,016	8 6
12. Geological Survey.										
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges ...	(a)	250	12	0						
2. Personal Emoluments (Europeans)	(b)	154	16	9						
		<hr/>			405	8	9			
					<hr/>				405	8 9
17. Law Officers.										
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges ...	(a)								302	0 0
18. Medical Department.										
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges ...	(a)	1,660	18	0						
2. Personal Emoluments :	(b)									
Europeans ...		£	s.	d.						
Africans ...		1,895	5	9						
		1,704	5	4						
		<hr/>			3,599	11	1			
					<hr/>			5,260	9	1
3. Travelling and Transport ...	(b)				610	18	7			
4. Allowance in lieu of Quarters	(b)				6	18	0			
5. Diet and Provisions	(b)				61	11	8			
6. Fuel and Light	(b)				14	18	11			
7. Drugs and Hospital Equipment	(b)				853	15	6			
8. Medical Assistance, extra ...	(b)				250	4	0			
9. Leper Settlement	(b)				1,705	6	1			
10. Servants and Labourers ...	(b)				177	2	7			
					<hr/>				8,941	4 5

<i>Head and Sub-head.</i>	<i>No. of Receipt.</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>
18. B. Health Branch—Medical Department.							
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges ...	(a)	452	4 0				
2. Personal Emoluments (Africans)	(b)	730	19 0	1,183	3 0		
3. Travelling and Transport ...	(b)			58	13 9		
4. Scavengers and Labourers ...	(b)			843	16 10		
5. Clearing Government Lands	(b)			39	12 3		
6. Village Sanitation ...	(b)			1,101	0 10		
7. Infectious Diseases Preventive Measures ...	(b)			32	17 9		
8. Infant Clinic ...	(b)			36	0 0		
9. Grant to Roman Catholic Mission ...	(b)			187	10 0		
						3,482	14 5
10. C. Laboratory Service.							
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges ...	(a)					1,572	18 10
20. Miscellaneous Services.							
1. Expenses in connection with Examination in Law, etc.	(b)			3	10 0		
2. Refunds of Revenue collected	(b)			152	5 9		
3. Miscellaneous...	(b)				19 0		
4. Cocoa Card System ...	(b)			285	5 0		
5. Conveyance of Specie, etc. ...	(b)			92	16 1		
6. Glasgow Exhibition ...	(b)			1	10 0		
						536	5 10
22. Pension Contributions ...	(c)					2,003	18 10
23. Police.							
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges ...	(a)	445	2 0				
2. Personal Emoluments (Africans)	(b)	3,873	15 7	4,318	17 7		
3. Travelling and Transport ...	(b)			198	10 2		
4. Rent Allowances ...	(b)				15 0		
5. Clothing and Equipment ...	(b)			9	13 4		
6. Rations for Prisoners, etc. ...	(b)			4	2 10		
7. Gratuities ...	(b)			214	10 6		
8. Buildings, Cells, Offices, etc.	(b)			10	3 10		
9. Fodder allowance to Mounted Constables ...	(b)			20	0 0		
10. Upkeep of Rifle Ranges ...	(b)			2	0 0		
						4,778	13 3

<i>Head and Sub-head.</i>	<i>No. of Receipt.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>			<i>Totals of Sub-head.</i>			<i>Totals of Head.</i>		
		<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>24. Political Administration.</i>										
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges ...	(a)	653	0	0						
2. Personal Emoluments :	(b)									
		<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>						
Europeans ...		6,670	8	11						
Africans ...		1,615	16	10						
		<hr/>			8,286	5	9			
3. Travelling and Transport ...	(b)				8,939	5	9			
4. Witnesses' Expenses ...	(b)				1,399	4	4			
5. Inquests ...	(b)				3	17	0			
6. Presents to Chiefs ...	(b)				38	17	0			
7. Chiefs' Expenses ...	(b)				19	1	0			
8. Gardens and Plantations ...	(b)				66	0	0			
9. Office Expenses ...	(b)				74	2	8			
10. Bailiffs' Service and Mileage Fees ...	(b)				5	0	9			
11. Tuition Fees ...	(b)				302	4	2			
						12	8			
					<hr/>			10,848	5	4
<i>25. Posts and Telegraphs.</i>										
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges ...	(a)	775	10	0						
2. Personal Emoluments (Africans)	(b)	832	0	0						
		<hr/>			1,607	10	0			
3. Telegraph and Telephone Systems ...	(b)				102	0	0			
4. Conveyance of Inland Mails	(b)				183	0	0			
5. Other Charges ...	(b)				65	0	0			
					<hr/>			1,957	10	0
<i>26. Printing.</i>										
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges ...	(a)							3,877	13	11
<i>27. Prisons.</i>										
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges ...	(a)	267	12	0						
2. Personal Emoluments (Africans)	(b)	730	6	8						
		<hr/>			997	18	8			
3. Travelling and Transport ...	(b)				12	2	3			
4. Conveyance of Prisoners ...	(b)				14	3	0			
5. Prison Appliances ...	(b)					4	6			
6. Prisoners' Rations ...	(b)				186	13	5			
7. Tools and Materials for Industries ...	(b)				24	0	0			
					<hr/>			1,235	1	10
<i>29. Public Works Department.</i>										
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges ...	(a)	718	14	0						
2. Personal Emoluments (Africans)	(b)	64	17	9						
		<hr/>			783	11	9			
								783	11	9

