

CAMEROONS UNDER BRITISH MANDATE REPORT FOR 1933

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REPORT

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

CAMEROONS UNDER BRITISH MANDATE

For the Year 1933

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FOREWORD.

In the compiling of this Report every effort has been made to give such additional information as was requested by the Permanent Mandates Commission in the course of its 24th Session at which the Report for 1932 was examined. An index is given below showing the paragraphs at which the information may be found.

<i>Page of Minutes of 24th Session.</i>	<i>Subject.</i>	<i>Paragraph.</i>
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Report on the Administration of the Cameroons under British Mandate for the Year 1933

INTRODUCTION.

The Cameroons under British Mandate consists of a strip of territory marching with the eastern boundary of Nigeria the whole distance of seven hundred miles (save for one break of some forty miles) from the Atlantic Ocean to Lake Chad.

2. For the purposes of administration the territory is divided up as follows. From the coast the Cameroons Province, comprising an area of 16,581 square miles, extends some 230 miles inland; to the north and east are the Kentu area, 1,236 square miles, now administered as part of the Benue Province of Nigeria, and districts attached to the Adamawa Province, 11,170 square miles in area. To the north-east of the Adamawa districts is Dikwa Division, 5,149 square miles. The total area of the mandated territory is 34,136 square miles and the African population is estimated at about 780,800. The European population is 304.

3. The country included in the territory is of the most diverse kind. In the coastal regions in the south-west close to the Nigerian boundary a great tract of mangrove swamps intersected by numerous creeks forms the delta of the Ndian River. But along the coast the character of the seaboard soon changes. From the sea foothills slope rapidly up into the massif of the Cameroon mountain which 14 miles from the coast attains a height of 13,350 feet. The lower slopes of the mountain consist of the most broken country clothed with virgin forest. To the north the mountain falls away into the densely forested regions of which the Kumba and Mamfe Divisions for the most part consist. The mountain system, however, reappears on the eastern borders of those divisions in highlands covered partly with forest, partly with savannah.

4. The road to the north proceeds through the low-lying jungle to the west of this range until, 130 miles from the sea, it reaches the foot of the Bamenda plateau. The ascent of 2,500 feet can be performed by an active man in less than two hours. The high forest thins out and the summit is the edge of the savannah country. From here range after range of mountains is encountered, some rising to heights of 8,000 feet. This great system continues—with a gap for the Benue valley in Nigeria proper—as far as the Dikwa Division where the hills slope away into the sandy plains bordering Lake Chad.

Legislation.

5. All Nigerian Ordinances enacted in 1933 apply to the whole of the Cameroons under British Mandate with the exception of the Land and Native Rights (Amendment) Ordinance (which applies to the Northern Areas only) and certain Ordinances (such as two relating to townships) of essentially local application. Copies of all Ordinances and subsidiary legislation have been sent to the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

6. The following enactments are of special interest :—

Ordinance No. 12 of 1933, "The Labour (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933".

Ordinance No. 16 of 1933, "The Medical Practitioners and Dentists (Amendment No. 1) Ordinance, 1933".

Ordinance No. 20 of 1933, "The Cinematograph Ordinance, 1933", providing for the control and censorship of cinematograph films.

Ordinance No. 22 of 1933, "The Forced Labour Ordinance, 1933".

Ordinance No. 30 of 1933, "The Public Officers (Levy on Emoluments) Ordinance, 1933".

Ordinance No. 43 of 1933, "The Native Authority Ordinance, 1933".

Ordinance No. 44 of 1933, "The Native Courts Ordinance, 1933".

Ordinance No. 45 of 1933, "The Protectorate Courts Ordinance, 1933".

Ordinance No. 46 of 1933, "The Supreme Court (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933".

Ordinance No. 47 of 1933, "The West African Court of Appeal Ordinance, 1933".

Ordinance No. 48 of 1933, "The Criminal Procedure (Amendment No. 2) Ordinance, 1933".

Ordinance No. 49 of 1933, "The Inter-Tribal Boundaries Ordinance, 1933", providing for the settlement by Administrative Officers of disputes with regard to boundaries between tribes or villages.

Ordinance No. 56 of 1933, "The Criminal Code (Amendment No. 2) Ordinance, 1933".

I.—STATUS OF THE TERRITORY.

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

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

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

III.—INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

(i) International Conventions.

9. Appendix VI of the Report for 1929* gave a list of international conventions applied to the Cameroons under British Mandate. Additions to the list were mentioned in paragraph 14 of the Report for 1930,† in paragraph 8 of the Report for 1931‡ and in paragraphs 8 and 240 of the Report of 1932.§

10. At paragraphs 200-201 will be found an account of legislation applying the provisions of international conventions relating to forced labour and to the minimum age for admission of children to employment at sea.

(ii) International Frontiers.

11. In the Report for 1932 it was stated that the work of delimiting the frontier between the British and French spheres of the Mandated Territory had been postponed until December, 1934. Although the frontier is sufficiently defined for ordinary purposes the Government is alive to the desirability of an exact delimitation. In the present financial stringency the utility of the work would not justify the expense, estimated at several thousand pounds, which the appointment of a Commission with the necessary technical staff would involve.

IV.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Cameroons Province.

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

<i>Division.</i>	<i>Area, sq. miles.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Density of population to sq. mile.</i>
Victoria	1,166	36,429	31·2
Kumba	4,162	70,404	16·9
Mamfe	4,321	65,747	15·2
Bamenda	6,932	206,245	29·8
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	16,581	378,825	22·9

In paragraph 17 of the Report for 1932 the areas of the Victoria and Kumba Divisions were wrongly stated. The areas as calculated by the Surveyor-General are those shown in the foregoing table.

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

13. Each of the four Divisions is in the charge of a District Officer, who is directly responsible to the Resident in charge of the Province. No change has been made in the boundaries of these Divisions.

14. The number of Administrative Officers who served in the Province during the year was 23. The average number of officers present compared with the numbers in previous years was:—

1933	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.6
1932	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.2
1931	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.42
1930	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.74
1929	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.19
1928	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.50

15. The staff of European officers of all Departments who were in the Province on 31st December, 1933, is shown in the following table:—

<i>Division.</i>	<i>Administrative.</i>	<i>Police.</i>	<i>Preventive Service.</i>	<i>Education.</i>	<i>Posts and Telegraphs.</i>	<i>Customs.</i>	<i>Public Works.</i>	<i>Marine.</i>	<i>Agriculture.</i>	<i>Medical.</i>	<i>Forestry.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
Victoria ...	4	2	—	1	1	1	1	2	—	2	1	15
Kumba ...	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	8
Mamfe ...	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6
Bamenda ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	7
<i>Totals, 1933</i> ...	15	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	6	1	36
<i>Totals, 1932</i> ...	13	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	7	2	34

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

<i>Division.</i>	<i>Clerical.</i>	<i>Non-Clerical.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Victoria ...	45	41	86
Kumba ...	8	15	23
Mamfe ...	6	12	18
Bamenda ...	7	18	25
<i>Totals</i> ...	66	86	152
<i>Totals, 1932</i>	66	90	156

Eleven of the clerical and seventeen of the non-clerical staff are natives of the mandated territory.

17. The figures for non-commissioned Police Officers and constables are not given in the above table, but are given in paragraphs 94 and 152 of this Report.

18. The four Native Administrations employ 328 salaried Africans, of whom 313 are natives of the mandated territory. In 1932 the number employed was 426. The considerable reduction was a measure of economy to which the Native Administrations were driven by the financial situation.

19. The low proportion of natives of the mandated territory in the Government clerical staff has been the subject of comment in the past by members of the Permanent Mandates Commission. In paragraph 16 of the Report for 1932 it was explained that the schools in the territory have not yet reached the standard of the Nigerian schools which turn out boys fitted for the clerical service. A further reason is that at the present time parents are reluctant to incur the expense of keeping children at school for an additional year and of sending them to a central school. It was proposed, for example, to open in January, 1934, a higher class at Buea Government School, but the proposal had to be abandoned when the parents of ten of the thirteen boys who had qualified for admission withdrew their sons' entries. It is hoped that improved financial circumstances and insistence on the value of the higher training will enable the present difficulties to be overcome.

20. In January the Lieutenant-Governor of the Southern Provinces of Nigeria visited Victoria, Buea, and Kumba.

21. At the end of December Mr. C. F. Strickland, C.I.E., Adviser to the Colonial Office on Co-operation, visited Victoria and advised on the development of farmers' associations for the co-operative marketing of cocoa.

22. In paragraphs 19 to 22 of the Report for 1932 reference was made to the development of native administration. Progress has been maintained on the lines indicated in that Report and in 1933 particular attention was given to the education of Native Authorities in financial matters. Financial control will be transferred to them in increasing measure as their education and capabilities advance.

VICTORIA DIVISION.

23. The native population of the Victoria Division is recorded as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Adult males.</i>	<i>Adult females.</i>	<i>Children.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1932	19,636	10,642	8,446	38,724
1933	17,341	10,642	8,446	36,429

24. In Victoria Division the three Native Authorities have continued in association to discharge their duties satisfactorily. The system is in origin artificial but it is successful in a locality in which ties have been loosened by the alienation of land and the constant presence of a large stranger population. It has the advantage of interposing the double buffer of a District Officer and modernized native leaders in touch with their communities between

those communities and the plantation and commercial interests. It enables genuine grievances to be voiced, taxes to be collected without friction, and litigation to be directed into the type of court suitable to the cause.

KUMBA DIVISION.

25. The native population of the Kumba Division is recorded as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Adult males.</i>	<i>Adult females.</i>	<i>Children.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1932	19,352	24,493	26,179	70,024
1933	21,466	23,687	25,251	70,404

26. The ten Kindred and Village-Group Councils which are the new Native Authorities of the Bakossi clan have justified the experiment of administration by councils, and its extension to four other clans is under consideration. The Bakossi Councils (Bangwe) are popular because the councillors are the titled elders of the village who are seen daily by every villager, Christian and pagan alike. In a clan containing a large Christian element they have excited no fanatical feeling, and within a few years the Bangwe elders will give way to younger men educated in the Nyasoso and Baseng village schools and equally under the influence of village opinion.

MAMFE DIVISION.

27. The native population of the Mamfe Division is recorded as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Adult males.</i>	<i>Adult females.</i>	<i>Children.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1932	19,934	24,599	21,760	66,293
1933	19,547	24,419	21,781	65,747

28. The attention of the administrative staff has been chiefly occupied with the reorganization of the Banyang clan which composes nearly one-half of the population of the Division. 47 Village Council Native Authorities and 14 Village-Group Native Courts have been established and attention is being given to the financial education of the Native Authorities.

29. The reorganization of other clans in the Division is under consideration.

BAMENDA DIVISION.

30. The native population of the Bamenda Division is recorded as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Adult males.</i>	<i>Adult females.</i>	<i>Children.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1932	59,409	68,919	71,503	199,831
1933	61,568	70,715	73,962	206,245

31. The open hill country of Bamenda is inhabited for the most part by people of Tikar origin who differ from the forest people of the other Divisions in that they have very definite ideas of chieftainship and regard their chiefs as being semi-divine. Formerly the chiefs were advised by a secret society which cannot

now be recognized by the Government. Efforts have been made with some success to persuade the four most powerful and conservative chiefs, those of Bali, Bansa, Bafut and Nkom, who, it appears, choose their own advisers, to select them from a wider field than that of a secret society.

32. The three clans in the south-west of the Division, those of Ngi, Mogamaw and Meta, are of forest origin. They have absorbed some of the ideas of the neighbouring clans of Tikar origin: a village head, for example, has acquired greater power than is usual with the forest peoples; but the forest principle of a village council is still alive and the question of endowing the village heads and their councils with the powers of Native Authorities is under consideration.

33. The backward area of Kaka-Ntem in the extreme north of the Division, of which an account was given in paragraphs 43 to 46 of the Report for 1932, was the subject of further investigations during 1933. Three groups of communities have been distinguished. In two of these groups natural organizations which it may be possible to utilize appear to exist, but in the most northerly group there seems to be no effective authority above that of family head.

34. In 1932 the Native Authority of Bansa was given a separate Native Treasury. The rest of the Native Authorities still share a common divisional Native Treasury. The training of the Native Authorities in financial matters is a slow process in which the chief difficulty is illiteracy. The Fon of Bansa has shown a great interest in the new Bansa Treasury. He discussed fully the draft estimates for 1934-35 with the Divisional Officer, made several suggestions and queried the amounts under certain of the items.

Northern Districts.

35. The mandated territory to the north of the Cameroons Province consists of the Adamawa Districts, the Kentu Area and the Dikwa Division. Their areas and populations are as follows:—

	<i>Area, sq. miles.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Density of Population to sq. mile.</i>
Adamawa Districts ...	11,170	204,297	18·3
Kentu Area ...	1,236	5,712	4·6
Dikwa Division ...	5,149	191,977	37·3

ADAMAWA DISTRICTS.

36. For the purposes of this Report, as in previous Reports, the Adamawa Districts are divided into the Northern Area, the Southern Area and Gashaka. Reference is invited to the map of the Mandated Territories of the Northern Cameroons which accompanies this Report. The Northern Area comprises the districts from Madagali to Belel, the Southern Area the districts from Nassarao to Toungo, and Gashaka the rest of the mandated parts of this Province. All are in the Yola Division.

37. As was foreshadowed in paragraph 56 of the Report for 1932 the composition of Gashaka was altered during the year by the transfer of the Kentu Area to the Wukari District of Benue Province. The transfer took effect from the 1st of April, 1933.

38. The inaccessibility of Kentu has always been a grave difficulty. The area lies at a great distance from Yola, the Divisional Headquarters of the Adamawa Districts, and from Gashaka from which it is separated by a mountain barrier. Effective supervision of Kentu from Gashaka has therefore been almost impossible. It is similarly separated from Bamenda in the Cameroons Province by a difficult mountain range. On the other hand the distance from Wukari, the headquarters of the Division to which Kentu has been transferred, is less than 100 miles, and from the towns of Donga and Takum about 60 and 40 miles.

39. Recent anthropological investigations have shown that Jukun influence from Wukari has had a distinct influence on Kentu, and that the cultural and ethnological associations of Kentu with Wukari are much closer than with the Fulani and subjugated tribes of Gashaka and Adamawa. Further, the trade and economic life of Kentu is intimately connected with the markets of the Benue River valley.

40. The geographical remoteness from Gashaka and the ethnological affinities and trade connexion with Wukari are the considerations which combined to make the transfer of Kentu desirable.

41. In 1933 the population of the Adamawa Districts (without Kentu) is recorded as follows:—

<i>Adult males.</i>	<i>Adult females.</i>	<i>Children.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
65,019	70,963	68,315	204,297

42. It has again been found possible to maintain two Administrative Officers permanently on tour in the mandated districts throughout the year. The Governor of Nigeria and the Chief Commissioner of the Northern Provinces visited the Northern Area. The Resident of the Adamawa Province made a visit of inspection to the Northern Area, and the District Officer in charge of the Adamawa Division and the Lamido of Adamawa visited both the Northern and Southern Areas.

43. The interest of the Lamido in the advancement of the primitive tribes which form the bulk of the population of the mandated areas has been maintained, and the policy of decentralization which has been pursued has led to a considerable advance in the appreciation of their duties by District Heads. This is especially marked where those duties relate to the central administration since the District Heads are becoming increasingly aware of the sympathy of the Lamido for any constructive proposals they may put before him for furthering the interests of the peoples under their charge. A meeting in Yola of all the District Heads,

except those of Gashaka and Toungo, afforded an opportunity for them to gain an insight into the organization of the internal machinery of the central administration.

Northern Area.

44. The districts composing this area are small and thickly populated, and are largely inhabited by primitive tribes. The progress of these tribes during the year under review has been steady and has been most marked in the Chubunawa and Madagali Districts.

45. In consequence of the general improvement it has been found possible to grant permission to certain members of the Church of the Brethren Mission to visit a part of the area in this district which had been declared unsettled.

46. The District Head of Mubi has maintained his great personal influence over the pagans, who form more than 80 per cent. of the population of the district, but his conservative views have made progress slow and the village administration is the most backward in the Northern Area.

47. The rest of the districts in the area are small and the inhabitants peaceable.

Southern Area.

48. The Southern Area consists of the two large Districts of Nassarao and Toungo and the two small pagan Districts of Gurumpawo and Yebbi. The two latter are peopled by Chamba pagans and the District Heads are of the same stock. The Chamba have spread into both Nassarao and Toungo Districts, have mixed with the Fulani and have to a certain extent assimilated their culture.

49. The District Head of Nassarao, who was appointed last year, is popular with the pagan as well as the Fulani elements of his district. His administration has been progressive and satisfactory, and the district is beginning to recover from the maladministration of his predecessor who was deposed in 1931.

50. The District Head of Toungo died, after a long illness, in October. For some years he had been handicapped by ill-health and his autocratic nature prevented him from placing any reliance on his subordinate officials with the result that progress was at a standstill. He has been succeeded by his son who, though kept in the background and allowed no share in the administration during his father's lifetime, is popular, and it is hoped that with a young and energetic man in office the administration of this district will in future be more efficient.

Gashaka.

51. Even after the transfer of Kentu this district covers some five thousand square miles. Both geographically and ethnologically it falls naturally into three areas, the riverain area populated largely by Fulani, and the two pagan areas of Mambilla and Tigon inhabited by primitive tribes who are yearly becoming more accustomed to communication with the outside world.

52. The headquarters of the district has been moved from Gashaka to Mayo-Dagga on the Mambilla Plateau. As the people have abandoned the town of Gashaka for healthier sites on the plateau, its population has been rapidly falling, and the more important market of Mayo-Dagga has practically killed it as a trading centre.

KENTU AREA, BENUE PROVINCE.

53. In 1933 a recount of the population of the Kentu Area was made, a task closely supervised by an Administrative Officer, and showed the following result:—

<i>Adult males.</i>	<i>Adult females.</i>	<i>Children.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1,947	1,926	1,839	5,712

54. On the transfer of the district, of which an account is given in paragraphs 37 to 40 above, it had neither Native Authority nor Native Court, but during the year the area has been extensively toured by an Administrative Officer with a view to the submission of detailed recommendations for future organization. These recommendations are now under consideration.

55. The important tribes occupying the district are the Kentu (of whom a large number are in Donga District, Wukari Division), the Tigon and the Ngoro. There are a few Hausa trading settlements. The main trade routes are, (a) Bissaula—Takum—Katsina Ala, (b) Bissaula—Donga and the Benue Markets, (c) Bissaula—Bamenda and the Southern Provinces. The chief cattle route from the Mambilla plateau passes through Bissaula to Takum and thence to the Southern Provinces. A road reconnaissance between Takum and Bissaula has been carried out, but no funds are available at present for construction.

56. Although Kentu has received an increased amount of attention during the year, no specific details as to actual progress can be given. The groundwork which has been settled preparatory to the establishment of a suitable administration should ensure advancement of the district in the near future.

DIKWA.

57. Dikwa Division, the most northerly part of the Cameroons under British Mandate, is administered as part of Bornu Province. The population of the Division is recorded as follows:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Adult males.</i>	<i>Adult females.</i>	<i>Children.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1932	54,408	75,371	68,638	198,417
1933	51,963	68,740	71,274	191,977

58. During 1933 the administrative staff consisted of one officer in charge of the Division and a second permanently on tour in the pagan hill districts of Gwoza and Ashigashiya.

59. The Dikwa Emirate is co-terminus with Dikwa Division and is under the administration of the Shehu of Dikwa. He is advised in administrative and judicial matters by his Council which is composed of the Waziri, the Imam, the Chief Kadi, the Shehu's confidential messenger and one other member. The duties of the individual members of the Judicial Council have been described in previous Reports. They have carried out their various functions in a most satisfactory manner. The Shehu's confidential messenger, who was appointed on the death of his predecessor during 1931, has proved his worth. The post is an important one since on him depend to a large extent the harmonious relations and close co-operation in everyday affairs between the Shehu and the District Officer.

60. The other branches of the central Native Administration, namely, the Native Treasury, the Court of the Chief Kadi, the Native Administration gaol and the Public Works Department have continued to function smoothly.

61. Extensive touring in all parts of the Emirate has been carried out by the officer in charge of the Division. The Shehu and his staff also have taken full advantage of the dry-season motor tracks to visit those areas which are inaccessible during the rains, thus increasing the personal contact between himself and the inhabitants of the Division.

62. In December the Dikwa Division was visited by the Governor of Nigeria and in February by the Chief Commissioner of the Northern Provinces.

63. The Division is divided into ten Districts. No changes have been made in the District organization. In September the District Head of Woloja died: the successor, who is about to be installed, is the eldest son of the late District Head.

64. In paragraph 64 of the Report for 1932 reference was made to the difficulties of administration in the Bama District. Though not yet completely satisfactory, affairs in Bama may be said to have improved.

65. An Administrative Officer has been stationed in the hill districts of Gwoza and Ashigashiya throughout the year, and an ethnological investigation recently undertaken has shown that the rudiments of an indigenous system of village administration exist in these districts. Racially the people seem to be connected with Mandara in French territory and there appear to be few affinities with the hill pagans of the neighbouring district of Madagali in the mandated area of Adamawa Province. It is thought, however, that there may be a possibility of combining these similarly situated districts, or parts of them, in an organization in which there would

be more direct contact with British officers and in which alien District Heads would have no part. The matter is at present under investigation by the Residents concerned.

V.—PUBLIC FINANCES.

Government.

66. Figures of Government revenue and expenditure are shown in Appendix I. They cover the financial year which ended on 31st March, 1933. The same method of presenting the accounts of both revenue and expenditure has been adopted this year as was adopted last year. The method was explained at length in paragraphs 318 to 323 of the 1926 Report.* On the side of expenditure the fraction used in computing the proportional figures remains at $\frac{1}{2\frac{1}{8}}$, the approximate ratio of the population of the Cameroons under British Mandate to the aggregate population of Nigeria and the Cameroons under the British Mandate together. Similarly, on the revenue side, sums of £10,000 and £1,300 have been added to the Customs import and export duties, respectively, to represent the amount of duty paid at Nigerian ports on imports and exports which have entered and left the mandated territory by the Nigerian land frontier.

