

952
Issued by the Colonial Office.

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 1936

(For Reports for 1934 and 1935 see Non-Parliamentary
Publications Colonial No. 108, 1935 (Price 2s. 6d.) and
Colonial No. 118, 1936 (Price 3s. 0d.) respectively.)

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FOREWORD.

In compiling this report every effort has been made to give such additional information as was requested by the Permanent Mandates Commission during the examination of the 1935 Report at its 30th Session. In order to facilitate reference an index is given below showing the paragraphs in which this information is to be found.

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Report on the Administration of the Cameroons under British Mandate for the Year 1936

INTRODUCTION.

Geographical.

The Cameroons under British Mandate consists of two strips of territory extending in a north-easterly direction along the whole length of the eastern frontier of the Protectorate of Nigeria (with the exception of a short gap of some 40 miles in the neighbourhood of Yola) from the coast of the Bight of Biafra to the southern shores of Lake Chad. The southern section of the territory, extending some 420 miles inland from the coast, is by far the larger in area. The territory lies between 4° and $12^{\circ} 30'$ N. and $8^{\circ} 30'$ and $14^{\circ} 50'$ E. The map at the end of this Report illustrates the situation of the territory in relation to neighbouring areas of the Protectorate of Nigeria and the Cameroons under French Mandate. The average annual rainfall varies from 355 inches at the Debundscha Plantation on the coast south-west of the Cameroons Mountain to 25 inches in the Dikwa Division in the neighbourhood of Lake Chad. At Idenau near Debundscha, where figures are available for the first time in 1936, 484.5 inches were recorded.

Area and Population.

2. The total area of the territory is 34,081 square miles. Its African population is estimated at 825,234 giving a density of 24 to the square mile. The European population is 382, of whom 374 are resident in the Cameroons Province.

Nature of the country.

3. The territory provides a remarkable diversity of types of country. In the coastal regions of the south-west lies a broad tract of mangrove swamp, intersected with numerous creeks forming the delta of the Ndian River, with its semi-aquatic fishing population. Further to the east the massive bulk of the Cameroons Mountain—in active eruption as recently as 1922—rises to a height of 13,350 feet within 14 miles of the coast, its lower slopes to the west and north covered with dense secondary forest. In this region the coast line, with its cliffs, forests and plantations, and broken, as it is, by the rocky and wooded islands of Ambas Bay, with the great mass of Fernando Po looming in the distance, is one of much beauty. Then come the foot-hills of the Victoria Division of the Cameroons Province, with their cocoa, rubber and banana plantations, and finally the mangrove swamps of the Mungo River Delta stretching to

the eastern boundary of the territory within a few miles of Duala. To the north, the Cameroons Mountain falls away into the thickly wooded country which covers the greater part of the Kumba and Mamfe Divisions of the Cameroons Province. On the western side, adjoining the Calabar Province of Nigeria, comparatively low-lying forest country varied with groups of steep tree-clad hills stretches inland for over a hundred miles, while to the north and east the ground rises to the grass-lands of northern Mamfe and Kumba and the Bamenda plateau, where the country becomes a wild confusion of lofty hills rising to a height of over 8,000 feet, and separated by deep wooded valleys. Among the most impressive and highest of the peaks are those rising between Bamenda itself and the French boundary, with their rocky streams and waterfalls and their lonely lakes hidden among the forests and crags of the wild mountain country. The highest peaks are free of trees and bushes, which however straggle up the ravines and more sheltered slopes to within a short distance of the summits, where the grass grows sparsely among outcrops of rock and a litter of boulders, the precipitous sides being buttressed by rectangular columns of basalt. To the north-east of the Division the wind-swept barren moors of the Banso and Nsungli lie 5,000 to 6,000 feet above the sea; an undulating treeless land of long ridges and rounded rock-strewn hills. Large herds of Fulani cattle graze on these moorlands, while the scattered hamlets for the most part huddle in valleys and folds of the ground, seeking shelter from the bitter winds and driving rain clouds of the wet season. There are also settlements on the exposed hill tops and ridges, partly protected by groves of kola and other trees which can face the rigours of the heights. To the north are found sandy stretches where the River Donga emerges from its gorge to flow towards Kentu and, from the levels around the lower Katsina River, west of Fungom, gaunt hills of naked black rock thrust up from the orchard bush, while elephant and buffalo wander unmolested among the lonely valleys and confused hills where the highlands meet the plain through which the Benue flows. North of the Benue the hill country continues towards the Dikwa Division, where the hills slope away into the sandy water-logged plains bordering Lake Chad.

Administration.

4. For the purpose of administration, the territory is divided into four areas. Of these the largest is the Cameroons Province, which extends some 230 miles inland from the sea at Victoria and comprises nearly half the total area and population of the whole territory. The Cameroons Province is administered as one of the Southern Provinces of Nigeria and is a self-contained unit in charge of a Resident. Immediately north of the

Cameroons Province are the hill districts of Kentu to the west and Gashaka to the east. The Kentu Area is the smallest and most sparsely populated of the administrative areas and is administered as part of the Benue Province of the Northern Provinces of Nigeria, being more readily accessible from the west and having tribal and commercial ties with the peoples of the immediately adjacent districts of Nigeria. The Gashaka district together with the mandated territory immediately to the north of it is administered as part of the Adamawa Province of Nigeria, as is also the area bordering on that Province and lying to the north of the gap mentioned in the first paragraph of this Report. These three areas are referred to as the Adamawa Districts and together they have an area equal to approximately one-third of the whole mandated territory. Finally, in the extreme north, is the Dikwa Division, which borders on, and is administered as part of, the Bornu Province of Northern Nigeria.

Legislation.

5. All the Nigerian Ordinances enacted during 1936 apply or may be applied to the whole of the Cameroons under British Mandate, with the exception of Ordinances No. 8 (Registration of Titles (Amendment) Ordinance), No. 17 (Income Tax (Colony) (Amendment) Ordinance), No. 22 (Income Tax (Colony) (Amendment No. 2) Ordinance) and No. 25 (Lagos Town Planning (Amendment) Ordinance). Ordinance No. 18 (Tin Production and Export Restriction (Amendment) Ordinance) applies only to that part of the territory which is administered with the Northern Provinces.

6. Regulations No. 12 made under Section 2 of the Agriculture Ordinance, 1926, and cited as the Palm Oils, Palm Kernels and Cocoa (Inspection for export) Regulations, 1936, were not at first applied to the Cameroons Province. By Regulations No. 34, however, the Victoria and Kumba Divisions became subject to the Regulations. The effects of these Regulations are discussed in paragraphs 375 to 378 below.

7. By Order-in-Council No. 64 of 1936 the provisions of the Cultivated Oil Palm Ordinance, 1933, were applied to palm oil produced on plantations in the Cameroons. The Planters' Union interviewed His Excellency the Governor of Nigeria on this subject during his visit to the Cameroons Province in 1936, and the application of the Ordinance was received with considerable satisfaction by them.

I.—STATUS OF THE TERRITORY.

8. 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.

9. There has been no change in the status of the inhabitants during 1936. They are properly described as British protected persons, natives of the Cameroons under British Mandate.

III.—INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

(i) International Conventions.

10. The conventions previously applied are to be found in Appendix VI of the 1929 Report,* as amplified by paragraph 14 of the 1930 Report,† paragraph 8 of the 1931 Report,‡ paragraphs 8§ and 240|| of the 1932 Report, paragraphs 200 and 201 of the 1933 Report,¶ paragraph 8 of the 1934 Report,** and paragraph 11 of the 1935 Report.††. The following international conventions have been applied to the territory during 1936:—

(1) 24th April, 1926. International Convention relative to Motor Traffic. Accession 14th March, 1937.

(2) 30th March, 1931. International Convention regarding the Taxation of Foreign Motor Vehicles. Accession 11th September, 1936.

(ii) International Frontiers.

11. At its thirtieth Session during the consideration of the report for the Cameroons under French Mandate the Chairman of the Permanent Mandates Commission expressed the view that the delimitation of the boundary between the Cameroons under French and British mandate should be carried out as soon as possible.‡‡ The British survey party was appointed and equipped and full preparations were made for the survey and demarcation to be started in December, 1932, but, at the instance of the French Authorities, it was agreed that the work, which would involve an expenditure on either side that could not be justified in the then existing financial stringency, should be postponed until the financial position of the two territories was more favourable. The Nigerian Government, although agreeing with the French Authorities that there is no urgent practical necessity for the demarcation, was prepared to begin operations on the 1st of November, 1936, and an officer was selected for the duties of Boundary Commissioner. The French Government, however, was unable to form their boundary commission in time to take advantage of the dry season. It has now

* Pages 128-135. † Page 6. ‡ Page 2. § Page 5. || Page 73. ¶ Page 52.

** Page 6. †† Pages 6-7.

‡‡ Minutes of 30th Session, page 28.

been provisionally arranged that work shall begin on the 1st of November, 1937. The British boundary commissioner has been selected and the Resident of the Cameroons Province has been instructed to open direct discussions with the Governor of the French Cameroons regarding the details of the programme of operations. A letter has also been addressed by the Governor of Nigeria to the Governor of the French Cameroons asking him to state whether his Government is prepared to start work on the date arranged. In two areas especially would demarcation be welcomed; at Fossong Ellelem in the Mamfe Division, and along the ill-defined section across the marshes of the Nun, between the Bamenda Division and the Subdivision of Foubman.

12. Relations between the administrations of the French and British spheres of the Cameroons have continued to be most cordial and the French authorities have shown great kindness and assistance to the many officers who travel from Kumba to Bamenda through the area under French Mandate. The Resident spent a few days in Duala in October, 1936, and was treated with the greatest hospitality and courtesy, and M. le Delegeue de la Commissaire de la Republique paid a return visit to Buea in December.

IV.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

(i) Cameroons Province.

13. The Cameroons Province is a self-contained unit in charge of a Resident. Provincial Headquarters are at Buea, 13 miles from Victoria, the main port of entry of the Province, and at a height of over 3,000 feet above sea-level on the eastern slopes of the Cameroons Mountain. The Province is divided into four Administrative Divisions, of which the areas and populations are as follows:—

<i>Division.</i>	<i>Area square miles.</i>	<i>Adult males.</i>	<i>Adult females.</i>	<i>Children.</i>	<i>Total popula- tion.</i>	<i>Density per square mile.</i>
Victoria ...	1,166	22,005	10,651	8,666	41,322	35·4
Kumba ...	4,162	21,466	23,687	25,251	70,404	16·9
Mamfe ...	4,321	22,027	24,736	22,585	69,348	16·0
Bamenda ...	6,932	64,221	75,691	89,496	229,408	33·1
Totals ...	16,581	129,719	134,765	145,998	410,482	24·8

14. The increase of 2,267 in the adult male population of the Victoria Division is due to a corresponding increase in the amount of labour employed on the plantations. Much of this

labour, however, comes from other Divisions of the Province, especially Bamenda, and it might have been supposed that a corresponding decrease in the adult male population of these Divisions would have occurred. But the Bamenda figures actually show a slight increase, owing to the increasing accuracy of the census, and in view of this there is no reason to suppose that the figures for Mamfe and Kumba Divisions, where no count was made during 1936, should not be as high as last year. In those two Divisions, therefore, the same figures have been given as for the previous year. No actual count of adult females and children has been made, but the figures given are based on a proportionate estimate.

15. The Bamenda Division is in charge of a Senior District Officer, assisted by two or three Assistant District Officers. The other Divisions are each in charge of a District Officer, with one Assistant District Officer in the case of Victoria, and one or two Assistant District Officers in the case of Kumba and Mamfe. The District Officers are directly responsible to the Resident in charge of the Province. During the latter part of the year a second District Officer was stationed at Victoria, in order to familiarise himself with local conditions before taking over the Division in April, 1937. The average number of Administrative Officers in the Province during the year under report was 12.27 as compared with 12.58 in 1935, 13.07 in 1934, and 11.6 in 1933.

16. Apart from the Administrative Staff, the following European Officers of the Government have been stationed in the Province:—

5 Medical Officers.

1 Sanitary Superintendent.

2 Superintendents of Education.

1 Commissioner of Police.

1 or 2 Assistant Commissioners of Police engaged in the Preventive Service.

2 Public Works Department Engineers, one of whom is engaged on the construction of the Mamfe-Bamenda road.

1 Public Works Department Inspector of Works, also engaged on the Mamfe-Bamenda road.

1 Marine Officer.

2 Agricultural Officers.

2 Forestry Officers.

17. The following table gives the number 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	50	44	94
Kumba	9	15	24
Mamfe	6	12	18
Bamenda	7	19	26
Totals	72	90	162
Totals 1935 ...	70	93	163

Fifteen of the clerical and 19 of the non-clerical staff are natives of the mandated territory. The figures for non-commissioned officers and constables of the Police Force are not included in the above table, but are given in paragraphs 162 and 165 of this report.

18. With regard to Baron von Asbeck's request* at the 30th Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission, the following table shows the number of subordinate Native Administration officials with the branches of the administration in which they are employed:—

<i>Branch of service.</i>	<i>Victoria.</i>	<i>Kumba.</i>	<i>Mamfe.</i>	<i>Bamenda.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
<i>Administration—</i>					
District Head's Scribes and Treasury Clerks...	6	3	3	3	15
Messengers	—	—	—	1	1
<i>Education—</i>					
Teachers	8	11	8	13	40
<i>Forestry—</i>					
Forest Guards	2	5	6	3	16
<i>Judicial—</i>					
Scribes	9	11	23	27	70
Messengers	33	38	29	53	153
<i>Medical—</i>					
Nurses, Dispensary Attendants and Dressers	6	7	4	5	22
Sanitary Inspectors and Yaws Inoculators ...	1	—	—	108	109
Leper Attendants	—	—	—	2	2
<i>Police</i>	—	—	—	54	54
<i>Surveys—</i>					
Boundary men	—	—	—	2	2
<i>Public Works—</i>					
Printers	6	—	—	—	6
Motor Drivers	2	1	1	1	5
Road Overseers and Artisans	—	3	—	11	14

* Minutes of 30th Session, page 53.

II

Summary of Native Administration Officials.

<i>Division.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>	<i>Persons not natives of Mandated territory.</i>
Victoria	73	2 Headmasters Native Administration Schools. 1 Motor Driver.
Kumba	79	1 Road Overseer. 1 Schoolmaster. 1 Carpenter.
Mamfe	74	1 Clerk. 2 Teachers.
Bamenda	283	1 Motor Driver. 2 Boundary men. 1 Court Messenger.
	—	
	509	

19. All existing public roads and buildings have been maintained, and considerable further progress has been made on the new main road from Mamfe to Bamenda (vide section XXIII of this report). In addition, various minor works have been undertaken both by the Public Works Department and by the various Native Administrations and these also are more fully dealt with in section XXIII.

20. The system of indirect rule, by means of which the natives are being encouraged and gradually trained to manage their own local affairs, obtains throughout the mandated territory. The various Native Authorities, of which there are 98 in the Cameroons Province, and which are responsible for law and order, the collection of taxes, and such medical and educational activities as can be supervised by them, have continued to function on the whole in a satisfactory manner, and take an increasing interest in their duties. The Native Authority Ordinance, 1933, which applies *mutatis mutandis* to the mandated territory, defines a Native Authority as "any Chief or other native of Nigeria or other person or any native council or group of such natives or other persons appointed to be a Native Authority under the Ordinance for the area concerned." No Native Authority is appointed until exhaustive enquiries have been made into the indigenous organization on which the system of indirect rule is to be based, with any modifications found necessary to conform with modern requirements. As far as possible, the area controlled by a Native Authority contains families or communities bound together by natural ties. The form of the Native Authority varies according to local conditions. In some areas, particularly in the hill country, clans have been ruled in the past by chiefs who were absolute autocrats within the boundaries of the clan. In such cases the chiefs are appointed the Native Authority, though a council of elders is appointed to assist them and to curb such tendency

to autocracy as may still exist. On the other hand, in the forest belt the indigenous organization is more democratic and as a rule no chief is more than *primus inter pares* amongst his fellows. In these conditions the Native Authority may be the whole council of a village, or of a village group with representation for every village. The one essential consideration is that the Native Authority, whatever its form, must be able to command and receive the obedience of the people under its control. The system is undoubtedly popular and is working well. Every year shows the Native Authorities taking an increasing interest in the management of their local affairs.

21. At the 30th Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission Mlle. Dannevig asked* if it would be possible to give more details of the duties of the chiefs in the different parts of the territory. In order to show the position clearly it is necessary to divide the chiefs into three categories:—

(i) Rulers of comparatively large areas in the highlands of the Bamenda and Mamfe Divisions.

(ii) Four District Heads, three in the Victoria Division and one in the Kumba Division.

(iii) Village Heads, most of whom by native custom do not recognise any superior chief.

22. With regard to the first category, the chiefs of Bansa, Nkom, Bum and Bali in the Bamenda Division, and of Bangwa (Fontem) in the Mamfe Division are the natural and formerly autocratic rulers of their areas, although in practice they are guided by the advice of elders. To a great extent their power varies in accordance with each chief's personal influence and prestige, and further variations are due to ancestral custom. Such chiefs make the arrangements for the celebration of festivals, dances and sacrifices; and to them sitting in their compounds surrounded by their advisers come the people with their troubles. Where the personal prestige of the chief is great, as in Bansa and Bum, the number of cases in which the advice of the chief is not taken and which therefore go to the courts is comparatively small. As Native Authorities such chiefs can make rules and orders, in accordance with the Native Authority Ordinance; an order prohibiting the sale of bad meat, for example. They are also responsible for public order, and under the Native Revenue Ordinance they are charged with the collection of tax. As presidents or vice-presidents of the native courts they administer native law and custom.

23. The chieftainship of Bansa is the best example of this category. The chief, or Fon, rules through an ordered hierarchy of officials, the Fai or family head, the Tante or quarter head,

* Minutes of 30th Session, page 55.

and the Kebai, who may be compared to a District Head since he is responsible to the Fon for a number of quarters scattered over a wide area, and also for sub-villages not of Banso stock. If the Fon wishes to send a message to any individual, he does so through the Kebai of the district concerned. The Banso is respectful to his chief and pays unquestioning obedience to the orders of the Fon, but always with the proviso that such orders are not contrary to custom. At the same time the people are frank, independent and outspoken, quick to resent a wrong and to complain to the Fon if necessary. The Fon's powers, although in theory absolute, are modified in practice by custom and by the opinion of his hereditary council of notables. His orders are in the nature of advice, and before publication are discussed by the council, among whom the Ya or Queen-mother holds a position of importance. The Kebai or district heads are resident in Kumbo itself and it is their duty to report to the Fon every morning in order to talk over public affairs. Any Tante or Fai may claim audience with the Fon at any time; other petitioners report to the Kebai responsible for their quarter and through him obtain admittance to the Fon's presence. A dissatisfied man can appeal from the Fon to the Mulong Society to which belong the leaders of the country, the position of many of whom has been recognised by appointment to membership of the native court.

24. In Ndop also the chief is regarded as a source of power which must be preserved free from contamination. No woman can look at him directly nor must he see mourners until their period of mourning is over; he may not be touched except by those of his servants who have not yet reached the age of puberty; and no man may eat, smoke or spit in his presence. These customs and prohibitions are found in varying degree among the Tikar and Bali communities. In the Widekum and other peoples of forest negro origin, where there were no real chiefs, they are scarcely found, although it is to be noted that in parts of such areas men who were originally little more than the spokesmen of the local councils of elders have borrowed something of the outward ceremony surrounding the greater chiefs. This tendency has gone furthest in the Meta, Ngemba and Mogamo areas which were most exposed to the influence of Bafut and Bali.

25. The second category consists of the following district heads:—

Chief John (Johannes) Manga Williams, Native Authority of the Victoria district, an educated man of considerable experience, head of the Subu Clan and a descendant of King William of Bimbila.

Chief Endely, District Head of the Bakweri district, a younger man whose position, though not due to traditional

native custom, is founded on his village headship of Buea, a community long recognised as the leader among the Bakweri villages.

Chief Fritz Mukete of Muyuka, who with his council is the Native Authority of the Balong area of the Victoria Division.

Chief Abel Mukete of Kumba, the District Head of the Kumba native court area and a man of influence throughout much of the Kumba Division.

These chiefs hold their position by virtue not of native tradition but of Government recognition, which is however based on the wishes of the people. Their duties under the Native Authority, Courts and Revenue Ordinances are the same as those of the chiefs in the first category, but they have no traditional privileges of any sort. They hold the respect and affection of the people, but perhaps as officials rather than as chiefs occupying their positions by right of ancestral custom.

26. The great majority of chiefs come into the third category, and are simply village heads. They are generally members of the court, and of the council which forms the local Native Authority, and are also responsible for the taxes of their own villages. They hold their positions entirely by virtue of traditional custom, and a village head is as a rule merely the first among the elders. In many parts of the Province he is known as the King, a term apparently used originally in German times, but he is a completely democratic and constitutional king, and will seldom have a larger house or more possessions than the majority of men of his age. If one sees a superior building in a village, it will seldom belong to the "king"; it is far more likely to belong to a trader or a clerk.

27. With such variations in the culture of the peoples of each Division it is clear that no universally applicable organisation could be introduced; and the object of intelligence work, of which there is frequent mention in these reports, is to build up in each area an organisation acceptable to the people. These intelligence reports are written in the midst of the people with whom they deal, after full discussion with individuals and assemblies, and are intended to represent fully and frankly the opinions and wishes of the community. By degrees and as the result of many years' work the whole Province has been covered by these surveys, the more recent of which are revisions of the results of previous work and reviews of progress made.

28. The funds at the disposal of the native authorities consist of 50 per cent. of the direct taxes, together with native court revenue, interest on savings and miscellaneous receipts. As a rule, the native authorities have but a rudimentary conception of finance, and are inclined to think that their treasury

is inexhaustible and well able to finance any scheme which may appeal to them, especially increases of salary. The funds are therefore kept under careful control, usually in a central Native Treasury at Divisional Headquarters, and the District Officer supervises all revenue and expenditure. Estimates are normally prepared for the Division as a whole with subsidiary estimates for each Native Authority. The Bakweri and the Balong people in the Victoria Division, and the Bansa people of Bamenda alone have their own treasuries, but it is only a matter of time before the system of separate treasuries is extended to other areas.

29. At the 30th Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission Lord Hailey asked* whether the proportion of taxation paid to the chiefs themselves could be shown. The following table indicates the position:—

<i>Division.</i>	<i>Total direct tax.</i>	<i>Payment to district and village heads.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>
	£	£	
Victoria	6,750	505	7·4
Kumba	8,342	980	11·7
Mamfe	4,068	559	13·7
Bamenda	12,506‡	1,896	15·0
Totals	31,666	3,940	12·4

‡ Includes £2,003 Jangali (cattle tax).

The payments to district and village heads include salaries paid to chiefs and councils and the percentage (10 per cent.) of the total tax collected which is paid to unsalaried village heads. The comparatively low figure in the Victoria Division is due to the fact that a large proportion of the tax (i.e., that paid by plantation labourers) is collected through the Managers of the plantations, who do not receive a percentage of the money so collected. To a lesser extent the same is true of the Kumba Division.