Head and Sub-head.	No. of Receipt.	Amount.		Totals of Sub-head.		Totals of Head.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
30. <i>P.W.A. Recurrent.</i>							
1. Maintenance of Trade Roads	(b)			580	2 1		
2. Provision and Upkeep of Rest Houses	(b)			548	3 4		
3. Water Supply	(b)			1	11 6		
4. Lighting Streets and Public Buildings	(b)			37	5 3		
5. Maintenance of Roads ...	(b)			6,145	1 8		
						7,312	3 10
31. <i>P.W. Extraordinary.</i>							
1. Minor Works	(b)			136	9 2		
2. Sanitary Improvements ...	(b)			56	10 10		
3. Improvement of D.C.'s Court, Kpandu	(b)			2	17 6		
4. Improvements: Jasikan-Kadjebi Road	(b)			412	18 2		
5. Road N.T.9, Yendi-Krachi-Kpandu, consolidation ...	(b)			625	0 0		
6. Improvements: Road 124E Ho-Denu	(b)			73	14 5		
7. Reconstruction of Bridges, Jasikan-Guaman Road ...	(b)			3	5 0		
8. Construction of Bridge, River Dayi, Hohoe	(b)			136	16 2		
9. Construction of Bridge, Todge-Kpedsi	(b)			75	15 8		
10. Ho, re-roofing Leper Settlement	(b)			3	11 6		
11. Repair and replacement bridges and culverts, Road 124E... ..	(b)			35	5 0		
						1,562	3 5
34. <i>Secretariat.</i>							
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges ...	(a)					3,062	4 1
35. <i>Supreme Court.</i>							
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges ...	(a)	525	12 0				
2. Personal Emoluments (Africans)	(b)	72	0 0				
				597	12 0		
3. Travelling and Transport ...	(b)			5	10 0		
4. Witnesses' Expenses ...	(b)			7	13 0		
						610	15 0
36. <i>Survey Department.</i>							
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges ...	(a)	277	16 0				
2. Personal Emoluments (Africans)	(b)	7	0 0				
				284	16 0		
3. Travelling and Transport ...	(b)			14	10 5		
4. Labourers	(b)			61	13 5		
						360	19 10

<i>Head and Sub-head.</i>	<i>No. of Receipt.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>			<i>Totals of Sub-head.</i>			<i>Totals of Head.</i>		
		<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
39. <i>Transport Department.</i>										
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges ...	(a)									356 0 0
40. <i>Vital Statistics.</i>										
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges ...	(a)	540	0	4						
2. Personal Emoluments (African)	(b)	43	9	5						
		<hr/>			583	9	9			
3. Maintenance of Cemeteries ...	(b)				20	7	3			
4. Grave Diggers ...	(b)				10	7	6			
5. Pauper Funerals ...	(b)				1	10	0			
					<hr/>			615	14	6
					<hr/>			95,904	0	6
					<hr/>					

(a) Proportionate expenditure based on population.

(b) Actual payments.

(c) Pension contribution based on length of Service in Togoland during the year.

APPENDIX VIII.

TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH MANDATE.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE FOR THE YEARS 1936, 1937 AND 1938.

<i>Heads of Revenue.</i>	1936.			1937.			1938.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Customs and Excise ...	43,776	0	0	23,159	0	0	20,987	0	0
2. Licences and other Internal Revenue ...	3,245	5	6	3,173	19	8	4,070	1	7
3. Fees of Court, etc. ...	1,412	5	0	1,398	18	10	1,913	17	2
4. Posts and Telegraphs ...	910	9	7	1,191	0	0	1,067	0	0
5. Rents of Government Lands	—			—			22	0	0
6. Miscellaneous ...	147	0	10	11	18	4	315	13	8
	£ 49,491	0	11	28,934	16	10	28,375	12	5

APPENDIX IX.

TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH MANDATE.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE FOR THE YEARS 1937 AND 1938.

<i>Heads of Revenue.</i>	<i>1937.</i>			<i>1938.</i>			<i>Increase.</i>			<i>Decrease.</i>		
	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1. Customs ...	23,159	0	0	20,987	0	0	—			2,172	0	0
2. Licences and other Internal Revenue ...	3,173	19	8	4,070	1	7	896	1	11	—		
3. Fees of Court, etc. ...	1,398	18	10	1,913	17	2	514	18	4	—		
4. Posts and Telegraphs ...	1,191	0	0	1,067	0	0	—			124	0	0
5. Rents of Government Lands	—			22	0	0	22	0	0	—		
6. Miscellaneous...	11	18	4	315	13	8	303	15	4	—		
	<i>£</i> 28,934	16	10	28,375	12	5	1,736	15	7	2,296	0	0

				<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Decrease ...	...	...	...	2,296	0	0
Increase ...	...	...	...	1,736	15	7
Net Decrease ...	...	...	...	<u>£559</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>

APPENDIX X.
TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH MANDATE.
ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE 1937 AND 1938.