67. The figures in Appendix I show a deficit of £48,787 on the year's working as against £66,688 in 1931-32. The total deficit incurred by the mandatory to the 31st of March, 1933, is as follows :—

	£
Deficit for period from 1916 to 31st March, 1932	647,284
Deficit for period 1932-33	48,787
	<hr/>
Total deficit to 31st March, 1933	696,071
	<hr/>

Native Treasuries.

68. The financial statements of the several Native Treasuries for the year 1932-33 are given in Appendix II. There has been no change in the principal sources of revenue.

69. It is satisfactory to note that whereas in 1931-32 every Native Treasury in the Cameroons Province save that of Mamfe showed a deficit on the year's working, in 1932-33 every Native Treasury showed a surplus.

70. The financial position of the Victoria Native Treasury is sound. For the year 1933-34 an increase in revenue from tax is expected on account of an increase in the labour population. A surplus of revenue over expenditure is anticipated in spite of an unexpected charge of £400 for the repair of two bridges which were damaged by floods.

* Colonial No. 30.

71. The Kumba Native Treasury is well placed. It is expected that in 1933-34 a large increase in the amount of tax collected will be shown. This will be brought about by a careful census of immigrant strangers, a class of persons who often contrive to evade payment of tax.

72. The falling revenue has made it necessary for the Mamfe Native Administration to make considerable curtailments in expenditure. In 1932-33 revenue was £4,299 and expenditure £4,008. At the end of 1933 the revised estimate of revenue for 1933-34 was no more than £3,096 and that of expenditure £3,030.

73. Provided that tax is paid in full the Bamenda and the Banso Native Treasuries anticipate small surpluses for the financial year 1933-34.

74. The Native Treasury at Yola serves the whole of the Adamawa Emirate including the districts under mandate. Its organization is identical with that of the Treasuries of the most advanced Native Administrations.

75. In 1932-33 the revenue for the mandated districts showed an increase of £686 over the revenue for 1931-32. The reason for this was that tax for 1932-33 was paid in full within the financial year and in addition arrears from the previous year were collected. The fall in receipts from jangali (cattle tax) which was foreshadowed in paragraph 80 of the last Report amounted to £361.

76. It has been stated in paragraph 37 above that the transfer of the Kentu Area from the Adamawa Province to the Wukari Division of the Benue Province took effect on the 1st of April, 1933. Till that date the area had been financially linked with the Adamawa Native Administration. In the financial statement at Appendix II the finances of the Area are included under the heading "Adamawa Districts" since that statement relates to 1932-33, the financial year preceding the transfer.

77. The revenue and expenditure of the Kentu Area are so small that it is impossible to set up a separate Native Treasury, but now that the area is associated with the Wukari Native Treasury separate sub-estimates are prepared and distinct accounts are kept of Kentu revenue and expenditure of which the Divisional Officer is in charge on behalf of the people.

78. In the Dikwa Native Treasury the balance on the 31st of March, 1933, was £14,789, an increase of £211 in the financial year. Of this balance £7,044 is invested in long term securities, £4,500 is on deposit with the Bank of British West Africa, and the remainder is required to meet items of recurrent expenditure until such time as revenue from direct taxation is available.

79. At the examination of the Report for 1932, Lord Lugard, referring to the financial statement of Native Administrations in Appendix II, enquired how it was that the interest for 1931-32 on

the investments of the Native Administration mentioned on page 112 (the Dikwa Emirate) was nearly double that for the previous year. The explanation is that further investments were made from the surplus balances of the Native Administration which produced an increased sum in interest.

VI.—DIRECT TAXATION.

80. Direct taxes are collected in the mandated territory from natives under the provisions of the Native Revenue Ordinance and from non-natives under the Non-Natives Income Tax (Protectorate) Ordinance. The taxes levied from natives consist of a general tax and a cattle tax known as "jangali". The latter is levied in the grazing areas only, namely, the Dikwa Division, the northern districts administered as part of the Adamawa Province and the Bamenda Division of the Cameroons Province. All direct taxes are paid in cash and none can be commuted for labour or any other form of service.

81. In the Cameroons Province there are two systems of assessment employed under the Native Revenue Ordinance. In certain areas of the Bamenda Division and throughout the Victoria Division excluding the Balong Villages, the town of Victoria, and the Strangers' settlement at Buea, the method of "lump sum assessment" has been introduced. Each village or group is assessed *en bloc* at a sum calculated on the basis of the former poll tax. The Village Head, in consultation with the Elders, computes the amount payable by each man, who receives a receipt showing the sum paid by him. In the Bamenda Division this system has proved unsuitable and a return has been made in almost all areas to poll tax.

82. Where lump-sum assessment is not employed a flat rate of tax is laid down for payment by each individual and a receipt or a token is issued when payment is made.

83. Outside lump-sum assessed areas there is also in each Division a sliding scale of income-tax applicable to those of ascertainable income. This scale is applied by the Native Authorities to a considerable extent in Victoria Division but not to any appreciable extent in other Divisions.

84. Up to the 31st of December in the financial year 1933-34 no change was made in the rate of taxation in any district. Outstanding tax amounting to £205 due from three areas in the Kumba Division in respect of the financial year 1932-33 was remitted.

85. In the Bamenda Division jangali has been collected without difficulty at the rate prevailing in the neighbouring district of Gashaka, 1s. 6d. per head of cattle.

86. In the Adamawa Districts the annual census on which revision of assessment is partly based was carried out in August by district staffs under the general supervision of Administrative Officers.

A general total increase in population is the result. The greatest increases are shown in Madagali, Chubunawa, Nassarao, and Toungo. Among the Fulani and in the more advanced pagan areas the individual demand is made on a wealth basis and is fixed by the village head in conjunction with the elders who have intimate knowledge of each individual's capacity to pay. In the more backward areas such gradation is not possible and a simple poll tax is demanded as the most equitable method in a primitive community where there is an even distribution of wealth.

87. The usual minor adjustments of tax in individual districts have had little effect upon the total demand. Collection has been slow owing to the continued and universal trade depression which has severely affected the amount of cash in circulation.

88. In the Kentu Area tax is collected from natives of the area at the rate of 3s. 3d., and from the Hausa traders at 6s. per adult male. There are no settled cattle in the district, and therefore jangali is not collected.

89. In Dikwa the incidence of general tax, excluding that on the hill tribes, was :—

	s.	d.
Per adult male	5	9.8
Per adult (male and female)	2	5.3
Per head of population	1	6.6

90. In the primitive hill districts tax remains at its former rate of 2s. a compound. The incidence per adult male is estimated to be 1s. 3d. Jangali is not collected. In 1933 the tax collected in the hill districts amounted to £915 as against £880 in 1932.

VII.—INDIRECT TAXATION.

91. Certain alterations were made in the Customs Tariff in 1933. The import duty on methylated and non-potable spirits not otherwise specified in the tariff was increased from 3d. to £1 15s. an imperial gallon. An exception is made with respect to methylated spirits which the Comptroller of Customs is satisfied is intended solely for industrial, medical or scientific purposes and is not intended for sale, such methylated spirits being admitted free.

92. An import duty of 1s. a cubic foot was imposed on timber other than shooks or timber in pieces ready for assembling so as to form cases for the packing of goods for export or sale.

93. Other amendments in the tariff were due to the substitution of specific for *ad valorem* duties on various kinds of provisions, clothing, cloth, and thread. Milk, cream, and infant foods were placed on the free list. No changes were made in the export duties.

Preventive Service.

94. The Eastern Preventive Service is under the command of two police officers, and its total authorized strength is now 138. The

actual strength on 31st December was 135. Of these 42 men were in the Northern Section, covering the frontier approximately of Mamfe Division and about 80 miles of Bamenda Division as far as Bangola, and the remaining 93 in the Southern Section, consisting of the frontiers of Victoria and Kumba Divisions. A new revenue and police post at Bangola in the Northern Division was opened in March, and the post at Fossongo, about eight miles north of Fontem, was closed.

95. The two police officers in command of the Preventive Police have power to try persons charged with offences against the Customs Ordinance, and to pass sentences not exceeding three months' imprisonment or a fine of £25. The numbers of persons convicted of smuggling offences in 1933 were as follows:—

By Assistant Commissioner of Police, Northern Section	...	...	...	...	...	78
By Assistant Commissioner of Police, Southern Section	...	...	...	...	...	260
By Provincial Court (Resident)	...	...	...	...	...	5
By Provincial Court Victoria Division	...	...	...	...	...	101
By Provincial Court Kumba Division	...	...	...	...	...	91
By Provincial Court Mamfe Division	...	...	...	...	...	9
By Provincial Court Bamenda Division	...	...	...	...	...	24
Total	...	...	...	...	...	568

In 1932 there were 624 convictions.

96. The Revenue collected during the year at the 13 Preventive Stations was as follows:—

<i>Station.</i>	<i>Import.</i>		<i>Export.</i>		<i>Total</i>
	£	—	£	—	
Tiko	36	—	—	—	36
Mundame	152	—	94	—	246
Mpundu	66	—	21	—	87
Ninong	77	—	26	—	103
Misso (Muambong)	44	—	52	—	96
Mbonzie	449	—	469	—	918
Santa	219	—	—	—	219
Bamum-Kumbit	52	—	—	—	52
Fossongo	1	—	—	—	1
Hunyopa	33	—	22	—	55
Bamumbu	6	—	—	—	6
Fontem	20	—	—	—	20
Bangola	60	—	—	—	60
<i>Total, 1933</i>	1,215	—	684	—	1,899
<i>Total, 1932</i>	1,099	—	852	—	1,951

The fall in revenue is due to the removal, in September, 1932, of the export duty on palm produce. The increase in import revenue occurred in the south, that is in the Kumba and Victoria Divisions which show signs of recovering from economic depression.

97. The coastal patrol has been maintained by the launches *Vigilant* and *Argus*.

VIII.—TRADE STATISTICS.

98. There are two ports of entry for the Cameroons under British Mandate, Victoria and Tiko. The two following tables show the total import and export trade of these ports since 1927 and the trade through each of the two ports in the year 1933. In accordance with the request made by M. Merlin at the 24th Session of the Permanent Mandate Commission, the weights of the exports in addition to their values are given in the first table.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADE OF THE PORTS OF VICTORIA AND TIKO, CAMEROONS PROVINCE : 1927-1933.

Year.	Import.				Export.					Total Trade.	Duties.				
	Specie.		General Cargo.		Specie.		General Cargo.				Import.	Export.	Total.	In-crease.	De-crease.
	Government.	Com-mercial.	Government.	Com-mercial.	Government.	Com-mercial.	Government.	Commercial.	Tons.						
1927 ...	£ —	£ 12,900	£ 7,857	£ 297,700	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ 303,747	Tons. 6,155	£ 622,204	£ 34,423	£ 5,913	£ 40,336	£ 11,610	£ —
1928 ...	—	30,298	5,039	285,269	—	200	—	386,260	9,128	707,066	30,995	7,343	38,338	—	1,998
1929 ...	—	19,500	2,087	193,033	—	—	2	307,605	8,147	522,227	18,063	6,623	24,686	—	13,652
1930 ...	—	13,000	1,585	162,621	—	100	23	278,916	10,485	456,245	18,468	6,622	25,090	404	—
1931 ...	—	—	1,687	102,179	—	—	2	155,430	17,568	259,298	14,317	5,989	20,306	—	4,784
1932 ...	—	—	1,463	101,999	—	—	12	158,284	24,556	261,758	18,594	7,312	25,906	5,600	—
1933 ...	—	—	732	116,360	—	—	1	168,036	31,108	285,129	23,310	7,875	31,185	5,279	—

STATEMENT OF THE TRADE OF THE PORTS OF VICTORIA AND TIKO, 1933.

Ports.	Import.				Export.				Total Trade.	Customs Duties.				
	Specie.		General Cargo.		Specie.		General Cargo.			Import.	Export.	Total.	Increase on 1932.	Decrease on 1932.
	Government.	Commercial.	Government.	Commercial.	Government.	Commercial.	Government.	Commercial.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria*	—	—	732	67,504	—	—	1	77,087	145,324	16,157	5,039	21,196	866	—
Tiko ...	—	—	—	48,856	—	—	—	90,949	139,805	7,153	2,836	9,989	4,413	—
Total £	—	—	732	116,360	—	—	1	168,036	285,129	23,310	7,875	31,185	5,279	—

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

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

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Bags and sacks ... Doz.	4,940	4,216	4,269	5,014	5,851
Cement ... Tons	1,327	714	589	329	326
Cigars and cigarettes Hds.	7,662	6,878	6,678	9,982	14,489
Cotton piece-goods... Sq.Yds.	360,272	398,366	364,262	582,133	658,355
Fish ... Lb.	893,821	870,559	710,095	669,458	702,119
Kerosene Imperial Gal.	54,571	48,955	23,709	47,890	43,860
Motor spirit Imperial Gal.	58,568	58,304	31,800	49,503	61,761
Rice ... Cwt.	20,585	16,861	10,238	11,328	12,938
Salt ... Cwt.	6,740	8,568	8,793	7,628	8,939
Tobacco ... Lb.	9,671	8,363	11,094	26,521	21,015

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

	£	£	£	£	£
	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Apparel ...	8,910	9,063	6,739	4,473	5,128
Implements and tools ...	2,385	2,143	1,753	1,247	2,145
Iron and steel manufactures ...	15,732	9,666	6,788	6,910	8,634
Machinery ...	7,085	6,460	2,479	610	982

101. The import of alcoholic liquor is given in paragraphs 280-283 below.

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

	Victoria. Doz.	Tiko. Doz.	Total. Doz.
<i>Bags and sacks—</i>			
United Kingdom ...	16	—	16
Germany ...	2,286	3,299	5,585
India ...	250	—	250
	2,552	3,299	5,851
<i>Cement—</i>			
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
United Kingdom ...	12	—	12
Germany ...	85	179	264
Holland ...	—	8	8
Duala ...	42	—	42
	139	187	326
<i>Cigars and cigarettes—</i>			
	Hds.	Hds.	Hds.
United Kingdom ...	9,402	—	9,402
Germany ...	1,188	2,712	3,900
Austria ...	50	—	50
Holland ...	105	81	186
United States of America ...	15	—	15
Duala ...	936	—	936
	11,696	2,793	14,489

	<i>Victoria.</i> <i>Sq. Yds.</i>	<i>Tiko.</i> <i>Sq. Yds.</i>	<i>Total.</i> <i>Sq. Yds.</i>
<i>Cotton piece-goods—</i>			
United Kingdom	349,134	—	349,134
United Kingdom (Government)	158	—	158
Germany	16,660	241,094	257,754
Holland	9,619	4,560	14,179
France	160	—	160
Japan	6,313	—	6,313
Italy	4,308	1,993	6,301
Austria	4,761	—	4,761
Duala	19,207	—	19,207
Spanish Possessions	307	81	388
	<hr/> 410,627	<hr/> 247,728	<hr/> 658,355
<i>Fish—</i>	<i>Lb.</i>	<i>Lb.</i>	<i>Lb.</i>
United Kingdom	25,863	—	25,863
Germany	27,262	167,078	194,340
Holland	1,254	13,954	15,208
France	71	—	71
Norway	155,986	2,475	158,461
Portugal	4,181	—	4,181
Canada	465	—	465
Spain	413	—	413
Duala	2,025	—	2,025
Spanish Possessions	159,183	141,909	301,092
	<hr/> 376,703	<hr/> 325,416	<hr/> 702,119
<i>Kerosene—</i>	<i>Imp.</i> <i>Gal.</i>	<i>Imp.</i> <i>Gal.</i>	<i>Imp.</i> <i>Gal.</i>
United Kingdom (Government)	20	—	20
Germany	—	8,877	8,877
Holland	—	833	833
U.S. America	26,901	—	26,901
France	3	—	3
Portugal	5,894	—	5,894
Duala	1,332	—	1,332
	<hr/> 34,150	<hr/> 9,710	<hr/> 43,860
<i>Motor Spirits—</i>	<i>Imp.</i> <i>Gal.</i>	<i>Imp.</i> <i>Gal.</i>	<i>Imp.</i> <i>Gal.</i>
United Kingdom	1,987	—	1,987
Germany	6,291	6,343	12,634
Holland	—	500	500
U.S. America	42,743	—	42,743
Portugal	2,431	—	2,431
Duala	1,346	—	1,346
Duala (Government)	120	—	120
	<hr/> 54,918	<hr/> 6,843	<hr/> 61,761
<i>Rice—</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>
United Kingdom	1,158	—	1,158
Germany	1,266	5,410	6,676
Holland	2,478	1,861	4,339
India	652	—	652
Duala	110	—	110
Spanish Possessions	3	—	3
	<hr/> 5,667	<hr/> 7,271	<hr/> 12,938

Salt—

	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>
United Kingdom	419	—	419
Germany	3,125	3,117	6,242
Holland	—	241	241
France	16	—	16
Duala	2,006	—	2,006
French Possessions	15	—	15
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	5,581	3,358	8,939

Tobacco—

	<i>Victoria.</i> <i>Lb.</i>	<i>Tiko.</i> <i>Lb.</i>	<i>Total.</i> <i>Lb.</i>
United Kingdom	6,073	—	6,073
Germany	2	6,240	6,242
Holland	20	300	320
U.S. America	5,722	—	5,722
France	7	—	7
Duala	2,643	—	2,643
French Possessions	8	—	8
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	14,475	6,540	21,015

Apparel—

	£	£	£
United Kingdom	1,070	—	1,070
United Kingdom (Government)	208	—	208
Germany	725	2,181	2,906
Holland	70	128	198
France	15	—	15
Japan	219	—	219
Italy	12	—	12
Gold Coast	22	—	22
Belgium	1	—	1
Duala	456	—	456
Spanish Possessions	7	14	21
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,805	2,323	5,128

Implements and Tools—

	£	£	£
United Kingdom	8	—	8
United Kingdom (Government)	38	—	38
Germany	750	1,241	1,991
Holland	23	85	108
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	819	1,326	2,145

Iron and steel manufactures—

	£	£	£
United Kingdom	424	—	424
United Kingdom (Government)	16	—	16
Germany	2,969	3,412	6,381
Holland	478	999	1,477
France	4	—	4
U.S. America	35	—	35
Belgium	92	—	92
Italy	10	—	10
Duala	180	—	180
French Possessions	—	10	10
Spanish Possessions	—	5	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	4,208	4,426	8,634

Machinery—	£	£	£
United Kingdom	200	—	200
Holland	—	60	60
Germany	278	318	596
Gold Coast	3	—	3
Duala	108	—	108
Spanish Possessions	3	12	15
	<u>592</u>	<u>390</u>	<u>982</u>

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

	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Bananas (dried) Tons	115	247	1,127	1,436	445	463	533
Bananas (fresh) ..	—	—	—	1,353	10,217	14,832	16,789
Cocoa	3,121	3,573	2,968	2,912	3,002	3,282	3,608
Kola nuts	12	14	41	3	2	3	—
Palm kernels ..	1,164	1,488	1,432	1,325	1,100	1,549	1,617
Palm oil	635	998	1,023	1,204	1,233	1,718	1,837
Rubber	1,107	1,445	1,043	1,064	779	192	164
Wood and Timber,, (unmanufactured)	1	1,363	513	1,188	790	2,517	6,560

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

	Victoria.		Tiko.		Total.	
	Lb.	£	Lb.	£	Lb.	£
<i>Bananas (dried)</i> —						
Germany ...	3,123	39	987,228	12,592	990,351	12,631
Holland ...	—	—	202,098	2,526	202,098	2,526
Duala	—	—	352	4	352	4
	<u>3,123</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>1,189,678</u>	<u>15,122</u>	<u>1,192,801</u>	<u>15,161</u>
<i>Bananas (fresh)</i> —						
Germany ...	56,000	65	23,655,040	22,182	23,711,040	22,247
Holland ...	—	—	11,217,280	10,516	11,217,280	10,516
France ...	—	—	2,679,720	2,512	2,679,720	2,512
	<u>56,000</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>37,552,040</u>	<u>35,210</u>	<u>37,608,040</u>	<u>35,275</u>
<i>Cocoa (raw)</i>						
United Kingdom	275	5,373	4	57	279	5,430
Germany ...	1,046	20,346	1,412	22,792	2,458	43,138
Holland ...	195	2,687	96	1,730	291	4,417
French Possessions...	580	8,762	—	—	580	8,762
	<u>2,096</u>	<u>37,168</u>	<u>1,512</u>	<u>24,579</u>	<u>3,608</u>	<u>61,747</u>
<i>Palm Kernels</i> —						
Germany ...	1,081	7,753	483	3,618	1,564	11,371
Holland ...	53	365	—	—	53	365
	<u>1,134</u>	<u>8,118</u>	<u>483</u>	<u>3,618</u>	<u>1,617</u>	<u>11,736</u>

<i>Palm Oil—</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>£</i>
United Kingdom	256	3,281	—	—	256	3,281
Germany ...	830	12,650	516	8,314	1,346	20,964
Holland ...	219	3,118	16	257	235	3,375
	<u>1,305</u>	<u>19,049</u>	<u>532</u>	<u>8,571</u>	<u>1,837</u>	<u>27,620</u>
<i>Rubber—</i>	<i>Lb.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>Lb.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>Lb.</i>	<i>£</i>
Germany ...	183,612	1,769	182,743	1,043	366,355	2,812

105. Values of imports and countries of consignment were :—

<i>Countries of Consignment.</i>	<i>Import Values.</i>	
	<i>Victoria.</i>	<i>Tiko.</i>
	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
United Kingdom	26,307	3
United Kingdom (Government)	717	—
Germany	22,375	42,741
Holland	3,735	4,156
France	152	—
Italy	154	43
Japan	658	—
U.S. America	4,430	—
India	436	—
Norway	1,643	15
Sweden	93	—
Portugal	886	—
Austria	162	—
Belgium	391	—
Denmark	121	—
Switzerland	20	—
Canada	36	—
Russia	3	—
Gold Coast	105	—
Duala	4,356	561
Duala Government	15	—
French Possessions	53	107
Spanish Possessions	1,363	1,230
Belgian Possessions	2	—
Totals	<u>68,213</u>	<u>48,856</u>

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

<i>Countries of Destination.</i>	<i>Export Values.</i>	
	<i>Victoria.</i>	<i>Tiko.</i>
	£	£
United Kingdom... ..	16,324	63
United Kingdom (Government)	1	—
Germany	43,158	71,808
Holland	6,187	15,741
France	1,039	2,512
Liberia	1	—
Duala	81	709
French Possessions	9,313	83
Spanish Possessions	984	24
Gold Coast	—	9
Totals	77,088	90,949

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

108. It is satisfactory to note from the tables in paragraph 98 that the volume of trade at the ports of Victoria and Tiko and the consequent customs duties show a substantial increase over 1932. From the table at paragraph 99 it will be observed that the imports of cigars and cigarettes, cotton piece-goods, fish, motor spirit, rice, salt, apparel, and iron and steel manufactures have appreciably increased. The imports of kerosene and tobacco show some decline.