30. A picture of the functioning of a small Native Administration is given in the 21st paragraph of the report for 1935,† and during 1936 this little district of Bakweri has, like other areas, made steady progress. A more interesting area, however, is perhaps that of Balong, also in the Victoria Division. The District Head, Fritz Mukete, and his council, who form the Native Authority, do not work under the close supervision of any Government officer, and have thus a better chance of showing what they can do by themselves. Each of the four

villages in the area has its own village court, with a bench fully representative of the villages and with a right of appeal to the clan court at Muyuka. The clan started its financial career with a payment from the Victoria Native Administration of £668, a sum representing the area's estimated savings from past years; for 1936-7 it has an estimated revenue of £690 and an expenditure of £562, both figures small enough for the council to comprehend; and from its funds it pays for a flourishing school and dispensary, a forest guard, the maintenance of its simple public buildings, and the cost of administrative and judicial salaries and fees. The future of this small clan will be of great interest as indicating the possibilities of a real measure of indigenous local government.

VICTORIA DIVISION.

31. For administrative purposes the Division is organized in three districts, the Victoria, Bakweri, and Balong Native Authority areas. The Victoria Native Authority area extends along the whole coast-line and consists of five small village groups, 37 villages of the Bakweri clan who were unwilling to form part of the Bakweri Native Administration, and the settlements of Victoria (including Newtown) and Tiko, in which reside a large number of strangers, mostly from the territory under French Mandate. This lack of homogeneity and the influence of some 14,000 labourers living on the plantations and emancipated from all tribal control present peculiar problems. The Native Authority in this area is Chief Manga Williams, who is mentioned in paragraph 25 above. He has maintained his authority over these heterogeneous elements by virtue of a prestige built up on a record of many years fair dealing under both the German and British Governments, and keeps in close touch with public opinion through the various village heads, more particularly those who are members of the Victoria and Tiko native courts. He receives a salary of £200 a year.

32. In general the people of this area are satisfied with the existing organisation, with the possible exception of the remote villages of Bakole on the coast to the north-west of Victoria, which are cut off from contact with headquarters during rough weather. The people of these villages have been for some time demanding a court and native administration of their own, but although an intelligence report has been written on the area their internal feuds have so far prevented the formulation of a scheme of judicial and administrative reform which would be acceptable to both parties. It is, however, hoped that progress in this respect will be made during 1937.

33. The remaining problem of the Victoria Native Authority concerns the administration of the area of creeks and low-lying

islands to the south of Rio-del-Ray, known as the Fishtowns, which is visited each dry season by large numbers of fishermen from the Calabar Province in Nigeria. These temporary inhabitants speak Efik, a language strange to the people of the Cameroons, with whom they have no natural or other affinities. They do not acknowledge the Native Authority or the courts of the Victoria Division, and beyond grudgingly paying their tax money, have no dealings with the Cameroons Province. Proposals have now been made that these people should in future pay tax in their homes in the Calabar Province, and thereby discharge their full liability under the Native Revenue Ordinance.

34. The Bakweri Native Authority area consists of 63 Bakweri villages, with a total population of about 11,500, occupying approximately 100 square miles of the southern and eastern slopes and foothills of the Cameroons Mountain, mostly at an altitude of 2,000 to 3,000 feet. Their organization is essentially democratic, each village having a village head and council of elders and sending representatives to the central clan council which meets at Buea under the chairmanship of Chief Endely, the District Head. Large tracts of land which once belonged to the Bakweris were expropriated for plantation purposes in the years before the War, the natives being assigned definite reservations in which to live and farm, and many but not all of the Bakweri villages were affected by this policy. The cultivation of cocoyams, the principal crop, is in the hands of the women. The men are poor farmers, but own numbers of pigs and other livestock, and appear fairly prosperous, there being a ready sale for their produce and livestock to the labourers on the plantations both in the Cameroons and on the neighbouring island of Fernando Po.

35. The Balong Native Authority area, mentioned in paragraph 30 above, consists of a group of four villages, separated from the main portion of the Balong clan, which is found in the Kumba Division and in the territory under French Mandate. Formerly the sole Native Authority of the area was Chief Fritz Mukete, but in consequence of an investigation made in 1935 it now consists of Chief Mukete and a council consisting of the elders of all four villages and representatives of the large stranger population, which outnumbers the original Balong inhabitants. This organisation accords with the democratic outlook and customs of the forest peoples and being rooted in their indigenous institutions is a source of great satisfaction to them. The new Balong treasury was opened on the 1st of April, 1936, and the council now meets once a month at Muyuka to discuss local affairs. Chief Fritz Mukete as District Head receives a salary of £36 a year.

KUMBA DIVISION.

36. In paragraph 26* of the 1935 report reference was made to the lack of success which had attended the reorganisation of the Bakossi clan. Further enquiries were made during 1936, and it now appears that some at any rate of the antagonism to the new scheme was inspired by the ambitions of the kindred from which the former district head had come. It would seem that the local kindred courts are not as unpopular as they were represented to be, for the amount of work done in all of them has increased during the past year. The principal objection to these simple courts was that the people did not regard them as "proper courts," since they lacked well-educated clerks, uniformed court messengers and regular sitting fees for appointed members. Steps have accordingly been taken to make these little courts less nebulous in structure and procedure, and a central appeal court for the whole clan has been authorised and should do much to make for co-operation among the somewhat scattered kindreds.

37. As a result of the investigation carried out in the Bam-buko clan a new native court and native authority have been approved for that area, and have made a satisfactory beginning; the courts and native authorities approved for the Basosi, Elung, Nhia and Ninong clans have also made a good start. Further investigations have taken place in Bakundu, Balue and Mbonge clans, and very little change appears to be required in any of them, the organisation already established being apparently satisfactory to the people.

38. The only surviving District Head in this Division, Chief Abel Mukete, continues to do much valuable work in the Kumba native court area, for which he is the native authority, and has won a deservedly high reputation for honesty and impartiality. In the past the Kumba Division has been unfortunate in the district heads which have been appointed from time to time, and most of the present native authorities consist of groups of village heads and elders, who are as yet inexperienced in administrative matters. The size of the Division, the difficulty of communications, and the scattered nature of the clans make it inevitable that progress should be slow.

BAMENDA DIVISION.

39. For administrative purposes the Bamenda Division is subdivided into sixteen areas, Bansa, Bali, Nkom, Bum, Bafut, Ndop, Nsungli, Mbembe, Fungom, Wum, Ngemba, Ngi, Meta, Mogamo, Ngonu and Kaka-Ntem. Three of these areas have been further subdivided as a result of intelligence reports completed during the last three years. In Nsungli there are

now three native authorities, Mbwat, Tank and Tala. Kaka-Ntem consists of the three court areas of Mbaw, Mbem and Mfumte; and Wum has been divided into the court areas of Bebe-Befang, Esimbi and Wum.

40. The Division, roughly speaking, is inhabited by two main tribal stocks which came from opposite directions and met in the southern portion of the Division. One of these is known as the Widekum migration, since that village in the Mamfe forests is the traditional point of departure of the ancestors of the present inhabitants of Mogamo, Ngemba, Meta, Ngi, Ngonu and part of Wum. These people, who speak dialects of what must be basically a common language, are negroes of the forest type. Possibly no more than 200 years ago small family groups united into larger units by acknowledgment of the religious duties of the senior family head. Until the arrival of the Bali and Tikar they were at a low cultural level, wearing loin-cloths made from bark, governed by councils of elders under the presidency of the senior family head and addicted to cannibalism. The villages lived in a state of almost continual internecine warfare; there was no central authority and the people made no effective resistance to the more closely organised invaders from the north.

41. Of these invaders, the first were the Tikars who, according to tradition, migrated from Bornu under their Chief Mbum, having been driven southwards under pressure from the Chambas till at length they reached the borders of Banyo and Bamum in the territory under French Mandate east of Bamenda. Here it is said they were joined by Kimi, son of a Shehu of Bornu, who founded a new royal line. After Kimi's death there was civil war among his sons, many of whom migrated with their followings and settled in Bansa, Bafut, Ndop and other areas. Bafut met the Widekum peoples moving up from the south and checked their further expansion. The remainder are said to have found an uninhabited land, although the number of stone-implements which have been discovered suggests that at some more remote period there was a more primitive population. During the early years of the 19th century the warriors of Chamba stock known as Bali, after driving the Tikars southwards, moved in their turn under the menace of the Fulani Jihad, whose standard bearer north of Bamenda was Modiba Adama, first Emir of Yola. After fighting their way down through Bamum in the French sphere they penetrated into the south of the present Bamenda Division, where the novelty of their cloth robes, bows and poisoned arrows and the few horses they brought with them were as much a military asset as their organized fighting power. On to a country where Tikar, Bali and Widekum warred among themselves with shifting shortlived alliances, raids and

massacres, came the impact of the Fulani slave raids from Banyo and Gashaka. By the time German rule was established at the end of the 19th century the Fulani had devastated the northern part of the Division, exterminating or carrying into slavery whole communities. Thus there is in Bamenda a mixture of racial types and cultures; three main stocks and the broken remnants of peoples such as the Jukun, Zumpere and others of uncertain origin who took refuge among the more inaccessible hills and valleys. Among some of these, especially in the north and north-east, there are interesting relics of megalithic culture, such as stone circles and monoliths.

42. In four of the areas mentioned above, Bansa, Bali, Nkom and Bum, the administration is in the hands of a single chief, assisted by his council. In other areas the administration is carried out mainly through the composite type of native authority, consisting of a council of clan heads or of the heads of a number of homogeneous though not necessarily related units.

43. There are two native treasuries in the Division. The Bansa treasury is at Kumbo, in the compound of the Fon, who keeps the keys in his personal possession and is present at all disbursements and receipts. The funds of the remaining areas are kept in the Bamenda Divisional Treasury under the direct supervision of the District Officer, subsidiary estimates being kept for each group. These subsidiary estimates are discussed as far as possible with the native authorities concerned, who, however, have difficulty in grasping the relationship between revenue and expenditure. In order, therefore, to teach the people the management of their own finances the institution of further separate treasuries is under consideration.

MAMFE DIVISION.

44. The Mamfe Division can be racially and geographically divided into three portions. The first and largest portion consists of the forest people; the Banyangi, Anyang, Keaka, Ekwe, Obang, Biteku and Boki who inhabit the centre, south and west. The second group is composed of the hill peoples; the Bangwa, Mbo and Mundani. They live on the east of the fringe of the escarpment and on the hills and levels below. Behind them rises the plateau of the French Cameroons and the Bamenda Division. The northern portion of the Division is inhabited by the third group, the Assumbo, Mesaga, Manta and Menka, whose country is rugged, mountainous and almost inaccessible. No trade route passes through it and, as might be expected, the people are primitive, shy and stay-at-home. The new organization of the Banyang and Mundani areas mentioned in the 31st paragraph of the 1935 report* is proving to be increasingly satisfactory. The former consists of 49

separate villages, the authorities of which are showing themselves able to realize and accept their responsibilities. In the Mundani area the clan spirit is strong, and although the chiefs are perhaps autocratic, this tendency is being watched and checked when necessary. The Mundani villages have great advantage of propinquity to each other, none being more than a day's walk from the clan meeting place and court-house. Intelligence reports have recently been compiled on the Menka-Widekum and Assumbo areas, and a similar report on Kembong area is now being prepared. In the rest of the eight areas of the Division the old organization founded on previous surveys continues to function satisfactorily, and definite progress is being made in spite of the difficult nature of the country and the long distances involved. An important contribution towards this progress is the building of the Mamfe-Bamenda road through the heavily forested and broken country of Banyang and Menka.

45. His Excellency the Governor visited this Province from the 20th to the 29th of March, 1936.

NORTHERN AREAS.

46. The area and population of the districts to the north of the Cameroons Province, which are administered as part of the Northern Provinces of Nigeria, are as follows:—

—	<i>Area in sq. miles.</i>	<i>Adult males.</i>	<i>Adult females.</i>	<i>Chil- dren.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Density per sq. mile.</i>	<i>Euro- peans.</i>
Adamawa							
Districts	11,115	66,909	72,462	65,288	204,659	18·4	6
Kentu Area	1,236	2,236	2,332	2,515	7,083	5·73	—
Dikwa							
Division	5,149	54,400	73,215	75,395	203,010	39·4	2
Total ...	17,500	123,545	148,009	143,198	414,752	23·7	8
Total 1935	17,500	121,933	146,414	142,881	411,228	23·5	6

In the Adamawa districts the further increase in adults is due partly to natural increase and partly to continued migration from French to British mandated territory; the juvenile statistics are not reliable.

ADAMAWA DISTRICTS.

47. The Adamawa districts are divided into a southern and a northern area, separated by a 40-mile gap through which the Benue flows. The districts to the north are small and thickly populated. The southern area consists of two large districts, Nassarao and Toungo, two small pagan districts, Gurumpawo and Yebbi, and the large and sparsely populated district of Gashaka to the south, with its administrative headquarters at

Mayo Daga. The Gashaka District, which is nearly as large as the rest of the Adamawa districts together, is remote and its communications, both internal and with the outside world, are poor. The population of the riverain area to the north is largely Fulani, that of the rest of the district mainly pagan. The proportion of pagans to Moslems in each district is given in paragraph 403 below.

48. Three administrative officers have been permanently on tour in the mandated territory throughout the year as against two in 1935. Two toured the Northern and one the Southern Area; of the former, one has been employed on general administrative touring and supervision whilst his colleague has been engaged on intensive investigations designed to promote more effective administration and to ensure to the pagan peoples the means for ordered progress to some measure of self-government. This second officer will subsequently be employed in the inauguration of approved reorganisation schemes district by district.

49. In the Southern Area an additional officer was engaged for some weeks in examining the possibilities of the establishment of an administrative federation for the small Chamba Chiefdoms of Binyeri, Gurumpawo, Yebbi and Tsugu with Nassarawo; the proposals were well received, and, it is believed, will lead to useful co-operation where legendary antagonisms have hitherto prevailed.

50. The most important change in the Northern Area, as the result of approved proposals following the investigations referred to above, has been the amalgamation of part of the former Chuhunawa District with Madagali to form the Mandara District with the object of bringing the mass of the Hiji-speaking peoples within a single administration, whilst minor readjustments have been made to adapt the district organisation more closely to the ethnical and cultural affinities of the people. Approval has been given by the Secretary of State for the transfer of 15 small hamlets in Gashaka District to the Benue Province. The hamlets have affinities with the Kentu Area transferred to Benue Province in 1933.* This adjustment of the boundary between the two Provinces accords with the wishes of the people and will provide for their better administration.

51. The retention of District Heads in the long transition stage is inevitable (without them it would be necessary to treble the European administrative staff in these areas) and some description of their status and duties has been asked for by the Permanent Mandates Commission.† The areas in question, before the partition resulting from the Anglo-German Boundary Convention, formed part of the territory of the Lamido of

* See paragraphs 37-40 in the Cameroons Report for 1933, page 11.

† Minutes of 30th Session, page 55.

Adamawa and were administered on his behalf by a number of hereditary fief-holders or "governors" (Ardo'en, in Fulani), who were both spokesmen for the people in their charge and the fully accredited agents of the Lamido in the latter's dealings with them. Although most of these hereditary families have been replaced in the past for maladministration, the position of their successors (the present District Heads) still rests, in native eyes, on the original constitution of the office, nor must it be forgotten that Fulani and Pagan in these areas have been closely associated for at least two centuries.

52. The duties of the District Heads of to-day consist essentially in the preservation of law and order by peaceful settlement of disputes and the apprehension of wrongdoers, the conduct of the annual census, the assessment—under administrative supervision—and collection of General Tax and Cattle Tax and in keeping the Lamido informed of all matters affecting the welfare of their people. They are required to tour extensively, to make regular personal contacts with the responsible leaders of the community and to be accessible at all times to those who seek redress or help; in Verre and Gaanda the District Heads are themselves responsible for the administration of justice.

53. Recent years have produced a type of District Head very different from that of earlier days; more often than not literate, he has generally had experience in some branch of the administration which has brought him into close contact with administrative officers and he realises that the value of his services depends on his ability to win the confidence of his people, and this the majority are now doing to a very creditable degree.

54. His Excellency the Governor visited Yola in August, 1936.

55. With regard to Baron von Asbeck's request* the following table shows the number of Native Administrative officials together with the branches of administration in which they are engaged:—

	Adamawa.	Kentu.	Dikwa.
<i>Administration—</i>			
Central	—	—	25
District	41	—	21
Village	183	61	108
<i>Judicial</i>	15	—	12
<i>Treasury</i>	2	—	8
<i>Police</i>	48	—	56
<i>Prisons</i>	8	—	22
<i>Public Works</i>	27	—	32
<i>Education</i>	2	—	18
<i>Medical</i>	5	—	13
<i>Forestry, Agriculture, Veterin-</i> <i>ary</i>	6	—	2
	337	61	317

* Minutes of 30th Session, page 53.

The above table gives totals of those employed solely in mandated territory.

56. The distribution of Government native staff was as follows:—

			<i>Adamawa.</i>	<i>Kentu.</i>	<i>Dikwa.</i>
Clerical staff ...	...	...	—	—	1
Messengers ...	...	...	—	—	6
Police ...	...	...	27	—	20

57. Lord Hailey asked* for details of the proportion of direct taxes paid to chiefs themselves. In the Adamawa districts the salaries of district heads amounted to 7·3 per cent. of tax and a further 5 per cent. was paid to village and hamlet heads making a total of 12·3 per cent. for all chiefs' salaries. In the Kentu area there are no District Heads; the remuneration paid to Chiefs and Elders amounted to 27·6 per cent. of the total tax. The larger percentage is due partly to the fact that there is no cattle tax in this area, partly to the naturally greater cost of village councils as compared with village heads, and partly to the fact that the chiefs and elders are paid on a somewhat more generous scale owing to their performing the judicial functions undertaken in Adamawa and Dikwa by salaried Alkalai. In the Dikwa Division the salaries paid to District and Village Heads amounted to 12 per cent. of the tax. In addition a salary amounting to 14 per cent. of the tax is paid to the Shehu of Dikwa. This relatively large salary is personal to the present holder of the office and it is not intended that his successor should receive a similar amount.

KENTU.

58. The difficulties of access to this remote region remain, and make it almost impossible with the Administrative Staff available to tour the area intensively. The inhabitants are thus necessarily left unvisited for considerable periods, although the Divisional Officer is in constant touch with the Chiefs by letter. A total of 55 days was spent by administrative officers in touring this area during the year. A number of chiefs from Kentu visited Wukari in April to attend a conference of the chiefs of the Division. Although they were somewhat overshadowed by their more sophisticated neighbours from Wukari, Takum and Donga, the visit was not without value in broadening their outlook.

59. The Divisional Officer spent three weeks in the Kentu Area in May during which he saw the headman and elders of each village and announced to them the amount of tax which they were required to pay. Bundles of sticks were handed to them representing the number of adult male tax payers in their

* Minutes of 30th Session, page 55.

villages. These figures had been obtained previously by a count carried out by the Scribe of the Area with the assistance of a Government Messenger under the supervision of the Chiefs themselves. It was not possible to send an Administrative Officer to assist in the collection of tax for the year but a Government Messenger was sent to remind the Chiefs that the time of completion was nearing its end. The Chiefs however rose to the occasion and carried out the collection so rapidly that before the end of October the whole tax had been paid into the Native Treasury at Wukari. This was a creditable performance for so primitive an area.

60. The Kentu Area is composed of three small tribes, the Kentu, Ndoro and Tigon. The Kentu have agreed upon one of their village Heads to be their Chief but in the others they have not reached any such agreement, nor have they been pressed to do so. They are all jealous of their independence and even in the case of the Kentu there are signs of dissatisfaction with the original agreement and some change therefore may be necessary.

61. The system of administration amongst primitive peoples in such an inaccessible area as the Kentu district must necessarily be simple. The only subordinate Native Administration Staff in the Area are a Scribe on a salary of £15 a year and 11 Messengers, who are chosen by and attached to the village Chiefs who themselves fix their remuneration.

62. The duties of the chiefs and their elders besides those of attending the meetings of the Native Court, are the collection of the tax each year and in general the preservation of law and order in their units. They are in fact the elders of the families and kindreds, the welfare of whom is their special concern. They are encouraged to settle family and kindred disputes amongst themselves but if the disputants are not prepared to agree to such a settlement or if the dispute is between natives of different kindreds or tribes the matter comes before the Native Courts. These Courts alone exercise criminal jurisdiction.

DIKWA.

63. The mandated territory of Dikwa is co-terminous with the Dikwa Division which is administered as part of the Bornu Province of the Northern Provinces of Nigeria. The European Staff consists of a District Officer in charge of the Division and, normally, an Assistant District Officer, most of whose time is spent in the Hill Districts of Gwoza and Ashigashiya. The District Officer has an African Clerk to assist in the office work of the Division.

64. For ten weeks during the rainy season of 1936 no Assistant District Officer was available, but no inter-village

been incurred on behalf of the Territory. In addition to such direct debits, the Mandated Territory is also charged with a share of headquarters administrative expenses, divided in the same proportion as the ratio between the direct expenditure on the Territory and the total departmental expenditure throughout Nigeria (including the Cameroons).

76. The accounts for the nine months from April to December, 1936, have been prepared on these lines, so far as it has been possible to do so on the information furnished by departments. The expenditure during that nine-month period is on the whole proportionately greater than that shown for the year ended the 31st of March, 1936, and in some cases it actually exceeds the figure for the previous 12 months, the largest increases being under the Heads for the Veterinary, Police and Customs Departments. Such differences are due almost entirely to the more accurate system of accounting adopted for the latter period.

77. As regards Revenue, the noticeable decreases under the Heads "Licences and Internal Revenue" and "Rent of Government Property" are explained by the fact that collections of such items of revenue are always heaviest in January of each year. The small expenditure under Public Works Extraordinary is due to the fact that the period covers only a small part of the dry season.

78. The position of the native treasuries continues sound. The native administration share of the general tax and cattle tax remains at 50 per cent., and there has been no change in the principal sources of revenue. Expenditure similarly has followed the lines adopted in the past.

79. Although steady progress has been made on the construction of the Mamfe-Bamenda road, to which the Bamenda Native Administration has contributed, no further advance has been made as regards the road-making programme for the whole Province which it was hoped to finance from the reserve funds of the various native treasuries, as mentioned in paragraph 56 of the 1935 report.* This is due partly to lack of engineering staff and partly to the fact that the estimated cost of the programme is so large that modifications in the original scheme will have to be made.

80. As is the case throughout the Southern Provinces, the accounts of the native administrations in this Province are now audited by the firm of Messrs. Casselton and Elliott, chartered accountants. The reports submitted by this firm show that on the whole the system of accounting is sound and that irregularities are neither frequent nor important. Every effort is made

70. The Shehu with a member of his Council attended the Conference of Chiefs held at Kaduna in May. These Conferences are of great educative value, especially in view of the remoteness of Dikwa and its comparative isolation from modern influences.