<i>Heads of Expenditure.</i>	1937.		1938.		1937.		1938.		<i>Increase.</i> £ s. d.	<i>Decrease.</i> £ s. d.	
	<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	—	—	—	—	920	17 11	903	6 0	—	—	
2. Accountant-General's Department	—	—	—	—	2,193	18 0	2,251	8 6	57	10 6	
3. Agriculture	5,271	15 0	6,021	15 3	778	14 0	6,718	3 3	667	14 3	
4. Air Services	—	—	—	—	89	12 0	108	14 0	19	2 0	
5. Animal Health	677	3 2	2,964	13 10	1,929	16 10	2,948	13 11	3,341	13 11	
6. Audit Department	—	—	—	—	1,200	0 6	1,171	5 7	—	—	
7. Customs	9,587	5 7	10,582	10 9	458	16 0	451	0 0	987	9 2	
8. Education	11,620	5 11	11,706	12 2	446	10 0	440	10 0	—	—	
9. Forestry	956	16 1	681	6 6	326	2 0	335	2 0	80	6 3	
10. Geological Survey	—	—	154	16 9	259	12 0	250	12 0	—	—	
11. Law Officers	—	—	—	—	292	0 0	302	0 0	145	16 9	
12. Medical Department	7,059	10 3	7,280	6 5	1,730	4 0	1,660	18 0	10	0 0	
13. Health Branch	2,004	12 4	3,030	10 5	449	8 0	452	4 0	151	10 2	
14. Laboratory Services	—	—	—	—	732	15 4	1,572	18 10	1,028	14 1	
15. Miscellaneous	439	16 8	536	5 10	—	—	—	—	840	3 6	
16. Pension Contributions	—	—	—	—	2,267	18 2	2,003	18 10	96	9 2	
17. Police	5,114	15 7	4,333	11 3	558	10 0	445	2 0	263	19 4	
18. Political Administration	10,028	2 8	10,195	5 4	657	0 0	653	0 0	894	12 4	
19. Posts and Telegraphs	1,068	0 0	1,182	0 0	824	12 0	775	10 0	163	2 8	
20. Printing Office	—	—	—	—	3,290	15 4	3,877	13 11	64	18 0	
21. Prisons	1,070	6 5	967	9 10	263	8 0	267	12 0	586	18 7	
										98	12 7

22. Public Works Department ...	39 0 0	749 6 0	64 17 9	718 14 0	788 6 0	783 11 9	—	4 14 3
Public Works Annually Recurrent ...	8,281 4 3	—	7,312 3 10	—	8,281 4 3	7,312 3 10	—	969 0 5
24. Public Works Extraordinary ...	2,043 0 1	—	1,562 3 5	—	2,043 0 1	1,562 3 5	—	480 16 8
25. Secretariat ...	—	2,812 1 4	—	3,062 4 1	2,821 1 4	3,062 4 1	241 2 9	—
26. Supreme Court...	116 10 0	532 8 0	85 3 0	525 12 0	648 18 0	610 15 0	—	38 3 0
27. Survey Department ...	76 10 11	277 16 0	83 3 10	277 16 0	354 6 11	360 19 10	6 12 11	—
28. Transport Department	10 0	354 16 0	—	356 0 0	355 6 0	356 0 0	14 0	—
29. Vital Statistics...	70 1 5	507 3 5	75 14 2	540 0 4	577 4 10	615 14 6	38 9 8	—
	65,525 6 4	24,913 0 10	68,820 10 4	27,083 10 2	90,438 7 2	95,904 0 6	8,528 8 4	3,062 15 0

Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	£	s.	d.
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,528	8	4
Net Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,062	15	0
							£5,465	13	4

APPENDIX XI.

TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH MANDATE.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEARS 1936,
1937 AND 1938.

<i>Heads of Expenditure.</i>	1936.			1937.			1938.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. The Governor... ..	860	19	4	920	17	11	903	6	0
2. Accountant-General's Department	2,169	15	7	2,193	18	0	2,251	8	6
3. Agriculture	6,584	1	10	6,050	9	0	6,718	3	3
4. Air Services	—			89	12	0	108	14	0
5. Animal Health	2,233	0	5	2,607	0	0	5,948	13	11
6. Audit Department	1,225	13	2	1,200	0	6	1,171	5	7
7. Customs	9,580	3	7	10,046	1	7	11,033	10	9
8. Education	8,323	4	0	12,066	15	11	12,147	2	2
9. Forestry	1,811	16	4	1,282	18	1	1,016	8	6
10. Geological Survey	329	16	4	259	12	0	405	8	9
11. Law Officers	312	0	0	292	0	0	302	0	0
12. Medical Department... ..	10,371	13	11	8,789	14	3	8,941	4	5
13. Health Branch	2,284	17	6	2,454	0	4	3,482	14	5
14. Laboratory Services	751	17	4	732	15	4	1,572	18	10
15. Miscellaneous Services	284	11	0	439	16	8	536	5	10
16. Pension Contributions	2,068	15	0	2,267	18	2	2,003	18	10
17. Police	4,933	10	11	5,673	5	7	4,778	13	3
18. Political Administration	11,116	17	2	10,685	2	8	10,848	5	4
19. Posts and Telegraphs	1,932	15	1	1,892	12	0	1,957	10	0
20. Printing Office	2,889	10	7	3,290	15	4	3,877	13	11
21. Prisons... ..	1,339	15	0	1,333	14	5	1,235	1	10
22. Public Works Department	790	14	0	788	6	0	783	11	9
23. Public Works Annually Recurrent	4,632	8	10	8,281	4	3	7,312	3	10
24. Public Works Extra- ordinary	2,691	10	10	2,043	0	1	1,562	3	5
25. Secretariat	2,819	19	0	2,821	1	4	3,062	4	1
26. Supreme Court	655	5	0	648	18	0	610	15	0
27. Survey Department	277	16	0	354	6	11	360	19	10
28. Transport Department	353	12	0	355	6	0	356	0	0
29. Vital Statistics	563	12	10	577	4	10	615	14	6
	£	84,189	12 7	90,438	7 2		95,904	0 6	

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

Financial or Administrative Year.	Public Debt Interest 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	—	—	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
1938 (b)	—	—	67,528	28,376	12,147	6,718	13,997	9,658

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

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

APPENDIX XIII.