109. From the table at paragraph 103 it will be seen that the quantities of the exports of all the important classes of produce have increased. The most striking advances were in the export of dried and fresh bananas and timber. The export of dried bananas increased from 463 tons to 533 tons, of fresh bananas from 14,832 tons to 16,789 tons, and of timber from 2,517 tons to 6,560 tons.

110. In 1932 the African Fruit Company ran two ships specially constructed for the banana trade. In 1933 the Company added a third ship. Two steamers of the Woermann Line are also fitted for the trade.

111. The quantities of cocoa and palm kernels exported have increased, but the fall in prices has caused the value of the exports of these products to decline.

112. The fall in produce prices in recent years is demonstrated in the following table of the average prices per ton paid in Lagos markets for palm kernels, palm oil and cocoa. The prices paid in Lagos do not differ substantially from those paid in Victoria. The average prices have been reduced to index figures, the 1926 prices being taken as the basis.

LAGOS MARKET PRICES, 1926-1933, FOR PRODUCE.

Year.	<i>Palm kernels.</i>	<i>Palm oil.</i>	<i>Cocoa.</i>
1926, actual price per ton ...	£14.05	£24.26	£32.93
1926, index figure	100	100	100
1927	101	94	172
1928	108	99	136
1929	93	97	104
1930	65	66	79
1931	45	40	52
1932	49	38	54
1933	35	29	45
1933, actual price per ton ...	£4.90	£7.10	£14.75

113. At one time last year the price per ton of first-grade cocoa in the Kumba Division fell to £11 and that of palm kernels in the Mamfe Division to £2 15s. The average price for cocoa in the Kumba Division was £12 18s. 6d. and for palm kernels in the Mamfe Division £3 14s. 3d. In spite of difficulties the cultivation of cocoa continues to spread in the southern half of the Mamfe Division and 212 tons were sold in 1933 as against 63 tons in 1932.

114. The natives of Bamenda have experienced great difficulties in obtaining cash on account of the lessened demand outside the Division for kola, groundnuts, and livestock. In the markets along the southern boundaries of the Division trade in foodstuffs is largely maintained by barter.

115. At the 24th Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission M. Sakenobe suggested that the shortage of cash in the Bamenda Division was attributable to the lack of an economic outlet, and enquired about the construction of the Bamenda-Mamfe road which had been suspended. The cost of completing the road is estimated at £15,000. The Nigerian Government is alive to the importance of the road, and construction has been resumed.

116. At the same Session M. Orts drew attention to Regulation No. 16 of 1932 imposing an export duty on all exports of tin except on that to be smelted in the United Kingdom or a British possession, and suggested that in so far as the regulations applied to the Cameroons under British Mandate they infringed the principle of economic equality between the mandatory and other countries. The accredited representative pointed out that there were no mines in the mandated territory and that therefore in practice the regulations did not apply to the territory. Steps are, however, being taken to amend the regulations in such a way as to remove the objection to them.

117. Although the low price levels were severely felt in the northern area of the Adamawa Districts so far as external trade was concerned, internal trade has continued to be vigorous but has tended more and more to barter, the two staple products of the pagans—grain and cotton strips—being exchanged for the products

and services of the Fulani cattle-owners and artisans and the wares of itinerant traders. The fall in the price of groundnuts has made the commercial cultivation of this crop uneconomic in places north of Zummu. The import of natron and black salt from Bornu has hardly been affected by the general depression, but the trade in imported salt has fallen off considerably.

118. Apart from the export of cattle the external trade of the southern area is small and not sufficient for its failure to cause much change in the material welfare of the people. Despite the fall in the price of livestock approximately the same number of cattle were exported to the Southern Provinces as in 1932. The transit trade in kolas from Bamenda to the northern markets, which is considerable and all carrier-borne, has brought cash into the districts through which it passes, though the carriers have less to spend than in previous years. The slump in groundnuts has affected only the Districts near Yola.

119. The inhabitants of the Kentu area are almost entirely self-supporting and do not concern themselves much with trade. Such money as is required, for the payment of tax, for example, is procured by the sale of foodstuffs to traders and cattlemen passing through the area and by an occasional expedition with beniseed or palm oil to a market outside the area.

120. In Dikwa good harvests have kept the cost of living low. Last year when it was seen that the dry season guinea-corn, which had been planted on the plains in the east of the Division, was firmly established and promised another large harvest, stocks of the previous year's grain were thrown on the market with the result that the price dropped to a very low figure, but before the end of the year it had begun to rise again.

121. At the end of the year a great increase in the sales of cotton goods was noticed in the branches of the United Africa Company, Limited, at Dikwa and Bama. This was due to the approaching festival at the end of Ramadan when new clothes are worn by all who can afford them. The fact that stocks at Dikwa were all but sold out shows that money is available when really required.

IX.—JUDICIAL.

122. The judicial system is the same as that of Nigeria, where justice is administered by the Supreme Court, the Provincial Courts, and the Native Courts.

(i) The Supreme Court.

123. In Nigeria the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction throughout the Colony and in a limited number of small areas (known as "Supreme Court areas") in the Protectorate. Throughout the Protectorate, however, as well as in the mandated territory,

an appeal lies in civil cases from the Provincial Court to the Supreme Court. On the application of the accused, or of the Chief Justice, criminal cases may also be transferred from the Provincial Court to the Supreme Court.

124. No Supreme Court area has yet been declared in the mandated territory. It was unnecessary for the Supreme Court to sit in the Cameroons under British Mandate at any time in 1933.

(ii) Provincial Courts.

125. The Provincial Courts, which exercise complete jurisdiction over all persons, native and non-native, are presided over by the Residents of the Provinces concerned. Each District Officer and Assistant District Officer is *ex officio* a Commissioner, and exercises according to his status the jurisdiction laid down by Chapter 4 of the Laws of Nigeria. In all criminal matters a Resident in his own Province has full powers. A Resident not in charge of a Province has jurisdiction in civil matters where the debt, damage, or claim does not exceed £100, and in criminal matters can order a fine of £100, imprisonment not exceeding five years, and a flogging when flogging is allowed under the Criminal Code. A District Officer or Assistant District Officer in charge of a Division has jurisdiction in civil matters where the debt, damage, or claim does not exceed £50, and in criminal matters can order a fine of £50, imprisonment not exceeding two years, and a flogging if the case is one where flogging is allowed under the Criminal Code. Other Commissioners can try civil cases where the sum involved does not exceed £25, and in criminal cases can order a fine of £25, three months' imprisonment, and a flogging not exceeding 12 lashes if the case is one where flogging is allowed under the Criminal Code. All sentences of imprisonment in excess of six months, sentences of corporal punishment exceeding 12 strokes, and sentences involving a fine exceeding £50 require confirmation by the Governor, delegated in the Northern Provinces to the Lieutenant-Governor except in capital cases, and in the Cameroons Province to the Chief Justice. The confirming officer is furnished with a full copy of the proceedings together with a report by the officer who tried the case. All capital sentences are reviewed by the Chief Justice and if confirmed by him are considered by the Governor, who, after consultation with the Executive Council, decides whether or not the prerogative of mercy shall be exercised. The Criminal Law is the Criminal Code of Nigeria (Chapter 21). The Civil Law, in so far as it is not contained in local Ordinances, is the English Common Law and doctrines of equity and statutes of general application which were in force in England in 1900, modified by the proviso that in civil causes affecting natives, especially in matters relating to marriage, land, and inheritance, the Courts shall recognize native law and customs when they are not repugnant to natural justice and humanity.

126. In the Provincial Court the Resident in charge of the Province may sit with native assessors if he so wishes. Section 136 of Chapter 20 of the Laws prescribes the qualification of assessors :—

“ Every male person between the ages 20 and 60 being of sound mind and not afflicted with deafness, blindness, or any other infirmity, who is resident within the jurisdiction of the Court, shall be liable to serve as an assessor.”

127. In addition to trying cases in Court, the Administrative Officers deal with a large number of petty cases which usually arise in the form of complaints. The majority of these cases are settled by executive action or are sent to the Native Courts for adjudication. The general aim of the Administration is to limit the activities of the Provincial Courts to cases which cannot suitably be dealt with by the Native Courts.

128. An outline of the proposed reform of the judicial system was given in paragraphs 129 to 131 of the 1932 Report. The four bills necessary to effect this reform were passed by the Legislative Council in November, 1933. The new ordinances are the Supreme Court (Amendment) Ordinance, the Protectorate Court Ordinance, the West African Court of Appeal Ordinance and the Native Courts Ordinance, but as they did not come into force until the 1st of April, 1934, the judicial system during the year under consideration was unaltered.

129. In the Provincial Court of the Cameroons the numbers of criminal charges and civil cases heard during the years 1932 and 1933 were as follows :—

TABLE I.

	1932.			1933.		
	<i>Criminal.</i>	<i>Civil.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Criminal.</i>	<i>Civil.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Victoria Division	409	43	452	469	18	487
Kumba Division	149	45	194	415	4	419
Mamfe Division	129	2	131	226	1	227
Bamenda Division	213	7	220	205	10	215
Assistant Commissioner of Police, Northern Division ...	57	—	57	85	—	85
Assistant Commissioner of Police, Southern Division ...	334	—	334	263	—	263
Resident	39	6	45	42	10	52
Totals	1,330	103	1,433	1,705	43	1,748

130. The complete return of all prosecutions in the Provincial Court during 1933 is given in the following table:—

TABLE II.

<i>Offence.</i>	<i>Charges resulting in conviction.</i>	<i>Charges resulting in acquittals.</i>	<i>Sen- tences of impri- sonment.</i>	<i>Fines imposed or cases disposed of other- wise.</i>	<i>Execu- tions.</i>
<i>I. Offences against public order:—</i>					
Forcible entry	4	—	—	4	—
Affray	61	9	50	11	—
Breach of the peace	10	2	3	7	—
Going armed so as to cause fear	1	—	—	1	—
<i>II. Offences against the administra- tion of law and justice:—</i>					
Escape from lawful custody ...	17	1	17	—	—
Rescue	2	3	—	2	—
Resistance to police	5	1	2	3	—
Obstructing police and public officers.	7	1	6	1	—
Offering bribes to officers ...	2	1	2	—	—
Personating public officers ...	1	—	1	—	—
Contempt of Court	2	—	2	—	—
Perverting justice	1	—	1	—	—
Interfering with prisoners	4	1	2	2	—
Conveying prohibited articles in- to Prison.	2	—	2	—	—
<i>III. Acts injurious to the public in general:—</i>					
Claiming to have power of witchcraft.	1	—	1	—	—
Practising witchcraft	17	1	16	1	—
Accusation of witchcraft ...	2	—	2	—	—
Riding a bicycle to the danger of the public	1	1	—	1	—
Conspiracy to commit a felony...	2	—	2	—	—
Rogues and vagabonds	24	2	24	—	—
Being in possession of poison for trial by ordeal.	2	—	2	—	—
<i>IV. Offences against the person:—</i>					
Murder	10	4	7	1	2
Attempted murder	1	2	1	—	—
Manslaughter	1	—	1	—	—
Wounding	6	—	5	1	—
Assault	41	18	22	19	—
Assault occasioning harm ...	10	2	10	—	—
Attempted suicide	3	—	3	—	—
Aiding to commit suicide ...	—	1	—	—	—
Rape	3	—	3	—	—
Defilement of a girl under 11 yrs.	1	—	1	—	—
Indecent dealing with females...	3	5	3	—	—
Slave-dealing	—	2	—	—	—
Child-stealing	1	—	1	—	—

<i>Offence.</i>	<i>Charges resulting in conviction.</i>	<i>Charges resulting in acquittals.</i>	<i>Sentences of imprisonment.</i>	<i>Fines imposed or cases disposed of otherwise.</i>	<i>Executions.</i>
V. Offences relating to Property :—					
Stealing	185	36	171	14	—
Stealing cattle	4	—	4	—	—
House-breaking and burglary ...	11	3	11	—	—
Receiving and being in possession of stolen property	19	14	18	1	—
Fraudulent false accounting ...	1	—	1	—	—
False pretences	1	—	1	—	—
Injury to property	12	3	6	6	—
Uttering false documents, etc.	1	—	1	—	—
Forgery	1	1	1	—	—
VI. Miscellaneous Offences :—					
Gambling and keeping unlawful gaming houses.	8	3	8	—	—
Miscellaneous	6	7	2	4	—
VII. Under Nigerian Ordinances :—					
Arms Ordinance	14	1	8	6	—
Customs Ordinance (smuggling)	568	57	4	564	—
Liquor Ordinance	209	32	—	209	—
Forestry Ordinance	52	12	3	49	—
Native Liquor (Sale) Ordinance	1	—	—	1	—
Motor Traffic Ordinance ...	13	1	—	13	—
Wild Animals Preservation Ordinance.	10	—	—	10	—
Public Health Ordinance ...	24	2	—	24	—
Labour Ordinance	5	—	4	1	—
Native Revenue Ordinance ...	69	2	57	12	—
Illiterates Protection Ordinance	2	—	—	2	—
Vaccination Ordinance	1	—	—	1	—
Immigration Ordinance	1	1	—	1	—
Marriage Ordinance	1	—	—	1	—
Dangerous Drugs Ordinance ...	4	1	—	4	—
Explosives Ordinance	1	—	—	1	—
Totals	1,472	233	492	978	2

131. The following table gives particulars of the cases in which Europeans were tried :—

TABLE III.

<i>Offence.</i>	<i>Persons convicted.</i>	<i>Persons acquitted.</i>	<i>Persons imprisoned.</i>	<i>Persons fined or otherwise disposed of.</i>
Going armed so as to cause fear	1	—	—	1
Motor Traffic Ordinance ...	3	—	—	3
Immigration Ordinance	1	1	—	1
Smuggling	1	—	—	1
Totals	6	1	—	6

132. In Table II, sections I-VI relate to charges under the Criminal Code and section VII to charges under other ordinances. The following is an analysis of the number of charges resulting in convictions during the years 1930-1933 :—

TABLE IV.

Charges under :—	Convictions.			
	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Criminal Code	356	343	433	497
Customs Ordinance (Smuggling)...	559	748	624	568
Liquor Ordinance	2	12	43	209
Forestry Ordinance	30	25	9	52
Other Ordinances	52	141	53	146
Totals	999	1,269	1,162	1,472

133. It should be explained with regard to the foregoing tables that the figures indicate the number of actual charges on which persons were convicted, acquitted, or sentenced. In some cases there was a joinder of charges. The number of individuals actually tried was 1,250, and of these 1,060 were convicted on one or more counts and 190 were acquitted on all counts.

134. The great increase in the number of convictions for illicit distillation of liquor was the result of increased police activity, and does not necessarily signify that the offence was more widespread than in 1932.

135. In the Kumba Division one District Head and one Native Court member were convicted of illicit distillation of liquor. In the Bamenda Division two chiefs were convicted and two were acquitted for harbouring a professional distiller.

(iii) Native Courts.

CAMEROONS PROVINCE.

136. The Native Courts in the Cameroons Province numbered 64, an increase of 22 over the number in 1932. Their grades are shown in the following table :—

Division.	Grade "B."	Grade "C."	Grade "D."	Restricted.	Total.
Victoria	1	3	1	—	5
Kumba	2	1	16	—	19
Mamfe	1	5	4	14	24
Bamenda	—	5	11	—	16
Totals	4	14	32	14	64
Totals, 1932	4	12	26	—	42

137. The four Grade "B" Courts are Appeal Courts. The increase in the number of Courts has been brought about by the opening of eight Kindred and Village-Group Native Courts for the Bakossi clan in the Kumba Division and of fourteen Village-Group Native Courts for the Banyang clan in the Mamfe Division. The establishment of these courts forms part of the scheme for the reorganization of these clans described in paragraphs 26 and 28 above.

138. The following table shows the number of civil cases heard in the Native Courts in the last three years :—

<i>Division.</i>	<i>1931.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>
Victoria	1,475	1,263	1,079
Kumba	1,508	884	1,384
Mamfe	3,310	2,022	1,492
Bamenda	1,788	1,240	1,168
Totals	<u>8,081</u>	<u>5,409</u>	<u>5,123</u>

139. As explained in the Report for 1932, the decrease in the number of civil cases heard in the Kumba Native Courts in that year was to be attributed in some measure to the reorganization of the administrative machinery of the Bakossi District and the consequent closing of the Bakossi Native Court. The great increase of cases in 1933 was due to the establishment of the eight Kindred Courts in the Bakossi District referred to in paragraph 137.

140. In paragraph 146 of the Report for 1932 it was explained that the decrease in the number of cases heard in the Mamfe Native Courts in 1932 was due, not to any unpopularity of the courts, but to the financial depression, the decrease being smallest where the depression was least felt, and that from the 1st of October, 1932, reductions varying from 20 to 50 per cent. had been made in the fees payable on the commencement of suits in the native courts of the Division. A further considerable decrease though not so large proportionately as in 1932, is to be noted. The continued decrease is to be attributed to the increasing effects of the trade depression in the Mamfe Division.

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

NATIVE COURT CASES.

Cameroons Province.

Court.	Summary of Criminal cases.													Summary of numbers of persons charged.					
	Wounding.	Assault.	Rape.	Slander.	Stealing.	Offences against morality other than adultery.	Injury to property.	Abuse of office.	Fraud.	Extortion.	Resistance to authority.	Revenue offences.	Offences against Native Court Rules.	Other offences.	Total Criminal cases.	Total persons convicted.	Total persons acquitted.	Total transferred to Supreme or Provincial Courts.	Total persons charged.
Victoria—																			
1, "B" Grade	—	133	—	58	139	15	—	—	—	—	11	98	—	97	551	567	347	1	915
3, "C" Grade																			
1, "D" Grade																			
Kumba—																			
2, "B" Grade	—	98	—	79	120	124	5	—	3	—	45	74	—	306	854	508	368	5	881
1, "C" Grade																			
16, "D" Grade																			
Mamfe—																			
1, "B" Grade	8	81	1	30	33	—	22	—	—	2	23	10	1	220	431	375	243	—	618
5, "C" Grade																			
4, "D" Grade																			
Bamenda—																			
5, "C" Grade	9	173	—	18	88	14	41	2	1	—	4	43	2	399	794	659	135	3	797
11, "D" Grade																			
Totals ...	17	485	1	185	380	153	68	2	4	2	83	225	3	1,022	2,630	2,109	1,093	9	3,211

Court.	Summary of Civil cases.									Adultery cases.			Punishments.					Revenue.						
	Matrimonial.	Debits.	Other Contracts.		Trespass.	Land.	Administration of Estates.		Claim for lost property.	Other cases.	Total Civil cases.		Civil.	Criminal.	Total.	Total Civil, Criminal and Adultery cases.	Imprisonment.		Fine.			Fines and Confiscations.	Fees.	Total Revenue.
			Over 6 months and under 2 years.	6 months and under.			£20 and over.	Under £20.			Floggings.	Stocks and other punishments.					Total Punishments.							
Victoria...	271	558	2	—	7	1	1	143	983	96	—	96	1,630	—	92	—	468	2	5	567	£ 105	£ 608	£ 713	
Kumba ...	348	936	10	3	11	—	8	68	1,384	—	14	14	2,252	—	222	—	297	20	—	539	134	568	702	
Mamfe ...	662	657	3	1	11	23	—	135	1,492	—	10	10	1,933	—	71	—	303	1	—	375	96	681	777	
Bamenda	450	412	—	—	37	2	140	104	1,145	23	4	27	1,966	—	171	—	208	2	278	659	68	481	549	
Totals	1,731	2,563	15	4	66	26	149	450	5,004	119	28	147	7,781	—	556	—	1,276	25	283	2,140	403	2,338	2,741	

142. The decisions of Native Courts are subject to review by Administrative Officers and in every Division except Bamenda an appeal lies to a Native Court of Appeal. The review fee was recently abolished and this resulted in an increase in the number of cases brought for review; but even then only about 5 per cent. of all the cases heard in the Native Courts in 1933 were made the subject of appeal or review.

143. At the 24th Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission, Count de Penha Garcia asked with reference to the summaries of Native Court cases, what difference was made in regard to procedure in Native Courts between adultery from the civil standpoint and other classes of cases. There is no difference in procedure but in these tables it is convenient to place adultery under a separate head because in some tribes adultery is regarded as a tort and in others as a crime.

ADAMAWA DISTRICTS.

144. Full powers were granted to the Administrative Officer touring the Gashaka area in order to try four pagans of the Mambilla plateau on a charge of murder. This case could properly have been tried by the "A" grade court of the Lamindo of Adamawa, but the season and distance made it impossible for the court to assemble on the spot and for the witnesses willingly to undertake the journey to Yola.

145. The number of Native Courts in the mandated districts of Adamawa was the same as in 1932, namely seven of "B" grade and one of "C" grade. The following table gives the number of cases which were heard by the courts during the last three years:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Criminal.</i>	<i>Civil.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1931	1,171	1,911	3,082
1932	1,440	2,128	3,568
1933	1,484	1,939	3,423

KENTU AREA.

146. Before the transfer of Kentu to the Benue Province cases were dealt with in the Native Court of the Alkali or in that of the District Head of Gashaka. These ceased to have jurisdiction over the area on its disassociation from Adamawa Province. Kentu was then left with no Native Court, but proposals for their establishment are under consideration. From the fact that very few complaints were made to the touring Administrative Officer it would appear that customary judicial authorities exist in the area and are capable of dealing at present with all minor disputes by arbitration.

DIKWA.

147. In 1933 no cases were tried in the Provincial Court in the Dikwa Division.

148. There has been no change in the constitution of the Native Courts They are as follows :—

Grade " A "	2
Grade " B "	5
Grade " C "	1
Grade " D "	1
	—
	9

Except for the Courts of Gwoza and Ashigashiya, Mohammedan Law, as practised by the " Maliki " School, is administered. The improvement in the Court Records, mentioned in the last Report, has been maintained during the year under review.