71. The Council sustained the loss of its chief member, the Waziri, on his elevation to the post of Shatima Kanuri of Bornu. This ancient office was held by the Waziri's elder brother who died during the year. The Bornu council of electors chose the Waziri of Dikwa as successor and on accepting the office he was appointed a member of the Shehu of Bornu's Council. The office of Waziri of Dikwa has been abolished, its functions now being shared by different members of the Council.

72. The relations between Dikwa and Bornu are very close. They have a common history and culture and the bulk of their population is of the same, Kanuri, race. The two Shehus are kinsmen, and the present aged Shehu of Bornu was originally appointed by the French in 1900 as Sultan of Dikwa. Each Shehu has brothers and near relatives serving in both Emirates.

73. Dikwa, traversed by one of the great highways across Africa, has many notable visitors: among those last year was Lord Hailey.

V.—PUBLIC FINANCES.

74. The figures of Government and Native Administration revenue and expenditure for the financial year 1935-6 were published as a supplement to the report for 1935. They are reprinted in Appendix I to this report, together with the corresponding figures for the last nine months of 1936 and the totals for the 21 months from the 1st of April, 1935, to the 31st of December, 1936. It is proposed to give the figures for the calendar year only with the 1937 report. This is done in response to the request* of M. Rappard, but it is to be observed that the collection of tax and the bulk of major construction work is normally carried out in the dry season and thus overlaps two calendar years. The figures for the calendar year, therefore, are likely to be less illuminating than those for the financial year (from 1st April to 31st March).

75. Under the new system of accounting the Mandated Territory is charged with the personal emoluments of officers and staff employed permanently or from time to time in the Territory, with the pension and leave liabilities in respect of such officers, and with expenditure under Other Charges and Extraordinary Votes which can definitely be regarded as having

been incurred on behalf of the Territory. In addition to such direct debits, the Mandated Territory is also charged with a share of headquarters administrative expenses, divided in the same proportion as the ratio between the direct expenditure on the Territory and the total departmental expenditure throughout Nigeria (including the Cameroons).

76. The accounts for the nine months from April to December, 1936, have been prepared on these lines, so far as it has been possible to do so on the information furnished by departments. The expenditure during that nine-month period is on the whole proportionately greater than that shown for the year ended the 31st of March, 1936, and in some cases it actually exceeds the figure for the previous 12 months, the largest increases being under the Heads for the Veterinary, Police and Customs Departments. Such differences are due almost entirely to the more accurate system of accounting adopted for the latter period.

77. As regards Revenue, the noticeable decreases under the Heads "Licences and Internal Revenue" and "Rent of Government Property" are explained by the fact that collections of such items of revenue are always heaviest in January of each year. The small expenditure under Public Works Extraordinary is due to the fact that the period covers only a small part of the dry season.

78. The position of the native treasuries continues sound. The native administration share of the general tax and cattle tax remains at 50 per cent., and there has been no change in the principal sources of revenue. Expenditure similarly has followed the lines adopted in the past.

79. Although steady progress has been made on the construction of the Mamfe-Bamenda road, to which the Bamenda Native Administration has contributed, no further advance has been made as regards the road-making programme for the whole Province which it was hoped to finance from the reserve funds of the various native treasuries, as mentioned in paragraph 56 of the 1935 report.* This is due partly to lack of engineering staff and partly to the fact that the estimated cost of the programme is so large that modifications in the original scheme will have to be made.

80. As is the case throughout the Southern Provinces, the accounts of the native administrations in this Province are now audited by the firm of Messrs. Casselton and Elliott, chartered accountants. The reports submitted by this firm show that on the whole the system of accounting is sound and that irregularities are neither frequent nor important. Every effort is made

to educate the chiefs and leaders of the people to understand their own finances; a task which is naturally less difficult in the small native administrations, such as Victoria, Bakweri, Balong and Bansa. Progress is possible by such methods as the ocular demonstration of revenue by means of counters, which are piled up till the total revenue of the area is reached and then subtracted to indicate the various items of expenditure.

CAMEROONS PROVINCE.

Victoria, Bakweri and Balong Native Treasuries.

81. Owing to the recent separation of the Bakweri and Balong treasuries from the Victoria Divisional Native Treasury, it will be more satisfactory at this point to give particulars of the combined financial position of the three treasuries, leaving the detailed statement to Appendix II. During the period under review, i.e., from the 1st of April, 1935, to the 31st of December, 1936, the three treasuries taken in combination showed £1,324 excess of revenue over expenditure. On the 31st of December, 1936, the balances of the three treasuries were as follows:—

Victoria Divisional Native Treasury	...	£	5,196
Bakweri Native Treasury		2,038	
Balong Native Treasury		581	

These figures indicate a sound financial position, and the beginning made by the two newly formed treasuries of Bakweri and Balong augurs well for the future.

Kumba Native Treasury.

82. The position of this treasury is particularly good. The revenue during the period under review exceeded expenditure by nearly two thousand pounds, the balance in hand increasing from £6,419 on the 1st of April, 1935, to £8,416 on the 31st of December, 1936. This substantial balance is due partly to the increased revenue from the opening of a new timber area in 1935 and also to increased native court fees, which invariably reflect any change in local prosperity. A large part of the surplus is being devoted to an extensive programme of construction work, especially the building of a motor road through a prosperous cocoa growing area to the trading centre of Mbonge on the Meme river.

Mamfe Native Treasury.

83. Owing to the nature of the country, lack of communications, and the comparative poverty of the people the position of the Mamfe Native Treasury, though sound, is slightly less easy than that of the other native treasuries in the Province. By dint of care and economy, however, revenue for the 21 months under review exceeded expenditure by £1,099, and the balance in hand on the 31st of December, 1936, was £5,967.

Bamenda Native Treasury.

84. This treasury is in a very good position. The revenue for the 21 months exceeded expenditure by £2,464 and the balance on the 31st of December, 1936, rose to £8,829. The native administration, however, is faced with heavy expenditure in connection with the upkeep and improvement of essential roads and bridges, and will require all the surplus funds possible for this purpose.

Banso Native Treasury.

85. The financial position of this small native administration is sound. The revenue for the 21 months exceeded expenditure by £621 and the balance on the 31st of December, 1936, was £2,043.

NORTHERN DISTRICTS.

Adamawa.

86. The finances of the Adamawa Districts, which are treated as an integral part of the Adamawa Emirate, are administered by the Native Administration Treasury at Yola; they are derived mainly from the percentage of direct taxation remitted to the Native Administration which, in 1936, remained at 60 per cent. The balance from the Mandated Districts at the 31st of December, 1936, was £14,525; of this sum, a portion is invested in trustee securities with the Crown Agents for the Colonies and the balance in short-term deposits with the Bank of British West Africa. The accounts have been subjected to Government audit and were found satisfactory. The financial position is sound, though the surplus of revenue over expenditure is small.

87. The Sub-Treasury at Mubi, to which reference was made in paragraph 63* of the 1935 Report, was duly opened and expectations as to its general utility have been fully justified. Paragraph 64† of the same Report foreshadowed a scheme of development for the direct benefit of the rural taxpayer and this has borne fruit in the provision of permanent market stalls for Mubi; as each District accumulates funds to its credit in the Rural Development Register to meet some local need, provision will be made through the annual Estimates for giving effect to its requirements.

Kentu.

88. The three Native Administrations of the Kentu Area are affiliated with those of Wukari, Takum and Donga under the Wukari Native Treasury. So far no charge for the central services provided at Wukari has been made. These services, besides accounting, consist of the provision of stationery for the Native Courts, for the annual census and for tax receipts; the supervision and subsistence of prisoners, and work carried out

in the Central Office at Wukari in connection with the Kentu Area. This work consists in the checking of the population figures submitted by the Kentu Area scribe, the general correspondence between the Chiefs of the Area and the Divisional Officer and the compilation of the various returns and statistics required each year. It is estimated that a sum of approximately £16 would cover the cost of such Central services and it is proposed in the forthcoming year to make such a charge. The surplus funds available at the 31st of December, 1936, were £1,060 of which £500 was on deposit in the local bank.

Dikwa.

89. The balance in the Dikwa Native Treasury on the 31st of December, 1936, was £19,450. £4,700 of this total is deposited with the local bank on short-term deposit and £7,096 is invested through the Crown Agents for the Colonies. £5,000 of this balance is set aside as a special reserve against a major emergency such as famine which might necessitate the remission of taxation on a large scale. £3,000 represents working capital required to meet Native Administration expenditure in the early months of the financial year before the Native Treasury begins to receive tax payments; the balance is available for development purposes.

VI.—DIRECT TAXATION.

90. Direct taxes are collected from natives under the Native Revenue Ordinance and from non-natives under the Non-Native Income Tax (Protectorate) Ordinance. The taxes paid by the former consist of a general tax payable by all adult males and a cattle tax known as Jangali, which is levied on cattle owners in the grazing areas only, namely, the Dikwa Division, the Adamawa Districts, and the Bamenda Division of the Cameroons Province. All direct taxes are paid in cash and may not be commuted for labour or any other form of service.

Cameroons Province.

91. The flat-rate system of taxation mentioned in the 68th paragraph* of the 1935 Report continues in force. It is readily understood by the people, easy to collect, and among a peasant population with little individual variation in wealth it gives satisfactory results. Cases of indigence or incapacitating sickness are exempted from payment by the village head concerned, with the approval of the District Officer. Village assessments are based on nominal rolls prepared by the village heads, and the standard of accuracy achieved in these rolls is improving.

92. The flat rate varies considerably, being as low as 1s. *per annum* in the remoter parts of the Bamenda Division, and rising

to 8s. *per annum* in the wealthier Victoria Division and in most parts of the Kumba Division. Owing to the good prices obtained for fish and dried prawns, the Fishtown area has hitherto been assessed at 10s., but proposals have been made that in future 8s. only should be levied, and then only on such fishermen as have not already paid in their homes in Nigeria. Instead of a personal tax, the Fulani cattle owners of the Bamenda Division pay cattle tax, or Jangali, at the rate of 1s. 6d. an animal. Some owners pay as much as £14, the average incidence per owner being £3 10s.

93. Taxes are collected according to native authority areas, each village head being responsible for the compilation of his own nominal roll and the subsequent collection. On the whole, tax is collected promptly and without trouble, and the continued rise in prices of produce, which has not been accompanied by any increase in taxation, even in areas where it was found necessary to reduce the rate during the period of depression, has done much to make money plentiful. The District Officer, Mamfe, in describing the method of collection writes "Prior to tax collection in any year the District Officer visits all native authority centres and checks each village nominal roll with the village head in council. Any alterations and additions necessary are made and the village head in each case expresses himself satisfied with the amended nominal roll before his copy, together with his demand note and tax discs, are handed to him. During the first three years there have been very considerable remissions in tax owing to trade depression. The Mamfe native administration is poor and the serious effect on its finances of these reductions may be deduced from the fact that the total tax (native administration share) received in 1932-3 was £2,796, and the revised estimate for 1936-7 is £2,053". The native administration share of the direct tax collected is 50 per cent. throughout the Cameroons Province.

94. Hitherto the following income tax rates have been payable by Africans enjoying incomes higher than the average:—

Over £24 to £48 <i>per annum</i>	...	...	10s.
„ £48 to £72	„	...	15s.
„ £72 to £96	„	...	20s.
„ £96 to £125	„	...	25s.
„ £125 to £150	„	...	30s.
„ £150 to £175	„	...	35s.
„ £175 to £200	„	...	40s.
„ £200 to £300	„	...	£3
„ £300 to £400	„	...	£4 and so on.

During 1936, however, in consequence of a petition emanating from members of the African staff these rates were reduced to

those in force in the neighbouring provinces of Nigeria, which are:—

On incomes up to £50 <i>per annum</i>	the flat rate.
On incomes not less than £50 a year but less than £100	10s.
On incomes not less than £100 a year but less than £200	£1
On incomes not less than £200 a year but less than £300	£2 and so on.

95. Income tax assessment committees were instituted in the Victoria Division in October, 1935, as the outcome of a complaint made to the Chief Commissioner that there were anomalies in the existing assessments of richer individuals whose incomes were not exactly ascertainable. But as a result of reductions in the rates of income tax recorded above, the number of persons called on to pay sums above the flat rate was reduced, with the result that in fact no complaints have been brought before these committees. At present, apart from salaried employees of Government or commercial firms there are only 55 Africans in this Division assessed to pay more than the flat rate of 8s. *per annum*.

96. The following figures show the incidence of taxation in 1936-37:—

Division.		Taxable males.	Total tax assessment. £	Incidence per adult male.		Incidence per head of total population.	
				s.	d.	s.	d.
Victoria	...	22,005	6,750	6	1·6	3	3·2
Kumba	...	21,466	8,342	7	9·2	2	4·4
Mamfe	...	16,547	4,068	4	11	1	2·1
Bamenda	...	63,491	10,503	3	3·7		11
Total 1936	...	123,509	29,663	4	9·6	1	5·34
Total 1935	...	123,540	29,773	4	9·8	1	5·6

NORTHERN AREAS.

97. In the Northern areas the method of tax assessment is somewhat different and conforms with that which obtains throughout the greater part of the Northern Provinces. A census of the population and livestock is carried out each year under the supervision of an Administrative Officer. Each compound is visited by a census scribe who records the name of all adult males and details of livestock and special crops. For the purpose of tax assessment and collection the unit is, in the Mohammedan districts, the village or hamlet; in pagan districts each tribal area is sub-divided into units in accordance with the indigenous social organisation. Each unit is assessed separately on a capitation basis, as in the Cameroons Province, and the total assessment of the unit is announced, usually by an Administrative

Officer, to the assembled elders. The important feature of the Northern Provinces system, however, is that the actual division of the tax demand is left to the village head and his elders or to the tribal council, as the case may be. These have, of course, an intimate knowledge of the wealth of individual members of their community, and knowing that unfair assessments will lead both to complaints and to difficulty in collection they usually assess the individual fairly. The reconciliation of the total of individual assessments with the village "lump sum" assessment is, in the less advanced areas, a complicated performance carried out with pebbles, berries or some other convenient counter, each representing a unit of 3d. or so. Considering its difficulties (not the least of which is the interested participation of most of the tax payers who gather for the purpose in the village square) this reconciliation is accomplished in most cases with amazing accuracy; moreover, disputes as to the amount of the assessments, which one might expect to be innumerable, are in fact rare. In some areas the taxpayer is given a bundle of grass-stalks representing his assessment, each stalk representing a unit of money; such a bundle is regarded as concrete and indisputable evidence of assessment, a striking instance of naive faith on both sides. The more primitive the people the nearer the tax approximates to a poll tax, but even in the most primitive areas it is usually found that in practice some differentiation has been made between, say, the adult householder and the youth who has only recently attained to taxable status. By persistent propaganda both chiefs and taxpayers can be brought to realise the advantages to payer and collector alike of tempering the wind to the shorn lamb. In fixing the lump-sum assessment of any unit full consideration is given by the Administrative Officer to special circumstances of the year, e.g., poor crops, visitations of locusts, damage by flood or fire, etc. The measure of the success of this system is the ease of collection.

ADAMAWA DISTRICTS.

98. The tax demanded for 1935-6 amounted to £9,644, or 11.2d. per head of population, this sum being collected in full by the 31st March, 1936, with the exception of £19 which was subsequently remitted.

99. The demand for 1936-7 amounted to £11,339 or 1s. 1.2d. per head of population, and of this no less than £10,371 had been brought to account by the end of the year. This increased demand is due partly to the increase in taxable adult males previously explained, partly to increasing prosperity due to improved prices for produce and in part to pursuance of the policy outlined in paragraph 72* of the 1935 Report of

* Page 23.

re-adjusting the disparity between the Moslem and Non-Moslem incidences.

100. The cattle tax amounted to £4,367 14s. as compared with £3,182 4s. in 1935. The increase is due to more effective supervision of the cattle count and, to some extent, to decreased mortality as the result of veterinary activities. No difficulty was experienced in collection; the value of livestock has appreciated considerably.

KENTU AREA.

101. No change has been made in the incidence of taxation. After a careful count of the whole area by the scribe the tax was announced by the District Officer and it was all paid into the Native Treasury at Wukari before the end of October—that is, within a period of five months. The tax collection was carried out by the Chiefs and Elders themselves and without any assistance from an Administrative Officer.

DIKWA DIVISION.

102. Continued improvement in economic conditions resulted in a considerable increase in native income and allowed of a partial restoration of the reductions made in taxation during the period of financial depression. The increased number of taxable inhabitants revealed by a closer and more experienced census together with the slightly increased incidence of assessment resulted in an increase of £700 in the total assessment for the year 1936-7. The prices of cattle and other livestock continued on an upward trend and the cattle tax was easily paid. The total cattle tax for 1936 showed a considerable increase on the previous year for the same reasons as in Adamawa.

103. The following table gives details of direct taxation in northern mandated territory:—

<i>District.</i>	<i>General Tax.</i>	<i>Adult Male incidence.</i>	<i>Cattle Tax.</i>
	£	s. d.	£
Adamawa—			
1933-4	9,194*	3 0	3,220 (1933)
1934-5	9,014	3 3½	3,425 (1934)
1935-6	9,625	3 3½	3,182 (1935)
			4,368 (1936)
Kentu—			
1933-4	310	3 4	Nil
1934-5	317	3 3½	
1935-6	353	3 3½	
Dikwa—			
1933-4	11,946	4 7½	3,780 (1933)
1934-5	10,854	4 4½	3,220 (1934)
1935-6	11,970	4 6½	3,240 (1935)
			4,060 (1936)

* Includes £1,414 arrears collected in financial year 1934-5.

103A. Lord Hailey asked* whether the Permanent Mandates Commission might be supplied with a copy of a specimen assessment report. A copy of the re-assessment report of the Bansa district of the Bamenda Division of the Cameroons Province written in 1933 is being forwarded with this report. This particular assessment was conducted on the "lump-sum" principle which has now been abandoned in favour of the simpler method mentioned in paragraph 91 above, by which the flat rate is arrived at by reckoning the average income of the average peasant who forms the bulk of the taxpayers. An assessment report of the Dan Zomo district of the Gumel Emirate of Kano, one of the Northern Provinces of Nigeria, is also being forwarded. It is regretted that no report on a district of northern mandated territory is readily available, but the Dan Zomo report is typical of the kind of assessment report in use throughout the Northern Provinces (including mandated areas).

VII.—INDIRECT TAXATION.

Cameroons Province.

104. There have been no material alterations in the Customs Tariff during 1936. The export duty on bananas mentioned in the 77th paragraph† of the 1935 Report has continued at the same rate, namely, 1½d. per "count", with a similar duty of 2d. per 10 lbs. of dried bananas. The total revenue from these two sources during 1936 amounted to £15,979. The export duty on cocoa amounted to £5,575. In all, export duties totalled £23,277 (£21,180 in 1935) and import duties, in respect of which the principal revenue producing commodities were cotton piece goods, motor spirits and kerosene, rice, tobacco, salt and dried fish, amounted to £39,689 (£30,900 in 1935). The total customs revenue collected at the port of Victoria was £27,472 and that collected at Tiko was £35,494, compared with £25,206 and £26,874 in 1935.

104A. As a result of the application of the Cultivated Oil Palm Ordinance to the Cameroons Province in December, 1936, there will be a decrease in export duties on palm oil. As will be seen from paragraph 122 below the export of palm oil through the ports of Tiko and Victoria is on a very small scale and it is not expected that the decrease will exceed £500 in a full year during the next few years.

PREVENTIVE SERVICE.

105. There has been no alteration in the authorised strength of the Eastern Preventive Service, which remains at 138 under the command of two European Assistant Commissioners of

* Minutes of 30th Session, page 57.

† Page 24.

Police. During part of the year, however, it proved impossible to keep two officers on this duty, and the southern section of the frontier was for several months supervised by the Collector of Customs, Victoria. Eleven preventive stations are maintained along 220 miles of the eastern boundary of the Cameroons Province from the coast northwards. The officers in charge of the preventive service have powers to try persons charged with offences under the Customs Ordinance, and to pass sentences not exceeding three months imprisonment or a fine of £25. The number of persons convicted of smuggling offences in 1935 and 1936 were as follows:—

	1935.	1936.
By the Assistant Commissioner of Police, Southern Section	87	176
By the Assistant Commissioner of Police, Northern Section	265	155
By the High Court	—	—
„ Magistrate's Court, Southern Section ...	98	152
„ „ „ Northern Section ...	30	32
Totals	480	515

106. Although there has been a slight increase in the number of convictions for smuggling there is every indication that smuggling on a large scale, including the activities of big gangs, is decreasing. Seizures of tobacco, a commodity chiefly handled by these gangs, were very much less than in 1935, in spite of the higher figures for tobacco imports, as the following figures show:—

	1935.	1936.
Cigarettes seized Number	35,848	9,718
Tobacco seized lbs.	7,049	3,383
Total value	£814	£383

The increased cultivation of tobacco and the growing popularity of locally grown tobacco has led to the decrease of over 100 per cent. in the seizures of smuggled tobacco, and the even greater reduction in the quantity of cigarettes seized is no doubt mainly due to the popularity of cheap Nigerian-made cigarettes.

107. On the other hand there has been an apparent increase in petty smuggling, chiefly due to individual attempts to evade payment of duty when crossing the frontier. It is expected that with improved trade conditions this form of smuggling also will decrease.

108. The revenue collected during the year at the Customs preventive stations was as follows:—

Station.	Import.			Export.			Certificate of origin.	Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Tiko	50	3	0	1	6	0	—	51	9	0
Mpundu	61	10	3	70	11	4	—	132	1	7
Mundame	96	1	4	49	5	11	1 15 0	147	2	3
Moonzie	801	15	4	693	5	6	6 10 0	1,501	10	10
Misso	83	6	7	28	3	5	—	111	10	0
Nyan	126	10	4	87	18	6	—	214	8	10
Hunyapa	50	18	1	35	10	6	—	86	8	7
Fontem	52	16	2	7	4	—	—	53	3	6
Santa	444	12	10	—	—	—	—	444	12	10
Bamumkumbit ...	296	9	11	—	—	—	—	296	9	11
Bangola	50	1	8	—	—	—	—	50	1	8
Totals 1936 ...	2,114	5	6	966	8	6	8 5 0	3,088	19	0
Totals 1935 ...	1,501	6	11	913	1	0	—	2,414	7	11

NORTHERN AREAS.

109. The importation of kola nuts from French Mandated Territory has so declined that no revenue was derived from this source during the year. This may be accounted for by the expansion of internal trade in this commodity, a large volume of which passes through the Southern Mandated Districts on the Cameroons—Mayo Daggá trade route. The Customs station at Yola records the following statistics for Niger—Benue transit:—

	1935.	1936.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Value of Imports ...	25,088	24,326	—	762
„ Exports ...	164,599	214,773	50,174	—

No case of smuggling has been reported.

VIII.—TRADE STATISTICS.