KPEVE.

TEMPERATURE RECORDS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1938.

<i>Month.</i>	<i>Shade Maximum.</i>	<i>Shade Minimum.</i>	<i>Mean Temperature.</i>	<i>Relative Humidity.</i>
				<i>Per cent.</i>
January	91.5	66.9	79.2	78.6
February	98.1	70.5	84.3	69.0
March	95.9	70.2	83.1	70.0
April	95.4	70.5	83.0	74.1
May	92.6	70.0	81.3	78.4
June	90.0	69.1	79.6	76.5
July	87.3	67.4	77.4	76.3
August	88.7	66.0	77.4	76.7
September	89.0	67.5	78.3	79.2
October	90.7	67.6	79.2	78.4
November	91.4	66.1	78.8	75.0
December	90.5	66.5	78.5	80.3
Yearly Mean ...	91.8	68.2	80.0	76.0

APPENDIX XIV.

AVERAGE MONTHLY RAINFALL—TOGOLAND MANDATED TERRITORY.
1938.

Station.	No. of Years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Amedzofe	(10)	1.08	2.54	6.14	5.33	8.05	11.46	8.23	6.77	9.16	7.85	4.41	2.68	73.70
Akpafu	(10)	0.96	3.22	6.12	7.21	7.86	11.54	7.70	9.19	7.46	8.58	5.11	1.85	76.80
Botoe	(10)	0.76	2.14	4.21	4.77	5.04	6.78	3.70	2.86	5.60	7.39	2.52	1.32	47.09
Djoje...	(10)	0.56	1.70	4.64	5.71	6.24	9.76	2.77	1.57	2.67	5.72	4.91	1.29	47.54
Honuta	(10)	1.43	2.24	5.63	6.19	7.23	12.34	6.63	5.13	7.74	7.00	4.49	1.70	67.75
Ho ...	(17)	1.46	3.06	4.93	5.35	6.28	7.74	4.70	3.07	5.86	7.62	4.07	2.22	56.36
Leklebi	(10)	0.56	2.27	4.81	3.30	4.86	8.87	5.97	5.22	8.15	6.99	3.80	1.92	56.72
Kajebi	(10)	0.25	1.62	5.69	6.04	8.23	9.52	5.89	5.52	8.86	7.57	3.73	1.73	64.65
Kete-Kratchi	(20)	0.69	1.60	3.20	5.40	7.36	8.71	7.21	5.56	9.53	7.46	3.09	0.76	60.57
Kpandu	(10)	0.48	2.12	4.20	5.63	5.46	7.85	4.64	4.47	6.90	6.82	4.06	2.01	54.64
Kpeve	(11)	1.17	2.56	4.43	4.87	5.23	8.58	4.33	4.44	6.35	5.77	4.11	1.39	53.23
Mpayo	(10)	0.42	1.94	3.85	5.38	7.27	8.42	6.96	7.93	10.42	7.29	2.94	1.11	63.93

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

APPENDIX XV.

SUMMARY OF RAINFALL IN INCHES FOR ALL STATIONS IN BRITISH TOGOLAND (MANDATED TERRITORY), 1938.

Month.	Amed- zofe.	Akpafu.	Botoe.	Dzoje.	Honuta.	Ho.	Leklebi Dafo.	Kajebi.	Kete- Krachi.	Kpandui.	Kpeve.	Mpayo.
January ...	0.00	1.05	0.82	0.00	0.81	1.78	1.16	0.15	0.53	0.23	0.94	0.32
February ...	2.02	1.12	3.84	0.10	2.84	1.93	0.19	0.29	2.02	2.28	0.75	1.03
March ...	3.57	4.55	3.72	2.10	2.55	3.54	1.91	2.92	2.94	2.26	4.23	3.77
April ...	5.81	7.45	3.70	8.70	6.18	2.28	2.41	5.16	3.18	5.36	3.40	6.81
May ...	6.74	11.43	7.62	4.40	4.33	6.56	3.55	8.76	7.89	4.16	5.66	6.10
June ...	6.94	5.79	4.78	3.84	6.54	1.70	8.11	5.44	5.29	4.94	2.57	8.02
July ...	9.35	1.89	1.30	0.50	3.48	1.78	3.68	6.55	1.46	3.30	2.22	5.13
August ...	5.27	4.05	0.91	2.40	2.54	1.13	4.03	7.21	4.69	2.92	2.23	11.53
September ...	8.68	9.11	4.31	1.40	10.58	5.61	11.38	11.02	8.91	5.55	4.57	13.61
October ...	4.39	9.76	7.77	5.67	7.63	5.66	7.96	10.25	7.59	7.27	5.63	8.08
November ...	3.79	7.26	2.74	3.87	3.33	5.93	5.28	6.11	5.43	5.18	5.08	4.26
December ...	0.93	1.50	3.01	1.05	2.33	3.93	3.08	0.69	1.12	2.69	3.12	2.17
Total ...	57.49	64.96	44.52	34.03	53.14	41.83	52.74	64.55	51.05	46.14	40.40	70.83
Number of rainy days (0.01 inch or more) ...	96	110	58	47	82	103	78	140	139	97	118	128
Highest previous rainfall... ..	99.77	109.60	67.41	70.88	86.85	80.43	79.67	80.99	99.95	66.12	75.08	73.53
Lowest previous rainfall... ..	52.81	49.21	42.13	37.12	51.98	39.70	39.94	50.97	36.30	48.83	40.19	51.10