149. The Ashigashiya Native Court has been augmented by the addition of one more pagan member. Both these Hill District Courts have continued to maintain the progress reported last year.

150. The number of civil and criminal cases heard during the last three years are :—

Year.	Criminal.	Civil.	Total.
1931	569	1,436	2,005
1932	653	1,510	2,163
1933	625	1,206	1,831

151. Details of the criminal and civil cases tried by all courts are in the following tables.

Year.	Criminal.	Civil.	Total.
1931	569	1,436	2,005
1932	653	1,510	2,163
1933	625	1,206	1,831

The following table shows the number of cases dealt with in the Native Courts of the Dikwa Division during the year 1933. It is seen that the number of cases dealt with in the Native Courts has increased during the year 1933 as compared with the year 1932. This is due to the fact that the Native Courts have been functioning since the year 1932. The number of cases dealt with in the Native Courts during the year 1933 is 1,831 as compared with 2,163 in the year 1932. This is due to the fact that the Native Courts have been functioning since the year 1932. The number of cases dealt with in the Native Courts during the year 1933 is 1,831 as compared with 2,163 in the year 1932. This is due to the fact that the Native Courts have been functioning since the year 1932.

NORTHERN CAMEROONS, NATIVE COURTS, 1933.

Court and Description.	CRIMINAL CASES.																				Punishments.							
	Murder.	Manslaughter.	Attempted homicide.	Wounding.	Assault.	Rape.	Slander.	Stealing.	Stealing with violence.	Burglary.	Offences against morality other than adultery.	Injury to property.	Riot.	Abuse of office.	Fraud.	Extortion.	Resistance to authority.	Revenue offences.	Offences against Native Court Rules.	Other offences.	Cases dismissed.	Adultery.	Total criminal cases (including adultery).	Imprisoned.	Fined.	Whipped.	Other punishment.	
Adamawa Districts.—																												
7, "B" Grade	—	—	—	333	119	—	—	592	9	—	31	1	—	28	21	1	56	18	4	212	461	59	1,945	346	250	554	46	
1, "C" Grade	—	—	—																									
Dikwa Division.—																												
2, "A" Grade	—	—	—	26	46	—	3	116	8	77	12	1	2	1	2	24	53	4	17	100	130	—	625	72	252	54	13	
5, "B" Grade	—	—	—																									
1, "C" Grade	—	—	—																									
1, "D" Grade	—	—	—																									
Totals ...	—	—	—	359	165	—	3	708	17	77	43	2	2	29	23	25	109	22	21	312	591	59	2,570	418	502	608	59	

CIVIL CASES.

<i>Number of Courts and description.</i>	<i>Trespass.</i>	<i>Matrimonial.</i>	<i>Debts.</i>	<i>Other contracts.</i>	<i>Liberation of slaves.</i>	<i>Land.</i>	<i>Administration of estates.</i>	<i>Claim for lost property.</i>	<i>Other cases.</i>	<i>Total civil cases.</i>
<i>Adamawa Districts.—</i>										
* 7, "B" Grade } ...	—	779	612	100	—	—	117	3	328	1,939
1, "C" Grade }										
<i>Dikwa Division.—</i>										
2, "A" Grade }										
5, "B" Grade }										
1, "C" Grade }	17	276	162	54	37	7	145	161	347	1,206
1, "D" Grade }										
Totals ...	17	1,055	774	154	37	7	262	164	675	3,145

X.—POLICE AND PRISONS.

(i) Police.

CAMEROONS PROVINCE.

152. The authorized strength of the Provincial Police is 137, including one European Commissioner of Police, one Clerk, one Pay and Quartermaster, one Armourer and one Inspector.

The Force was distributed as follows:—

Buea (Headquarters).—50 : One Commissioner of Police, non-commissioned officers, men and staff.

Victoria.—27 : One Inspector, non-commissioned officers and men.

Bamenda.—23 non-commissioned officers and men.

Mamfe.—20 non-commissioned officers and men.

Kumba.—17 non-commissioned officers and men.

Total : 137.

153. In 1932 there were 35 police at Bamenda, 14 at Mamfe and 11 at Kumba. The redistribution of police was made for the purpose of the campaign against illicit distillation, and for the same purpose an additional European officer was attached to the Provincial Police for part of the year. The special investigations led to 51 convictions in the Kumba Division during the period January to March, and to 57 convictions in the Mamfe Division in June and July.

154. Police have been employed as escorts for specie, and Administrative Officers when on tour have been accompanied by small police escorts. The police have not been employed on any punitive patrol.

155. The police have performed their duties efficiently. Two constables at Kumba were rewarded for specially good work in connexion with illicit distillation of liquor.

156. The Native Administration in the Bamenda Division maintains a force of 54 unarmed police who provide the chiefs with reliable messengers and perform general police duties under the control of the Native Authorities.

NORTHERN DISTRICTS.

157. In the Northern Districts of the mandated territory, the Government Police are employed as escorts to Administrative

Officers on tour. In the mandated areas of the Adamawa Province 27 police have been so employed, and in the Dikwa Division a force of 20 police has been stationed at Gwoza and has provided escorts for the Administrative Officer touring the hill districts. The detachment of Government police posted nearest to the Kentu Area has been a force of 7 men at Wukari.

158. The Adamawa Native Administration maintains a force of police of whom an average number of 44 are stationed in the mandated districts. They are based on the district's headquarters and are under the orders of the District Heads who use them for duties such as escorting prisoners and specie. The work of the men recruited from Yola (and these form the majority of the force) has not been entirely satisfactory. In contrast are the men recruited from the Chunubuwa District in the mandated area. These men have been carefully selected, and their knowledge of local customs, language and politics has been of the greatest service to the Administration.

159. An unarmed force of 86 police is maintained by the Dikwa Native Administration. It consists of *dogarai* whose duties are confined to the guarding of prisoners, *Zubat* who are employed as messengers between the Shehu and the District Headman, and *asakir* who are established in small posts throughout the Division on the former slave-routes and on roads in the hill areas where the thick bush and sparse population afford facilities for crimes of violence. These men have continued to perform their duties in a diligent and satisfactory manner.

160. In the Kentu Area there are no Native Administration police.

(ii) Prisons.

CAMEROONS PROVINCE.

161. There are Provincial prisons at Buea, Mamfe, and Bamenda, and a Divisional prison at Kumba. The average totals of prisoners for the last five years are as follows:—

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Buea ...	130·98	104·30	120·76	128·29	119·65
Kumba ...	55·20	66·74	89·14	66·71	143·75
Mamfe ...	48·50	76·79	84·99	95·83	98·46
Bamenda ...	81·36	114·14	117·63	132·74	112·7
Totals ...	316·04	361·97	412·52	423·57	474·56

162. The considerable increase in the daily average number of prisoners may be attributed to the increase in the number of convictions for illicit distillation of liquor.

163. The following medical statistics of the Prisons population are recorded :—

Buea Prison.

Causes of deaths :—

Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dental caries	...	...	...	...	...	1
Trypanosomiasis	...	...	...	...	...	1

Total deaths 5

Number on sick list	...	...	...	...	531
Removed to hospital	...	...	...	...	62
Removed to infectious diseases hospital	...	...	...	...	53*

[*Chicken pox 38, dysentery 5, diarrhoea 5, measles 1, leprosy 1, trypanosomiasis 1, abscess 1, myalgia 1.]

Kumba Prison.

Causes of deaths :—

Hernia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Acute gonococcal endocarditis	...	...	...	...	...	1

Total deaths 2

Number on sick list	...	...	...	...	720
Removed to hospital	...	...	...	...	103
Removed to infectious diseases hospital	...	...	...	...	15†

[†All chicken pox.]

Mamfe Prison.

Cause of deaths :—

Acute bronchitis	...	...	...	...	1
Blood poisoning	...	...	...	...	1

Total deaths 2

Number on sick list	...	...	...	...	199
Removed to hospital	...	...	...	...	82
Removed to infectious diseases hospital	...	...	...	...	3†

[†All leprosy.]

Bamenda Prison.

Causes of deaths :—

Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	1
						—
Total deaths	...	...	...	...	...	2
						—
Number on sick list	...	...	...	...	...	214
Removed to hospital	...	...	...	...	...	30
Removed to infectious diseases hospital	...	...	...	...	...	27*

[*Influenza 8, diarrhoea 9, influenza and diarrhoea 10.]

164. The following table shows the death-rate in the four Government prisons in 1933 :—

<i>Prison.</i>	<i>Daily average number of prisoners.</i>	<i>Number of deaths, 1933.</i>	<i>Death-rate per 1,000.</i>
Buea ...	119·65	5	41·79
Kumba ...	143·75	2	13·91
Mamfe... ..	98·46	2	20·31
Bamenda ...	112·7	2	17·75
			—
Totals ...	474·56	11	23·18

165. The following figures comparing the sick- and death-rates in the combined prisons of the Province for the years 1931, 1932, and 1933 may now be of interest.

	1931.	1932.	1933.
Daily average number of prisoners ...	412·52	423·57	474·56
Death-rate per mille of daily average ...	41·21	33·05	23·18
Actual number placed on sick list ...	1,970	1,857	1,664

166. The progressive decrease in the death-rate is satisfactory, and would have been better but for the unusually high figure for Buea. It will be observed that although the daily average number of prisoners has increased each year the actual number placed on the sick-list has considerably decreased.

167. There is no Government prison in the Districts of Adamawa. The Government lock-up at Yola houses only short-term prisoners. Persons sentenced by the Provincial Court to long terms serve their sentences at Jos, Kaduna, or Lokoja.

168. There is also no Native Administration prison in the mandated districts and all but short-term prisoners are sent to the central gaol which the Native Administration maintains at Yola. The daily average number of prisoners from the mandated districts was 69·5.

169. The prison at Yola is supervised by a senior member of the Lamido's Council and is inspected each week by Administrative and Medical Officers. Very careful study has been given to diet and generally speaking the health of the prisoners has been good. There were 7 deaths during the year giving a death-rate of 44·7 per mille for the whole prison population. The average daily sick rate for the whole prison population was 1·3.

170. There are lock-ups at Mubi and Mayo Dagga for short-term prisoners which were maintained during the year in a satisfactory state. The health of the prisoners was good and there were no deaths.

171. There is no prison in the Kentu Area.

172. The only prison in the Dikwa Division is maintained by the Native Administration. In 1933 the daily average number of prisoners was 119·27.

173. Further improvements were carried out in the prison during the year. A new cell for prisoners awaiting trial was built; also a hospital ward, with beds and bedding, for serious cases, and a new separate fly-proof dysentery ward where dysentery patients are isolated. The dysentery ward has its own separate and fly-proof latrine, so that the danger of infection should be greatly reduced.

174. The daily average number of sick was 18·25. The total number of prisoners who attended the Dikwa Dispensary was 528, most of these attendances being for minor complaints or injuries. Serious cases which require treatment not available at Dikwa are transferred temporarily to the Native Administration gaol at Maiduguri where they are treated as patients in the Native Administration hospital under the Medical Officer.

175. The number of deaths during the year was 7, giving a mortality rate of 58·7 per 1,000 of the daily average, as against 5 for the year 1932. It may be recorded, however, that no deaths have occurred since the opening of the hospital ward mentioned above.

XI.—DEFENCE OF THE TERRITORY.

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

177. H.M.S. *Weston* visited Victoria from the 27th of June to the 14th of July, and H.M.S. *Carlisle* from the 18th to the 23rd of November.

XII.—ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

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

179. Licences to repair Dane guns were issued to 39 Africans in the Bamenda Division and to 5 in the Mamfe Division.

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

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

Year.	Arms.			Ammunition.		
	Revolvers.	Rifles.	Shot-guns.	Revolver.	Rifle.	Shot-gun.
1929 ...	15	13	27	997	3,336	16,227
1930 ...	10	6	40	828	2,865	27,321
1931 ...	4	4	12	410	522	16,580
1932 ...	15	18	22	2,465	3,922	16,804
1933 ...	15	14	20	830	3,832	9,847

182. At the examination of the Report for 1932 M. Sakenobe enquired the reason for the increase in the importation of arms and ammunition in 1932. As the European population, who alone are permitted to hold firearms of precision, is very small the importation of arms and ammunition varies with individual arrivals from year to year; so that while these imports for 1932 were above the average, those for 1931 were below it. It may be added that more than one-quarter of the rifle ammunition imported in 1932 was for weapons of .22 bore which are useful primarily for target-practice.

183. The following are particulars of arms licensed during 1933 :—

				New issues.	Renewals and transfers.
<i>Revolvers :—</i>					
Europeans	...	...	...	4	41
Africans	...	...	...	—	—
<i>Rifles :—</i>					
Europeans	...	...	...	11	40
Africans	...	...	...	—	3
<i>Shot-guns :—</i>					
Europeans	...	...	...	4	71
Africans	...	...	...	11	143

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

184. The trade depression has been felt in most parts of the mandated territory. In the Cameroons Province it has been most

felt in the Bamenda and Mamfe Divisions where the fall in the price of produce has not been accompanied by a proportionate fall in price of imports. In those Divisions in particular, the purchase of imports has been curtailed. In the Kumba and Victoria Divisions cocoa, in spite of the serious fall in price, has been a source of profit to native farmers. An account of this industry will be found in Chapter XX.

185. There has been a general tendency to retrench clerks and skilled workmen. The demand for unskilled labour has in some measure been maintained by the expansion in the market for bananas.

186. The depression has impaired the spending power of the people; but it has caused little real hardship, and there is an abundance of the necessaries of life. The Cameroons Province has suffered less than the Southern Provinces of Nigeria.

187. At the 24th Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission, Mlle. Dannevig raised the question of the position and welfare of women in the mandated territory. Mlle. Dannevig observed that from various sources it appeared that the situation of women in Central Africa and in the Cameroons under British and French mandates was very unsatisfactory, and that reports by Missions on this matter were less favourable than reports by the Administration. After the accredited representative had replied to questions of Mlle. Dannevig, Lord Lugard suggested that since missionaries had expressed a number of grievances regarding the general status of women and had alleged that the Administration was apathetic, it might be desirable for the mandatory to ask the missionaries to formulate their complaints clearly and to put forward practical recommendations with regard to possible remedies.

188. This suggestion was adopted and the heads of the Roman Catholic, the Basel, the German Baptist, and the Native Baptist Missions have stated their views with regard to the disabilities suffered by women in the Cameroons Province, and have made suggestions for their alleviation. Their views may be summarized thus:—

(1) Dowries are too high and the dowry system needs gradual reform.

(2) The existing facilities for female education are inadequate.

(3) Greater provision should be made for the training of midwives and for the instruction of women in the care of young children.

189. Their principal recommendations may be summarized as follows:—

- (1) A limit should be set to the sum payable as a dowry.
- (2) Alterations should be made in the character of the instruction given to girls in schools.
- (3) More female nurses should be posted to the larger stations and courses of instruction should be given in mid-wifery and the care of infants.

190. The views and recommendations of the Missions have not yet received the full consideration of the Nigerian Government. It may be observed, however, at this stage, that the dowry system is deeply rooted and is supported by the women themselves, and that any modification of it will not be unattended by difficulties.

191. The only Mission at work in the northern areas of the mandated territory is the Church of the Brethren Mission from the United States of America. The Secretary to the Mission, giving his personal views and not the official views of the Mission, has written that he does not think that the disabilities of the women in the area of the mandated territory with which he is acquainted are greater than those of other areas with which he is familiar. He did not make any recommendations for the amelioration of the position of women.

Slavery.

CAMEROONS PROVINCE.

192. In the Cameroons Province the only conviction for slave-dealing or analogous offences was that of a man in the Bamenda Division, who was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for child-stealing.

ADAMAWA DISTRICTS.

193. In the Report for 1932 it was stated that in the Northern Area there had been some recrudescence of slavery which, it was thought, was partly due to the acute food shortage from which the Matakams in French territory were reported to have suffered. In 1933 a female infant of this tribe was brought from French territory by an unknown Fulani and sold to a Hiji pagan through the agency of another Hiji. The latter was arrested by the District Head but died of heart failure before he could be brought for trial. The final purchaser is still at large. The child was sent to the French authorities at Mokolo for restoration to her parents. No other cases connected with the Matakam area have come to light in Adamawa Province, and this temporary revival of the trade was soon put down by the energetic measures taken by the French authorities.

194. Three other charges involving four persons were tried during the year by the Lamido's Judicial Council. They all originated in the Mubi District and in every case the victims were released and returned to their families and the offenders were sentenced to imprisonment.

195. The following table gives the details of cases of slavery that have been brought to light in the Adamawa Districts during the last nine years :—

	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	Total.
Number of cases ...	4	8	12	3	2	8	1	7	3	48
Persons charged ...	4	9	20	3	2	8	1	7	4	58
Convictions ...	2	9	18	3	2	5	—	6	4	49
Acquittals ...	2	—	2	—	—	3	1	1	—	9
Imprisonments :—										
Between 1 and 3 years	2	6	11	3	2	1	—	6	4	35
Between 6 and 12 mths.	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Under 6 months ...	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	5
Bound over ...	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	3

KENTU AREA.

196. During recent touring in the Kentu Area, an Administrative Officer paid particular attention to the question of slavery but found no evidence of any activity of this kind.

DIKWA.

197. In 1933 owing to increased vigilance on the part of the Native Administration 28 children were recovered from the hands of slave-dealers, though in one instance only was it possible to effect the arrest of the offenders, who usually abandoned the children and fled at the first sign of suspicion.

198. The following tables give particulars of persons manumitted and liberated during the past ten years :—

ADAMAWA DISTRICTS.

	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	Total.
(1) Domestic slaves manumitted.	16	13	7	11	1	1	—	—	—	—	49
(2) Persons kidnapped or illegally enslaved and subsequently liberated.	4	5	5	14	3	5	2	—	—	4	42
(3) Liberated as the result of prosecutions (included in (2)).	4	4	5	14	3	2	2	—	—	3	37

DIKWA.

	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	Total.
(1) Domestic slaves manumitted.	5	7	12	19	14	2	7	5	1	6	78
(2) Persons kidnapped or illegally enslaved and subsequently liberated.	24	15	4	3	3	6	1	5	8	31	100
(3) Liberated following prosecutions (included in (2)).	12	5	1	—	1	4	—	1	—	3	27

XIV.—LABOUR.

General.

199. The labour supply has been abundant. No labour for private employers is recruited or engaged by the Government or by a Native Administration. There are no trade unions.

200. The Forced Labour Ordinance, 1933, was passed in 1933 and gives effect to the convention concerning forced labour which was adopted by the International Labour Conference at Geneva on the 28th of June, 1930.

201. The Labour (Amendment No. 1) Ordinance, 1933, applies to ships registered in Nigeria the provisions of the convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to employment at sea, which was adopted by a general conference of the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations on the 9th of July, 1920.

Labour on the Plantation and Timber Concessions.

202. The supply of labour for the plantations exceeded the demand throughout the year. The total number of men employed, namely 10,123, was 271 less than the number employed in 1932. The following figures show the number employed each year from 1927 :—

Year.	Labourers employed.
1927	12,953
1928	14,408
1929	12,836
1930	9,040
1931	8,320
1932	10,394
1933	10,123

203. The following tables show the tribal origins of the labourers employed in 1933 :—

VICTORIA DIVISION.

<i>Cameroons under British Mandate.</i>			<i>Cameroons under French Mandate.</i>		<i>Nigeria, etc.</i>	
<i>Tribe.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tribe.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tribe.</i>	<i>No.</i>
Bakweri ...	Victoria ...	321	Babenti ...	1	Abor ...	1
Bambuku ...	" ...	8	Babute ...	76	Monrovia ...	5
Mungo ...	" ...	8	Bafia ...	155	Grand Bassam ...	1
Bafaw ...	Kumba ...	4	Bakoko ...	366	Congo ...	6
Bakossi ...	" ...	520	Bamum ...	139	Lagos ...	4
Bakundu ...	" ...	26	Bana ...	200	Calabar ...	3
Balundu ...	" ...	542	Banen ...	6	Brass ...	1
Bassossi ...	" ...	25	Bangisa ...	58	Hausa ...	4
Banyang ...	Mamfe ...	538	Bassa ...	16	Sierra Leone ...	1
Basho ...	" ...	21	Batanga ...	10	Gold Coast ...	7
Keaka ...	" ...	6	Bule ...	9	Togoland ...	19
Mbo ...	" ...	9	Change ...	46	Malay ...	1
Bafum ...	Bamenda	60	Duala ...	17		
Bali ...	"	1,306	Eton ...	6		
Bamenda ...	"	364	Makia ...	1		
Banso ...	"	17	Mbo ...	84		
Bamukong ...	"	111	Ngongo ...	42		
Meta ...	"	53	Ngolo ...	24		
Nkom ...	"	2	Njem ...	1		
Wum ...	"	87	Nkongsamba	12		
			Sanaga ...	256		
			Yabassi ...	48		
			Yaunde ...	1,304		
<i>Total ...</i>		<i>4,028</i>	<i>Total ...</i>	<i>2,877</i>	<i>Total ...</i>	<i>53</i>

KUMBA DIVISION.

<i>Cameroons under British Mandate.</i>			<i>Cameroons under French Mandate.</i>		<i>Nigeria, etc.</i>	
<i>Tribe.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tribe.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tribe.</i>	<i>No.</i>
Bakweri ...	Victoria ...	24	Bakoko ...	41	Nigeria ...	194
Bakossi ...	Kumba	142	Chang ...	208	Congo ...	34
Balundu ...	" ...	505	Duala ...	8		
Banyang ...	Mamfe ...	296	Sanaga ...	196		
Bamenda ...	Bamenda	413	Yaunde ...	1,081		
			Unclassified	23		
<i>Total ...</i>		<i>1,380</i>	<i>Total ...</i>	<i>1,557</i>	<i>Total ...</i>	<i>228</i>

Summary of Employees.

Cameroons under British Mandate	5,408
Cameroons under French Mandate	4,434
Nigeria, etc.	281
Totals	10,123

204. It will be observed that 4,434, that is, nearly 44 per cent. of the labourers, belong to tribes under French mandate. It must, however, be remembered that a large proportion of these men have made their homes for many years in the plantation districts and are not in any sense new immigrants.