110. The continued improvement in trade conditions is the outstanding feature of the year under review, and its results must have permeated all sections of the population. The principal spheres of commercial activity are the banana trade, all of which is in the hands of the plantation companies, and the cocoa trade, which affects native growers small and large to an even greater extent than the European firms. The total trade at Victoria for the year was valued at £220,674 an increase of £38,868 over the figure for 1935, whilst the corresponding figure at Tiko was £468,252 showing an increase of £146,569 over the previous year's figures, and comparing with a total of £161,056 in 1934.

III. The expansion of the export trade accounts mainly for these increases, for although the import figures also show an increase, this is not as great as might have been expected from the prices ruling for produce and the increased employment offered by the plantations. This bears out Lord Hailey's statement* that imports in African territories usually lag behind exports. The total value of imports from Japan rose from £12,145 to £19,088, and consisted mostly of cotton singlets and sports shirts, the principal importers being the African Fruit Company at Tiko. These were mainly imported for sale in mandated territory. M. Rappard inquired† whether the Japanese goods in excess of the quota which were imported temporarily into the Cameroons in 1935 were kept in bonded warehouses. They were not kept in bond, but on the other hand there is no evidence that any of these goods were smuggled into Nigeria subsequently—nor is it likely, in view of the expense and difficulties of transport, that such efforts to evade quota restrictions would be made.

II2. The general improvement in prices has begun to make itself felt in the interior of the Province, particularly in the Mamfe Division which suffered so much during the depression, and it is encouraging to find that in this remote area the United Africa Company has been showing interest in local samples of products not hitherto purchased, including kola nuts, ghee and groundnuts. There is also a revived interest in ebony, and the firm has purchased four tons of locally grown potatoes for shipment to Calabar and other centres in Nigeria. These potatoes come from the Bangwa area near Fontem and if results are favourable a considerable trade may develop. Although the harvests of native foodstuffs have been good throughout the Province, prices have been maintained or have even tended to increase, while in the southern areas there has been difficulty in obtaining labour for portorage and road maintenance, resulting in increased wages for such work.

II3. The increase in the export of bananas has again been remarkable, the tonnage of fresh fruit exported rising to 49,605 tons in 1936, from 37,752 tons in 1935 and 22,781 tons in 1934, though that of dried fruit fell from 740 tons in 1935 to 455 tons in 1936. This great expansion of the banana trade has necessitated a corresponding increase in the amount of labour employed, resulting in an increased amount of money being in circulation in the remoter districts from which so many of the labourers come. A further concomitant of the expansion of the banana trade is the steady increase in the sailings from the port of Tiko. The fleet of the Laeisz Line now includes the fast motor vessels Pionier, Pelikan, Pontos, Python, and Vibran,

* Minutes of 30th Session, page 58.

† Minutes of 30th Session, page 60.

in addition to the steamships Panther, Puma, and Kamerun. Less than a week generally elapses between the sailings of these ships, and the voyage from Tiko to Hamburg is accomplished in 15 days by the faster vessels. On occasion these ships call at London, Dover, Rotterdam, Lagos and Fernando Po, and the accommodation for passengers, though restricted, is very good. The scene at Tiko on shipping days, with the frequent trains of bananas being unloaded direct into the chilled holds is one of great animation and ordered activity.

114. The cocoa season has been particularly good and full advantage has been taken of the high prices offered, which rose steadily from £15 5s. per ton at the close of 1935 to £38 per ton on the 31st of December, 1936. The amount exported increased from 4,073 tons to 4,774 tons and the average price rose from £14 5s. a ton in 1935 to £23 8s. in 1936. 823 tons were exported to the territory under French Mandate, mostly by head loads. The price of palm kernels fluctuated between £6 and £12 a ton, the latter figure being that in force on the last day of the year. The average price for the year was £8 os. 10d. a ton. The highest price paid for palm oil at Mamfe, where this trade is in the hands of Africans and not in those of European planters, was £12 15s. as compared with £10 15s. during 1935.

115. There is no local market for rubber, which is grown entirely in plantations. 1,301,323 lbs. valued at £20,854 were exported in 1936, compared with 1,342,219 lbs. valued at £14,145 in 1935. All was exported to Hamburg.

116. The following tables show the volume of trade passing through the ports of Victoria and Tiko:—

Year.	Import.				Export.				Total Trade.				Duties.			
	Specie.		General Cargo.		Specie.		General Cargo.		Total Trade.				Import.		Export.	
	Govern-ment.	Com-mercial.	Govern-ment.	Com-mercial.	Govern-ment.	Com-mercial.	Govern-ment.	Com-mercial.	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Import.	Total.	Export.	Total.
0	—	£ 13,000	£ 1,585	£ 162,621	£ —	£ 100	£ 23	£ 278,916	10,485	£ 456,245	£ 18,468	£ 6,022	£ 18,468	£ 25,090	£ 404	£ —
1	—	—	1,687	102,179	—	—	2	155,430	17,568	259,298	14,317	5,989	14,317	20,306	—	4,784
2	—	—	1,463	101,999	—	—	12	158,284	24,556	261,758	18,594	7,312	18,594	25,906	5,600	—
3	—	—	732	116,360	—	—	1	168,036	31,108	285,129	23,310	7,875	23,310	31,185	5,279	—
4	—	5,107	972	110,069	—	—	—	194,012	36,480	310,160	19,886	10,315	19,886	52,080	—	784
5	—	3,432	571	181,340	—	500	—	317,646	49,368	503,489	30,900	21,180	30,900	62,966	21,679	—
6	—	402	477	242,588	—	—	—	445,459	63,712	688,926	39,689	23,277	39,689	10,886	—	—

STATEMENT OF THE TRADE OF THE PORTS OF VICTORIA AND TIKO, 1936.

Ports.	Import.				Export.				Total Trade.				Custom Duties.			
	Specie.		General Cargo.		Specie.		General Cargo.		Total Trade.				Import.		Export.	
	Govern-ment.	Com-mercial.	Govern-ment.	Com-mercial.	Govern-ment.	Com-mercial.	Govern-ment.	Com-mercial.	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Import.	Total.	Export.	Total.
Victoria*	£ —	£ 402	£ 477	£ 102,986	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ 116,809	220,674	£ 22,576	£ 4,896	£ 27,472	£ 22,576	£ 2,266	£ 2,266	£ —
Do	—	—	—	139,602	—	—	—	328,650	468,252	17,113	18,381	35,494	17,113	8,620	18,381	—
total	—	402	477	242,588	—	—	—	445,459	688,926	39,689	23,277	62,966	39,689	10,886	23,277	—

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

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

		1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Bags and Sacks	Doz.	5,014	5,851	6,090	7,886	7,656
Cement	... Tons	329	326	519	801	1,474
Cigars and cigarettes.	Hds.	9,982	14,489	11,934	12,465	13,009
Cotton Piece Goods.	Sq. yds.	582,133	658,355	610,722	1,134,447	1,155,423
Fish	... Lb.	669,458	702,119	649,690	765,516	1,191,187
Kerosene	... Imp. Gal.	47,890	43,860	34,572	40,998	73,560
Motor Spirit	... Imp. Gal.	49,503	61,761	47,438	69,425	78,356
Rice	... Cwt.	11,328	12,938	16,530	19,938	36,601
Salt	... Cwt.	7,628	8,939	8,856	10,828	11,085
Tobacco	... Lb.	26,521	21,015	11,040	11,387	19,425

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

	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	£	£	£	£	£
Apparel	4,473	5,128	4,555	6,612	9,243
Implements and tools	1,247	2,145	2,034	3,128	4,437
Iron and steel manufactures	6,910	8,634	11,551	18,142	31,237
Machinery	610	982	1,883	2,912	7,832

119. The import of alcoholic liquor is given in paragraphs 307 to 310 below.

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

	Victoria. Doz.	Tiko. Doz.	Total. Doz.
<i>Bags and sacks—</i>			
United Kingdom	3	—	3
Germany	34	1,333	1,367
India	3,661	2,625	6,286
	3,698	3,958	7,656
<i>Cement—</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
United Kingdom	75	—	75
Germany	379	923	1,302
French Cameroons (Duala)	86	1	87
Holland	—	10	10
	540	934	1,474
<i>Cigars and Cigarettes—</i>	<i>Hds.</i>	<i>Hds.</i>	<i>Hds.</i>
United Kingdom	8,593	2,979	11,572
Germany	665	591	1,256
Holland	78	—	78
United States of America	11	44	55
India	6	—	6
French Cameroons (Duala)	42	—	42
	9,395	3,614	13,009

				<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	...	...	...	424,196	46,185	470,381
"	"	Government	...	120	—	120
Germany	...	...	...	30,999	45,132	76,131
Holland	...	...	...	56,041	—	56,041
Italy	...	...	...	21,028	—	21,028
Japan	...	...	...	191,093	295,870	486,963
India	...	...	...	512	—	512
Belgium	...	...	...	—	3,423	3,423
Gold Coast	...	...	...	16	—	16
Czechoslovakia	...	...	...	141	—	141
French Cameroons (Duala)	...	...	...	40,657	—	40,657
Spanish Possessions	...	...	...	10	—	10
				764,813	390,610	1,155,423
<i>Implements and Tools—</i>				£	£	£
United Kingdom	...	...	...	68	1	69
"	"	Government	...	28	—	28
Germany	...	...	...	1,338	2,934	4,272
United States of America	...	...	...	—	64	64
Norway	...	...	...	4	—	4
				1,438	2,999	4,437
<i>Iron and steel manufactures (other kinds)—</i>				£	£	£
United Kingdom	...	...	...	724	343	1,067
"	"	Government	...	38	—	38
Germany	...	...	...	6,357	21,895	28,252
Holland	...	...	...	22	—	22
France	...	...	...	75	—	75
Belgium	...	...	...	291	104	395
Poland	...	...	...	41	395	436
Spain	...	...	...	3	—	3
Czechoslovakia	...	...	...	92	442	534
United States of America	...	...	...	13	13	26
Russia	...	...	...	—	80	80
Sweden	...	...	...	16	—	16
French Cameroons (Duala)	...	...	...	124	—	124
Switzerland	...	...	...	1	—	1
Japan	...	...	...	101	35	136
Spanish Possessions	...	...	...	1	2	3
French Possessions	...	...	...	28	1	29
				7,927	23,310	31,237
<i>Machinery—</i>				£	£	£
United Kingdom	...	...	...	184	—	184
"	"	Government	...	19	—	19
United States of America	...	...	...	42	24	66
Germany	...	...	...	2,749	4,720	7,467
French Cameroons (Duala)	...	...	...	32	—	32
Spanish Possessions	...	...	...	—	26	26
French Possessions	...	...	...	6	2	8
Czechoslovakia	...	...	...	6	—	6
Spain	...	...	...	6	—	6
France	...	...	...	16	—	16
				3,060	4,772	7,832

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

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Bananas (dried) ...	1,436	445	463	533	537	740	455
Bananas (fresh) ...	1,353	10,217	14,832	16,789	22,781	37,752	49,605
Cocoa ...	2,912	3,022	3,282	3,608	4,561	4,073	4,774
Kola Nuts ...	3	2	3	—	—	—	—
Palm Kernels ...	1,325	1,100	1,549	1,617	1,283	1,418	1,506
Palm Oil ...	1,204	1,233	1,718	1,837	1,477	1,731	1,648
Rubber ...	1,064	799	192	164	657	599	582
Wood and Timber (unmanufactured)	1,188	790	2,517	6,560	5,184	3,055	5,142

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

	Victoria.		Tiko.		Total.	
	Lb.	£	Lb.	£	Lb.	£
<i>Bananas (dried)</i>						
United Kingdom.	6,563	124	—	—	6,563	124
Germany ...	12,575	240	981,160	10,842	993,735	11,082
Holland ...	10,410	199	7,604	85	18,014	284
French Cameroons.	—	—	30	—	30	—
South Africa	—	—	171	2	171	2
	29,548	563	988,965	10,929	1,018,513	11,492
<i>Bananas (fresh)</i>						
United Kingdom.	558,612	1,219	10,221,868	22,562	10,780,480	23,781
Germany ...	3,542,296	7,392	93,562,185	204,152	97,104,481	211,544
Holland ...	—	—	866,130	1,848	866,130	1,848
France ...	427,297	831	1,937,821	4,239	2,365,118	5,070
	4,528,205	9,442	106,588,004	232,801	111,116,209	242,243
<i>Cocoa (Raw)</i>						
United Kingdom.	79	1,676	50	1,558	129	3,234
Germany ...	1,405	30,685	1,778	42,832	1,383	73,517
Holland ...	231	5,732	358	10,003	589	15,735
United States of America.	—	—	50	1,746	50	1,746
French Cameroons.	823	19,337	—	—	823	19,337
	2,538	57,430	2,236	56,139	4,774	113,569

<i>Fish—</i>	<i>Victoria. Lb.</i>	<i>Tiko. Lb.</i>	<i>Total. Lb.</i>
United Kingdom	4,452	365	4,817
Germany	611	35,179	35,790
Iceland	78,883	133,828	212,711
France	185	—	185
United States of America	3,399	2,250	5,649
Norway	226,906	246,699	473,605
Canada	2,715	—	2,715
Portugal	19,300	10,538	29,838
Russia	174	125	299
Japan	18	75	93
Brazil	—	2	2
French Cameroons (Duala)	20,465	—	20,465
French Possessions	—	3	3
Chile	—	19,800	19,800
Spanish Possessions	227,099	153,543	380,642
India	—	4,560	4,560
Holland	4	—	4
Gold Coast	9	—	9
	584,220	606,967	1,191,187

<i>Kerosene—</i>	<i>Imp. Gal.</i>	<i>Imp. Gal.</i>	<i>Imp. Gal.</i>
United States of America	42,622	—	42,622
French Cameroons (Duala)	392	—	392
Roumania	506	30,040	30,546
	43,520	30,040	73,560

<i>Motor Spirits—</i>	<i>Imp. Gal.</i>	<i>Imp. Gal.</i>	<i>Imp. Gal.</i>
United States of America	23,252	—	23,252
Germany	6,701	264	6,965
French Cameroons (Duala)	9,182	—	9,182
Roumania	—	38,605	38,605
Venezuela	—	352	352
	39,135	39,221	78,356

<i>Rice—</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>
Germany	—	117	117
Holland	—	1,450	1,450
India	11,486	21,733	33,219
Portugal	—	54	54
Burma	1,442	—	1,442
French Cameroons	318	—	318
Spanish Possessions	1	—	1
	13,247	23,354	36,601

<i>Salt—</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>
United Kingdom	164	2	166
Germany	3,891	3,805	7,696
French Cameroons (Duala)	3,223	—	3,223
	7,278	3,807	11,085

<i>Tobacco—</i>	<i>Victoria.</i> <i>Lb.</i>	<i>Tiko.</i> <i>Lb.</i>	<i>Total.</i> <i>Lb.</i>
United Kingdom	23	—	23
Germany	1	2	3
United States of America	8,594	9,031	17,625
French Cameroons (Duala)	1,767	—	1,767
Spanish Possessions ...	3	4	7
	<u>10,388</u>	<u>9,037</u>	<u>19,425</u>

<i>Apparel—</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
United Kingdom ...	873	637	1,510
" " Government	64	—	64
Germany	739	786	1,525
Japan	1,213	3,526	4,739
United States of America	—	76	76
France	104	—	104
India	18	—	18
Switzerland	11	—	11
Belgium	15	—	15
French Cameroons (Duala)	857	—	857
French Possessions ...	59	2	61
Spanish Possessions ...	14	56	70
Czechoslovakia	159	—	159
Spain	28	—	28
Poland	5	—	5
Gold Coast	1	—	1
	<u>4,160</u>	<u>5,083</u>	<u>9,243</u>

	<i>Victoria.</i>		<i>Tiko.</i>		<i>Total.</i>	
<i>Palm Kernels—</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>£</i>
Germany ...	1,238	9,808	268	2,403	1,506	12,211
<i>Palm Oil—</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>£</i>
United Kingdom	80	1,115	182	2,969	262	4,084
Germany ...	1,077	15,180	265	4,252	1,342	19,432
Holland ...	25	328	—	—	25	328
Poland ...	19	288	—	—	19	288
French Cameroons	—	2	—	—	—	2
	<u>1,201</u>	<u>16,913</u>	<u>447</u>	<u>7,221</u>	<u>1,648</u>	<u>24,134</u>

<i>Rubber—</i>	<i>Lb.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>Lb.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>Lb.</i>	<i>£</i>
Germany ...	426,999	7,873	876,324	12,712	1,303,323	20,585

123. Values of imports and countries of origin with percentage of total trade were:—

<i>Countries of Origin.</i>	<i>Import Values.</i>		<i>Total.</i>	<i>Per-centage.</i>
	<i>Victoria.</i>	<i>Tiko.</i>		
	£	£	£	
United Kingdom	27,163	3,849	31,012	12·74
United Kingdom Government	477	—	477	·19
Germany	35,485	92,107	127,592	52·41
India	7,144	13,347	20,491	8·42
French Cameroons	6,180	71	6,251	2·57
United States of America	5,561	1,325	6,886	2·83
Spanish Possessions	2,226	1,526	3,752	1·54
Norway... ..	3,099	3,839	6,938	2·85
Roumania	28	3,683	3,711	1·52
Iceland	1,093	1,686	2,779	1·14
Holland	2,093	1,210	3,303	1·36
Belgium	1,196	725	1,921	·79
France	589	120	709	·29
Italy	504	2	506	·21
Czechoslovakia	456	568	1,024	·42
Japan	6,300	12,788	19,088	7·84
Poland	75	731	806	·33
Denmark	769	155	924	·38
Portugal	514	260	774	·32
Burma	618	—	618	·25
Russia	14	166	180	
Argentina	273	324	597	
Spain	248	63	311	
Canada	234	8	242	
Sweden	205	154	359	
Brazil	236	89	325	
Chile	—	295	295	
French Possessions	192	10	202	
Danzig	156	128	284	
Switzerland	154	111	265	
Ceylon	107	27	134	
China	12	13	25	
Straits Settlements	2	—	2	
Hong Kong	17	—	17	
Yugoslavia	3	—	3	
Greece	14	—	14	
South Africa	20	—	20	1·6
New Zealand	14	—	14	
South America	11	—	11	
Estonia	123	—	123	
Egypt	6	—	6	
Finland... ..	7	—	7	
Lithuania	23	—	23	
Australia	67	—	67	
British West Indies	23	—	23	
Gold Coast	122	—	122	
Irish Free State	6	—	6	
Kenya	2	—	2	
Portuguese Possessions	4	—	4	
Guatemala	—	164	164	
Venezuela	—	35	35	
Costa Rica	—	23	23	
Totals	103,865	139,602	243,467	100·00

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

<i>Countries of Destination.</i>				<i>Export Values.</i>		
		<i>Victoria.</i>	<i>Tiko.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Per-</i>	
		£	£	£	centage.	
United Kingdom		5,271	27,209	32,480	7.29	
Germany		71,910	282,324	354,234	79.52	
Holland		6,286	11,937	18,223	4.09	
France		831	4,239	5,070	1.14	
French Cameroons		32,081	1,129	33,210	7.45	
United States of America		21	1,746	1,767	.4	
South Africa		—	2	2	} .11	
Liberia		1	—	1		
Poland		288	—	288		
Gold Coast		13	27	40		
Spanish Possessions		107	37	144		
		116,809	328,650	445,459	100.00	

125. Countries of origin are shown under imports from 1934, but prior to that year countries of consignment were shown. Countries of destination are shown for exports as heretofore.

126. In view of the discussion* at the 30th Session of the Mandates Commission regarding economic equality and the treatment of countries which have ceased to be members of the League, the following figures are of interest:—

	<i>Imports.</i>			<i>Exports.</i>		
	<i>Percentage of total imports.</i>		<i>Value of 1936 imports.</i>	<i>Percentage of total exports.</i>		<i>Value of 1936 exports.</i>
	1935.	1936.		1935.	1936.	
Germany	50.81	52.41	£ 127,592	80.63	79.52	£ 354,234
Japan	6.55	7.84	19,088	—	—	—
United Kingdom	17.48	12.93	31,489	12.7	7.29	32,480

127. M. Rappard intimated† that he would welcome further information regarding the nationality of the plantation owners. Of the plantations listed in Appendix III, Idenau, Bwenga, Bai and N dian are British, Scheitlin's is Swiss and the two Timber

* Minutes, pages 51, 59 and 68.

† Minutes of 30th Session, page 60.

concessions are French. All the other plantations are in German ownership, including Decoba and Ekona which, although they are the property of a company registered in Holland, the N. V. Handelsmaatschappij, are entirely under German management. Thus 293,678 acres are in German, 19,053 in British and 260 in Swiss hands.

Northern Areas.

128. There are no trade statistics available for the northern areas. Information regarding agricultural produce and the trade in hides and skins which has hitherto been given under this section will be found under the Agricultural and Veterinary sections.

IX.—JUDICIAL.

129. The Judicial system is the same as that of the Protectorate of Nigeria, where justice is administered by the High Court and Magistrates' Courts under the Protectorate Courts Ordinance, 1933, and by the Native Courts established under the Native Courts Ordinance, 1933. In certain matters such as probate, admiralty, divorce and proceedings arising under certain specified Ordinances, jurisdiction is reserved to the Supreme Court of Nigeria.

130. The Cameroons Province is included in the Calabar-Aba judicial division of the High Court, and the northern mandated districts in the Kaduna-Makurdi division. In practice, however, the judges of these divisions seldom visit mandated territory, owing to difficulties of communication allied with a paucity of cases requiring their presence, and the bulk of the work of the High Court is undertaken by the Residents of the Provinces concerned, who are normally invested with the powers of an Assistant Judge of the High Court. The Senior District Officer in charge of Bamenda Division, an officer of long experience, is also an acting Assistant Judge.

131. The Magistrates' Courts are courts of summary jurisdiction and the powers of Magistrates are limited to civil cases involving claims not exceeding £100, and criminal cases in which the offence charged is adequately punishable by a fine not exceeding £100, or by imprisonment not exceeding 12 months, or both. Magistrates with limited powers may deal with claims up to £25 and pass sentences not exceeding three months imprisonment or a fine of £25 or both.

132. There are no substantive Magistrates in the mandated territory, but the District Officer in charge of each District

(except Bamenda where, as has been stated, the District Officer has the full powers of an Assistant Judge) has the full powers of a Magistrate, and certain other administrative officers have limited powers. The two police officers in command of the Preventive Police in the Cameroons Province have the limited powers of a Magistrate in respect of offences against the Customs Ordinance.

133. Sections 3, 4 and 9 of Ordinance No. 47 of 1933 specify the cases in which an appeal may lie from the High Court to the West African Court of Appeal. In addition to formal appeals, monthly lists of cases heard by Magistrates are forwarded to the High Court judge of the judicial division and operate as appeals on behalf of all persons convicted. The relationship of the Native Courts to these Courts is explained in paragraph 143 below.

Cameroons Province.