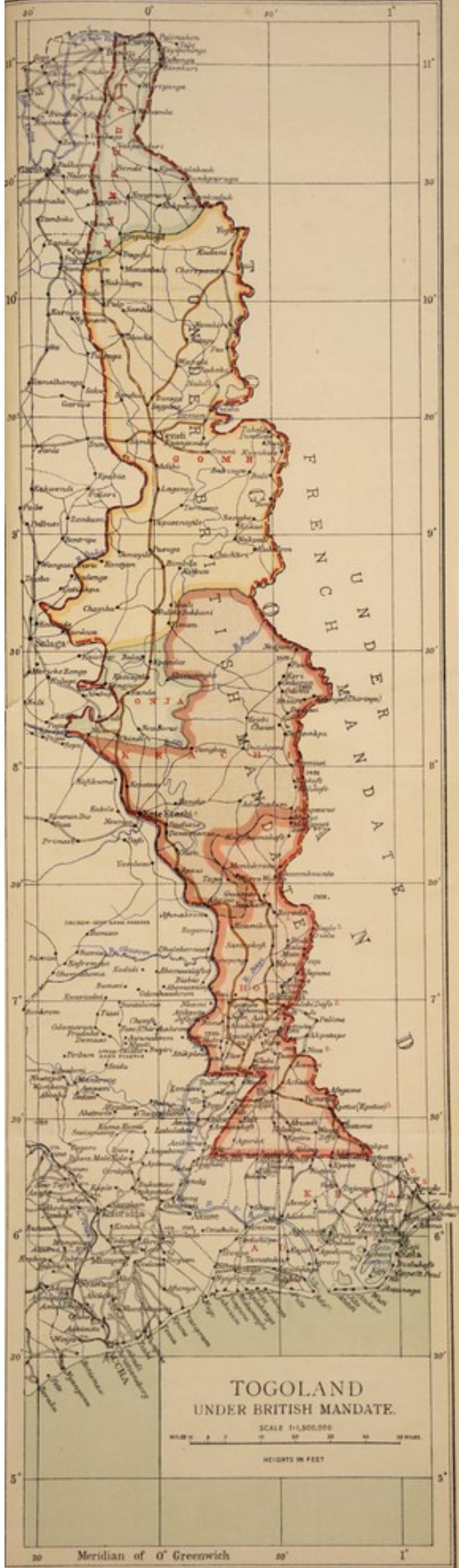
APPENDIX XVI.
TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH MANDATE.
STATISTICAL TABLE OF PUBLIC FINANCE.