205. All plantations were inspected by Administrative Officers during the year. A schedule summarizing the result of these inspections is given in Appendix III of this Report.

206. The treatment of labour has been good and complaints of ill-treatment have been few, most of them trivial and easily adjusted.

207. Under the regulations of the Labour Ordinance relating to compensation for death or injury caused by accidents, 26 enquiries involving 26 persons were held. In 16 cases compensation varying from seven shillings to £5 was awarded to injured employees and from £5 to £12 to the relatives of employees killed.

208. Accidents caused the deaths of 11 employees. Two deaths were caused by drowning, six by falling trees, and three by falls from trolleys or trains.

209. There were three convictions for illegal recruiting of labour, the accused being sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from six months to two years and to fines up to £50.

210. At the 24th Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission Mr. Weaver enquired whether the mandatory intended to make use of the powers to fix a minimum wage for labourers. It is considered that it is not yet necessary to fix a minimum wage.

211. Mr. Weaver also asked for information with regard to the labour conditions and the method of obtaining labour in the timber concessions in the Kumba Division. There are three such concessions: the Sylva Société timber concession at Mbalangi a few miles south of Kumba station, the Omnium Forestier Africain concession near Mblangi, and the Mungo River concession at Tombel.

212. The wages and ration money paid to the labourers on these concessions are indicated in the inspection return in Appendix III and are as follows:—

	<i>Daily wages.</i>	<i>Ration money.</i>
Sylva Société timber concession ...	3d.	3d. a day.
Omnium Forestier Africain ...	4d.-5d.	1s. a week.
Mungo River timber concession ...	3d.-5d.	1s. a week.

213. At the beginning of the year the Deputy Director of the Health Service inspected all the plantations and timber concessions. The Sylva Société and the Omnium Forestier Africain concessions received indifferent reports, but in September, several months later, the District Officer and the Medical Officer reported that on the Sylva Société concession the housing, the hospital and the arrangements for sick attendance and the general care of the men was excellent. On the Omnium Forestier Africain concession work was not in progress at the time of the inspection by the Deputy Director of Health Service but it was restarted in May, 1933. In September an Administrative Officer reported that the manager was making every effort to satisfy all legal requirements and to provide for the health and well-being of the men.

214. At the beginning of the year adverse reports on the Mungo River concession were made by the Deputy Director of the Health Service and by the District Officer. During the year housing conditions were gradually improved, the sanitary arrangements were put into order, the hospital was rebuilt and enlarged, and the incompetent hospital dresser whom the Deputy Director of the Health Service found at his inspection was replaced.

215. Labour is abundant in the Kumba Division where a large number of persons are on the look out for employment, and vacancies in the concessions are quickly filled. The recruiting of labour by licensed agents is therefore unnecessary.

Health on the Plantations.

216. In January the Deputy Director of the Health Service visited the estates of the plantation companies and inspected all but two or three of the plantations of which the estates are composed.

217. The labourers taken as a whole appeared to him to be well-fed and contented. Nearly all the companies supply their men with staple foodstuffs and allow them to make their own small farms where food can be grown to supplement deficiencies in the standard diet provided, and there was no obvious evidence of any ill-health due to dietetic deficiency.

218. The general health of the labourers was very good and the hospitals were almost empty. Hospital or dispensary accommodation of some sort is provided on all the estates. The arrangements of the plantations for the provision of a medical practitioner are indicated in the table at paragraph 222 below. In addition, some of the larger estates have European dressers and all employ African dressers. On the whole the African dressers appeared to be fairly well trained and there was not usually any lack of essential equipment. The hospital equipment of the larger plantations was good and in particular, it was noted, the hospital of the West African Plantation Company at Bota is provided with an excellent operating theatre, dispensary, laboratory and dark-room for eye work.

219. The inspecting officer reported that the water supplies of the plantations generally were excellent and that some of the camps had pipe-borne supplies. He criticised the sanitation of the camps which, he found, generally was not good. A European Sanitary Superintendent has therefore been posted to the Cameroons Province in order to tour the plantations and to advise on latrine construction and the disposal of refuse.

220. There is reason to think that the extensive clearing of lands in the Tiko area for banana cultivation is having the effect of driving tsetse fly away from the vicinity of the camps and that this combined with the systematic treatment of sleeping sickness during the last few years accounts for the diminution of this disease in the neighbourhood.

221. In consequence of the recommendations of the Deputy Director of the Health Service six of the remoter plantations have been required to arrange for monthly visits by a medical practitioner.

222. The following tables show the provision for medical treatment of labourers on the plantations of Victoria and Kumba Divisions:—

MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS, VICTORIA DIVISION.

Name of Estate.	Doctor whose services are retained.	European dressers.	African Staff.		Hospitals.	Beds.	Isolation wards.	Average No. of labourers employed.	No. of deaths.	No. of in-patients.	No. of out-patients.
			Dis-pensers.	Dressers.							
<i>West African Plantation Co.—</i>											
Victoria ...	Planters' Union ...	1	—	8	4	117	3	1,931	13	861	15,596
Molyko ...											
Missellele ...											
Malende ...											
Bimbia ...											
<i>Molive Plantation Co.</i>	do. ...	1	—	3	1	37	1	845	4	309	3,984
<i>Holtfoth Plantations—</i>											
Njoke ...	do. ...	—	—	1	1	16	—	252	—	224	1,941
Holtfoth ...											
Roericht ...											
Steinhausen ...											
<i>Oechelhausen Plantation</i>	do. ...	—	—	1	1	6	1	133	1	48	1,027
<i>Ombe Plantation ...</i>	do. ...	—	—	—	1	3	—	101	—	24	83
<i>Guatemala Plantation Co.</i>	do. ...	1	—	1	1	20	1	720	5	512	2,755
<i>Debundscha Plantation</i>	do. ...	—	—	—	1	3	1	90	1	63	149
<i>Idenau Estate, Limited</i>	Government Medical Officer when needed	—	—	2	1	45	1	312	—	134	667
<i>African Fruit Company</i>	Planters' Union ...	1	—	2	1	30	1	1,215	8	549	14,841
<i>Bibundi Plantation Co.—</i>											
Bibundi ...	do. ...	European Dresser expected soon.	—	2	1	12	1	335	—	88	5,679
Isongo ...											
Mokundange ...											
<i>M. V. Handelmaatschappij "Decoba"—</i>											
Ekona-Mpundu ...	Government Medical Officer	1	—	2	1	36	1	889	10	532	1,664
Meanja ...											
<i>Bwenga Plantation ...</i>	do. ...	—	—	1	1	4	—	135	—	13	825

MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS : KUMBA DIVISION.

Name of Estate.	Doctor whose services are retained.	European dressers.	African Staff.		Hospitals.	Beds.	Isolation wards.	Average number of labourers employed.	Number of deaths.	Number of in-patients.	Number of out-patients.
			Dispensers.	Dressers.							
United Africa Company, Ndiab.	Medical Officer, Calabar.	—	—	1	1	16	1	440	8	154	777
Gesellschaft Sud Kamerun, Ikassa.	Planters' Union ...	—	—	1	1	6	1	50	1	1	82
Deutsch Westafrikanische Handelsgesellschaft, Mbonge.	Medical Officer, Kumba.	—	—	1	1	16	1	466	3	123	289
Hilfert, Mungonge ...	Medical Officer, Victoria.	—	—	—	1	2	—	34	—	—	—
Bai Estate ...	Medical Officer, Victoria.	—	—	1	1	9	—	200	1	6	520
Kamerun Kautschuk Compagnie, Mukonje.	Medical Officer, Kumba.	—	—	1	1	30	2	478	—	429	760
Kamerun Eisenbahn Gesellschaft, Tombel.	Medical Officer, Kumba.	—	—	1	1	8	—	78	—	—	890
Mungo River Timber Concession, Tombel.	Medical Officer, Kumba.	—	—	1	1	20	1	1,147	8	145	1,141
Omnium Forestier Africain, Mbalangi.	Medical Officer, Kumba.	—	—	1	1	7	—	85	1	13	8
Sylva Société Timber Concession, Mbalangi.	Medical Officer, Kumba.	—	—	1	1	7	—	110	1	67	66
Scheitlin, Tombel ...	Medical Officer, Kumba.	—	—	1	1	3	—	53	—	—	2
Easong Estate ...	Medical Officer, Kumba.	—	—	1	—	—	—	25	—	—	7

223. The following schedule of mortality and morbidity statistics has been compiled from the records kept by managers under the supervision of the Medical Officers:—

224. At the examination of the last Report Lord Lugard made enquiries as to the adequacy of the supply of doctors for the plantations. The supply appeared to be sufficient for the present needs of the plantations. There are three doctors in the Kumba and Victoria Divisions, that is, two Government Medical Officers and the Planters' Union doctor. They reside at convenient centres and most of the plantations can be reached by motor road.

Non-plantation labour.

225. The following table shows the average numbers of labourers employed by Government and Native Administrations during the year :—

Division.	Average number of labourers employed by	
	Government.	Native Administrations.
Victoria	468	64
Kumba	50	76
Mamfe	85	33
Bamenda	94	37
Totals, 1933	697	210
Totals, 1932	760	435

226. The decrease is chiefly due to the fact that in the Bamenda Division the repair of roads is now given out to contract, and labourers for the work are no longer employed directly by the Native Administration.

227. The records of the numbers of labourers employed by private employers for non-plantation work are incomplete.

228. Wages of unskilled labourers are from 4d. to 9d. a day, but the lower rates are usually accepted only when the employment lasts for some time. The higher rates are for day to day employment.

229. The number of labourers engaged to carry head loads for officials on tour and for the portorage of stores where no mechanical transport was possible was as follows :—

Division.	Government.	Native Administration.	Total.
Victoria	212	120	332
Kumba	1,546	193	1,739
Mamfe	1,330	589	1,919
Bamenda	2,263	638	2,901
Totals, 1933	5,351	1,540	6,891
Totals, 1932	5,311	996	6,307

230. The employment of carrier transport has met with no difficulties. At all divisional headquarters there has been an ample supply of voluntary labour. In the Mamfe Division men often come from as far as the Assumbo District on the chance of securing employment as carriers. Voluntary carriers in the Victoria and Kumba Divisions are for the most part strangers from the highlands of Bamenda.

231. In the mandated parts of the Adamawa Province the labour supply was abundant and in the Dikwa Division the work of repair construction of roads was carried out by voluntary labour of which there was an ample supply at rates varying from 3d. to 6d. a day.

XV.—LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE AND WORSHIP.

232. The Missions working in the Cameroons Province are the Basel Evangelical Mission, the Roman Catholic Mission of Mill Hill, the Baptist Mission, which is partly German and partly American, and the original English Baptist Mission of Victoria. This last preserves its existence as a separate Church body under the African Pastor J. E. Burnley, but is not now carrying on any Mission work.

Basel Mission.

233. At the end of the year the staff of the Basel Mission was as follows :—

Ordained Missionaries	18
Un-ordained Missionaries	4
Lady Missionaries	7
Wives of Missionaries	14
	—
	43
	—

The Mission's Secretary for Africa arrived in the Province in December for a tour of the ten mission centres. The Principal, the Reverend J. Ittmann, lives at Buea.

The European stations of the Mission are :—

Victoria Division : Victoria, Buea.

Kumba Division : Bombe, Nyasoso, Dikume.

Mamfe Division : Besongabang.

Bamenda Division : Bali, Mbengwi, Kishong (Banso District), We (Fungom District).

African Helpers	389
Other Christians	17,237
Catechumens	6,990
Churches licensed for Marriage	20
Schools	117
School Teachers	162

The relations between the Christians of this Mission and their Animist neighbours are, as always, excellent.

Roman Catholic Mission.

234. The head of the Roman Catholic Mission, Monsignor P. Rogan, O.B.E., lives at Soppo, Victoria Division. He left for Europe in November after a stay of eight years. The European stations are as follows :—

Victoria Division : Bota, Tiko, Bonjongo, Sasse, Soppo.

Kumba Division : Baseng.

Bamenda Division : Kumbo (Banso District), Njinikom.

The Mission is in process of establishing a tenth station at Mamfe but has not yet decided on a suitable site.

The establishment of the Mission consists of :—

Priests	...	...	...	...	...	23
Sisters	...	...	...	...	...	5
African catechists	...	...	...	...	...	231
Other Christians	...	...	...	...	...	24,237
Catechumens	...	...	...	...	...	5,721
Churches licensed for marriages	...	...	...	...	...	29
Catechumenates	...	...	...	...	...	221
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	7
School teachers	...	...	...	...	...	30

235. Past Reports have referred to difficulties between adherents of this Mission on the one side and the non-Christian population or the Native Authorities on the other. The Report for 1932, however, noted a marked change in this respect, and it should here be added that the influence of the head of the Mission has been strongly directed to the promotion of cordial relations between the Roman Catholics and others.

Baptist Mission.

236. The Baptist Mission was originally German, but is now to a considerable extent supported by an American Baptist Society affiliated with the German Baptists. The manager of the Mission, the Reverend C. J. Bender, lives at Great Soppo close to Buea. The European Missionary staff is nine and is stationed at Great Soppo in Victoria Division, and at Mbirkpa, Belo and Ndu in Bamenda Division. In July the Mission House at Ndu, situated in a very bleak and exposed spot, was totally destroyed by fire. The only occupant at the time, the wife of the Missionary, narrowly escaped with her life. The site was unsuitable and an application for another nearby has been made.

237. The establishment of the Mission consists of :—

Mission centres	...	...	...	...	...	4
African helpers	...	...	...	...	...	54
Other African Christians	...	...	...	...	...	1,851
African catechumens	...	...	...	...	...	1,356
Churches licensed for marriages	...	...	...	...	...	1
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	14
School teachers	...	...	...	...	...	21

238. No Christian Mission is at work in the Dikwa Division or Kentu Area. In the mandated areas of the Adamawa Province the Sudan United Mission have a station at Gurum in the Gurumpawo District and the Church of the Brethren Mission a Community Centre at Dikwa in the Madagali District. The latter is visited from time to time by European missionaries resident at Lassa in non-mandated territory.

XVI.—EDUCATION.

239. At the examination of the Report for 1932 Mlle. Dannevig observed that the actual expenditure on education in the mandated territory was not stated. The actual expenditure from Government funds during the year 1933 was as follows :—

Cameroons Province :		£	£
Personal emoluments	... ..	5,904	
Other charges	... ..	2,947	8,851
			<hr/>
Northern Areas :			
Personal emoluments	... ..	730	
Other charges	... ..	444	1,174
			<hr/>
Total for Mandated Territory	... ..		10,025
			<hr/>

These figures, being in respect of the calendar year 1933, do not agree with the figures in Appendix I of this Report which relate to the financial year 1932-33.

Cameroons Province.

240. *European Staff.*—During the year there were usually two and sometimes three European Superintendents of Education working in the Cameroons Province.

241. *African Staff.*—The number of African teachers in the Government schools during the past three years has been as follows :—

		<i>Certificated.</i>	<i>Uncertificated and Probationary.</i>
1931	... ..	40	12
1932	... ..	36	11
1933	... ..	34	10

Of the 44 teachers at work 19 are natives of the Cameroons.

ELEMENTARY TEACHERS' TRAINING CENTRE, KAKE.

242. In paragraphs 251-253 of the Report for 1932 the establishment of an Elementary Teachers' Training Centre at Kake near Kumba was described and it was stated that the Normal classes had been transferred from Buea and merged in the new training centre. All but the most skilled work in the clearing of the bush,

the erection of buildings, the construction of a sixty-foot bridge, and the planting of a farm was performed by the students. In 1933 the site of the school was grassed and a considerable amount of new bush was cleared. The bridge was rebuilt by the students and is now capable of taking a loaded lorry. A professional well-digger dug a fifty-foot well but the students cemented the sides and built the parapet and windlass.

243. In 1933 there were 23 students at the training centre. The training centre received the exclusive attention of one European Superintendent of Education.

244. The results of the Teachers' Higher Elementary Certificate Examination held at the end of 1931 had been disappointing since none of the four candidates from the Province were successful. At the end of 1932 thirteen candidates sat for the examination and six were successful. This improvement may be regarded as the first-fruits of the establishment of the training centre. In addition nine out of eleven candidates were awarded Elementary Teachers' Certificates.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

245. The following table shows the numbers of pupils on the rolls and the average attendances at each of the six Government schools in the Cameroons Province :—

School.	Division.	Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Buea ...	Victoria ...	157	52	209	148	52	200
Victoria	Victoria ...	137	53	190	127	53	180
Kumba ...	Kumba ...	160	16	176	153	16	169
Nyasoso...	Kumba ...	135	5	140	112	3	115
Bamenda	Bamenda...	159	17	176	157	15	172
Mamfe ...	Mamfe ...	171	25	196	156	25	181
<i>Totals for 1933</i> ...		919	168	1,087	853	164	1,017
<i>Totals for 1932</i> ...		865	179	1,044	802	169	971
<i>Increase</i> ...		54	—	43	51	—	46
<i>Decrease</i> ...		—	11	—	—	5	—

246. The increase in numbers is a result of the revival of Nyasoso school. In paragraph 255 of the last Report it was stated that that school had lost nearly half of its pupils when higher fees were introduced at the beginning of 1932, but that early in 1933 the fees had been reduced to correspond with those charged in the adjacent Mission school. The numbers were doubled as soon as the fees were reduced.

247. The Elementary schools at Victoria and Buea continue to make steady progress and to maintain their numbers. Eight pupils from Victoria and five from Buea were due to enter the Middle school at Buea in January, 1934.

248. In the Middle school at Buea 50 per cent. of the candidates passed the Middle Class II examination, a much better record than in past years.

249. The best Infant and Elementary school in the Province was undoubtedly that at Kumba. It benefited from weekly visits from the Superintendent of Education at the Elementary Training Centre at Kake who took his students to Kumba school for school practice. The garden was extremely well kept and supplied flower seeds to all the other schools. Seven of its pupils are about to pass to the Middle school at Buea.

250. The following table shows the enrolment by classes of the six Government schools:—

<i>Class.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Infant Class I ...	190	68	258
" " II ...	149	33	182
Elementary Class I ...	155	25	180
" " II ...	156	23	179
" " III ...	101	11	112
" " IV ...	86	5	91
Middle I ...	39	1	40
" II ...	43	2	45
Totals, 1933 ...	919	168	1,087
Totals, 1932 ...	865	179	1,044

NATIVE ADMINISTRATION SCHOOLS.

251. There are at present thirteen Native Administration schools in the Province, two in the Victoria Division, three in the Kumba Division, and four each in the Mamfe and Bamenda Divisions.

252. From August, 1932, enrolment at Elung school, Kumba, fell in twelve months from 108 to 34. It was evident that the local interest in the school had disappeared and in July the school was closed. In April a new school was opened at Assam, to the north of the centre of Mamfe Division. The Victoria schools are of Elementary standard, the rest of Infant standard.

253. The following table shows the staff and attendance at the schools :—

School.	Teachers.			Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.		
	Certi- ficated.	Uncerti- ficated.	Proba- tionary.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
<i>Victoria Division.</i>									
Bimbia ...	1	2	—	51	22	73	46	21	67
Muyuka ...	2	1	—	86	10	96	82	10	92
<i>Kumba Division.</i>									
Elung ...	—	2	—	32	—	32	31	—	31
Massaka ...	—	2	—	49	6	55	39	6	45
Kurume ...	—	2	—	31	5	36	30	4	34
Lipenja ...	—	2	—	96	4	100	72	4	76
<i>Mamfe Division.</i>									
Tali ...	—	2	—	44	—	44	43	—	43
Mfuni ...	1	1	—	75	2	77	70	1	71
Menka ...	2	—	—	58	1	59	51	1	52
Assam ...	—	1	—	41	—	41	38	—	38
<i>Bamenda Division.</i>									
Bali ...	1	2	—	78	5	83	76	4	80
Nkom ...	—	2	—	43	—	43	30	—	30
Ndop (at Bamunka)	—	2	—	26	—	26	25	—	25
Banso ...	—	2	—	42	—	42	41	—	41
Totals, 1933 ...	7	23	—	752	55	807	674	51	725
Totals, 1932 ...	5	20	8	768	50	818	695	50	745
Decrease ...	—	—	8	16	—	11	21	—	20
Increase ...	2	3	—	—	5	—	—	1	—

254. Of the thirty-three teachers twenty-five are natives of the mandated territory.

ASSISTED SCHOOLS.

255. There are thirteen assisted Mission schools in the province, six maintained by the Roman Catholic Mission, five by the Basel Mission and two by the Baptist Mission. These schools include a Roman Catholic Middle school at Sasse, near Buea, and girls' school at Bonjongo, and a Basel Middle school at Bombe and girls' school at Victoria.

256. Greater care has been exercised in the admissions to the infant classes of these schools. The infant classes are now composed, as they should be, mainly of children aged six to eight years and not, as in the past, of much older children. Five pupils of the Baptist Elementary school at Soppo passed the entrance examination into the Government Middle school at Buea.

257. The following table gives the enrolment and average attendance at the assisted schools in 1933 :—

Mission.	No. of Schools.	Class.	Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Roman Catholic	6	Infants ...	391	110	501	340	90	430
		Elemen'y.	308	62	370	278	51	329
		Middle ...	37	—	37	28	—	28
		Total ...	736	172	908	646	141	787
Basel ...	6	Infants ...	100	40	140	75	40	115
		Elemen'y.	349	7	356	337	5	342
		Middle ...	36	1	37	36	1	37
		Total ...	485	48	533	448	46	494
Baptist ...	2	Infants ...	110	19	129	95	17	112
		Elemen'y.	85	3	88	83	3	86
		Total ...	195	22	217	178	20	198
Totals all Missions, 1933 ...			1,416	242	1,658	1,272	207	1,479
Totals all Missions, 1932 ...			1,336	188	1,524	1,189	146	1,335
Increase ...			80	54	134	83	61	144

258. The educational grants-in-aid paid to the Missionary Societies this year were £661 to the Roman Catholic Mission, £453 to the Basel Mission, and £110 to the Baptist Mission. The financial position of the Nigerian Government did not permit of the fulfilment of the scheme suggested in paragraph 270 of the 1932 Report and block grants on a reduced scale had to be substituted as above.