134. In the Cameroons Province during the year under review 1,232 persons were convicted in the Protectorate Court compared with 1,202 persons in 1935. One person was convicted of murder, his sentence being commuted to imprisonment. Six persons were convicted of offences connected with witchcraft or juju as against 24 in 1935. An increase is to be noted in the amount of petty crime. There were 74 convictions for minor assault against 47 in 1935 and 123 convictions for stealing against 95 in 1935. To a great extent this is due to the influx of labour to the plantations, attracting with it, as it must, a number of persons of undesirable character.

135. The number of criminal and civil cases heard in the Protectorate Court during the year 1936 is shown in the following table:—

	<i>Criminal.</i>	<i>Civil.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Victoria Division	418	34*	452
Kumba Division	146	18	164
Mamfe Division	102	6	108
Bamenda Division	77	11	88
Assistant Commissioner of Police, Northern Section	143	—	143
Assistant Commissioner of Police, Southern Section	125	—	125
High Court, Calabar-Aba Division	22†	—	22
Totals	1,033	69	1,102

* Includes one judgment debtor's summons.

† Includes 8 criminal cases taken by the Acting Assistant Judge, Bamenda

136. The returns of all persons prosecuted in the Protectorate Court during 1936 are given in the following table :—

<i>Offence.</i>	<i>Charges resulting in conviction.</i>	<i>Charges resulting in acquittal.</i>	<i>Sentences of imprisonment.</i>	<i>Fines imposed or cases disposed of otherwise.</i>	<i>Executions.</i>
I. Offences against Public Order :—					
Affray	150	18	31	119	—
Conduct likely to cause a breach of the peace ...	31	9	11	20	—
Riot	16	9	16	—	—
Rioters demolishing buildings	7	—	7	—	—
Forcible entry	21	7	21	—	—
Going armed so as to cause fear	1	—	—	1	—
II. Offences against the administration of law and justice :—					
Contempt of Court ...	7	—	1	6	—
Perjury	2	3	2	—	—
Corruption of witnesses ...	1	—	1	—	—
Offering bribes to Police...	2	1	2	—	—
Corrupt gift to agent ...	1	—	—	1	—
Escape from lawful custody	7	—	7	—	—
Resistance to Police ...	2	2	—	2	—
Taking prohibited articles into and out of prison	1	—	—	1	—
Interfering with a prisoner	1	—	—	1	—
Personating Public Officers	2	—	2	—	—
Perverting the course of justice	—	1	—	—	—
Harbouring an escaped prisoner... ..	—	1	—	—	—
False claims by officers ...	1	1	1	—	—
Conspiracy	2	—	2	—	—
III. Acts injurious to the public in general :—					
Unlawful trial by ordeal...	1	—	1	—	—
Accusation of witchcraft	4	—	4	—	—
Witchcraft and juju ...	6	12	6	—	—
Rogues and vagabonds ...	3	—	1	2	—
Common nuisance ...	3	—	—	3	—
IV. Offences against the person :—					
Assault	74	21	26	48	—
Assault occasioning harm	15	1	11	4	—
Indecent assault	—	1	—	—	—

Contd.

<i>Offence.</i>	<i>Charges resulting in con- viction.</i>	<i>Charges resulting in ac- quittal.</i>	<i>Sen- tences of imprisonment.</i>	<i>Fines imposed or cases disposed of other- wise.</i>	<i>Execu- tions.</i>
<i>IV. Offences against the person—cont.</i>					
Defilement of a girl under eleven	I	I	I	—	—
Attempted wounding ...	—	I	—	—	—
Wounding... ..	4	—	3	I	—
Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm	4	—	4	—	—
Wounding a preventive officer	I	—	I	—	—
Acts intended to cause grievous harm	2	—	2	—	—
Counsel to kill	—	I	—	—	—
Manslaughter	2	I	2	—	—
Murder	I	7	I	—	—
Accessory after the fact of murder	—	3	—	—	—
Attempted murder	—	2	—	—	—
Deprivation of liberty ...	2	—	—	2	—
Slave dealing	5	I	5	—	—
Child stealing	I	—	I	—	—
Attempting suicide	2	2	2	—	—
Reckless and negligent acts	I	I	I	—	—
Accelerating death	3	2	3	—	—
<i>V. Offences relating to property:—</i>					
Stealing	123	34	106	17	—
Robbery	3	2	3	—	—
Breaking and entering ...	19	4	19	—	—
Being in possession of stolen goods	7	2	5	2	—
Receiving stolen property	7	2	7	—	—
Burglary	6	I	6	—	—
Stealing by clerks and servants... ..	10	2	8	2	—
Stealing cattle	4	4	4	—	—
Killing livestock	3	—	3	—	—
Cheating	I	3	I	—	—
Malicious injury to property	I	2	I	—	—
Stealing from the person	I	—	I	—	—
Stealing postal matter ...	2	—	2	—	—
False pretences	3	I	3	—	—
Arson	2	—	2	—	—
<i>VI. Offences relating to coin:—</i>					
Uttering counterfeit current coin	I	—	I	—	—

Contd.

<i>Offence.</i>	<i>Charges resulting in con- viction.</i>	<i>Charges resulting in ac- quittal.</i>	<i>Sen- tences of imprisonment.</i>	<i>Fines imposed or cases disposed of other- wise.</i>	<i>Execu- tions.</i>
VII. <i>Forgery and like</i> <i>Offences :—</i>					
Uttering a false document	5	3	5	—	—
Forgery	2	—	2	—	—
VIII. <i>Miscellaneous</i> <i>Offences :—</i>					
Unlawful gaming... ..	9	—	2	7	—
Cruelty to animals	1	—	—	1	—
False declaration	1	—	1	—	—
IX. <i>Under Nigerian Ordi- nances :—</i>					
Arms Ordinance	6	—	—	6	—
Customs Ordinance (Smuggling)	515	31	2	513	—
Public Health Ordinance	7	1	—	7	—
Forestry Ordinance	48	8	—	48	—
Wild Animals Preservation Ordinance	6	—	—	6	—
Liquor Ordinance	18	—	—	18	—
Native Liquor (Sale) Ordi- nance	1	—	—	1	—
Post Office Ordinance	7	—	—	7	—
Medical Practitioners and Dentists' Ordinance	1	—	—	1	—
Inter-Tribal Boundaries Settlement Ordinance...	4	6	3	1	—
Native Revenue Ordinance	10	55	1	9	—
Motor Traffic Ordinance...	8	4	—	8	—
Total	1,232	274	367	865	—

137. One European, a planter, was prosecuted and convicted of an assault on a labourer. He was fined and compensation awarded to the labourer for his injuries, which included a broken arm. No legal practitioners have appeared before the courts in this Province during the year.

138. The following is an analysis of the number of persons charged and convicted during the years 1932 to 1936:—

Charges under :—	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Criminal Code	433	497	525	554	601
Customs Ordinance (Smuggling)	624	568	210	480	515
Liquor Ordinance	43	209	63	1	18
Forestry Ordinance	9	52	61	51	48
Other Ordinances	53	146	89	116	50
Total	1,162	1,472	948	1,202	1,232

NORTHERN AREAS.

139. In the Northern Areas of the territory only one case was tried in the High Court—a case of homicide in which a woman was sentenced to death but was subsequently reprieved. In the Magistrates' Courts two civil cases were heard at Dikwa, and in the Adamawa Districts four Preliminary Investigations were held. Count de Penha Garcia suggested* the desirability of an inquiry into the prevalence of stick-fights which sometimes resulted in loss of life. As this matter has long engaged the attention of the Administrative Staff the facts can be stated without a special inquiry. Stick-fights of this kind are confined almost entirely to one small tribe, the Higi pagans of Adamawa, and to one season of the year—i.e., December to April, between harvest and seed-time. They usually take the form of an inter-village fight. Drink is undoubtedly a predisposing cause. The occasion is normally a fight about a woman. If the two villages are related the results of the affray are seldom really serious as the weapons used are sticks and stones. If the villages are not related bows and arrows may be used, and since the arrows are invariably poisoned such fights must normally lead to fatalities. Even in fights between related villages it is possible that some young hot-head will draw his bow. Arrows will then be used in spite of the fact that the villages concerned belong to the same clan. More often than not the District Head or Touring Officer gets to hear of an affair in its early stages, the parties are persuaded to go to court and the matter is settled without any casualties. These fights have ceased among the Gude and Marghi tribes; they have almost entirely ceased among the Fali (the Higi's neighbours). Moreover as a result of intensive investigation by Administrative Officers it has been decided to give two kindred groups of the Higi courts of their own, the rest being adequately represented on the Alkali's Court; this should further enhance the popularity of the courts, and with two touring officers in the areas such faction fights should soon be a thing of the past. Since the facts are well-known there is hardly scope for a general inquiry. It is quick investigation into individual cases, followed by severe punishment, where necessary, which is the best remedy for this evil until such time as these primitive communities can be educated to a greater respect for life and to avoid excesses in drink. During 1936 a serious fight of this kind broke out in the Chubunawa district; nine men were killed and seven severely injured. An inquiry was held under the Collective Punishments Ordinance which showed that four hamlets were concerned, and as individual responsibility could not be fixed the hamlets were heavily fined and made to surrender 200 bows and 1,000 arrows. This prompt punishment undoubtedly had a salutary effect.

* Minutes of 30th Session, page 67.

Native Courts.

140. Native Courts are established under the Native Courts Ordinance, 1933, by warrant under the hand of the Resident, subject to confirmation by the Chief Commissioner, and are of four grades, A, B, C and D. Details of the powers of each grade of court are set out in the Schedule to Ordinance No. 44 of 1933; the important points may be summarised as follows:—

A Grade.—Full powers in all civil and criminal cases, but no sentence of death to be carried out until confirmed by the Governor.

B Grade.—Civil cases involving sums up to £100. Criminal cases adequately punishable by imprisonment for one year, 12 strokes, fine of £50 or the equivalent by native law and custom.

C Grade.—Civil cases up to £50. Criminal six months (or in cases of praedial larceny, 12 months), 12 strokes, or £10.

D Grade.—Civil cases up to £25. Criminal three months (praedial larceny, six months), 12 strokes, £5.

141. No Native Court has jurisdiction in any of the following classes of case:—Treason, sedition, trial by ordeal, official corruption by Government officials, offences against the revenue of the Government of Nigeria, offences relating to the Posts and Telegraphs or the Railway, and to official secrets. Courts of all grades may be granted only limited jurisdiction, i.e., an A (Limited) Court has no jurisdiction to try cases of homicide or witchcraft; and courts graded as B (Limited), C (Limited) or D (Limited) may not try the following cases:—Homicide, counterfeiting, slave dealing, child stealing, judicial corruption, fraudulent false accounting, obtaining goods by false pretences, official corruption, defilement of girls, procuration, rape, defamation (documentary), forgery, corrupt practices, conspiracy, knowingly making an untrue statement before a court unless that court considers that the offence can be adequately punished by not more than three months' imprisonment or by a fine not exceeding the maximum fine which the court is empowered to inflict, and cases in which there is an issue as to whether or not a party to the case has practised witchcraft.

142. The membership of a Native Court is specified in the warrant establishing the Court and may be added to by the Resident when necessary. Provision is also made in the warrant for a quorum. In cases relating to ownership of lands where the parties to the suit are not members of the same village or village group, the District Officer sits as President of the Native Court and may sit as an Adviser in any Native Court. The Resident may with the approval of the Governor appoint a Native Court to be a Native Court of Appeal for any of the Native Courts in the Province. The Resident and District Officers have access to the Native Courts at all times and may of their own motion

or on the application of any person concerned review the proceedings and may make such order or pass such sentence as the Native Court could itself have made or passed, or may transfer the case to a Magistrate's Court or to the High Court or order a retrial in a Native Court. No sentence may, however, be increased nor an order made to the prejudice of any party in a civil case without first giving the accused or such party an opportunity to be heard. The Resident may review a case which has already been reviewed by a District Officer.

143. The Native Courts Ordinance, 1933, gave to dissatisfied litigants the right of appeal from decisions of a Native Court of first instance to a Magistrate's Court, and thence to the High Court and the West African Court of Appeal, or, in less advanced areas, to the District Officer, the Resident and finally to the Governor. The latter procedure applies to the Native Courts of the Cameroons Province generally, but the people have been slow to avail themselves of the right of appeal, and usually prefer to have recourse to the parallel and more informal procedure of review by an administrative officer, which is also permitted under the Ordinance. During the year legislation was introduced to remove the anomalies which existed in connection with the parallel procedure of review and appeal, and no appeal may now be made at the instance of a party at whose request a case has been reviewed, and vice versa. Where the District Officer has sat during the hearing of a case as President or Adviser in a Native Court the appeal from the decision of the Native Court lies direct to the Resident or the High Court.

Native Courts.

CAMEROONS PROVINCE.

144. As a result of continued administrative and judicial reorganisation two new courts of C grade and three of D grade were established during the year, so that the total number of native courts in the Province is now 82. Two courts of B grade, two of C grade and three of D grade are courts of appeal. Three further D grade courts have been approved but not yet opened.

145. The following table shows the distribution of these courts:—

—	<i>Victoria.</i>	<i>Kumba.</i>	<i>Mamfe.</i>	<i>Bamenda.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
Grade " B " Limited	1 (a)	—	1 (a)	—	2
" " C " "	1	3 (b)	—	—	4
" " D " "	9 (c)	18	22 (c)	27 (c)	76
	11	21	23	27	82

(a) Court of appeal without original jurisdiction.

(b) Includes 2 courts of appeal without original jurisdiction.

(c) Includes 1 court of appeal with original jurisdiction.

146. In order to meet the wishes of the people, the membership of all reorganised courts has been greatly extended, and this reform has increased confidence in the judicial system and has resulted in a large number of cases, formerly decided by informal gatherings of villagers, being now brought to the courts, no less than 9,697 civil cases having been heard in 1936 as compared with 6,599 in 1935. The courts are continuously supervised by administrative officers, and their work has been generally satisfactory. During 1936 there were only three appeals to District Officers and none to the Resident, whereas applications for review were made in 324 criminal and 463 civil cases. In criminal cases the decision of the native courts was confirmed in 158 cases and quashed in 46; in the remaining 120 cases the decision of the court was modified or retrial ordered. The corresponding figures in regard to civil cases are 227 confirmed, 51 annulled and 185 modified or a fresh hearing ordered. The tabulated figures are as follows and indicate that the Native Courts function very satisfactorily:—

			<i>Total cases. A.</i>	<i>Cases reviewed. B.</i>	<i>Judgments modified on review. C.</i>	<i>Percentage of C to A.</i>
Civil	...	...	9,697	463	236	2.4
Criminal	...	...	3,347	324	166	4.9
Total	...	...	13,044	797	402	3.1

147. In spite of the steady progress made in educating the chiefs and people to take a real interest in the work of administration, the native courts remain in the eyes of the general population by far the most important manifestation of governmental activity. Assembled in their primitive court houses, often open-sided thatched buildings, the chiefs and elders of the people in the course of deciding the case brought before them deal with every aspect of native life, giving their decisions in accordance with the ordinary good sense of an African community, but perforce discouraging certain aspects of local custom which are repugnant to what is best in European civilisation. Often the chiefs and elders are men whose boyhood and youth were passed in the old Africa which began to fade with the penetration of the interior by Europeans, and the task of bringing them to understand and act in accordance with the requirements of a changing age is one of an administrative officer's most important duties, and calls for never-ending patience and sympathy. Although the native courts are mostly modelled on the informal gatherings of the leaders of the tribe or community, the people are quick to appreciate the slight additional formality of procedure which has been introduced. This is specially clear in such areas as Bakossi, where the lack

of formality accompanying the small kindred courts is being modified at the wish of the people themselves.

148. The number of cases heard by the native courts is as follows:—

	<i>Civil.</i>		<i>Criminal.</i>	
	1935.	1936.	1935.	1936.
Victoria Division ...	1,200	1,552	403	595
Kumba " ...	1,990	3,033	939	744
Mamfe " ...	2,186	2,785	383	551
Bamenda " ...	1,223	2,327	1,037	1,457
	<u>6,599</u>	<u>9,697</u>	<u>2,762</u>	<u>3,347</u>

These figures reflect the increased interest taken by the people in their own judicial administration in consequence of reorganisation, and, perhaps to a greater degree, the increased prosperity which is everywhere in evidence.

149. 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, 1936—Cameroons Province.

59

Court.	Grade of Court.	Summary of Criminal Cases.														Summary of numbers of persons charged.				
		Homicide.	Attempted Homicide.	Wounding and Assault.	Rape.	Robbery, Stealing, Burglary, etc.	Theft of Livestock or Farm Produce.	Offences against morality other than adultery.	Malicious injury to property.	Abuse of office, Extortion, etc.	Offences against the peace.	Offences against Native Revenue Ordinance.	Offences against Rules or Orders of a Native Authority.	Refusal to labour.	Other offences.	Total Criminal cases.	Total persons convicted.	Total persons acquitted.	Total transferred to Protectorate Courts.	Total persons charged.
1 Division :— ative Court of Appeal ... " Grade ... " Grade ... also an Appeal (Court.)	Limited	—	—	145	—	73	51	8	4	—	16	140	2	—	156	595	586	324	1	911
	Limited	—	—	92	—	74	2	80	—	—	37	27	5	3	393	713	744	572	—	1,316
	Limited	—	—	108	—	42	23	1	21	—	3	32	—	—	306	536	330	232	8	570
2 Division :— ative Court of Appeal ... " Grade ... " Grade ... also an Appeal (Court.)	Limited	—	—	231	—	79	76	25	85	6	53	81	—	—	800	1,436	1,362	283	3	1,648
	...	—	—	576	—	268	152	114	110	6	109	280	7	3	1,655	3,280	3,022	1,411	12	4,445
	Totals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4 Village Courts have no jurisdiction in criminal cases.

† 14 Village Group Courts have no jurisdiction in criminal cases.

Court.	Summary of Civil Cases.							Adultery Cases.			Total Cases.		Punishments.												
	Summary of Civil Cases.							Civil.	Criminal.	Total.	Total Civil Criminal and Adultery Cases.	Percentage of cases on which judgment modified on review.	Capital punishments.					Imprisonment.			Fine.		Whipping.	Other punishments.	Total punishments.
													Over 1 year.	Over 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	6 months and under.	f20 and over.	Under f20.								
Victoria	...	345	826	32	—	5	221	1,429	123	—	123	2,147	3.77	—	—	—	98	—	422	—	66	586			
Kumba	...	719	1,579	26	—	2	693	3,019	14	31	45	3,777	2.12	—	152	—	592	2*	—	—	744				
Mamfe	...	1,151	1,191	52	—	34	353	2,781	4	15	19	3,336	2.76	—	43	—	242	—	—	45	330				
Bamenda	...	1,260	765	197	—	14	66	2,302	25	21	46	3,784	3.49	—	—	—	363	—	344	4*	655	1,362			
Totals	...	3,475	4,361	307	—	55	1,333	9,531	166	67	233	13,044	2.95	—	656	—	1,600	6*	766	—	3,022				

* Additional to other punishments and not included in "Total Punishments."

150. Offences against the Native Revenue Ordinance decreased from 318 in 1935 to 280 in 1936.

151. There were no prosecutions for refusal to labour except in the Kumba Division where three prosecutions were instituted by the native authorities contrary to the provisions of the Labour Ordinance. Two of these resulted in convictions which were annulled on review and one was dismissed by the native court.

NORTHERN AREAS.

Adamawa Districts.

152. The number and distribution of Native Courts in the Northern and Southern Areas remained unchanged, i.e., Grade B (Limited) 7 and Grade C (Limited) 1, but, following recent approval of reorganisation proposals, there is provision for three pagan kindred-group Courts of D grade, the reduction of existing Alkali's Courts from B to C and the constitution of a long-needed Court of Appeal (B Grade) for the Northern Area, which by eliminating the delays and hardships consequent on the long journey to Yola, will, it is thought, give considerable relief to litigants. For those kindred groups in the Northern Area which are as yet too disintegrated and non-cooperative to be entrusted with Courts of their own, the Alkali will follow pre-arranged circuits sitting with the elders as their assessors in the administration of the local customary law. The Courts have functioned satisfactorily throughout the year and some headway has been made in the improvement of records; these are scrutinized regularly by Administrative Officers who exercise powers of review under section 25 of the Native Courts Ordinance. Criminal cases (included criminal adultery cases) heard during the year amounted to 2,533, and civil cases to 2,141, as compared with 1,589 and 1,795 respectively in 1935; there were 51 appeals to the Courts of the Lamido and Chief Alkali and one—from a death sentence—to the West African Court of Appeal, which was disallowed.

153. M. Van Asbeck enquired at the 30th Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission* where the Moslem judges in pagan areas received their training and whether native customary law was administered by them. Alkali start their training as scribes and assistants in the local Native Court and it is only after many years of experience in such subordinate posts that they are selected, if suitable, for promotion to the position of Alkali. As Lord Hailey stated,† a Law School was started at Kano three years ago staffed by three Sheikhs from Khartoum. One pupil from Dikwa completed a three years' course at the end of 1936 and his future employment is under

* Minutes of 30th Session, pages 60-61.

† Ibid.

consideration. The entry of further pupils at the school is being arranged. The law administered by Mohammedan Alkalai in pagan areas is the native customary law, on which they consult the pagan assessors with whom they invariably sit when hearing a case to which either of the parties is a pagan. The oath is administered according to local custom.

Kentu.

154. The Courts in the Kentu area consist of three tribal Courts (Grade D, limited) established in 1934. Their composition is as follows:—

<i>Native Court.</i>	<i>Composition.</i>	<i>Population served.</i>
Kentu	1 President and the Council of the Chiefs and Elders of all four villages of the Kentu Area.	2,058
Ndoro	The Council of the Chiefs and Elders of all four villages of the Ndoro in the Kentu Area.	1,878
Tigon	The Council of the Chiefs and Elders of all five villages of the Tigon in the Kentu Area.	3,147

155. The scribe for the Kentu Area also acts as Court Scribe for each of these Courts. The arrangements as regards the meetings of the Courts are in the hands of the Chiefs themselves. They usually meet once a quarter and at the conclusion of their meetings the scribe comes in to Wukari with his Court records which are then inspected by the Divisional Officer. At the same time any litigants who are dissatisfied with the decision of the Court are able to come to the District Officer either to make a formal appeal or to seek for a review of their case under the powers given to District Officers by the Native Courts Ordinance. The Native Courts of Kentu and Tigon have had Court houses built for them at Bissaula and Abong respectively, and now that the Ndoro have been able to agree on a venue for their Court, a Court house is being built by them at Baissa.

156. In all 76 civil and 43 criminal cases have been dealt with. No appeals have been made to the District Officer and none of the cases have been found, on review by the District Officer, to require modification.

Dikwa.

157. The Native Courts of Dikwa and their grades and respective powers are set out in paragraph 122* of the Report for 1934. There has been no change in the organisation.

158. Comparative figures of the cases dealt with by the Native Courts over the past four years are as follows:—

			<i>Criminal.</i>	<i>Civil.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1933	...	...	625	1,206	1,831
1934	...	...	755	1,598	2,353
1935	...	...	821	2,085	2,906
1936	...	...	994	1,989	2,983

159. There were no prosecutions for refusal to labour in any of the Courts of the Northern Areas.

160. The details of the criminal and civil cases tried by all Native Courts in the Northern areas are given in the following tables:—

NATIVE COURT CASES, 1936.
Northern Areas.