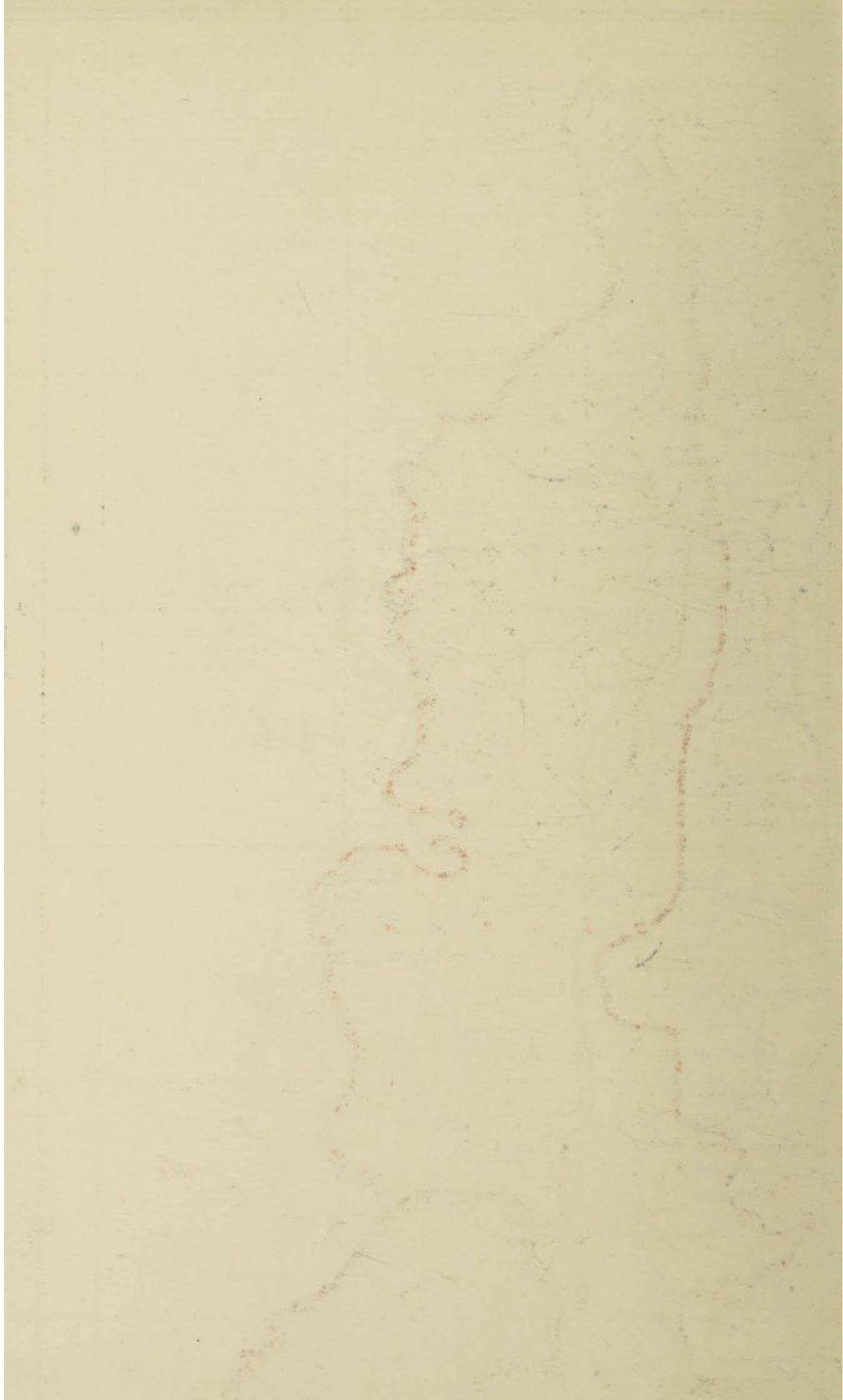
Population.	Calendar Year.	Commerce Trade. (a).		Financial or Administrative Year.	Public Debt latest figures.	Revenue from External Sources.		Revenue Other than from External Sources.	Amount spent on			
		Imports.	Exports.			Loans and Advances.	Non-recoverable Grants.		Native Education.	Agriculture.	Public Health.	Public Works.
Native. 187,939 (1921 Census)	1921	—	—	1921	—	—	22,541	1,849	2,880	573	1,528	16,369
	1922	32,382	98,304	1922	—	22,537	2,700	2,700	2,631	524	1,396	14,956
	1923	33,499	108,676	1923-24 (b)	—	29,288	20,081	20,081	4,389	2,392	2,420	13,136
	1924	32,593	136,768	1924-25 (b)	—	56,986	36,015	36,015	5,222	3,551	4,244	17,695
	1925	37,617	157,328	1925-26 (b)	—	62,528	41,010	41,010	5,810	3,349	5,118	14,082
	1926	43,527	150,855	1926-27 (b)	—	30,140	50,651	50,651	5,366	3,936	5,512	6,212
	1927	50,832	193,824	1927-28 (b)	—	Nil	135,676	70,986	5,618	3,658	7,347	4,132
	1928	63,106	212,333	1928-29 (b)	—	219	26,270	59,708	5,004	4,860	9,345	5,740
	1929	55,511	191,141	1929 (c)	Nil	Nil	55,095	38,941	7,785	6,536	9,115	13,546
	1930	41,066	129,250	1930	Nil	Nil	49,283	31,670	9,697	6,267	9,627	14,484
	1931	19,391	125,535	1931	Nil	Nil	43,844	30,250	8,365	7,745	9,772	4,707
	1932	18,482	92,062	1932	Nil	Nil	41,986	33,403	7,534	6,429	9,342	3,783
	1933	18,463	96,114	1933	Nil	Nil	45,842	25,504	7,776	6,140	8,645	3,033
	1934	14,480	78,143	1934	Nil	Nil	38,695	40,584	8,105	5,682	11,321	3,435
	1935	10,785	127,563	1935	Nil	Nil	34,699	49,491	8,323	5,835	12,202	4,881
	1936	10,135	191,523	1936	Nil	Nil	61,514	28,934	8,323	6,584	13,408	8,115
	1937	16,208	111,859	1937	Nil	Nil	67,528	28,375	12,067	6,050	11,976	11,113
	1938	16,065	86,975	1938	Nil	Nil	—	—	12,147	6,718	12,423	8,874