UNASSISTED SCHOOLS.

259. The following table shows the enrolment and average attendance by classes in unassisted schools :—

Denomination.	No. of Schools.	Class.	No. on Roll at end of year.			Average Attendance.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Roman Catholic	1	Infants I	20	—	20	28	3	31
		Infants II	12	4	16			
Basel ...	111	Infants I	1,812	263	2,075	1,850	243	2,093
		Infants II	705	77	782			
Baptist ...	12	Infants I	141	83	224	168	92	260
		Infants II	73	44	117			
Totals ...	124	...	2,763	471	3,234	2,046	338	2,384

Adamawa Districts.

260. There is only one Elementary school in the mandated districts of Adamawa, that at Mubi. It is of the one-class type and confined to day boys, but at the request of parents in other districts the possibility of converting it into a boarding school in order that boys from other districts than Mubi can be admitted is under examination. The number of pupils is 19.

261. Thirteen boys from the mandated districts attend the Middle school at Yola, which is open to promising pupils from all Elementary schools.

262. There is one youth from a mandated district, a Chamba, at the Pagan Elementary Training Centre at Toro in the Bauchi Province. He is making good progress and has been well reported on.

263. An advance has been made in meeting the need for education among the pagans of the mandated districts by starting a Pagan Elementary Training Centre at Garkidda in the Gaanda District in non-mandated territory. This school is under the supervision of the Church of the Brethren Mission. Six pupils, all of the Chamba tribe, come from mandated districts.

264. The present educational facilities meet the needs of the people at the moment, but there is evidence of a growing consciousness of their lack of education, and expansion will soon be necessary.

Dikwa.

265. The number of schools in Dikwa Division, namely, one school at Dikwa for Moslems and one at Gwoza for the non-Moslem hill tribesmen, has not been increased, but considerable internal development has taken place.

266. The schools are supervised by the Superintendent of Education of the Bornu Province and form part of the educational system of the Northern Provinces of Nigeria. The Shehu and his Council are members of the School Committee, together with the Resident of the Bornu Province, the Superintendent of Education and the District Officer. Matters of any importance are discussed and the Shehu and Council take great interest in this branch of their administration.

267. The Moslem school at Dikwa has been increased in numbers to 80 and the third year of the new Elementary syllabus has been begun. There are four classes of which two are working on the first year of the syllabus, one on the second year and one on the third. This development was made possible by the employment of two teachers who had been through a year's course of instruction and a year's practice under supervision in the Elementary school at Maiduguri.

268. The Elementary syllabus consists of both literary and manual subjects. In the former the work is well up to standard, in the latter the boys have attained considerable proficiency in weaving, sewing and embroidery. The study of the Arabic language and of the Koran is pursued with keenness. English is taught, at the request of the Shehu, as an extra subject.

269. Further education is supplied in the Middle school at Maiduguri in non-mandated territory. At the end of the year there were 23 Dikwa pupils. They were distributed in the following classes:—Elementary III, 6; Elementary IV, 4; Lower Middle I, 5; Lower Middle II, 4; Literary Lower Middle III, 1; Manual Upper Middle IV, 2; Literary Upper Middle IV, 1.

270. The pupils from Dikwa at the Middle school are maintained by the Dikwa Native Administration at an inclusive charge of £5 each per year. Dikwa has also one pupil at the Higher College, Katsina, and two at the Bauchi Elementary Training Centre for Elementary Teachers: the former is subsisted at Government expense and the two latter by the Dikwa Native Administration, the fees being 22s. per month. There are also two junior teachers taking a course in Maiduguri maintained at an inclusive monthly charge of £1.

271. Two Dikwa pupils passed out this year from the Higher College, Katsina, and have been appointed to Native Administration posts.

272. There are no Mission schools in the Division.

273. Considerable changes have taken place during the year at Gwoza. For some time past it had been thought that at Gwoza the children in the school were exposed to influences not acceptable to their parents or to the village Elders. After full consideration by the School Committee it was decided to recommend that the school should be removed to a new site in the centre of a large, entirely pagan population. Approval was given for the school to be moved to Hambagda, some four miles from Gwoza, and the new buildings were completed just before the rains. At the same time steps were taken to eradicate those features which were found to be unpopular with the hill tribes. It was also found that the boarding system was not popular since it removed the boy from home influences and parental control and deprived the family of his labour value. The school is now a day school only. It is thought that the best method of spreading education amongst these backward tribes is not to have a fixed centre but a moving school which would work for, say, three years in one group and then proceed elsewhere to another group. Latest reports indicate that the changes that have been made are welcomed by the people and strong support for the school appears now to be certain. The usual age limit for elementary schools is not enforced, but adults are encouraged to attend if they wish so

that they may learn to read and write and increase their knowledge of blacksmithing and weaving. There were 34 pupils in the school at the close of the year.

274. The Dikwa schools were visited during the year by the Governor, the Chief Commissioner, the Resident, District Officers, and the Superintendent of Education.

275. At the 24th Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission Lord Lugard made an enquiry as to the progress that had been made in getting into touch with the Koranic schools. In parts of the Northern Provinces of Nigeria special classes have been started for the younger mallams of the Koranic schools. At these classes reading, writing in Roman characters, and arithmetic are taught in order that the mallams may impart their knowledge to the children attending their schools. This has been a success in some centres and in others it has proved necessary to make alterations in the details of the scheme. The experiment is being tried at Yerwa in the Bornu Province, and when it has definitely proved a success there it is hoped to make an attempt at Dikwa.

XVII.—ALCOHOL, SPIRITS, AND DRUGS.

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

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

The definition of "prohibited areas" is:—

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

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

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

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

279. At its 24th Session the Permanent Mandates Commission desired to know what steps the Government contemplated taking in order to suppress the practice of illicit distilling. A policy of intensive police action was continued throughout the year and resulted in 173 convictions for offences against the liquor laws. Other measures have been considered but it is not proposed yet to make any change in the present policy.

Cameroons Province.

280. The importations of alcoholic liquor since 1928 are :—

	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Ale, beer, etc., Imp. gals.	26,120	24,122	21,753	15,946	10,204	11,111
Spirits, brandy	170	193	302	179	67	158
„ gin,	3,360	1,094	1,497	899	888	964
„ rum,	74	110	24	13	10	20
„ whisky,	1,149	787	822	477	615	600
Wines, gals.	8,938	4,241	2,917	1,086	1,046	981
Liqueurs, gals.	151	229	74	54	33	33

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

		1931.	1932.	1933.
United Kingdom	Imp. gals.	274	562	399
Germany	„ „	266	182	434
Holland	„ „	332	142	130
Cameroons under French Mandate	„ „	27	2	1
French Possessions	„ „	—	—	—
Totals	„ „	899	888	964

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

GIN.

Strength	1931.	1932.	1933.
Tralles degree.	Gallons	Gallons.	Gallons.
41°	—	—	—
42°	248	138	222
43°	109	—	13
44°	30	—	10
45°	313	448	383
46°	102	248	321
47°	10	—	—
48°	14	6	—
49°	—	—	—
50°	73	48	50
Totals	899	888	999

WHISKY.

Strength	1931.	1932.	1933.
Tralles degree.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
41°	—	—	—
42°	—	—	—
43°	16	61	77
44°	431	535	520
45°	—	—	—
46°	—	—	—
47°	—	—	—
48°	—	—	—
49°	—	—	—
Not tested	30	15	3
Totals	477	611	600

283. The following table shows the revenue derived from duties on the importation of liquor in 1933 :—

	Victoria.	Tiko.	Total.
	£	£	£
Ale, Beer, etc.	818	293	1,101
Spirits :—			
Brandy	126	137	263
Gin	958	289	1,247
Rum	—	34	34
Whisky	803	146	949
Liqueurs	42	13	55
Methylated	27	—	27
Perfumed	32	42	74
Unenumerated potable ...	54	43	97
Unenumerated not potable...	13	17	30
Totals	2,873	1,014	3,877

284. The number of licences in force during 1933 was :—

Victoria Division—						
Store liquor	...	...	...	...	...	7
Wine and beer, on	...	...	...	...	...	3
Wine and beer, off	...	...	...	...	...	8
Temporary liquor	...	...	...	...	...	2
Kumba Division—						
Store liquor	...	...	...	...	...	6
Wine and beer, off	...	...	...	...	...	3
Mamfe Division—						
Store liquor	...	...	...	...	...	1

285. The revenue actually received in respect of liquor licences was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
1929-30	480	4	6
1930-31	492	0	6
1931-32	501	12	0
1932-33	502	0	0

286. As was stated in paragraph 254 of the 1931 Report the restrictions which limited the sale of monthly palm-wine and corn beer licences were removed in the hope that it would limit the manufacture of illicitly distilled liquor.

287. The following licences were issued :—

	1932.	1933.
Palm-wine licences	1,351	1,433
Corn beer licences	210	191

Northern Areas.

288. The Adamawa Districts, the Kentu Area and the Dikwa Division are prohibited areas. Methods of distillation are not known in these areas. In Dikwa the brewing of native beer is

in the main confined to the Gwoza and Ashigashiya Districts; in the Adamawa Districts it is almost universal among the pagan tribes.

XVIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

289. In 1933 an Ordinance to amend the Medical Practitioners and Dentists Ordinance was passed. It provides that if there be not a sufficient number of registered medical practitioners to fulfil the requirements of the Cameroons under British Mandate the Medical Registrar may issue to any person possessing medical qualifications a temporary licence to practise medicine or surgery without fee or reward.

Cameroons Province.

290. During the whole of 1933 five Government Medical Officers were posted in the Cameroons Province. They were stationed at Victoria, Kumba, Mamfe, Bamenda and Bansa. Until the middle of June a sixth Medical Officer was posted at Buea, but the financial situation made it necessary to withdraw him and, at the end of September, to close the in-patient department of the Buea Native hospital. A clinic with two emergency beds, under the charge of an African nurse, was substituted. Buea is only 13 miles by motor road from Victoria where there is a large native hospital. Buea is now visited by the Medical Officer, Victoria, and in cases of emergency the services of the medical practitioner of the Planters' Union, who resides at Buea, are available.

291. The medical practitioner of the Planters' Union was at Buea from the middle of May until the end of the year. A European Nursing Sister has been stationed at Victoria.

292. In paragraphs 216-221 reference has been made to the visit of the Deputy Director of the Health Service to inspect the plantations and timber concessions.

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

<i>Hospital.</i>	<i>Dispensers.</i>	<i>Nurses, Male.</i>	<i>Nurses, Female.</i>	<i>Sanitary Inspectors and Vaccinators, Central Government.</i>	<i>Sanitary Inspectors and Vaccinators, Native Administration.</i>	<i>Other Native Administration Staff, Male.</i>	<i>Other Native Administration Staff, Female.</i>	<i>Ward Servants.</i>	<i>Hospital Labourers.</i>
Victoria ...	1	7	3	1	—	—	2	4	—
*Buea ...	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	2	—
Kumba ...	1	3	—	—	1	2	—	1	1
Mamfe ...	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	2	1
Bamenda ...	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	3	12
Bansa ...	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
Total ...	6	20	3	4	2	2	2	13	16

* The In-patient Department was closed on 30th September, 1933.

294. The actual expenditure from Government funds on medical and health services in the Cameroons Province in 1932 and 1933 was :—

		1932.	1933.
		£	£
Personal Emoluments	... ..	8,359	8,359
Other Charges	... ..	4,057	4,861
Totals	... ..	12,416	13,220

295. The health of Europeans has been satisfactory. Three officials were invalided from Mamfe and one from Kumba. There were no deaths and no cases of blackwater fever among Europeans. There were two cases of sleeping sickness in the Victoria Division.

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

	<i>In-Patients.</i>			<i>Out-Patients.</i>			<i>Operations.</i>		
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Victoria	743	652	782	6,055	6,646	5,852	262	204	348
Buea*	199	429	251	4,260	7,972	5,714	80	149	121
Kumba	617	564	716	5,942	6,866	7,822	378	316	271
Mamfe	395	332	471	3,024	4,246	6,274	162	110	184
Bamenda	1,003	1,084	999	23,371	17,605	13,048	330	383	386
Banso	557	582	386	6,310	4,085	6,701	154	126	242
<i>Totals</i>	3,514	3,643	3,605	48,962	47,420	45,411	1,366	1,288	1,552

* Buea Hospital closed, 30th September, 1933.

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

298. The hospitals at Victoria and Banso were extended. At Banso a new operating theatre was provided.

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

and administrative officers. The following table indicated the work done :—

<i>Dispensary.</i>	<i>Total cases treated.</i>	<i>Total attendances.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Batibo	1,040	8,022	Inspected by M.O. Bamenda. " " Bamenda. " " Victoria. " " Kumba. " " Victoria. " " Mamfe.
Bamunka	4,589	18,844	
Mayuka	697	5,722	
Nyasoso	584	5,650	
Tiko	1,170	9,864	
Kembong	1,066	1,075	
Totals	9,146	49,177	

300. In the Report for 1932 it was stated that preparations were being made for a campaign against the disease of yaws; that local men were being trained to give injections of sobita, and that a grant of £300 had been made from the Colonial Development Fund for the purchase of drugs and equipment which were then being awaited. In 1933 the campaign against the disease began in all centres and with particular intensity in the Bamenda Division. A survey of the area in the charge of the Medical Officer at Bamenda showed that approximately 20 per cent. of the population were suffering from the affection. Forty locally trained men are employed in giving treatment and it is hoped that before the end of 1934 every known case of yaws will have been afforded relief.

301. Medical work is also carried on by Missions. The Basel Mission, for example, has ten centres and dispensing permits have been issued to fifteen of their staff. That Mission reports that they have treated 1,000 patients.

302. Advances have been made in child welfare work and maternity work, but progress in this direction must necessarily be slow among primitive peoples.

EPIDEMIC, ENDEMIC AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Malaria.

303. Malaria is prevalent but treatment is available at all hospitals and dispensaries and the prophylactic measures undertaken at the large centres are having effect. No cases of black-water fever were reported.

Yellow Fever.

304. No cases of yellow fever were reported.

Sleeping Sickness (Trypanosomiasis).

305. It is intended that a unit of the Tsetse Investigation section of the Medical Department should be detailed in 1934 to make a survey in the neighbourhood of Tiko, Victoria Division, where

sleeping sickness is now considered to be endemic. In 1933, 190 cases (of which 17 were fatal) were reported in the Victoria-Tiko area, 7 at Mamfe and 4 at Kumba.

Smallpox.

306. Two outbreaks of smallpox, resulting in nine deaths, occurred. These outbreaks were speedily controlled. In the course of the year 21,882 vaccinations were performed in the Province.

Leprosy.

307. The number of inmates in the leper settlement at Bamenda increased during the year from 87 to 137. Its purpose is appreciated and it is most encouraging to find that patients are beginning to enter the settlement at the early stages of the disease. The settlement at Bansa has 11 patients. In the course of the year 395 cases were treated in the province.

308. The leper camp at Bulu in the Victoria Division was closed, the patients being treated from the hospitals at Victoria and Buea. It was found that the existence of the camp was unpopular and that the people feared to attend hospital for any complaint in case they should be incarcerated. Progress among these primitive people must be slow but it will come as they appreciate better the value of hygiene and of European methods of treatment. Coercive measures would merely cause concealment of the disease. At Kumba, on the other hand, the leper settlement is successful and that at Bamenda outstandingly so. The question of coercive measures was mentioned by Mlle. Dannevig at the examination of the Report for 1932.

Venereal Diseases and Yaws.

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

<i>Hospital or Dispensary.</i>	<i>Yaws.</i>	<i>Syphilis.</i>	<i>Gonorrhoea.</i>
Victoria Hospital ...	491	141	302
Buea Hospital ...	128	17	68
Kumba Hospital ...	938	25	194
Mamfe Hospital ...	2,920	155	118
Bamenda Hospital ...	2,047	23	382
Bansa Hospital ...	940	33	129
Batibo Dispensary ...	212	46	24
Bamunka Dispensary ...	174	—	145
Muyuka Dispensary ...	21	2	9
Nyasoso Dispensary ...	9	8	17
Tiko ...	30	—	31
Kembong ...	414	29	7
	<hr/> 8,324 <hr/>	<hr/> 479 <hr/>	<hr/> 1,426 <hr/>

Adamawa Districts.

310. In the northern area of the Adamawa Districts good work has been done by a travelling dresser, who also acts as a vaccinator. There is at Duhu in Madagali District a dispensary run in connexion with their Community Centre by the Church of the Brethren Mission, and natives of the mandated area obtain treatment at the hospital maintained by the Mission at Lassa in the non-mandated part of the Uba District. This small hospital is a great asset to the whole area and the attendance figures show an increase this year of 30 per cent. over last year.

311. A permanent dispensary with attendant is situated at Jada, in the Nassarao District, in the Southern Area. Medical treatment can also be obtained from the Sudan United Mission at Gurumpawo. In Gashaka District a dispensary assistant and a vaccinator are constantly on tour with the Administrative Officer. In addition to these there are trained vaccinators at Yola who can be sent to work in any area should an epidemic break out. There have been no epidemic during the year in the Mandated Territory, though sporadic outbreaks of smallpox have occurred.

312. Both areas have been visited by the Medical Officer who is stationed at Yola, as no Travelling Medical Officer was available.

Kentu Area.

313. A Medical Officer is stationed at Wukari. There are Native Administration dispensaries at Takum and Donga, which are within approximately 2-3 days' walk from most parts of the Kentu area. For serious cases of illness the African hospital at Wukari is available for in-patients, who are given free treatment and food unless they can afford to pay.

314. There was an outbreak of smallpox at the beginning of the year in the north-western section of the area resulting in approximately forty deaths. The dispensary attendant from Takum was sent forthwith to the spot to carry out vaccinations, and the disease did not spread. Apart from this the general health of the people has been good, though the prevalence of goitre is particularly noticeable in the Tigon villages to the east of the area.

Dikwa.

315. No medical officer is stationed in Dikwa Division, but periodical visits are paid to the dispensaries and the larger towns by the Travelling Medical Officer from Maiduguri.

316. Dikwa dispensary, under the charge of a dresser, a native of Dikwa town, trained in Maiduguru, has continued to carry out excellent work. The number of attendances during the year totalled 28,239 as compared with 30,673 in 1932. Comparison of these figures is affected by the opening of a second dispensary at Hambagda in Gwoza District during the year, and many who before would have had to come to Dikwa for treatment are now able to obtain it nearer at hand.

317. The Hambagda Dispensary was opened in April and has proved a great success. The number of attendances up to the end of the year was 11,635. Situated, as it is, at the foot of the Gwoza hills, it is ideally suited for the hill pagans, who are availing themselves of its proximity in increasing numbers.

318. A third dispensary has been built at Bama and will be ready early in 1934.

319. A mild outbreak of smallpox occurred in the hill villages of Hembe and Kunde in October. The vaccinator from Dikwa immediately proceeded to the area and vaccinated in the surrounding villages. It is interesting to note that the villages where the outbreak occurred were those who refused vaccination last year. Ten cases in all were reported resulting in four deaths.

320. At the 24th Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission M. Sakenobe made enquiries as to the adequacy of the supply of doctors in the northern areas and the Commission made this matter the subject of special observation. In 1933 it was necessary to withdraw the Travelling Medical Officer from the mandated districts of Adamawa and the Travelling Medical Officer in the Bornu Province was not available during the whole of the year. The supply of Medical Officers both in the mandated districts and elsewhere is below that which the Government would desire, but the great financial difficulties with which Nigeria has had to struggle have compelled the Government to curtail medical services. Every effort is being made to make the best of limited resources at the present time, and the expansion of medical services will be one of the first considerations of the Government.

Rainfall.

321. The following table shows in inches the mean annual rainfall at meteorological stations in the Cameroons Province, the mean number of days on which rain falls, and the actual rainfall and number of rain days in 1933 :—

Station.	Rainfall.		Rain days.	
	Mean.	1933.	Mean.	1933.
Buea	101·08	127·96	183	168
Victoria	149·12	165·14	166	220
Debundcha	355·85	472·76	263	275
Kumba	97·01	114·23	164	177
Mamfe	149·69	137·02	193	246
Bamenda	106·96	97·85	189	226

NOTE.—The means are calculated from records of the periods :—

Buea : 1930-32.

Victoria : 1922-26, 1928-32.

Debundcha : Rainfall, 1911-25, 1927-32.

Rain days, 1912, 1914-25, 1927-28, 1930-32.

Kumba : 1928-32. No data available for three months of this period, but mean values accepted.

Mamfe : 1926-32.

Bamenda : 1923-27, 1929-32.

XIX.—LAND TENURE.

322. In the Reports for 1931 and 1932 accounts were given of the purchase by the Government of blocks of land which before the War had been alienated to plantation companies and which were now required by native communities. The last purchase was completed in 1932. In all the Government bought 14,851 acres of land at a cost of approximately £10,500. No further purchases are now necessary.

XX.—FORESTRY, AGRICULTURE, AND VETERINARY.

(i) Forestry.

323. One Forestry Officer was stationed in the Cameroons Province throughout the year and a second for four months. A considerable advance was made in forest reservation, but the process, so important for the economic welfare of the country, can never be rapid. Any proposed reservation demands a close examination of the area, careful and often protracted consultation with the Native Authorities, thorough examination of the scheme by the Government, and various legal formalities.

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

<i>Division and Name of Reserve.</i>	<i>Area, square miles.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Victoria—		
Rio-del-Rey	180	Approved and awaiting settlement.
Rio-del-Rey	290	To be considered later.
Tiko	60	Not approved at present.
Cameroon Mountain (in part)	200	New proposal to be explored.
	730	
Kumba—		
North-western Kumba ...	260	No action taken.
North-eastern Kumba ...	550	do.
Rumpi Hills	400	do.
Cameroon Mountain (in part)	200	do.
Kupe Mountain	15	do.
	1,425	
Mamfe—		
Takamanda	271	Awaiting minor adjustments.
Kembong	403	In final stages of constitution.
Mbo	167	In process of constitution.
Nta-Ali	130	do.
	971	

<i>Division and Name of Reserve.</i>	<i>Area, square miles.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Bamenda —		
Nkom-Wum	43.5	Settled.
Mbembe	110	do.
Oku	26	Not approved by village Council.
Northern Fungom	396	Awaiting discussion with Native Authority.
Ngonu... ..	81	To be reinvestigated.
Ngi	9	Awaiting settlement of Mamfe boundary.
Western Ngi	16	do. do. do.
Bambulwe	24	Being investigated.
Bafawchu	10	Impeded by inter-village boundary disputes.
Fang	6	Awaiting investigation.
	721.5	

325. In addition three fuel reserves were constituted at Bamenda, Bande and Bansa in the Bamenda Division, the total area of which is rather less than a square mile. The settlements effected in the course of the year were of the three fuel reserves and the Mbembe and Nkom-Wum reserves.