Court.	Grade of Court.	Summary of Criminal Cases.													Summary of Numbers of Persons Charged.				
		Homicide.	Attempted Homicide.	Wounding and Assault.	Rape.	Robbery, Stealing, Burglary, etc.	Theft of Livestock or Farm Produce.	Offences against morality other than adultery.	Malicious injury to Property.	Abuse of office, Extortion, etc.	Offences against the Peace.	Offences against Native Revenue Ordinance.	Offences against Rules or Orders of a Native Authority.	Other Offences.	Total criminal cases.	Total persons convicted.	Total persons acquitted.	Total transferred to Protectorate Courts.	Total persons charged.
Mauwa Districts :— " B " Grade...	Limited	—	—	469	—	597	124	6	—	74	331	539	143	232	2,485	1,909	576	—	2,485
	Limited																		
Mauwa Division :— " A " Grade... " B " Grade... " C " Grade... " D " Grade...	Limited	4	—	267	1	401	26	21	17	5	8	78	10	150	988	691	379	—	1,070
	Limited																		
	Limited																		
	Limited																		
Mauwa Area :— " D " Grade...	Limited	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	22	38	45	3	—	48
	...																		
Totals	...	4	—	742	1	974	150	27	18	80	339	617	155	404	3,511	2,645	958	—	3,603

out.	Summary of Civil Cases.							Adultery Cases.			Total Cases.		Punishments.											
	Matrimonial including Guardianship of children.	Debts and other contracts.	Land and Trespass.	Liberation of Slaves.	Administration of Estates.	Other Cases.	Total Civil Cases.	Civil.	Criminal.	Total.	Total Civil, Criminal, and Adultery Cases.	Percentage of Cases on which judgment modified on review.	Capital punishments.	Imprisonment.			Fine.		Whipping.	Other punishments.	Total punishments.			
														Over 1 year.	Over 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	6 months and under.	£20 and over.	Under £20.						
a Districts	693	896	7	—	213	332	2,141	—	48	48	4,674	—	—	—	14	437	—	1,418	56	23	1,948	744	45	2,737
" —contd.																								
" Grade (Limited)																								
" Grade (Limited)																								
Division																								
—contd.																								
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—contd.																								
totals ...																								

X.—POLICE AND PRISONS.

(i) Police.

CAMEROONS PROVINCE.

161. The authorised strength of the Provincial Police Force remains unaltered at 137. This includes a European Commissioner, an African Inspector, a clerk, a Pay and Quartermaster, and an Armourer. The Force was distributed as follows:—

Buea	...	50	of all ranks including officers, non-commissioned officers, constables and staff.
Victoria	...	24	including 1 African Inspector, non-commissioned officers and constables.
Kumba	...	17	non-commissioned officers and constables.
Mamfe	...	20	non-commissioned officers and constables.
Bamenda	...	26	non-commissioned officers and constables.

162. The nationality of the 136 African officers, staff and rank and file is as follows:—

Nigeria	...	...	...	...	...	15
Mandated Territory	...	...	...	...	...	121
						136

163. The discipline and efficiency of the force has been most satisfactory. Staff Sergeant-Major Hanno and First Class Constable Ndam Kutor were awarded the Colonial Police and Fire Brigade Long Service Medal.

164. In addition, a force of 138 non-commissioned officers and constables is employed on the Eastern Frontier Preventive Service, being stationed at 29 police posts along the boundary. This force is divided into two sections, the northern section with 46 non-commissioned officers and men, and the southern section with 92 non-commissioned officers and men. Each section is normally under the command of a European Assistant Commissioner of Police, whose activities are co-ordinated by the Collector of Customs at Victoria. Since the month of July, however, it has not proved possible to have two European police officers detailed for this duty, and in consequence the Collector of Customs undertook the supervision of the southern section for several months. Notes on the work done by this force are to be found in paragraphs 105 to 107.

165. The Bamenda Native Administration maintains a force of unarmed police controlled by the Native Authorities.

166. With reference to the question dealt with in the 129th paragraph* of the 1935 report, there is little evidence in most areas that spirits continue to be illicitly distilled. An exception

must however be made in the case of the Fishtowns on the coast near the Nigerian boundary, where a certain amount of distilling probably continues. Great difficulty however is experienced when making investigations, as the inhabitants are strangers from the Calabar Province and are therefore doubly disinclined to give any useful information, while offenders can hide successfully among the creeks and mangrove forests of this difficult region.

NORTHERN AREAS.

167. In the Northern Areas of the territory the Government police as in previous years have been mainly employed as escorts to Administrative Officers on tour. There was no change in the strength of the police detachments in the Adamawa Districts (27) and Dikwa Division (20). The escort provided for the Southern Adamawa districts was withdrawn in September and will, henceforward, only be employed in case of specific need. Discipline has been good and relations with the civil population, to whom they are now a familiar feature, satisfactory. On no occasion was it necessary to use armed force. There are no Government police in Kentu.

168. The Adamawa Native Administration Police Force was further increased to 50, recruitment in pagan areas being restricted to pagans. A detachment has been posted to Mubi, and the organisation there of regular day and night beats has undoubtedly effected a reduction in crime in this cosmopolitan town, which has hitherto tended to become a refuge for undesirables.

169. In Dikwa the Native Administration Police Force, numbering 56 men, worked satisfactorily. They perform the ordinary duties of civil police and in addition the slave routes are kept under observation by mounted patrols. There are at present no Native Administration police in Kentu, the apprehension of criminals being left to the Chiefs and Elders themselves. No evidence of smuggling was observed.

(ii) Prisons.

CAMEROONS PROVINCE.

170. There are four Government Prisons in the Cameroons Province, at Buea, Kumba, Mamfe and Bamenda. That at Kumba is a divisional prison and only prisoners sentenced to six months and under are detained there. The remainder are provincial prisons where prisoners may be detained up to two years. Prisoners are chiefly employed on grass cutting and general sanitary work in the stations. There are no regular

prison industries or workshops. An annex to the Kumba Prison has been gazetted as a lunatic asylum, with accommodation for six inmates. The average totals of prisoners for the last five years are as follows:—

<i>Prison.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>	<i>1936.</i>
Buea ...	128·29	119·65	106·66	113·10	98·10
Kumba ...	66·71	143·75	136·02	71·06	58·18
Mamfe ...	95·83	98·46	91·85	54·88	54·19
Bamenda ...	132·74	112·7	139·39	104·99	157·22
Totals ...	423·57	474·56	473·92	344·03	367·69

The increase in Bamenda is due to an increase in the number of cases of affray and assault in that Division; the decline in recent years at Kumba is attributed to a decline in illicit distilling and smuggling.

171. The prisons are regularly visited by the Government Medical Officers and also from time to time by Prison Visitors, including the Right Reverend Monsignor Rogan, O.B.E., certain missionaries of the Basel Mission, and other gentlemen both official and unofficial. On the whole the health of the prisoners has been satisfactory. The following medical statistics are given in respect of each prison:—

<i>Prison.</i>	<i>Daily Average.</i>	<i>On sick list.</i>	<i>Removed to hospital.</i>	<i>Removed to infectious diseases hospital.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Death-rate per 1,000.</i>
Buea ...	98·10	281	1	—	—	—
Kumba ...	58·18	399	34	8*	—	—
Mamfe ...	54·19	189	18	—	—	—
Bamenda	157·22	333	37	80	8	50·88
Total ...	367·69	1,202	90	88	8	21·76

* All chicken-pox.

172. The causes of the deaths in the Bamenda Prison are as follows:—

Amoebic dysentery ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Asthenia ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gastro-enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Aortic regurgitation ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Local injury ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
						—
						8
						—

The death from injury was caused by a fall when two prisoners were carrying a plank. The man's neck was dislocated.

173. The following figures show the sick-rates and death-rates of the combined prisons for the last three years:—

	1934.	1935.	1936.
Daily average number of prisoners	473·92	344·03	367·69
Death-rate per thousand of daily average	27·43	14·53	21·76
Actual number on sick list ...	999	1,136	1,202

174. The eight deaths which occurred in the Bamenda Prison were all between the 25th of August and the 23rd of October, a period including much rainy weather. The prison is an old building and in consequence of the mortality during the period mentioned steps are being taken to rebuild it on modern lines.

175. All prisons in mandated territory (as in Nigeria) conform as far as is practicable to the standards required by the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission.

NORTHERN AREAS.

176. There is no Government Prison in the Northern Areas; prisoners sentenced in the Protectorate Courts to terms not exceeding three months are detained in one or other of the Government lock-ups of the Province to which the District from which they came is attached. Those with longer sentences are sent to the Government Prisons at Jos or Lokoja as may be more convenient; on release they are given subsistence for the journey.

177. Prisoners sentenced to terms of imprisonment in the Native Courts of the Adamawa Districts are detained in lock-ups at Mubi and Gashaka, those with longer sentences are sent to the Central Native Administration Gaol at Yola. Much time and attention has been devoted to the improvement of this prison. New buildings are to be provided, based on designs approved by the Health Authorities, but it will be necessary to spread the construction over two or more years. Instruction in weaving has been introduced and the prison will shortly be able to produce sufficient cloth for its own needs; the inauguration of an adult Class for the younger prisoners has also been a success. The daily average number of prisoners for the Mandated Territory was 40·61; their health has been good, the average daily sick-rate being 0·31 per thousand, with three deaths from natural causes. Diet is varied and plentiful. A Native Administration Dispensary Attendant holds a daily sick parade and the prison is

visited weekly by the Medical Officer who admits any serious cases to the Government Hospital for treatment.

178. There is no prison in the Kentu area, and Native Administration prisoners are sent to Wukari.

179. The Native Administration Prison at Dikwa and the lock-ups at Gwoza and Ashigashiya have been adequately maintained. The health of the prisoners has been good: there was a daily average of 144 prisoners and an average daily sick-rate of two. One prisoner was executed and three died of natural causes, two of them while patients in the Bornu Native Administration Hospital.

XI.—DEFENCE OF THE TERRITORY.

180. No Military Force has been stationed or has operated in the Mandated Territory during the year; the detachment of the Nigeria Regiment of the Royal West African Frontier Force hitherto stationed at Provincial Headquarters at Yola was withdrawn in January.

181. H.M.S. Carlisle of the African Station was at Victoria from the 14th to the 20th of November, and many of the officers and naval ratings took the opportunity of visiting Buea.

XII.—ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

182. The Arms Ordinance of Nigeria (Chapter 132 of the Laws of Nigeria) is enforced throughout the territory. Licences to repair dane guns were issued to 39 natives in the Cameroons Province. In the Cameroons Province 53 and at Dikwa three Africans of good standing and character were granted permission to take out new licences to carry shot guns.

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

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Arms.</i>			<i>Ammunition.</i>		
	<i>Revolvers.</i>	<i>Rifles.</i>	<i>Shot-guns.</i>	<i>Revolver.</i>	<i>Rifle.</i>	<i>Shot-gun.</i>
1932 ...	15	18	22	2,465	3,922	16,804
1933 ...	15	14	20	830	3,832	9,847
1934 ...	7	12	17	1,524	3,309	21,405
1935 ...	11	14	20	449	3,418	11,363
1936 ...	18	23	24	5,730	4,976	13,430

184. The following are particulars of arms licensed during 1936:—

	<i>New issues.</i>	<i>Renewals and transfers.</i>
<i>Revolvers—</i>		
Europeans	13	53
Africans	—	1
<i>Rifles—</i>		
Europeans	24	62
Africans	—	4
<i>Shot-guns—</i>		
Europeans	10	53
Africans	16	219
<i>Cap-guns—</i>		
Africans	48	10

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

CAMEROONS PROVINCE.

185. The general way of life of the various peoples of the Province was described at length in paragraphs 150 to 157* of the 1934 report, and the position of women in the territory is similarly dealt with in paragraphs 166 to 182† of that report as also in paragraphs 150 to 154‡ of the 1935 report. The question of witchcraft and juju is dealt with in paragraphs 156 to 167§ of the 1935 report. In the latter connection the proposal mentioned in paragraph 160|| of the 1935 report that native courts should be permitted to try cases involving juju as distinct from witchcraft proper has been approved and is now in force.

186. The outstanding feature of 1936 is undoubtedly the general prosperity due to the rise in the prices of produce, chiefly cocoa, and to the money put into circulation by the increased numbers of labourers employed in connection with the expanding trade in bananas. The effects of what are almost boom conditions do not, however, manifest themselves at once in immediate and obvious ways such as would strike the casual visitor. To their great advantage Africans in this Province have not yet evolved among themselves those methods of concentrating in a comparatively few hands the results of a general increase in prosperity, and conditions to-day are marked by a diffused air of contentment and cheerfulness resulting from the replenishment of savings and the possession of a few shillings in hand. During the years of depression an administrative officer going for an evening walk along a country road could feel that behind the greetings of passers-by lay discontent and disillusion, and the topic of low prices would be voiced in every

* Pages 53 *et seqq.* † Pages 58 *et seqq.* ‡ Pages 55 *et seqq.*

§ Pages 57 *et seqq.* || Page 59.

meeting with the chiefs and elders of the people, who were quite unable to comprehend the causes leading to conditions so burdensome to themselves, however patiently the European attempted to explain them. At present that feeling is absent, the peasant being reassured as to immediate needs in cash.

187. The Commission asked* what measures were taken to ensure that the natives get full benefit of trade revival. The trade in bananas and rubber being entirely in the hands of European firms improved conditions primarily benefit these firms and the profits accruing to the natives are largely indirect. The revival in trade has led to a considerable increase in the number of labourers employed. It has also led to a considerable increase in the price of locally grown food-stuffs. As the plantation labourers who number some 18,000 are provided with rations, the local inhabitants profit both by the increase in the quantity supplied and by the enhanced price which the firms have to pay. The proportion of the increased profits in the banana trade which goes to the natives is very small, but this is natural inasmuch as the bananas are grown and exported by the firms and not by the local inhabitants. In the case of native grown exports such as cocoa and palm products the native producers obtain the full benefit of increased prices. The bulk of the cocoa production which is second only in value to the banana trade is directly in the hands of Africans who have every reason to be satisfied with the financial results of their efforts. Owing to the usual lag in the approach of imports to exports it is still too early to indicate the actual measure of prosperity which has accrued to the natives generally, but it is noteworthy that the imports in 1936 as compared with 1934 rose greatly in respect of the following articles—cotton piece goods and apparel, rice, cement, fish, tobacco, implements and tools, which are mainly consumed by the African population. It must also be noted that the prices of locally consumed food-stuffs are on the increase despite good harvests and this is a sure sign of increased purchasing power.

188. The question of the natives getting the full benefit of trade revival is one of economics and it is difficult to see what useful measure the administration could take to ensure it. It might be mentioned, however, that the Agricultural Officer at Kumba managed to obtain nearly £2 a ton more for the Co-operative Societies by arranging to market cocoa for them in Lagos thereby creating a useful competition with the local firms.

189. The steady progress of the co-operative movement is a source of great satisfaction. Paragraphs 380 to 384 in the section dealing with Agriculture give a detailed account of the progress made and the work of the Societies.

* Minutes of 30th Session, pages 58 and 209.

190. Enough has been said in this and previous reports to indicate the general policy of the administration in building up local organisations through which the people are governed and which enable the general opinion of the peasantry, that is, of almost the whole population, to be expressed openly and fearlessly. It cannot be too clearly emphasised that this policy of encouraging the formulation and expression of the general opinion of the mass of the people, and if possible acting on it, is the mainspring of the local administration, and applies to almost every aspect of indigenous life. Exceptions are limited to such matters as witchcraft, illicit distilling, smuggling, forest conservation in the more forested areas, and perhaps a few other items of less importance, in which the policy of Government is, often of necessity, opposed to the wishes of the people. No African community would of its own volition place restrictions on the felling of timber or the distillation of spirits, and smugglers have the sympathy of the local inhabitants just as was the case in England until recently. This policy of local self-government, which gives expression and influence to the natural conservation of the bulk of the population, serves as a salutary check on sudden and perhaps ill-considered innovations which might otherwise be introduced as a result of modern influences. If a change is to come, either in respect of the amount of dowry, the alienation of village lands or the many other matters as to which there are conflicts of opinion that change will come sufficiently slowly for the people themselves to check it should the new tendency prove deleterious.

191. On this policy of gradual development depends the social and moral welfare of the people, who are thus permitted to protect themselves from overwhelming and sudden change such as has admittedly been so disastrous in the case of certain native races in other parts of the world. It is more than possible that the lethargy and lack of initiative which are so frequently imputed to the Bakweri of the Victoria Division, exceptionally favourably situated as they are with regard to such amenities as schools and hospitals, are due to the removal of villages from their ancient sites and the appropriation of their lands for plantation purposes which took place before the war, and it is from such dangers that the present administration seeks to protect the peasantry.

192. The planter would argue that a greater measure of coercion would be to the benefit of the native peoples; the administration, on the other hand, is acting on a policy that the social, moral and material conditions of the native inhabitants will be most satisfactory if they themselves learn to develop their own powers, neither forced into change nor protected from outside influence. The missionary sometimes deplores that his work is hampered by the conservatism of the older generation, but the impartial observer can scarcely fail to endorse the

general lines of the existing policy, which has once again been vindicated by the recent conversion to friendliness and co-operation of the hitherto timid, hostile and lawless people of the remote Mbaw, Mbem and Mfumte areas of the Bamenda Division, as a result of the sympathetic investigation of their customs by a touring officer, and the consequent re-organisation of their local administration.

193. The excellent work done in child welfare by the Buea Child Welfare centre is described in paragraph 340 of the report.

ADAMAWA.

194. The social organisation—such as it is—of the pagan peoples in the Mandated Areas was referred to in the 1935 report* and there is little more that can be usefully added. It is hoped that the reorganisation proposals recently approved may check the course of disintegration and that the emergence of embryo Councils within the kindred-groups will lead in time to the growth of active co-operation. The most satisfactory feature of the year under review has been an evident increase in respect for law and order which has not been confined to any particular District but was observable throughout the Mandated Areas which, with the one exception noted, have enjoyed a remarkably tranquil year; increased prosperity is doubtless a contributory factor, but is not wholly responsible. As evidence of this improvement it has been possible to withdraw the Police Escort accompanying the Administrative Officer in the Southern Area and to remove the Mambilla Plateau from the schedule of Unsettled Districts, whilst the shy and primitive Koma pagans in the Alantika Mountains, who are not yet under close administration, have paid their tax in full for the first time in history.

195. The Chamba-speaking "bloc" comprising the chiefdoms of Binyeri (Non-Mandated), Yebbi, Gurumpawo, Tsugu and part of the Nassarawo District are likely to progress more rapidly than the more heterogeneous elements in Northern Adamawa. The officer engaged in administrative investigation amongst the Chamba wrote of his relief in dealing with people who for once appeared to know what they wanted and displayed no diffidence in expressing their opinions. Examination of the wife-stealing problem referred to in paragraph 169† of the previous report shows this to be due to a variety of causes, ranging from the insignificance of the dowry—with consequent lack of parental interest in preserving the union—to too early betrothal and to a code of retaliation which has grown up from these circumstances. The practice is loudly condemned by the elders who are, however, powerless to prevent it and have proposed that secondary (elopement) marriages should be constituted a punishable offence and that a system of marriage registration should be introduced.

* Paragraphs 168 to 171, pages 61–62. † Ibid.

196. Economically, the people have had a wonderful year despite a period of drought in the midst of the rains, which at one time gave cause for anxiety; their potential prosperity is considerable.

KENTU.

197. It was said in paragraph 172* of last year's report that the natives of Kentu are on the whole law-abiding, and this has also been true during the year under review. There have been one or two minor episodes of natives refusing to obey an Order of the Native Courts, but these have been dealt with by the Chiefs themselves satisfactorily. The people seem well contented with their Chiefs as is evidenced by the rapid collection of the year's tax and the absence of any serious cases before the Native Courts. But the chief impressions obtained when touring in the Area are the rather weedy condition of physique encountered and the whole-hearted acceptance of the minor medical treatment offered by a travelling trained African Dispensary Attendant. On three separate occasions during the year, including the two visits paid by the Administrative Officers, a Dispensary Attendant has paid a visit to the Area and has everywhere been well received. Natives have literally flocked to him for treatment and for vaccination. His second visit was at the request of the Chiefs themselves, who have also asked for a Dispensary to be erected in their midst. This question is being taken up. The only difficulty is that owing to the inaccessibility of the Area very little supervision could be exercised by the Medical Officer at Wukari.

DIKWA.

198. Elsewhere in this report, notably in the sections dealing with Education and Public Health, reference has been made to services which are beneficially influencing the condition of the natives in the Dikwa area. The development of roads, the growing practice among the hill pagans of working during the dry season as paid voluntary labourers in the comparatively developed areas around the towns of Maiduguri, Dikwa and Bama, the steady increase in the number of hill-men who are farming and settling wherever they wish without hindrance and without fear, all these factors combine to further the welfare of the inhabitants.

Slavery.

CAMEROONS PROVINCE.

199. There were no cases in connection with slavery in the Victoria, Kumba or Mamfe Divisions during 1936. In the

Bamenda Division there was one case of slave dealing in which six persons were prosecuted of whom five were convicted. A woman of about 29 years of age had been wrongfully handed over to one of the accused in settlement of an old claim, and he sold her; the other accused being connected with the sale in various ways. The woman eventually got in touch with the police, through the intervention of a Court messenger. There was also a child stealing case at Bamenda, in which the accused was, in view of a previous conviction, sentenced to nine years imprisonment. There are no persons in the Cameroons Province in a status or condition in any way resembling what is generally understood by slavery.

NORTHERN AREAS.

200. Six cases of alleged slave-dealing in the Adamawa districts were dealt with by the Lamido's Court but the charges, which all arose from the same set of circumstances, were not proved and the accused were discharged. The following table shows the number of cases dealt with in the last ten years:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No. of cases.</i>	<i>Persons charged.</i>	<i>Convictions.</i>	<i>Acquittals.</i>
1927	12	20	18	2
1928	3	3	3	—
1929	2	2	2	—
1930	8	8	5	3
1931	1	1	—	1
1932	7	7	6	1
1933	3	4	4	—
1934	3	4	3	1
1935	—	—	—	—
1936	6	6	—	6
	45	55	41	14

201. There is no evidence that any form of slavery exists in the Kentu Area.

202. Continuous and effective co-operation has been maintained between the authorities in Dikwa and French territory. One man wanted by the French authorities on a charge of slave dealing was arrested in Dikwa. Three small children rescued from slave dealers by the French authorities were restored to their relatives in the Dikwa area. One small boy made his escape to Dikwa town from a caravan of camel drivers who had abducted him while tending his flock in the bush some distance from his home. Search was immediately made for the camel drivers: unfortunately it was unavailing.