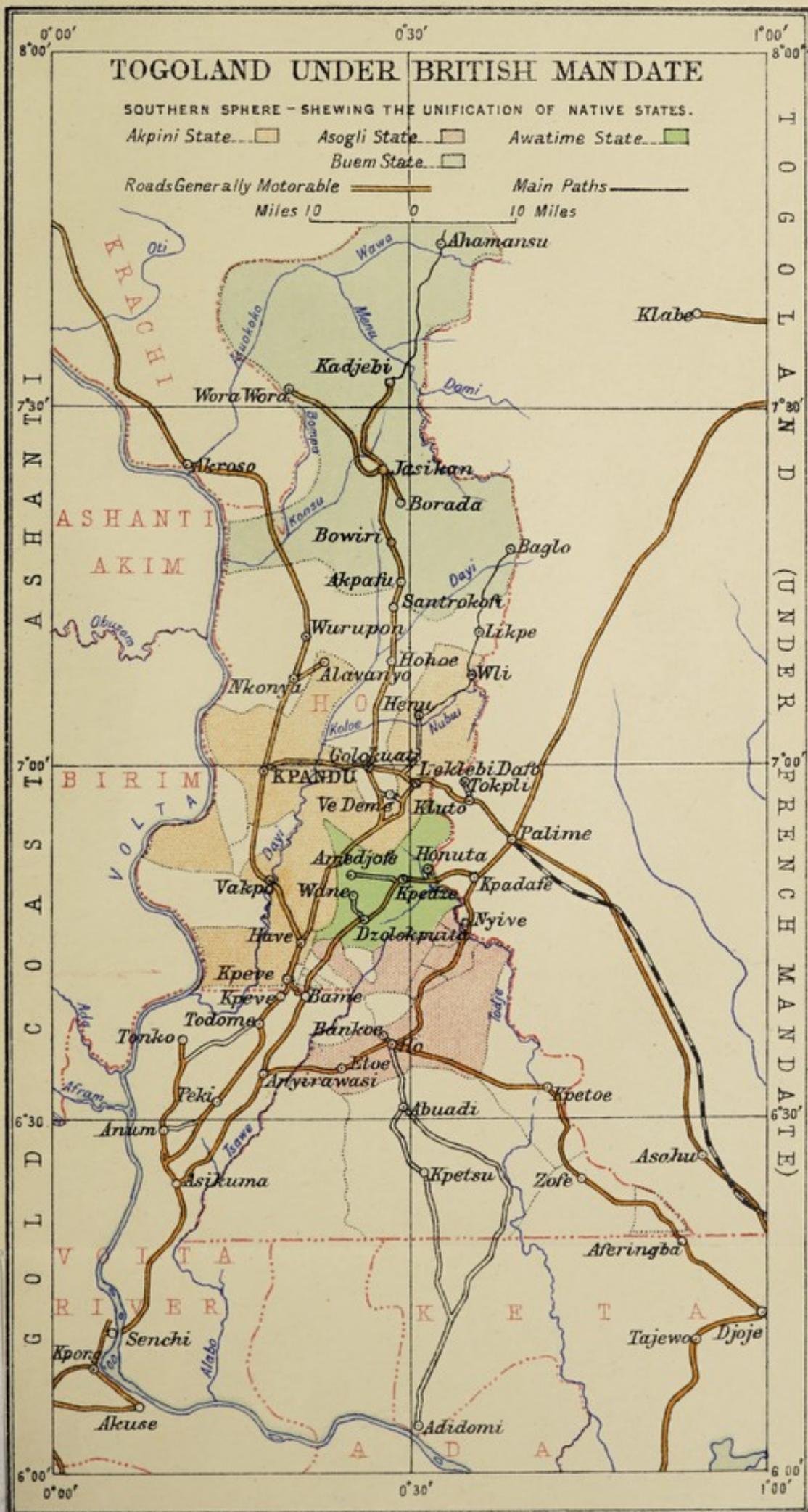
(a) The Trade figures relate to the calendar year and include articles imported and exported across the frontier free of duty, but are exclusive of specie.

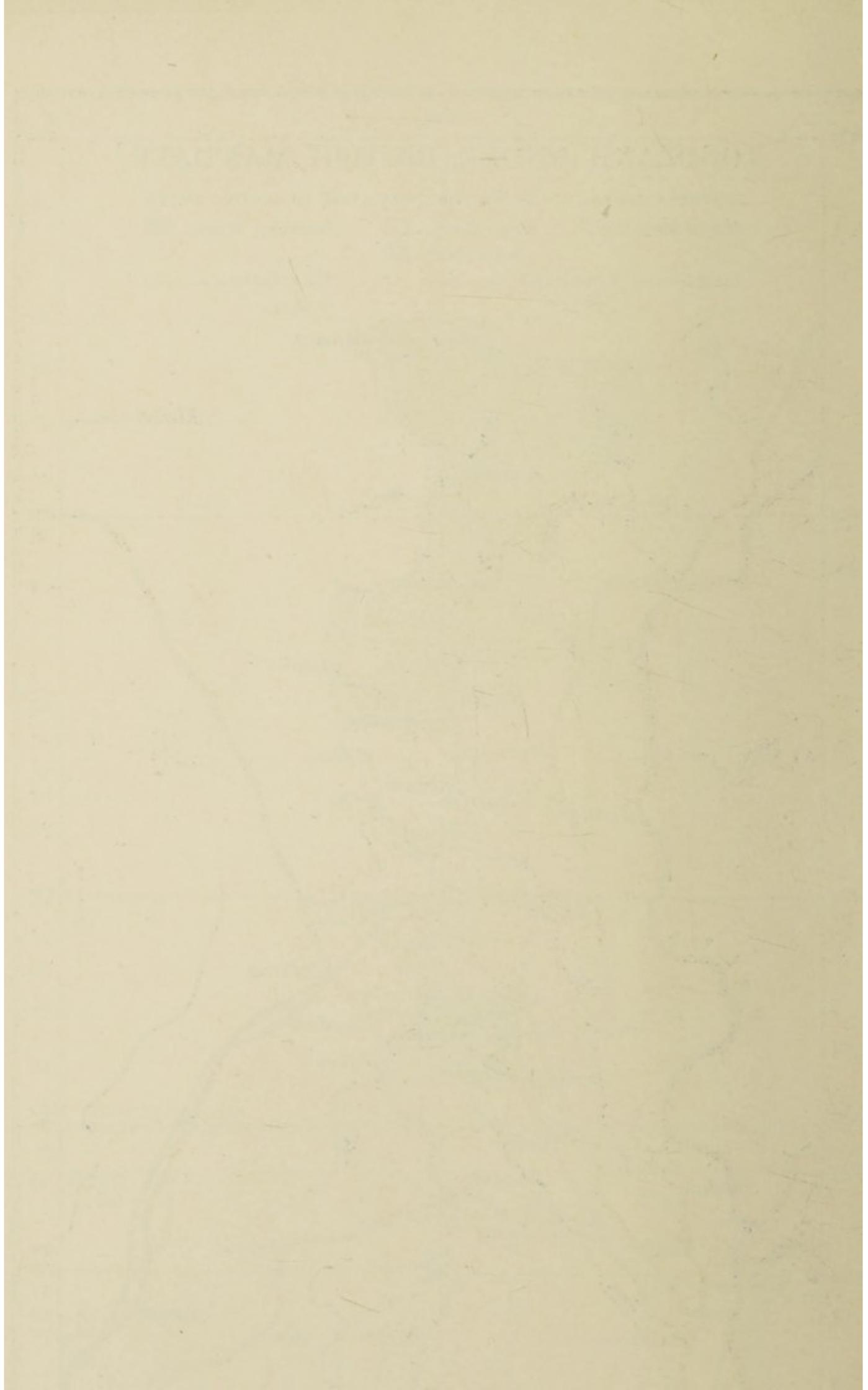
(b) For the period 1st April to 31st March.