326. The area planted was increased by 9.12 acres, and now totals 145.41 acres.

327. In 1933 a duty, to which reference has been made at paragraph 92 above, was imposed on imported timber other than certain classes of timber required for the packing of goods or produce. Hitherto great quantities of timber for building purposes have been imported, but it has been shown that Nigeria and the Cameroons produce timbers as serviceable as the imported kinds. The imposition of the import duty will protect and stimulate the domestic trade in local timbers, and will thereby lay the foundation of a stable export trade.

(ii) Agriculture.

328. One officer of the Agricultural Department has been stationed in the Cameroons Province throughout the year.

329. Cocoa is the most important product of the native farmers of the Cameroons Province. In past Reports accounts have been given of the co-operative system, supervised by the Superintendent of Agriculture, of the fermenting and marketing of the cocoa. The system originated in the Kumba Division where the bulk of the native-grown cocoa is produced, and has spread to the Mamfe Division. 862 farmers took part in the scheme in 1931, 1,100 in 1932, and 1,833 in 1933. In 1931 there were thirty-nine fermentaries, in 1932 sixty-three, and in 1933 eighty-two. In 1933 367 tons of cocoa passed through the fermentaries as compared with 250 tons in 1932 and 178 tons in 1931.

330. Every effort has been made to make the fermentaries and marketing associations financially self-supporting, and by the end of the year this was almost achieved. These associations maintain their own sheds, pay their own clerks and labourers and bear the transport expenses. The cost of maintaining a Superintendent of Agriculture who assists development generally is borne by Government.

331. Another important object is to teach the associations to manage their own affairs and to do without the constant supervision of the Superintendent of Agriculture. Progress is likely to be slow, one serious obstacle being the lack of men of sufficient education to keep the simple books required for the proper conduct of the business. The Kumba Cocoa Farmers Marketing Association, formed in 1932 by twenty-eight of the leading farmers in the neighbourhood of Kumba, has its own committee and secretary, but still has the Superintendent of Agriculture as its broker. The interests of the other associations are more closely controlled by the Superintendent of Agriculture.

332. In the course of the year a simple scheme for the grading of cocoa by Nigerian standards was introduced in order to ensure that all co-operative cocoa was of good quality and in particular to exclude cocoa containing excessive amount of mouldy beans. In the wet climate of the Cameroons cocoa goes mouldy very rapidly unless it is properly prepared and stored. The scheme has worked satisfactorily and has been appreciated by the buying firms. 89 per cent. of the cocoa marketed was passed as first grade.

333. Reference to the price of cocoa has been made at paragraph 113 above. It may be added that the co-operative fermented cocoa has fetched on an average £3 a ton more than the native sun-dried cocoa.

334. The transport of cocoa is always a difficulty. The cocoa season comes at the end of the rains when the roads are at their worst, and in 1933 difficulties were increased by the collapse of a bridge on the Mamfe-Tali road. Lorries are put to a severe strain and repair bills are high.

335. In the Cameroons Province no damage was caused by locusts during the year.

336. In the Adamawa Districts there were again two locust infestations of which one that occurred in October was the more severe. In some places farms were severely damaged but generally speaking the destruction they wrought was negligible. Anti-locust measures were undertaken and the people are fully alive to the necessity for action.

337. In Dikwa the locust invasion began in July and by August egg-laying had begun and gradually spread from north to south of the Division. The experience gained in former campaigns led

the District headmen to take prompt and efficient action with the result that the first infestation was quickly dealt with. The second infestation was more serious, especially in the southern portions of the Division, but the District organization was successful in carrying out the destruction of the considerable hopper bands with very little outside assistance. As a result of this, very little damage was done to crops. The farmers themselves have also learnt that it is unwise to plant their dry-season corn-nurseries close together. This year the seedlings were in scattered patches with the result that even if one bed was destroyed there were still plenty more available for planting out when the rains were over.

(iii) Veterinary.

338. In the early part of the year a veterinary officer was in the Mubi District examining herds of cattle and immunizing those brought in to the Mubi veterinary camp. 1,731 cattle were permanently immunized against rinderpest, 2,382 were vaccinated against blackquarter and 783 for contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and over 300 were treated for trypanosomiasis.

339. From time to time a veterinary officer visited Dikwa Division in order to examine herds and by propoganda to induce cattle-owners to have their herds immunized against disease.

XXI.—MINES.

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

XXII.—POPULATION STATISTICS.

341. The population figures for 1933 are as follows :—

NATIVE POPULATION.

	<i>Adult Males.</i>	<i>Adult Females.</i>	<i>Children.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Cameroons Province :—				
Victoria	17,341	10,642	8,446	36,429
Kumba	21,466	23,687	25,251	70,404
Mamfe	19,547	24,419	21,781	65,747
Bamenda	61,568	70,715	73,962	206,245
Totals, Cameroons Province	119,922	129,463	129,440	378,825
Northern Areas :—				
Adamawa	65,019	70,963	68,315	204,297
Kentu	1,947	1,926	1,839	5,712
Dikwa	51,963	68,740	71,274	191,977
Totals, Northern Areas	118,929	141,629	141,428	401,986
Totals, Mandated Territory	238,851	271,092	270,868	780,811

EUROPEAN POPULATION.

		<i>Adult</i> <i>Males.</i>	<i>Adult</i> <i>Females.</i>	<i>Children.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Cameroons Province		203	71	22	296
Northern Areas		7	1	—	8
Totals, 1933		210	72	22	304

XXIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

342. In 1931 the construction of the Mamfe-Bamenda road was suspended owing to lack of funds. The bridge over the Mainyu River, 18 miles from Mamfe, a fine structure 470 feet long and 60 feet above the level of the water, had just been completed at a cost of some £7,000 and there the road ended. The distance from Mamfe to Bamenda by the road track is 98 miles, and from the Bamenda end 38 miles of road has been built. Between the road-heads therefore a distance of 42 miles remains to be constructed.

343. The line which the road must take presents great difficulties. It traverses rugged country covered with dense forest. The forest region is intersected by torrential streams and the ground is scattered with boulders. Finally, the road must climb the escarpment, an ascent of some 2,000 feet.

344. When the work was discontinued the cost of its completion was estimated at £41,090. In 1933 fresh estimates made it appear that if temporary instead of permanent bridges were built and certain alterations made in the line originally selected, it would be possible to complete an all-weather road for £15,000. For the reasons indicated in paragraph 115 the Government has decided to resume the construction of the road. For the year 1934-35 the sum of £5,900 has been allocated to the work and, unless unforeseen financial difficulties arise, the intention is to find the balance when it is required.

345. Owing to curtailment of expenditure the Public Works Department has not been able to undertake any new works. Existing roads and waterworks have been maintained and the surfaces of the roads have been improved. A scheme was prepared for a pipe-borne water-supply from Kumba station and village but the construction will have to await more prosperous times.

346. The telegraphic communications between the wireless stations at Buea, Mamfe, Bamenda and Lagos have been good and no serious delays to traffic have occurred.

347. Mention has been made in paragraph 173 of improvements and additions to Dikwa prison. In Dikwa market a meat stall and a skin-drying shed have been built. In Gwoza and Ashigashiya two grain stores were built for storing the reserves of corn bought by the Native Administration. At Bama a dispensary is being built.

348. In the Report for 1932 it was stated that a road leading to the hill districts had been begun and that six miles had been made. In 1933 a further eight and a-half miles were cleared, drained, surfaced and culverted.

XXIV.—MARINE.

349. The Marine Establishment during 1933 was as follows :—

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

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

Self-propelled—

- S.L. *Vigilant*—Lighthouse and Preventive Service.
- M.L. *Lungasi* } Harbour and Transport Service.
- M.L. *Wuri* }

Dumb—

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

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

Nationality.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Registered Tonnage.	No.	Registered Tonnage.
British	59	108,951	59	108,951
German	40	85,979	38	85,959
American	4	13,582	4	13,582
Dutch	6	14,567	6	14,567
Swedish	1	2,530	1	2,530
Spanish... ..	2	56	2	56
Totals	112	225,665	110	225,645

The above includes five launches of under 100 tons. In 1932, 106 vessels entered and cleared.

352. The total tonnage of cargo entered and cleared at the port during 1932 and 1933 was as follows :—

	1932.	1933.
Total tonnage of cargo landed ...	2,784	2,993
Total tonnage of cargo shipped ...	4,082	4,467
	<u>6,866</u>	<u>7,460</u>

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

<i>Nationality.</i>	<i>Entered.</i>		<i>Cleared.</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Registered Tonnage.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Registered Tonnage.</i>
British	9	36	9	36
German	67	61,134	69	61,144
French	1	15	1	15
Dutch	12	71	12	71
Totals	89	61,256	91	61,266

The above includes 55 launches of under 100 tons. In 1932, 58 vessels entered and cleared.

354. The total tonnage of cargo entered and cleared at the port of Tiko in 1932 and 1933 was as follows :—

	1932.	1933.
Total tonnage of cargo landed ...	1,889	2,217
Total tonnage of cargo shipped ...	14,950	18,897
	<u>16,839</u>	<u>21,114</u>

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

Lights, Buoys and Beacons.

355. Cape Nachtigal and Debundscha lighthouses have been well maintained and have operated satisfactorily throughout the year.

356. Schiess Island Buoy in the Bimbia River has been in position during the period under review, and all beacons have been maintained in an efficient condition.

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

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

Tonnage inward	...	...	...	...	...	1,152
Tonnage inward (Government)	...	...	...	...	...	43
Tonnage inward (coal carried by Government vessels)						120
						<hr/> 1,315
Tonnage outward	...	...	...	...	...	360
Tonnage outward (Government)	...	...	...	...	...	35
						<hr/> 1,710
Total tonnage	...	...	...	...	...	<hr/>1,710

359. In addition, 1,642 private passengers and 1,209 Government passengers and their baggage were transported between ship and shore.

360. The Dockyard at Victoria has been kept well employed with upkeep of craft and repairs, for the vessels, working in an open roadstead, require constant attention. Work for other departments and for private firms has also been carried out.

361. Owing to financial stringency no clearing operations have been carried out during 1933 on the Mungo, Meme and Ndian Rivers.

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

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

363. All launches were surveyed, and all lighters and steel canoes licensed for 1933.

APPENDIX I.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

	1931-32.	1932-33.
	£	£
Expenditure	140,149	129,829
Revenue	73,461	81,042
Deficit	<u>£66,688</u>	<u>£48,787</u>

Summary of Revenue.

	£	£
1. Licences and Internal Revenue	1,865	2,149
2. Fees of Court or Office, Payment for Specific Services	5,819	5,343
3. Miscellaneous	4,377	5,855
4. Customs	32,700	37,474
5. Posts and Telegraphs	2,126	2,750
6. Marine	1,869	1,956
7. Rent of Government Property	1,440	1,400
8. Direct Taxes	23,265	24,115
	<u>£73,461</u>	<u>£81,042</u>

Details of Revenue.

HEAD 1.

	1931-32.	1932-33.
	£	£
Licences and Internal Revenue	1,865	2,149 Actual

HEAD 2.

	1931-32.	1932-33.
	£	£
Fees of Court Receipts	3,075	2,960 Actual
Widows' and Orphans' Pension Scheme ...	2,744	2,383 Proportional
	<u>£5,819</u>	<u>£5,343</u>

HEAD 3. MISCELLANEOUS.

	£	£
Miscellaneous Receipts	388	165 Proportional
West African Currency Board Profits ...	3,989	5,690 "
	<u>£4,377</u>	<u>£5,855</u>

HEAD 4. CUSTOMS.

	1931-32.	1932-33.	
	£	£	
Import Duties	24,815	28,483	Actual + £10,000
Export Duties	7,394	8,528	Actual + £1,300
Overtime, Shipping and Other Fees ...	491	463	
	<u>£32,700</u>	<u>£37,474</u>	

HEAD 5. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

	1931-32.	1932-33.	
	£	£	
Sale of Stamps	821	975	Actual
Transmission of Telegrams	435	572	„
Rental of Telephones	399	741	„
Postage on Parcels	316	314	„
Miscellaneous	155	148	„
	<u>£2,126</u>	<u>£2,750</u>	

HEAD 6. MARINE.

	£	£	
Government Craft	959	1,011	Actual
Lighthouse and Buoyage Dues	428	409	„
Harbour Dues	160	172	„
Miscellaneous	322	364	„
	<u>£1,869</u>	<u>£1,956</u>	

HEAD 7. RENT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

Land and Buildings	£1,440	£1,400
---------------------------	--------	--------

HEAD 8. DIRECT TAXES.

	£	£	
Poll Tax, Cameroons Province	13,707	14,867	Actual
Jangali	412	412	„
Income Tax	565	565	„
General Tax, Southern Cameroons	6,215	6,492	„
Jangali Tax, Southern Cameroons	2,366	1,779	„
	<u>£23,265</u>	<u>£24,115</u>	

Summary of Expenditure.

	1931-32.	1932-33.
	£	£
1. Governor's Office	400	391
2. Agriculture	4,115	3,476
3. Audit	869	597
4. Customs	3,363	3,027
5. Education	9,887	9,032
6. Forestry	2,516	2,128
7. Judicial and Supreme Court	951	878
8. Lands	794	390
9. Legal	413	274
10. Lieutenant-Governor's Office	363	146
11. Marine	7,536	7,364
12. Medical	11,274	13,092
13. Medical Research	688	
14. Health	3,545	1,602
15. Miscellaneous	3,681	
16. Pensions and Gratuities	15,571	18,882
17. Police	8,840	7,938
18. Posts and Telegraphs	6,777	5,965
19. Printing	930	821
20. Prisons	4,631	4,010
21. Provincial Administration	17,143	15,795
22. Public Works	8,874	6,550
23. Public Works, Recurrent	4,566	8,015
24. Public Works, Extraordinary	2,184	198
25. Secretariats	2,460	2,254
26. Surveys	2,863	2,305
27. Treasury	2,183	2,210
28. Veterinary	1,422	1,256
29. R.W.A.F.F., Nigeria Regiment	11,310	11,233
	<u>£140,149</u>	<u>£129,829</u>

Details of Expenditure.

HEAD 1. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

	1931-32.	1932-33.
	£	£
Personal Emoluments	323	342 Proportional
Other Charges	77	49 "
	<u>£400</u>	<u>£391</u>

HEAD 2. AGRICULTURE.

	£	£
Personal Emoluments	2,697	2,445 Proportional
Other Charges	1,418	1,018 "
Special Locust Investigation in French West Africa	—	13 "
	<u>£4,115</u>	<u>£3,476</u>

HEAD 3. AUDIT.

	1931-32.	1932-33.	
	£	£	
Personal Emoluments	728	522	Proportional
Other Charges	141	75	„
	<u>£869</u>	<u>£597</u>	

HEAD 4. CUSTOMS.

	£	£	
Personal Emoluments	2,374	2,103	Proportional
Other Charges	984	922	„
Special (Erection and Upkeep of Buildings, Eastern Preventive Service)	5	2	„
	<u>£3,363</u>	<u>£3,027</u>	

HEAD 5. EDUCATION.

	£	£	
Personal Emoluments	4,876	4,358	Proportional
Other Charges	4,806	4,663	„
Special Expenditure:—			
Temporary School—Kumba	205	—	„
Preparation of New Text Books	—	11	„
	<u>£9,887</u>	<u>£9,032</u>	

HEAD 6. FORESTRY.

	£	£	
Personal Emoluments	1,841	1,640	Proportional
Other Charges	675	488	„
	<u>£2,516</u>	<u>£2,128</u>	

HEAD 7. SUPREME COURT.

	£	£	
Personal Emoluments	716	642	Proportional
Other Charges	235	236	„
	<u>£951</u>	<u>£878</u>	

HEAD 8. LANDS.

	£	£	
Personal Emoluments	616	256	Proportional
Other Charges	178	134	„
	<u>£794</u>	<u>£390</u>	

HEAD 9. LEGAL.

	1931-32.	1932-33.	
Personal Emoluments	£ 286	£ 235	Proportional
Other Charges	127	39	"
	<u>£413</u>	<u>£274</u>	

HEAD 10. LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

	£	£	
Personal Emoluments	243	126	Proportional
Other Charges	120	20	"
	<u>£363</u>	<u>£146</u>	

HEAD 11. MARINE.

	£	£	
Personal Emoluments	4,140	4,114	Actual
Other Charges	2,928	2,802	"
Headquarters Expenditure	468	448	Proportional
	<u>£7,536</u>	<u>£7,364</u>	

HEAD 12. MEDICAL.

	1931-32.	1932-33.	
Personal Emoluments	£ 7,765		
Other Charges	2,946		
Special (Tsetse Fly Investi- gation)	563		
	<u>£11,274</u>		
HEAD 13. MEDICAL RESEARCH.			
Personal Emoluments	£ 553	£ 9,314	Proportional
Other Charges	135	3,778	"
	<u>£688</u>	<u>£13,092</u>	
HEAD 14. HEALTH.			
Personal Emoluments	£ 1,888		
Other Charges	1,657		
	<u>£3,545</u>		
HEAD 15. MISCELLANEOUS.			
Miscellaneous	1931-32. £ 3,681	1932-33. £ 1,602	Proportional

HEAD 16. PENSIONS.

	1931-32.	1932-33.	
	£	£	
Pensions, General	14,756	17,752	Proportional
Widows' and Orphans' Pension Scheme	815	1,130	"
	<u>£15,571</u>	<u>£18,882</u>	

HEAD 17. POLICE.

	£	£	
Personal Emoluments	7,592	7,006	Proportional
Other Charges	1,173	932	"
Special (Purchase of Motor Lorries &c.)	75	—	"
	<u>£8,840</u>	<u>£7,938</u>	

HEAD 18. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

	£	£	
Personal Emoluments	5,286	4,645	Actual
Other Charges	1,011	870	"
Headquarters Expenditure	450	450	Proportional
(Wireless Telegraphy Research and new Telephones)	30	—	
	<u>£6,777</u>	<u>£5,965</u>	

HEAD 19. PRINTING.

	£	£	
Personal Emoluments	655	650	Proportional
Other Charges	187	171	"
Special (Purchase of new machines)	88	—	"
	<u>£930</u>	<u>£821</u>	

HEAD 20. PRISONS.

	£	£	
Personal Emoluments	2,103	1,889	Proportional
Other Charges	2,528	2,121	"
	<u>£4,631</u>	<u>£4,010</u>	

HEAD 21. PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION.

	£	£	
Personal Emoluments	13,353	12,428	Proportional
Other Charges	3,790	3,367	"
	<u>£17,143</u>	<u>£15,795</u>	

HEAD 22. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

	£	£	
Personal Emoluments	7,608	5,623	Proportional
Other Charges	1,266	927	"
	<u>£8,874</u>	<u>£6,550</u>	

HEAD 23. PUBLIC WORKS RECURRENT.

	1931-32.	1932-33.	
	£	£	
Current Repairs—Public Buildings	1,175	1,999	Actual
Furniture—Officers' Quarters	149	188	"
Furniture—Public Buildings	71		
Minor Works and additions	—	76	"
Maintenance of Roads and Bridges	1,391	3,941	"
Maintenance of Water	247	152	"
Maintenance of Township Roads	646	379	"
Foreshores, Walls and Piers	340	350	"
Tools, Repairs to Fixed Plant	79	2	"
Maintenance of Motors	210	673	"
Mosquito Curtains	30	—	"
Safes, Cash Tanks and Specie Boxes	31	—	"
Temporary African Staff	72	—	"
Transport	19	190	"
Labour, Packing and Handling Charges	87	65	"
Preliminary Investigation and Surveys	19	—	"
	<u>£4,566</u>	<u>£8,015</u>	

HEAD 24. PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY.

	£	£	
Alterations to New European Hospital, Victoria	171	—	Actual
Ikom-Mamfe-Bamenda Road	757	198	"
Station Improvements, Mamfe	1,112	—	"
Minor Works, Southern Area	144	—	"
	<u>£2,184</u>	<u>£198</u>	

HEAD 25. SECRETARIATS.

	£	£	
Personal Emoluments	2,253	2,076	Proportional
Other Charges	207	178	"
	<u>£2,460</u>	<u>£2,254</u>	

HEAD 26. SURVEYS.

	£	£	
Personal Emoluments	2,080	1,725	Proportional
Other Charges	783	580	"
	<u>£2,863</u>	<u>£2,305</u>	

HEAD 27. TREASURY.

	£	£	
Personal Emoluments	1,646	1,595	Proportional
Other Charges	537	615	"
	<u>£2,183</u>	<u>£2,210</u>	

HEAD 28. VETERINARY.

	1931-32.	1932-33.
	£	£
Personal Emoluments	884	831 Proportional
Other Charges	538	425 „
	<u>£1,422</u>	<u>£1,256</u>

HEAD 29. R.W.A.F.F., NIGERIA REGIMENT.

	£	£
Personal Emoluments	8,058	7,775 Proportional
Other Charges	3,252	3,458 „
	<u>£11,310</u>	<u>£11,233</u>

APPENDIX II.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF NATIVE TREASURIES.

Northern Provinces.

DIKWA EMIRATE.

Revenue.

	1931-32.	1932-33.
	£	£
General Tax (75 per cent.)	9,408	9,112
Cattle Tax (75 per cent.)	4,145	2,846
Native Courts	644	422
Interest on Investments	427	471
Other Receipts	56	40
	<u>£14,680</u>	<u>£12,891</u>

Expenditure.

	£	£
Central	3,938	3,967
District Heads	1,495	1,425
Village Heads	1,444	1,480
Judicial	581	614
Treasury	138	138
Police	783	781
Prisons	319	325
Various	—	—
Works Recurrent	948	778
Works Staff	202	204
Education	425	502
Survey	—	—
Medical	266	162
Agriculture	—	—
Forestry	—	—
Miscellaneous	95	35
Capital Works	2,485	1,924
	<u>£13,119</u>	<u>£12,335*</u>

* Does not include Advance for Corn Reserve (£345).