203. There is reason to believe that close co-operation with the neighbouring French authorities and constant propaganda

by administrative officers are taking effect and that slave traffic in these regions is further declining. All District Heads are fully aware of the serious nature of this offence and are active in their efforts to bring about its suppression. The Residents of the remaining ten provinces all report that no information has been received indicating that any traffic in slaves from the Cameroons has taken place in their Provinces during 1936.

XIV.—LABOUR.

Cameroons Province.

204. In paragraph 188* of the 1935 report it was stated that the labour supply during that year was more than sufficient to meet the demand. In the early part of 1936, however, when the plantations were clearing further areas of forest for bananas, several managers complained of shortage of labour. The shortage was not very acute and the additional demand is largely seasonal, falling off when the forest areas are cleared and the bananas planted. As the District Officer, Victoria, points out, a lack of surplus labour has its advantages so long as it does not actually restrict the progress of development, as competition for labour, which is of course entirely voluntary and free to come and go without restriction, is in itself a safeguard against the lowering of conditions, which each plantation must maintain and if possible improve in the endeavour to attract the number of men needed. No labour for private employers was recruited by the Government or the Native Administrations. There are no trades unions or labourers' welfare societies.

205. The number of labourers employed on plantations and timber concessions for the last six years has been as follows:—

1931	...	...	...	...	8,320
1932	...	...	...	...	10,394
1933	...	...	...	...	10,123
1934	...	...	...	...	12,417
1935	...	...	...	...	15,691
1936	...	...	...	...	18,120

206. Fifty-four accidents were reported during the year, and sixteen of these were fatal. Most of the serious injuries occurred when felling trees in the course of clearing the forest. Compensation ranging from 10s. to £15 was awarded in fifty-two cases and in one case in which a night watchman was shot and killed when pursuing thieves, £25 was awarded. There were no cases of illegal recruiting.

207. The following tables show the tribal origin of the labourers employed in 1936:—

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...	746	Bakoko ...	549	Abo ...	10
Balong ...	" ...	8	Bamum ...	231	Arabia ...	1
Bambuko ...	" ...	12	Bana ...	502	Brass ...	3
Mungo ...	" ...	9	Bafia ...	292	Calabar ...	32
Bakossi ...	Kumba	731	Babute ...	99	Congo ...	15
Bakundu ...	Kumba ...	2	Batanga ...	24	Fulani ...	3
Balundu ...	" ...	1,091	Bassa ...	53	Gold Coast ...	8
Basosi ...	" ...	11	Banen ...	29	Hausa ...	17
Bafaw ...	" ...	22	Bangisa ...	23	Ibo ...	18
Banyangi ...	Mamfe ...	1,430	Bafangi ...	65	Liberia ...	6
Bangwa ...	" ...	89	Bagam ...	33	Togoland ...	21
Basso ...	" ...	47	Bamumbo ...	6	Yoruba ...	2
Nguti ...	" ...	33	Bafusang ...	7		
Bali ...	Bamenda	2,614	Bafube ...	31		
Bamenda ...	" ...	1,739	Bawang ...	94		
Bameta ...	" ...	34	Bule ...	27		
Bafuwum ...	" ...	238	Dschang ...	342		
Bamukom ...	" ...	455	Duala ...	37		
Bafum ...	" ...	15	Makia ...	19		
Baminge ...	" ...	1	Mbo ...	76		
			Ngongo ...	141		
			Njem ...	1		
			Sanaga ...	232		
			Yabassi ...	29		
			Yaunde ...	1,631		
Totals ...	...	9,327		4,573		136

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>
Bali ...	Bamenda	61	Babute ...	15	Ibo ...	359
Bamenda ...	" ...	908	Bafia ...	27	Ibibio ...	117
Banyangi ...	Mamfe ...	549	Bakoko ...	66	Others ...	49
Bakossi ...	Kumba	247	Bamum ...	3		
Balundu ...	" ...	1,167	Yaunde ...	464		
Bambuko ...	" ...	21	Sanaga ...	3		
			Duala ...	28		
Totals ...	...	2,953		606		525

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYEES.

	1936.	1935.	Increase or decrease.
Cameroons under British Mandate	12,280	10,025	+ 2,255
Cameroons under French Mandate	5,179	5,251	— 72
Nigeria, etc.	661	415	+ 246
Totals	18,120	15,691	+ 2,429

208. The steady increase during the last few years in the employment of natives of the area under British Mandate, which is indicated by the above figures and those in paragraphs 191* and 199† of the 1935 and 1934 reports respectively, is noteworthy, as is the slight decrease in the number of natives of the territory under French Mandate. No women or children are employed on the plantations.

209. All plantations were inspected by administrative officers during the year, particulars being given in appendix III. In general the labourers appear contented, well treated and well fed. The few complaints which were received were easily settled, the only serious matter being that referred to in paragraph 138 above, in which a European assistant on a Plantation assaulted a labourer who was alleged to have stolen food prepared for issue to a labour camp.

210. The question of Company Stores raised by Mr. Weaver at the 30th Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission‡ was mentioned by Mr. W. Benson of the International Labour Office, who visited the Province in 1935 and wrote:—

“ The second point arises from the presence on many plantations of company stores where goods are supplied to labourers on credit (‘ trust ’), the resulting debt being deducted from their monthly wages. Such store, or stores subject to control by the employing company, are of value in forestalling food shortages and in safeguarding the labourers from exploitation by local traders. It appears, however, that many of the German plantations have difficulty in obtaining sterling. In these circumstances pressure may be exercised on labourers to accept what in practice amounts to a truck system with resulting excessive prices of goods supplied to the labourers and extended indebtedness.”

These stores are operated by the African Fruit Company of Hamburg, the West African Plantation Company, and the “ Likomba ” Kamerun Bananen Gesellschaft. Their operation is not subject to any supervision or regulation.

* Page 68.

† Page 68.

‡ Minutes, page 64.

211. It is an almost universal practice for these German firms to pay a portion of the wages due to their labourers in credit notes on their own stores, the amount varying from 2s. to 4s. a month. The usual pay of a plantation labourer is about 5d. a day and rations, so that in some instances the credit payment amounts to nearly a third of the cash wages payable. In the event of a labourer refusing to accept the usual proportion of his wages in credit, he is paid in full in cash and dismissed. These conditions of employment are widely known (though it is possible that a labourer is not formally warned of them on engagement) and the labourers do not appear to object to them.

212. Though no complaints have been received and the information available tends to show that the system has not been abused, it is clearly liable to abuse. In 1937 a full enquiry into the system will be made with a view to taking all necessary measures either to abolish the payment by an order on the store or to ensure that the system is in no way abused.

213. Mr. Weaver asked* the following questions:—

Did the administrations devote any attention to the matter of wage rates on the plantations? Were they adequate as compared with the needs of the natives and in view of the desirability of extending their purchasing power? Did they bear a proper relation to the price paid for plantation products? The rate of wages paid to labourers on the plantations is not regulated by Government. It is entirely a question of supply and demand. The average rate usually paid is approximately 5d. a day and rations. This is considered adequate. The rates bear no relation to the price paid for plantation products. An adequate supply of labour is essential for the plantations and the managers would be obliged to raise the wage rate if the demand seriously exceeded the supply. The labourer does not depend for his existence on obtaining employment. His own land in his home town provides him with all the necessities of life and if the wages offered by the plantations were not sufficiently attractive he would not seek employment and a general shortage of labour would result which would force an increase in wage rates. Increased wages would improve the purchasing power of the labourers, but the number of labourers employed on the plantations is only a small proportion of the total population of the mandated territory.

Health on Plantations.

214. The improvement in the sanitary conditions on the plantations noted in the 1935 report has been maintained. Bucket latrines and the Otway system of disposal are in general use, and owing to the inspections by Administrative Officers and

* Minutes of 30th Session, page 64.

the Sanitary Superintendent, constant pressure towards further improvement continues, especially in the case of those plantations where, as indicated in Appendix III, housing and sanitation are not satisfactory. Certain of the plantations have erected a better type of quarters for their men, and attention is being directed towards a supervised programme of re-building all camps except the best. The recent announcement by the Deputy Director of Health Service of the conditions which he considers should be introduced as soon as possible will still further stimulate the carrying out of improvements, although the plantation managers contend, not without truth, that housing and sanitary conditions in their camps are already considerably in advance of those found in African villages.

215. The rations supplied to the labour force are adequate, and many firms have now considerable areas under cultivation for the purpose of maintaining a satisfactory supply of fresh foodstuffs. The tendency to overcrowding, which is mentioned in the 194th* paragraph of the 1935 report and which is due to giving lodging to relatives and friends, is still observed but being due to the universal African custom of offering prolonged hospitality to a fellow countryman, is not easily eradicated.

216. General health on the plantations has been good. There are at present three private medical practitioners employed by the plantations in the Victoria and Kumba Divisions, one of whom, Dr. Hellmuth Graf, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), has now seen eleven years service in this Province. Estates which do not retain a private medical practitioner are visited by a Government Medical Officer. The larger plantations have a base hospital in charge of a European dresser with assistant African nurses. Main camps at these plantations have either a subsidiary small hospital or a dressing station, and African nurses from these visit the smaller camps which are linked with the main camp by road or trolley line.

217. With regard to the proportion of medical practitioners to labourers, as to which Mr. Weaver made a statement during the examination of the 1935 report† the position was as follows in 1936:—

<i>Medical Practitioner</i>				<i>Labourers</i>
Dr. Graf	...	...	...	6,804
Dr. Pauli Magnus	...	...	...	4,289
Dr. Polano	...	...	...	3,963
Medical Officer, Victoria	...	...	...	704
" " Calabar	...	...	...	650
" " Kumba	...	...	...	1,710
				18,120

* Page 68.

† Minutes of 30th Session, page 63.

218. The attention of the Medical Officer, Victoria was drawn in March to the breach of Regulation 37 (a) of Regulations No. 6 of 1929 in the case of Dr. Graf and the position is now being regularised.

219. The following tables show the existing provision for medical treatment.

MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS: VICTORIA DIVISION.

Name of Estate.	Doctor whose services are retained.	Euro- pean Dressers.	African Staff.		Hospi- tals.	Beds.	Isola- tion wards.	Average No. of labourers em- ployed.	No. of in- pa- tients.	No. of out- pa- tients.
			Dis- pensers.	Dressers.						
<i>West African Plantation Company—</i>										
Victoria ...	Planters' Union (2 doctors)	1	—	10	5	127	3	3,247	18	26,304
Molyko ...										
Missellele ...										
Bimbila ...										
<i>Molive Plantation Com- pany.</i>	do.	1	—	4	1	35	1	1,640	20	5,410
<i>Holtfoth Plantation:—</i>										
Njoke ...	do.	—	—	1	1	12	1	350	—	2,177
Holtfoth ...										
Rohricht ...										
Steinhausen ...										
<i>Oechelhausen Plantation</i>	do.	—	—	1	1	6	1	92	—	559
<i>African Fruit Company</i>	do.	—	—	4	1	35	1	2,158	18	9,265
<i>Debundscha Plantation</i>	do.	—	—	1	1	5	1	109	1	1,154
<i>Bibundi Plantation Com- pany:—</i>										
Bibundi ...	do.	—	—	2	2	24	1	1,286	1	5,221
Isongo ...										
Mokundange ...										
<i>"Likomba" Kamerun</i>										
Banana										
<i>Gesellschaft, Likomba</i>	do.	1	—	1	1	34	1	1,819	16	4,997
<i>Ombe Plantation</i>	do.	—	—	1	1	3	—	174	1	439
<i>Isobi Plantation</i>	do.	—	—	1	—	—	—	120	1	1,056
<i>N. V. Handelmaats- chappij Decoba:—</i>										
Ekona-Mpundu ...	Dr. Polano	1	—	2	1	36	1	2,413	6	2,157
Meanja ...	Government Medi-	—	—	2	1	37	1	322	—	343
<i>Idenau Estate</i>	cal Officer, Victoria	—	—	1	1	8	—	306	1	646
<i>Bwenga Plantation</i>	do.	—	—							

MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS: KUMBA DIVISION.

Name of Plantation.	Doctor whose services are retained.	Euro- pean Dressers.	African Staff.		Hospital.	Beds.	Isola- tion wards.	Average No. of labour- ers em- ployed.	No. of deaths.	No. of in- pa- tients.	No. of out- pa- tients.
			Dis- pensers.	Dressers.							
United Africa Co., Ndian	Government Medical Officer, Calabar.	—	—	2	1	17	1	650	5	154	854
esellschaft Sued Kame- run Ikassa.	Planters Union (2 doctors).	—	—	—	1	8	—	98	—	79	90
Westafrika- nische Handels- gesellschaft, Mbonge.	Government Medical Officer, Kumba.	—	—	2	1	16	1	1,000	3	346	2,246
ai Estate	do.	—	—	1	1	9	1	200	3	26	—
cheitlin's Estate, Tombel	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	—	—	—
ompagnie Generale de l'Equateur, Tombel.	do.	—	—	1	1	6	1	290	—	23	27
lungonge Estate, Mun- gonge.	Government Medical Officer, Victoria.	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	—	—	—
amerun Kautschuk Compagnie Mukonje.	Dr. Polano ...	—	—	3	1	25	1	800	6	329	955
amerun Eisenbahn esellschaft, Tombel	do.	—	—	1	1	20	1	750	—	250	400
ompagnie Generale de l'Equateur, Itam.	Government Medical Officer, Kumba.	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	—	8	—

20. The following table gives mortality and morbidity rates on the plantations:

220. The following table gives mortality and morbidity rates on the plantations;

			VICTORIA DIVISION.																													
			W. A. P. V.		Moliwe Plantation.		Holtjoh Plantations.		Oechelhausen Plantation.		African Fruit Company.		Debundscha Plantation.		Bibundi Plantation.		Likomba Plantation.		Ombe Plantation.		Ekona Plantation.		Idenau Plantation.		Bwenga Plantation.		Isobi Plantation.				U. A. C. Ndian.	
			Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.	Deaths.	In-patients.			Deaths.	In-patients.
Malaria	...	...	—	86	—	34	—	15	—	5	—	41	—	33	1	10	—	34	—	—	—	28	—	2	—	23	—	35	—	22	7	
Measles	...	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	13	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	
Dysentery	...	...	2	10	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Leprosy	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Elephantiasis	...	...	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chicken-pox	...	...	—	5	—	6	14	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	1	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Small-pox	...	...	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	
Yaws	...	...	—	28	—	22	—	5	—	—	15	—	21	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	1	—	12	—	—	—	—	
Sleeping Sickness	...	...	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	1	—	1	1	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	
Tuberculosis	...	...	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Gonorrhoea	...	...	—	60	—	5	1	—	—	—	43	—	11	—	5	—	48	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	2	
Rheumatism	...	...	—	131	—	28	9	—	3	—	52	—	18	—	10	—	3	—	—	10	—	5	—	10	—	12	—	—	—	—	8	
Apoplexy	...	...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nervous Diseases	...	...	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Diseases of Eye	...	...	—	12	—	5	—	—	—	—	7	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	18	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	11	
Diseases of Ear	...	...	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	16	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Diseases of Heart	...	...	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diseases of Nose, Mouth and Throat	...	...	—	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	8	—	1	—	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	
Diseases of Lymphatic glands	...	...	—	10	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Bronchitis	...	...	—	95	—	22	14	—	—	2	36	—	7	—	14	—	5	—	2	—	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	
Pneumonia	...	...	6	24	12	22	7	—	—	13	75	—	1	—	9	4	20	1	1	1	13	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	
Pleurisy	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diseases of Stomach	...	...	—	6	1	4	—	1	—	2	30	—	10	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	25	—	2	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	
Intestinal diseases other than dysentery	...	...	—	19	1	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Helminthic diseases	...	...	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	48	—	—	—	2	—	7	1	—	—	26	
Appendicitis	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diseases of Liver	...	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diseases of Kidney	...	...	—	4	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diseases of bladder and Urethra	...	...	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Superficial Abscesses	...	...	—	50	—	42	20	—	—	—	47	—	—	—	20	—	9	—	—	—	33	—	1	—	8	—	14	—	—	—	5	
Deep Abscesses	...	...	—	76	—	14	17	—	—	—	27	2	—	11	—	53	—	2	—	—	36	—	4	—	18	1	5	—	—	—	4	
Tropical Ulcers	...	...	—	365	—	71	39	—	4	—	68	—	—	67	—	106	—	—	—	—	135	—	6	—	21	—	1	—	—	—	1	
Diseases of Skin	...	...	—	50	1	5	—	—	1	—	5	—	5	—	1	—	6	—	—	—	90	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	
Diseases of joints	...	...	1	6	—	2	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	
Major injuries	...	...	—	8	1	5	11	—	—	—	4	1	1	—	12	2	19	—	—	2	17	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	
Minor injuries	...	...	—	154	—	68	15	—	2	—	63	—	9	—	28	—	72	—	—	—	36	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	20	
Influenza	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hernia	...	...	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	
Minor operations	...	...	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	8	—	6	—	—	—	1	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Miscellaneous	...	...	4	28	1	3	—	3	—	—	8	—	—	—	3	1	14	—	—	1	189	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals	...	...	18	1265	19	409	—	178	—	19	18	606	1	142	1	216	16	477	1	10	6	851	—	29	1	109	1	115	5	149	—	

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY STATISTICS.

VICTORIA DIVISION.

[illegible]

KUMBA DIVISION.

[illegible]

Non-Plantation Labour.

221. Accurate figures of the number of labourers in employment other than on the plantations are not available. The figures for native-grown cocoa given in the agricultural section of this report indicate that there must be a considerable number of men employed by the various small native cocoa farmers, but this number is not known. Unskilled labour rates now vary from 4d. to 9d. a day. The improvement in economic conditions has made carrier labour more difficult to obtain in the Kumba Division, but the application of the relevant section of the Forced Labour Ordinance has so far been avoided and there have therefore been no prosecutions for refusal to carry loads. In paragraph 152 above mention is made of three cases of prosecutions for refusal to do communal labour in the Kumba Division. In one case the finding was acquittal, and in the other two the finding and sentences were annulled.

222. The number of labourers engaged to carry loads for officers on tour and for general portorage of Government and Native Administration stores where mechanical transport is impossible is as follows:—

<i>Division.</i>	<i>Government.</i>	<i>Native Administration.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Victoria	356	78	434
Kumba	1,290	268	1,558
Mamfe	1,047	285	1,332
Bamenda	1,067	1,041	2,108
Totals	3,760	1,672	5,432
Totals, 1935 ...	5,026	1,364	6,390

NORTHERN AREAS.

223. The supply of labour and rates of wages have remained the same as those for last year, i.e. 3d. to 6d. a day. Road-work on task rates continues to be popular and unskilled labour for other works has been readily forthcoming. All labour is voluntary, plentiful and paid for at local rates. No case of refusal to labour has come before the courts.

224. With regard to Mr. Weaver's question* concerning paragraph 357 of the 1935 report† work on the property of the Cameroons Alluvial Gold Syndicate was, towards the end of the year, at a standstill and application for the mining lease has been withdrawn; before this some 120 labourers had been employed and the conditions of their employment were safeguarded by the Labour Ordinance 1929 (No. 1 of 1929, excluding Part III) and its amendments, and by Mining Regulations and amendments made under the Minerals Ordinance

* Minutes of 30th Session of Permanent Mandates Commission, page 64.

† 1935 Report, page 114.

(Chapter 93). Inspection by Administrative Officers and Technical Officers of the Mines Department ensured compliance with these regulations and at the last administrative inspection it was reported that housing, feeding and sanitary arrangements were entirely satisfactory.

224A. Mr. Weaver also asked* whether the regulations under the Forced Labour Ordinance referred to in paragraph 8† of the 1935 report had been applied. These regulations were not applied in mandated territory during 1936.

XV.—LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE AND WORSHIP.

225. The religious beliefs of the great bulk of the population, especially in the northern divisions, are still pagan, although Christianity continues to make steady progress. There is complete liberty of conscience and worship.

Cameroons Province.

226. The total number of Christians registered as such in the Province rose from 50,184 in 1935 to 53,992 in 1936. The Missions established in the Province are the same as in previous years, namely the Basel Evangelical Mission, the Roman Catholic Mission of Mill Hill, the Baptist Mission, which is partly German and partly American, and the English Baptist Mission. The influence of the latter Mission is limited to the neighbourhood of Victoria. Its African Pastor, the Reverend Joseph Burnley, died during 1936 and the Mission is at present under the direction of two African lay readers. All Missions doing medical work receive small grants from the Government to assist them in this direction.

BASEL MISSION.

227. The Basel Mission with headquarters at Buea also maintains a station at Victoria, and other stations at Bombe, Nyasoso, Esosong and Dikume in the Kumba Division; at Besongabang and Fotabe in the Mamfe Division, and at Bali, Mbengwi, Kishong, We and Bafut in the Bamenda Division. The Mission has in all 53 European missionaries, of whom 25 are ordained ministers, 14 are wives of missionaries, and 9 are lady missionaries. African assistants number 504 and the total number of mission adherents is estimated at 31,981 of whom 11,674 are catechumens.

228. The Mission carries on medical work at all its stations and 7,240 patients were treated in 1936. Owing to the fall in the value of the franc, with its repercussions on the Swiss franc, and the difficulty in obtaining sterling from Germany, the finances of the Mission have been seriously affected, and the

* Minutes, page 63.

† 1935 Report, page 6.

strictest economy prevails. For this reason the programme which it was hoped would be carried out in regard to the girls' training centres, to which reference was made in paragraph 204* of last year's report, has had to be curtailed. Nevertheless a class of older girls has been started at Victoria, the pupils being given instruction in general nursing and infant welfare. It is hoped that a similar class will be started at Bafut during 1937.

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION.

229. The headquarters of the Catholic Mission are at Small Soppo near Buea. There are other stations at Tiko, Bota, Bonjongo and Sasse in the Victoria Division; at Kumba, Ikassa and Basseng in the Kumba Division; at Okoyong and Mbo in the Mamfe Division; and at Mankon, Njinikom and Kumbo in the Bamenda Division. There are 34 ordained priests, 12 European sisters and 269 native catechists. The total number of mission adherents is estimated at 36,084, of which 6,430 are catechumens. Especially good work is done at Kumbo, where the dispensary and maternity ward opened in October 1935 is under the care of hospital-trained sisters, who also instruct native women in maternity work.

BAPTIST MISSION.

230. The headquarters of this Mission are at Great Soppo near Buea, and there are stations in charge of European Missionaries at Belo, Ndu and Mbem in the Bamenda Division. The station at Mbem has only recently been opened, and during the first four months 2,220 patients were treated by the European hospital-trained nurse in charge of the medical work. Altogether 15,610 patients were treated during the year at various stations of this Mission.

231. The following statistics indicate the extent of missionary work in the Province:—

<i>Mission.</i>	<i>European Missionaries.</i>		<i>African Helpers.</i>	<i>Catechumens.</i>	<i>African Christians</i>	<i>Churches licensed for marriages.</i>
	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>				
Basel	30	23	504	11,674	20,307	20
Roman Catholic	34	12	269	6,430	29,654	29
Baptist	5	6	108	3,701	4,031†	1

† Adults only.

Northern Areas.