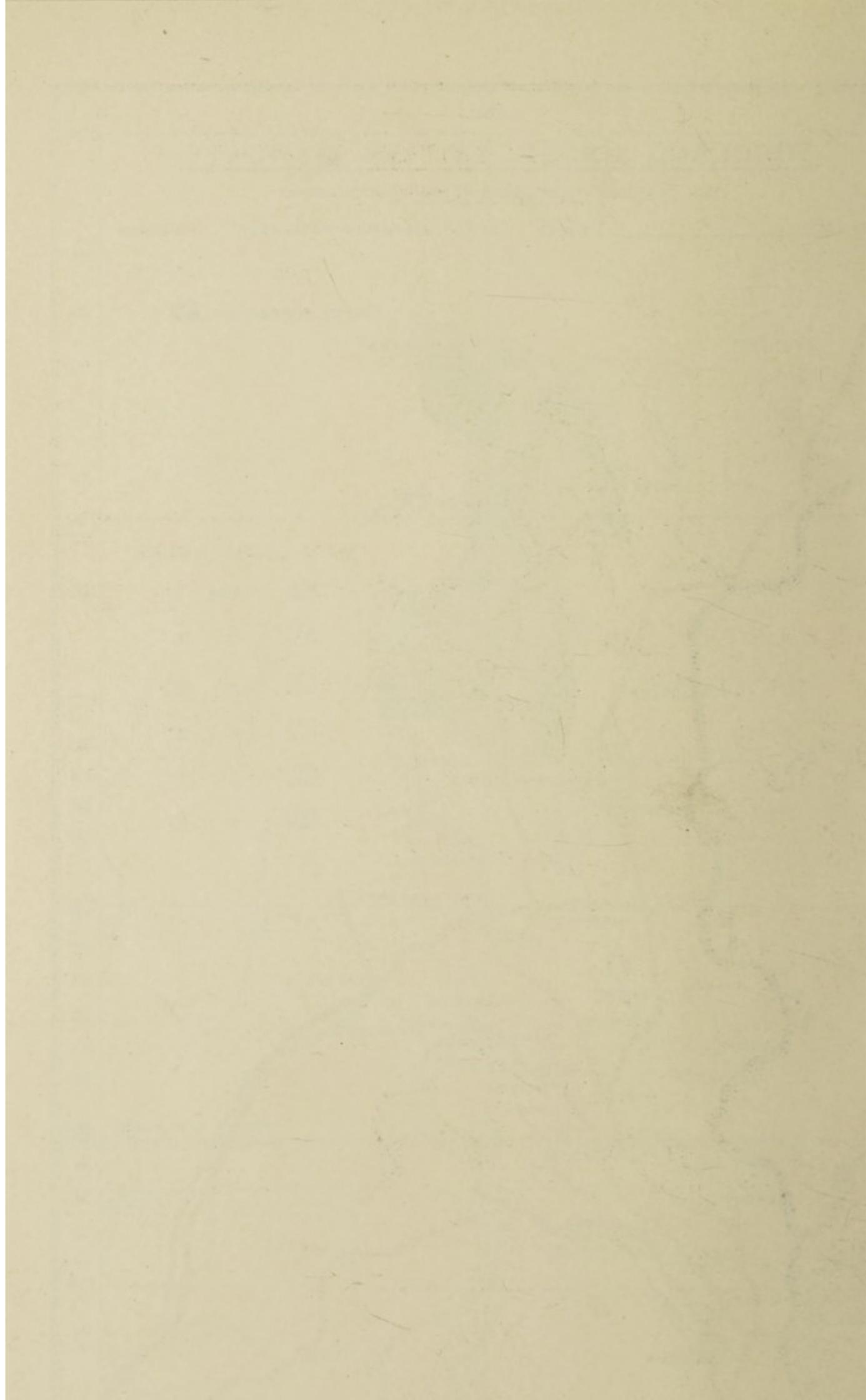
(c) For the period 1st January to 31st December.











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