Financial Statement 1932-33.

	£	£
Balance, 1st April, 1932		14,578
Revenue, 1932-33		12,891
		<hr/>
Expenditure	12,335	27,469
Advance for Corn Reserve	345	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		12,680
Balance, 1st April, 1933		£14,789

ADAMAWA DISTRICTS.

Revenue.

	1931-32. £	1932-33. £
General Tax (70 per cent.)	7,185	8,063
Jangali (Cattle Tax) (70 per cent.)	2,298	1,937
Native Courts	329	279
Interest on Investments (a)	396	660
Miscellaneous (a)	183	137
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£10,391	£11,077

Expenditure.

	£	£
Central (a)	1,755	1,879
District Heads	1,752	1,701
Village Heads	1,135	885
Judicial (a)	847	803
Treasury (a)	153	161
Police (a)	864	720
Prisons	855	733
Various	18	—
Works Recurrent (a)	656	650
Works Staff (a)	132	765
Education (a)	132	181
Medical and Sanitary (a)	170	220
Agriculture	61	38
Miscellaneous (a)	337	149
Capital Works (a)	317	—
Special Expenditure (a)	20	349
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£9,224	£9,234

(a) Proportional.

Financial Statement, 1932-33.

	£
Balance, 1st April, 1932	12,119
Revenue, 1932-33	11,077
	<hr/>
Expenditure, 1932-33	23,196
	<hr/>
Balance, 1st April, 1933	£13,962

Cameroons Province. 1932-33.

VICTORIA DIVISION.

Revenue.

	1931-32.	1932-33.
	£	£
General Tax (50 per cent.)	3,261	2,978
Native Courts:—		
Fees	894	755
Fines	257	165
Other Receipts	1,058	1,319
Totals	£5,470	£5,217

Expenditure.

	£	£
Central	—	—
District Heads	495	486
Village Heads	331	313
Judicial	1,112	1,045
Treasury	90	90
Various	383	275
Works Recurrent	2,187	763
Capital Works	266	98
Education	457	350
Medical and Sanitary	234	275
Forestry and Agriculture	85	81
Miscellaneous	148	117
Special Expenditure:—		
Victoria-Bibundi Road	374	—
Totals	£6,162	£3,893

Financial Statement, 1932-33.

	£
Surplus, 1st April, 1932	(a) 2,955
Revenue, 1932-33	5,217
	<u>£8,172</u>
Expenditure, 1932-33	3,893
Balance, 1st April, 1933	*£4,279

(a) Excludes £23 judgment debts deposited for withdrawal.

* Includes Deposit with Bank.

KUMBA DIVISION.

Revenue.

	1931-32.	1932-33.
	£	£
General Tax (50 per cent.)	2,925	4,165
Native Courts:—		
Fees	704	472
Fines	401	140
Other Receipts	538	947
Totals	<u>£4,568</u>	<u>£5,724</u>

Expenditure.

	£	£
Central	—	—
District Heads	148	240
Village Heads	484	1,239
Judicial	1,062	916
Treasury	117	107
Prisons	—	1
Various	519	162
Works Recurrent	1,340	612
Capital Works	817	460
Education	821	473
Medical and Sanitary	346	311
Forestry and Agriculture	276	198
Miscellaneous	139	93
Special Expenditure	—	—
Totals	<u>£6,069</u>	<u>£4,812</u>

Financial Statement, 1932-33.

Surplus, 1st April, 1932	(a) 1,489
Revenue, 1932-33	5,724
	<u>£7,213</u>
Expenditure, 1932-33	4,812
Balance, 1st April, 1933	(a) <u>£2,401</u>

(a) Includes Bank Deposits.

MAMFE DIVISION.

Revenue.

	1931-32.	1932-33.
	£	£
General Tax (50 per cent.)	2,946	2,849
Native Courts:—		
Fees	1,604	833
Fines	514	208
Other Receipts	267	409
Totals	<u>£5,331</u>	<u>£4,299</u>

Expenditure.

	1931-32.	1932-33.
	£	£
Central	—	—
District Heads	72	63
Village Heads	1,154	1,032
Judicial	1,074	796
Treasury	48	45
Prisons	—	29
Various	267	279
Works Recurrent	1,467	748
Capital Works	—	228
Education	760	380
Medical and Sanitary	264	177
Forestry and Agriculture	113	112
Miscellaneous	92	50
Special Expenditure	—	19
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	£5,311	£4,008
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Financial Statement, 1932-33.

	£
Surplus, 1st April, 1932	4,175
Revenue, 1932-33	4,299
	<hr/>
	£8,474
Expenditure, 1932-33	4,008
	<hr/>
Balance, 1st April, 1933	£4,466 (a)
	<hr/>

(a) Includes Deposits with Bank.

BAMENDA DIVISION.

Revenue.

	1931-32.	1932-33.
	£	£
General Tax (50 per cent.)	4,751	4,320
Jangali (Cattle Tax) (50 per cent.)	413	738
Native Courts:—		
Fees	780	473
Fines	261	143
Other Receipts	835	560
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	£7,040	£6,234
	<hr/>	<hr/>

		<i>Expenditure.</i>	
		1931-32.	1932-33.
		£	£
Central		—	—
District Heads		1,285	1,188
Village Heads		529	520
Judicial		1,487	1,210
Treasury		72	62
Police		214	281
Prisons		—	3
Various		483	358
Works Recurrent		1,473	726
Works Staff		—	98
Education		507	317
Medical and Sanitary		354	268
Forestry and Agriculture		187	118
Miscellaneous		304	148
Special Expenditure... ..		1,734	698
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals		£8,629	£5,995
		<hr/>	<hr/>

Financial Statement, 1932-33.

		£
Balance, 1st April, 1932		7,053
Revenue, 1932-33		6,234
		<hr/>
		£13,287
Expenditure, 1932-33... ..		5,995
		<hr/>
Balance, 1st April, 1933		£7,292(a)
		<hr/>

(a) Includes Deposit with Bank of which £1,008 is Banso share.

BANSO NATIVE TREASURY.

		<i>Revenue.</i>	
		1931-32.	1932-33.
		£	£
General Tax (50 per cent.)		—	523
Jangali (Cattle Tax) (50 per cent.)		—	165
Native Courts:—			
Fees		—	14
Fines		—	5
Other Receipts		—	85
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals		—	£792
		<hr/>	<hr/>

Expenditure.

	1931-32.	1932-33.
	£	£
Central	—	—
District Heads	—	120
Village Heads	—	33
Judicial	—	85
Treasury	—	1
Police	—	22
Various	—	53
Works Recurrent	—	162
Works Staff	—	21
Capital Works... ..	—	—
Education	—	44
Medical and Sanitary	—	47
Forestry and Agriculture	—	61
Miscellaneous	—	12
Special Expenditure	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	—	£661
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Financial Statement, 1932-33.

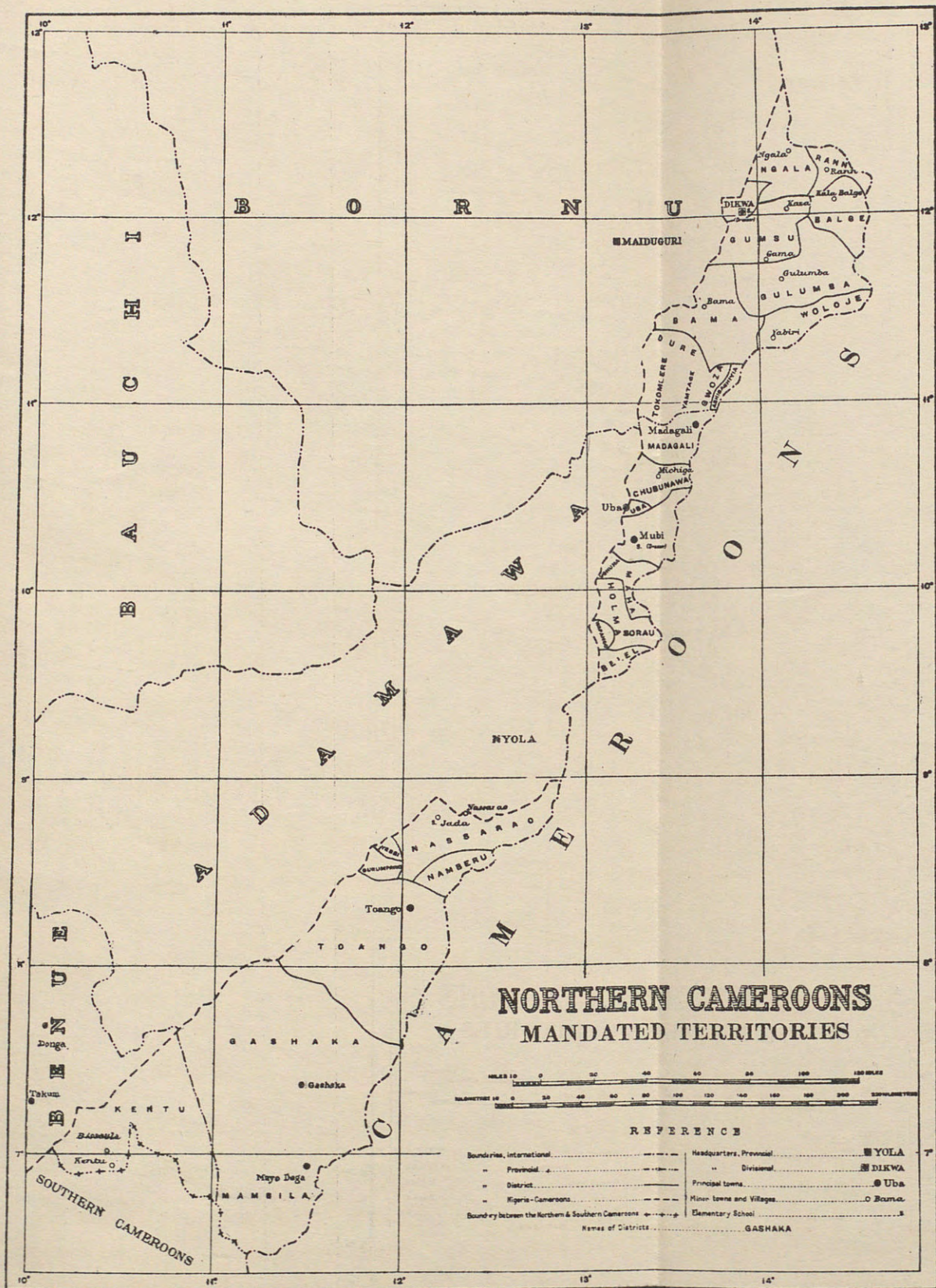
	£
Surplus, 1st April, 1932	—
Revenue, 1932-33	792
	<hr/>
	£792
Expenditure, 1932-33	661
	<hr/>
Balance, 1st April, 1933	£131(a)
	<hr/>

(a) Excludes £1,008 Bansa share of Bamenda Deposits with Bank.

APPENDIX III
LABOUR ON PLANTATIONS: INSPECTION REPORTS.

Name of Plantation.	Name of Owner.	Date Inspected.	Number of European Staff.	Number of African Staff.			Number of Labourers.	Proportion who have Wives.	Proportion who are permanent.	Are Labourers' Huts satisfactory?	Is Sanitation satisfactory?	Wages.	Ration Scale.	Means of Discipline.	Date of last Inspection.	Area of Estate.	Area Cultivated.	Any Complaints by Labour.	
				Clerks.	Over-seers.	Artisans												During Inspection.	During previous three months.
Oechelhausen ...	Wilhelm Scipio, Mannheim, Germany.	9.6.1933	2	—	—	1	110	25 per cent.	90 per cent.	Yes	Yes	4½d. per day	4 lb. rice, 1 lb. stockfish, 5 oz. salt per week; plantains and oil fruits freely distributed.	Dismissal	28.9.1932 (1.3.1933 by Medical Officer.)	4,940 acres.	919 acres.	None	None.
Holtfoth Plantation ...	Otto Holtfoth ...	25.7.1933	3	1	3	13	270	49 per cent.	74 per cent.	Reasonable for the type.	Yes	4d.-5d. per day	½ kg. saltfish, ¼ cup salt, 3 kg. rice or equivalent in plantains; palm fruits unlimited. Chop farms allowed.	Dismissal	By District Officer 27.8.1932.	655 ha.	655 ha.	One minor complaint.	None.
Guatemala Plantation Company.	Guatemala Plantagen in Hamburg.	22.8.1933	11	6	15	24	729	23 per cent.	—	Yes	Yes	5d.-6d. per day	Weekly: 15 lb. cocoyams, 4 lb. rice, 1 lb. stockfish, ½ lb. salt.	Small fines and small rewards. Dismissal	29.8.1932	15,672 acres.	3,723 acres.	One complaint settled.	None.
African Fruit Company	African Fruit Co., Hamburg.	23.8.1933	12	4	12	20	1,121	20 per cent.	75 per cent.	Yes	Yes	4d.-6d. per day	3½ kg. rice or 26 kg. plantain, 450 gr. saltfish, or 325 gr. stockfish, 150 gr. salt and palm fruits.	Dismissal or loss of tobacco bonus.	30.8.1932	12,355 acres.	About 4,500 acres.	One complaint settled.	None.
Mokundange Plantation	Bibundi Aktiengesellschaft.	7.9.1933	3	3	5	4	300	15 per cent.	25	Yes	Yes	4d.-6d. per day	4 kg. plantain, 1 lb. rice, 70 gr. fish daily.	Dismissal	14.12.1932	3,200 acres.	2,000 acres.	One about ration and one about task work. All settled.	None.
Moliwe Plantation ...	Moliwe Plantation Company.	8.9.1933	7	3	8	13	585	103 per cent.	443 per cent.	Yes	Yes	4d.-5d. per day	1 kg. rice, ½ kg. fish. Salt, plantain, oil fruits according to requirements.	Dismissal	21.9.1932	34,000 acres.	6,125 acres.	None	None.
Idenau Estate ...	Messrs. Idenau Estate Ltd.	21-23.9.1933	1	2	7	4	328	40 per cent.	80 per cent.	Yes	Yes	4½d. and food	1 lb. rice per day or plantains or cocoyams or gari, 1 lb. fish per week, ½ lb. salt, Sunday ration supplied.	Warning and dismissal.	16.12.1932	9,884 acres.	3,460 acres.	Yes. About lateness of pay.	None.
Debundsha Plantation	Joint Stock Co. ...	25.9.1933	1	1	5	2	106	13 per cent.	25	Satisfactory in size. Reasonable repair.	Latrines are unsatisfactory.	4d.-6d. per day	1 lb. rice or plantain daily, 1 lb. dry fish weekly, salt, banana and palm fruits free.	Dismissal	13.12.1932	4,329 acres.	721 acres.	Yes. About pay and ration.	None.
Bimbia Plantation ...	West African Plantation Co., Victoria.	26.9.1933	1	—	4	3	139	13 per cent.	38 per cent.	Yes	Yes	4d.-5d. per day	1 kg. rice, 250 gr. stockfish, 20 kg. plantains or 6 kg. cocoyams, palm fruits according to requirements, 150 gr. salt (weekly), 1 leaf tobacco (monthly).	None	18.8.1932	10,622 acres.	2,016 acres.	Yes. About delayed pay.	None.
Bwenga Estate, United Africa Co.	United Africa Company	27.9.1933	1	—	1	3	110	22 per cent.	10 per cent.	Reasonable.	Yes	4d.-5d. per day. Extra pay on shipping days.	1-2 kg. cocoyams daily or one hand plantain. Saturdays, rice and 1 lb. fish, salt.	Dismissal	21.9.1932	1,125 acres.	640 acres.	None	None.
Ekona Plantation ...	N. V. Handelmaatschappij "Decoba."	6.10.1933	9	8	14	41	1,076	20 per cent.	30 per cent.	In most cases satisfactory.*	Yes	2½d.-5½d. per day.	5 kg. stockfish, 5 kg. rice, 15 kg. salt, 25 kg. plantain or cocoyams.	Dismissal and deduction of premium.	22.9.1932	29,640 acres.	7,873 acres.	None	None.
W.A.P.V., Prinz Alfred Plantation, Missellele.	West African Plantation Company, Victoria.	16.10.1933	3	1	9	2	650	20 per cent.	30 per cent.	Yes, except a few extra mats required.	Yes, smoke latrines excellent.	4d.-6d. per day.	3 kg. rice or 1 kg. and 3 bunches plantain, 350 gr. fish and 150 gr. salt weekly. Bananas free.	Dismissal	26.9.1932	24,276 ha.	1,600 ha.	One frivolous	One settled.
Ombe Plantation ...	Rein and Wessel ...	11.12.1933	1	1	5	3	91	34 per cent.	50 per cent.	Yes	Good	5d. per day.	Weekly 2-5 lb. rice, 5 lb. saltfish, 30 lb. cocoyams or 45 lb. plantains; palm fruits free.	Dismissal	21.9.1932	603 acres.	545 acres.	One unjustifiable.	None.
Bota ...	West African Plantation Company, Victoria.	13.12.1933	1	11	2	26	296	30 per cent.	75 per cent.	Yes	Yes	5d.-9d. per day, according to occupation.	1 lb. rice, 10 oz. stockfish, 65 lb. plantains, 6 oz. salt, 1 bottle palm oil, one leaf tobacco.	Dismissal	26.9.1932	18,884 acres.	6,198 acres.	None	None.
Ngeme and Sachenhof Sections ...	West African Plantation Company, Victoria.	13.12.1933	3	—	10	—	391	20 per cent.	40 per cent.	Yes	Yes	4d.-5d. per day.	1 lb. rice, 10 oz. stockfish, 65 lb. plantains, 6 oz. salt, 1 bottle palm oil, one leaf tobacco.	Dismissal	24 and 26.9.1932			None	None.
Molyko Plantation ...	West African Plantation Company, Victoria.	13.12.1933	1	—	6	1	261	35 per cent.	40 per cent.	Yes	Good	4d.-5d. per day.	1 lb. rice, 10 oz. stockfish, 65 lb. plantains, 6 oz. salt, 1 bottle palm oil, one leaf tobacco.	Dismissal	10.10.1932	5,587 acres.	3,902 acres.	None	One frivolous about low wages from an ex-motor driver now working as a labourer.
Mungonge Plantation...	O. Hilfert ...	11.3.1933	2	—	—	—	30	25	25	Being rebuilt.	Latrine exists but not in use.	Sawboys £1 per month. Labourers 4½d. per day.	1 lb. fish, 1 lb. rice, per week. plantains and cassava <i>ad lib.</i>	Dismissal	19.6.1932	1,236 acres.	235 acres.	Yes	None.
Bai Plantation...	Bai Rubber and Cocoa Estate.	10.4.1933	1	2	—	2	200	25 per cent.	75 per cent.	Very good	Yes	3d.-5d. per day.	12 yams per day with salt and fish extra per week.	Dismissal	9.6.1932	1,585 acres.	1,585 acres.	None	None.
Ndian Plantation ...	United Africa Company	20.4.1933	4	2	2	12	440	80 per cent.	100 per cent.	Yes	Yes	5d.-6d. per day.	6 cups gari or 4 cups rice daily, plantains and palm oil.	Dismissal	26.5.1932	6,459 acres.	6,459 acres.	None	None.
Ikassa ...	Gesellschaft Sud Kamerun.	20.4.1933	1	1	1	—	50	10	50	Yes	Yes	3d.-6d. per day.	12-15 fingers plantains or 5-7 cups gari daily, oil <i>ad lib.</i>	Dismissal	25.5.1932	1,737-5 acres.	1,130 acres.	None	None.
Bongo-Bavo ...	Deutsch West-afrikanische Handelsgesellschaft.	14.4.1933	2	3	4	8	440	25 per cent.	10 per cent.	Yes	Yes	4d. per day.	25-30 lb. cocoyams or plantains, 2 lb. rice, 14 oz. fish, 6 oz. salt, oil <i>ad lib.</i>	Dismissal	7.12.1931	20,289 acres.	3,170 acres.	Yes	Yes.
Mungo River Timber Concession ...	United Africa Company	11.7.1933	1	17	2	13	920	20 per cent.	80 per cent.	Yes	Yes	3d.-5d. per day.	1/- per week.	Dismissal	1.10.1932	—	—	None	None.
Scheitlin Plantation, Tombel ...	G. Scheitlin ...	11.7.1933	1	—	—	1	50	—	100 per cent.	Labourers all live in the Tombel town.	—	3d. per day.	1/- per week.	Dismissal	12.10.1931	260 acres.	100 acres.	Yes	None.
Esosong ...	Messrs. Hoffman, Dederichs, Paysen & Blankenmeyer.	16.7.1933	2	1	—	—	17	1	100 per cent.	Yes	Yes	3d. per day	1/- per week	Dismissal	—	Approx. 6,000 acres.	2 acres	None	None.
Kamerun Eisenbahngesellschaft, Tombel	Kamerun Eisenbahngesellschaft.	11.7.1933	1	1	1	1	106	20 per cent.	50 per cent.	Yes	Yes	3½d. per day	1/- per week	Dismissal	1.11.1932	7,000 ha.	150 ha.	None	None.
Mukonje Estate ...	Kamerun Kautschuk Compagnie.	19.8.1933	5	2	11	20	760	50 per cent.	320	Need rebuilding.	New latrines required.	3½d. per day	2 lb. rice, 1 lb. fish, ½ lb. salt, plantains, cocoyams and oil weekly.	Dismissal	11.12.1932	6,250 acres.	4,500 acres.	None	None.
Timber Concession ...	Sylva Sociéte...	12.9.1933	2	2	4	4	66	25 per cent.	All	Yes	Yes	3d. per day	3d. per day	Dismissal	15.12.1932	25,600 acres.	—	None	None.
Timber Concession ...	Omnium Forestier Africain.	26.9.1933	1	1	1	2	84	One-eighth	50	Yes	Yes	4d.-5d. per day	1/- per week	Dismissal	1.7.1932	32,000 acres.	—	None	None.

* Rebuilding is being carried out.



Drawn by Nigeria Survey, June 1930.

DATE } **OF REGISTRATION**
 } **D'ENREGISTREMENT**
 24 SEP. 1904

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