232. No Christian mission operates in the Dikwa Division or Kentu Area. The large majority of the inhabitants of the

Adamawa districts are animists who continue deaf to the call of either Christianity or Islam; exceptions are the Njenye of Maiha and the Holma pagans amongst whom Islam made rapid headway during the latter half of last century. The one Mission station in Mandated Territory (The Sudan United Mission at Gurum) has made singularly little progress. A representative of the German Baptist Mission has carried out a further tour in the hitherto unsettled area of Gashaka District with a view to establishing a Mission Station amongst the Mambilla, but the Church of the Brethren Mission have ceased activity in the Madagali district for the time being.

233. At the 30th Session of the Commission* M. Palacios suggested the inclusion of a description of the religion of the natives and their action and reaction to the work of the missions and of the Administration; also of the part played by their religious conceptions in the life of the native "and whether they did not sometimes influence social and even political movements causing the people to flock to some religious teacher or leading to the opening of new native churches and so on". It will be appreciated that in dealing with a region which contains so much unrelated tribes and such a diversity in religion and culture an answer which adequately covered these questions would be so lengthy as to be quite beyond the scope of this report. With regard to the religious beliefs of the various tribes in mandated territory much valuable data will be found in the following works:—

- Tribal Studies in Northern Nigeria (2 Vols.) by C. K. Meek (Kegan Paul, London, 1931).
- Anthropological Report on the Kentu Tribe by C. K. Meek (Lagos Government Press, 1931).
- Northern Tribes of Nigeria (2 Vols.) by C. K. Meek (Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1925).
- A Sudanese Kingdom by C. K. Meek (Kegan Paul, London, 1931).
- Notes on the Tribes, Provinces, etc., of Northern Nigeria. Mrs. Temple. (C.M.S. Bookshop, Lagos, 1922).
- Southern Nigeria (4 Vols.) by P. A. Talbot (Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1926).

XVI.—EDUCATION.

Preface.

234. In the period just before the War, when the whole of the territory now mandated to Great Britain and France was administered by the Germans, educational work had not extended very far from the coast. The first aim of the German

* Minutes of 30th Session, page 65.

authorities being to train African assistants, Government schools were established, Victoria and Buea being the sites selected in what is now the British mandated area. The instruction given in a seven-year course was wholly in German, and from these schools the clerical employees required by Government and commerce were recruited. A workshop in Buea trained artisans for the plantations and for Government undertakings.

235. Missionary Societies, the Basel Evangelical Mission, the German Baptist Mission, and the Roman Catholic Kongregation der Pallottiner of Limburg started schools in connection with evangelistic work. The evangelizing class, which was concerned only with the teaching of religion, gradually developed into elementary schools, in which instruction was given in the Duala or some other African vernacular. From these schools again a few selected pupils proceeded to middle schools, where a four-year course of instruction included the German language among the subjects taught. There was no regular system of grants to Mission schools, but a small bonus of a few marks was given to Societies on behalf of each pupil who passed a Government test at the end of the school course. These developments were limited to the southern areas of the mandated territory, which now form the Cameroons Province.

236. Dikwa, the northernmost area of the territory now under British mandate, is linked administratively with Bornu Province. In Dikwa Division the area which extends from Lake Chad to south of Bama is flat and occupied mainly by Kanuri, Fulani and Shuwa Arabs. Here Koran schools had sprung up, concerned, as elsewhere in Moslem areas, with imparting the tenets of Islam through a study of portions of the Koran. South of Bama the country becomes mountainous and is inhabited by pagan tribes, which up to the time of the British mandate had not been penetrated by missionaries or influenced by Islam. The Adamawa districts were practically untouched either by Mission or Government effort from the south, or by Mohammedan effort from the north.

237. After acceptance of the mandate by Great Britain, the two strips of country attached to the Bornu and Adamawa Provinces came educationally into the system of education operating in the Northern Provinces of Nigeria, while the Cameroons Province followed the somewhat different organisation obtaining in the Southern Provinces. Since the year 1929, when the two departments of the Northern and Southern Provinces were combined into one central department, all these sections have followed a common policy of educational development.

238. Very briefly, the system is based on three stages of education—(a) Elementary, (b) Middle, (c) Higher.

(a) The elementary stage is from four to six years and the medium of instruction is an African language where there is one of sufficient importance to become a *lingua franca*. Elsewhere English is taught in the elementary schools and becomes the language of instruction by the end of the course.

(b) Middle schools of six years duration give an education corresponding to that given in English secondary schools. But there are no complete middle schools in this area, two or three middle classes being tacked on to selected elementary schools and drawing pupils from them and neighbouring schools of elementary type. From these some of the more promising pupils can attend the full middle schools in adjacent provinces of Nigeria.

(c) The Higher College at Yaba, near Lagos, which is developing into an institution of University College status, provides vocational courses such as medical, engineering and agriculture, with the co-operation of the departments concerned, and other branches such as teacher-training for specialist teachers. At Katsina in the Northern Provinces there is a college somewhat similar, though certain courses, such as medical, can only be provided at Yaba. The building of a new college at Kaduna has been begun, to which the staff and equipment from Katsina will be transferred, possibly during 1937.

239. There is no artisan training undertaken by educational authorities, but the big engineering departments in Nigeria train apprentices, and an ample supply of skilled carpenters, blacksmiths, turners, etc., leave the workshops of the Railway, Public Works and Marine Departments year by year and are absorbed into the economic life of the country.

240. In the schools, however, handwork is a very prominent feature. School farms and gardens are found everywhere and native crafts of every description are introduced, very often from a distant part of the country, and in many cases they are improved by development in technique. Simple carpentry is taught, especially in connection with wood carving, which in certain areas reaches a very high standard.

241. One of the essential features of educational work in Nigeria is co-operation with Missionary Societies, which ensures opportunities for the religious instincts of a people who, as a result of education, are likely to abandon their primitive beliefs. Overlapping is avoided as far as possible, both as between Mission and Mission and between Mission and non-Mission agencies.

242. The principles of co-operation between Government and Missions in education has been far-reaching in the Cameroons, partly because expansion of the educational system has been more deliberate than, for example, in the Southern Provinces of Nigeria, where the rapidity of expansion encouraged both Missions and Government authorities to become self-sufficient educational units. This co-operation is exemplified in the arrangements for the training of teachers. At Kake in the Cameroons Province there is an Elementary Training Centre for teachers, which though a Government institution, supplies teachers for Mission, Government and Native Administration schools. Similarly at Garkidda in Adamawa Province, a Mission Society, the Church of the Brethren, has established a Training Centre for teachers of Mission and Native Administration schools, while at Toro, the Government Training Centre on the Bauchi Plateau, both Mission and Native Administration teachers are trained. In both Garkidda and Toro some of the teachers are being trained for the northern mandated areas. Garkidda and Toro are in Nigeria.

243. There is some difference of application with regard to language policy in the various sections of the mandated territory. In the northern part of Dikwa Division, Kanuri is the language of the elementary schools, with a little English at the end of the course. In the Southern part the great *lingua franca*, Hausa, is used, while in the Adamawa districts the first language of instruction is Fulani, with Hausa in the last two elementary classes. Everywhere English is taught in middle school classes. In the Cameroons Province the main languages are Duala, Bali and, to a less extent Bakweri; there are also a number of less important languages and dialects. In none of these is there likely to be developed a literature, as is the case with Hausa, and the same principle is applied as has been adopted in the Southern Provinces of Nigeria, namely, to teach English in the elementary schools, after a short period of learning in the mother tongue. English in fact will become the *lingua franca* of the Cameroons Province. Even before the British mandate "pidgin" English, by assimilation from Southern Nigeria, was general and so widespread did it become that the Germans actually encouraged its use and compiled vocabularies of German words with their "pidgin" English equivalents for the benefit of officials and planters. In the Cameroons as in the Southern Provinces of Nigeria the policy is gradually to replace "pidgin" through the influence of schools by simple English, phonetically taught and based on a limited vocabulary of the most common words in everyday use.

244. The expenditure from Government funds during the calendar year was as follows:—

<i>Cameroons Province—</i>			1936.	1935.
Personal Emoluments	...	£	£	£
Other Charges	...	...	6,387	2,464
			8,851	8,754
<i>Northern Areas—</i>				
Personal Emoluments	...	109		
Other Charges	...	19		
			128	500
			£8,979	£9,254

245. The figures for the Northern areas are of actual expenditure, whereas in previous years an estimated proportional figure was given. The actual expenditure for the Cameroons Province is given, as in previous years.

246. The expenditure on education by the Native Administrations during the calendar year 1936 was as follows:—

Cameroons Province	...	...	£
Northern Areas	...	...	1,663
			875

Cameroons Province.

KAKE ELEMENTARY TRAINING CENTRE.

247. The progress of the Kake Elementary Training Centre mentioned in paragraph 243 above has been maintained. Thirty-two students were in training during 1936, twelve new students having been admitted at the beginning of the year. Of the eleven students who completed their three-years' course at the end of 1935, five gained Elementary Teachers' Certificate, and five were referred for a year in certain subjects, which they will study while teaching. Eight of these eleven students were given employment by the Native Administrations and the other three went to Missions. There were no changes in the African teaching staff during the year.

248. The principles on which the scheme of work is based continue to be:—

- (a) To give the students a thorough knowledge of the subjects they will have to teach;
- (b) To give them as much supervised teaching practice as possible;
- (c) To confront them with fairly ambitious agricultural and building projects, with the idea that in accomplishing these they will gain self-respect and confidence in their ability to initiate and carry out such work in their own schools and villages.

249. In English a considerable amount of oral composition has been done and phonetic methods are being used to improve pronunciation. The written English needs much attention, a prevalence of careless mistakes pointing to defective ground-work in the students' early education. With the second and third year students the " practical arithmetic " (simple geometrical constructions, quantity calculations, scale drawing) has been correlated with a building project. A fair amount of survey work has been done in geography and the history scheme has been adapted more closely to West African conditions. Physical training has been based on the Board of Education Syllabus. Many students have bought their own copies of the syllabus and show great keenness. Three students have been on duty in the Practical School each week under the supervision of Mrs. Martins, the wife of the head tutor. This school now has three small classes and provides some opportunity for practice in teaching elementary school subjects. In addition, an elementary class from Kumba government school visited the Centre one day a week during the first half of the year, for criticism lessons. In September the procedure was reversed, the third year students going to Kumba once a week with the Superintendent of Education. In August the third year students went with the Superintendent and the travelling teacher to Bakossi country and spent nine days in the Native Administration school, taking over the six classes for that time. Particular attention has been given to the teaching of arithmetic and English in these criticism lessons.

250. The students have spent about twelve hours a week in agricultural and building work, and about two hours a week in carpentry and native handicraft. The farm, in a fertile hollow by the stream, has been extended to its natural limits and is now about one and a half acres in size. Half of it has been divided into individual plots. The produce from this farm is sold to the marketing committee so that the students see a monetary and dietetic profit from their work. The coffee, banana and plaintain plantations survive though it is difficult to keep them cleared as they should be. About sixty cocoa seedlings were planted as the nucleus of a cocoa plantation and a nursery has been started. The aim in the farm has been to grow as large a variety as possible of vegetables suitable for African domestic use, in the hope that the students will introduce them into the villages where they work.

251. The Superintendent of Agriculture, Kumba, and the Kake branch of the local Co-operative Marketing Union have provided an opportunity for two agricultural projects. The first, carried out by the third year students, was to take a consignment of freshly gathered cocoa through the fermenting and the drying processes to the bagging stage. The second, carried out mainly by the second year students, was to build a cocoa drying

shed 40 feet long, of a simple experimental type. It was apparent in January that the oldest dormitory was uninhabitable and beyond repair, so it was decided to put up a new building which should also provide an extra classroom for elementary class I of the practising school. This new building, 54 feet long, with a galvanised iron roof, has now been completed by the students and staff. Early in the year the chief of Lower Kake was asked if he would like the Centre to make some small improvement in the village water supply, and, after seeing a model, he agreed. The younger students have placed a small concrete caisson in the bed of the stream from which the village women get their water. This caisson fills from below, by filtration through the sandy bed of the stream, and so always contains fairly clear water in contrast with the stream which is muddied by rain and by people walking in it. Though small, the caisson is popular, and the people have asked for another. The chief value of this work and the work on the cocoa shed is in giving the students an idea of how a village school working, say, two hours a week on a definite plan of village improvement might bring about considerable changes. In all the outdoor activities the students have worked with zeal and ability. The staff have set a very good example to them, working with them and shirking none of the harder tasks.

252. The students were also engaged in making cane chairs and tables, and some have done wood-carving and raffia weaving. In carpentry they have made, individually, articles such as tables, and boxes and also doors and windows for the new dormitory.

253. The health of the students has varied. Minor ailments such as boils were frequent early in the year but a marked improvement has taken place in the latter half of the year.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

254. In addition to the Kake Elementary Training Centre the Government maintains five schools in the Province, at Victoria, Buea, Kumba, Mamfe, and Bamenda. The total enrolment has increased by 42 during the year under review.

255. Victoria school has two infant classes and four elementary classes taught by four certificated and two uncertificated teachers. The enrolment increased slightly while the ration of boys to girls showed no change. Buea school has two middle classes in addition to infants and elementary sections. Pupils for these middle classes are selected from the elementary classes of Victoria and Kumba Government schools, Nyasoso Native Administration school, and Victoria and Soppo Baptist schools. The girls in these middle classes are taught domestic science and the care of infants, and are prepared for the girls' special school leaving certificate.

256. The Kumba Government school has infant and elementary classes and the enrolment shows an increase of

eighteen over the figure for 1935. The proportion of girls to boys is not so great here as it is in the Victoria and Buea schools, while the average age of all pupils is slightly higher. The organisation of this school is particularly good and it is probably the best elementary school in the Province. A high standard is attained in handwork, gardening and physical training.

257. The enrolment of the Bamenda Government school has increased from 256 to 281. Some of the classes are overcrowded and it is proposed to reduce the numbers slightly next year. For some years it has been the practice to admit to the elementary department pupils from the Native Administration infant schools. This will not in future be possible, as the school now has a large infants' section of its own. There are two middle classes, and the pupils passing out from the upper class have no difficulty in obtaining employment. The organisation is good, and the outdoor activities, gardening, poultry keeping and social service are well managed. The handwork is excellent. The school has also a very good band.

258. An extra teacher was appointed to Mamfe school in June. There is now a teacher for each class, and the headmaster is able to exercise greater supervision. The enrolment has increased slightly. The teaching of drawing and nature study is particularly good in this school and the standard achieved in other subjects is satisfactory. The twenty-four girls on the roll are taught needlework by a woman assistant mistress recently transferred to the school.

259. The teaching staff is distributed as follows:—

School.	Certificated.			Uncertificated.			Total.	
	Came-rooms under British Mandate.	Came-rooms under French Mandate.	Foreign.	Came-rooms under British Mandate.	Came-rooms under French Mandate.	Foreign.	1936.	1935.
Victoria ...	—	—	4	1	1	—	6	6
Buea ...	2	1	4	1	—	—	8	10
Kumba* ...	—	1	4	1	—	1	7	6
Mamfe ...	2	—	4	2	—	—	8	6
Bamenda...	2	—	6	—	—	—	8	9
Elementary Training Centre ...	2	—	2	—	—	—	4	4
Totals 1936	8†	2	24	5	1	1	41	—
Totals 1935	7	2	24	6	1	1	—	41

* Including Visiting Teacher.

† One uncertificated teacher obtained a Higher Elementary Certificate.

260. The following tables show the enrolment and average attendance (A) by schools and (B) by classes, with comparative figures for 1935:—

(A) By Schools.

School.	Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Buea	149	51	200	140	53	193
Victoria	102	54	156	90	52	142
Kumba	184	37	221	178	34	212
Mamfe	176	24	200	165	22	187
Bamenda	260	21	281	250	21	271
Totals 1936 ...	871	187	1,058	823	182	1,005
Totals 1935 ...	830	186	1,016	788	179	967

(B) By Classes.

Class.	Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Infants I... ..	173	50	223	163	50	213
" II... ..	122	40	162	118	36	154
Elementary I ...	130	29	159	128	29	157
" II	111	31	142	101	29	130
" III	116	20	136	109	21	130
" IV	101	7	108	97	8	105
Middle I	66	4	70	60	4	64
" II	52	6	58	47	5	52
Totals 1936 ...	871	187	1,058	823	182	1,005
Totals 1935 ...	830	186	1,016	788	179	967

261. The following table indicates the revenue in connection with these schools during 1936:—

				Receipts.		Sales.	
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Buea	...	...	...	119	3 0	4	14 8
Victoria	...	...	...	64	7 0	2	15 11
Kumba	...	...	...	81	14 0*	2	14 8
Mamfe	...	...	...	93	14 0	5	10 9
Bamenda	...	...	...	156	16 6	4	6 9
Totals 1936 ...	...	...	...	£515	14 6	£20	2 9†
Totals 1935 ...	...	...	...	£465	6 6	£43	18 8

* Includes fees of Kake practising school.

† The decrease in figures for sales is due to textbooks no longer being sold. They are retained as school property and lent out to pupils.

NATIVE ADMINISTRATION SCHOOLS.

262. The Native Administrations have in all eighteen schools, five new schools having been opened this year. Most of these schools consist of an infants' department only, but where funds are available elementary classes are gradually being added. Nyasoso school has a complete elementary section of four classes. English is taught in all the schools but most of the instruction is given in a vernacular.

VICTORIA DIVISION.

263. In addition to the schools at Muyuka and Bimbia there is now a third school at Muea which was opened in January with forty-five pupils under a certificated teacher. The Muyuka and Bimbia schools each have two elementary classes.

KUMBA DIVISION.

264. There are four of these schools in the Kumba Division, namely Nyasoso, Kurume, Massaka and Lipenja. The Nyasoso school is the only one in the Province which has a full elementary section of four classes. It was provided this year with three new school buildings and each class now has its own classroom. The enrolment has increased by almost 50 per cent., and the school is a firmly established and flourishing institution. The majority of the pupils' parents are cocoa farmers. Kurume school now has an elementary class I in addition to two infants' classes. Its enrolment decreased by 24 during the year owing, it is said, to sickness and to inability to pay the monthly fee of 3d. Massaka is an infants' school of three classes. It is doing valuable community work by showing the village people how to improve the mud work of their houses, and to make windows. The villagers have also been taught how to count beyond 100 in their own dialect, a thing they were unable to do before. The Headmaster has a broad view of his duties and he has succeeded in making his school a vital factor in the life of the village. Lipenja school also has three infants' classes and three teachers. Its work is not so outstandingly good as Massaka's, but it shows improvement. The school building and compound are a refreshing sight after the comparative squalor of so many of the villages in the neighbourhood.

MAMFE DIVISION.

265. The Mamfe Native Administration has schools at Mfuni, Tali, Assam and Assumbo, the Assumbo school being opened in January. It is seven days' walk from Mamfe, in a backward

and primitive area where no other educational facilities exist or are likely to exist for some years. The school has been well equipped, and is making progress on the right lines. The pupils are being taught cotton cloth weaving, one of the local industries, and efforts are being made to improve the existing designs. The school at Assam has done very good work since it was opened four years ago for the eleven villages of the very primitive Takamanda clan. With its neat compound and garden it sets an example of what can be achieved through cleanliness and sustained effort. Tali and Mfuni schools each have an elementary class I. Tali school increased its enrolment from 37 in 1935 to 124, and has now nine infant girls, the first to be admitted. The enrolment of Mfuni has increased by 26. Both schools are progressive and efficient. At Tali the headmaster's wife is voluntarily giving instruction in needlework to the nine girl pupils.

BAMENDA DIVISION.

266. The Native Administrations of this Division now possess seven schools. New schools were opened for the Meta-Mogamo, Kaka-Nsungli and Fungom areas at the beginning of the year, each having a Kake trained teacher and about thirty pupils. They are making satisfactory progress and are popular in the areas they serve, as are the older schools at Bali, Ndop and Nkom. Banso school shows a decreased enrolment as it cannot compete with the neighbouring Catholic assisted school at Kumbo, all the Catholic pupils having been removed by their parents and transferred to the Mission school. With the consent of the Native Authority, the Basel Mission proposes to take over the school next year, and convert it into a central school fed from the vernacular schools of the surrounding villages and supervised by the European missionary at Kishong. Ndop school has an infants' section and two elementary classes. It is popular and flourishing and could easily have four elementary classes if funds were available to pay for additional teachers. At present it admits selected pupils to its elementary department from the other Native Administration schools, all of which have only infants' classes. Since its removal to its new site at Belo the Nkom school has made rapid progress. The enrolment has increased from 30 in 1934 to 64 in 1936 and an average attendance of 59 has been maintained. This school has done useful work in teaching improved methods of pottery making, and villagers visit it to learn the new methods. Bali school increased its enrolment by more than 50 per cent. Since the introduction of mud-block school buildings in this Division an improvement is noticeable in many of the village houses, particularly in Banso and Ndop, where most of the newly built houses are made of blocks with neatly fitting doors and windows.

267. The teaching staff of Native Administration schools in the Cameroons Province is distributed as follows:—

	<i>Certificated.</i>			<i>Uncertificated.</i>			<i>Total.</i>
	<i>Cameroons under British Mandate.</i>	<i>Cameroons under French Mandate.</i>	<i>Foreign.</i>	<i>Cameroons under British Mandate.</i>	<i>Cameroons under French Mandate.</i>	<i>Foreign.</i>	
1936— (18 schools) ...	14	—	5*	20	—	2	41
1935— (13 schools) ...	10	—	4†	12	—	2	28

* Includes one Government teacher seconded and two on loan.

† Includes one Government teacher seconded and one on loan.

268. The following tables show the enrolment and average attendance (A) by schools and (B) by classes:—

(A) *By Schools.*

<i>School.</i>	<i>Division.</i>	<i>On roll, end of year.</i>			<i>Average Attendance, whole year.</i>		
		<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Bimbia* ...	Victoria ...	34	11	45	33	12	45
Muyuka* ...	" ...	96	14	110	87	16	103
Muea† ...	" ...	39	6	45	31	8	36
Nyasoso* ...	Kumba ...	150	3	153	143	4	147
Massaka ...	" ...	87	2	89	90	2	92
Kurume* ...	" ...	51	4	55	59	8	67
Lipenja ...	" ...	82	1	83	75	1	76
Mfuni* ...	Mamfe ...	91	3	94	87	3	90
Tali* ...	" ...	115	9	124	95	9	104
Assam ...	" ...	28	3	31	28	2	30
Assumbo† ...	" ...	68	—	68	51	—	51
Ndop* ...	Bamenda... ..	111	4	115	103	4	107
Bali ...	" ...	65	3	68	62	3	65
Nkom ...	" ...	59	5	64	55	4	59
Banso ...	" ...	28	4	32	31	4	35
Fungom† ...	" ...	28	—	28	28	—	28
Meta-Mogamo† ...	" ...	30	—	30	38	—	38
Kaka-Nsungli† ...	" ...	32	5	37	40	5	45
Totals school 1936	18 ...	1,194	77	1,271	1,136	82	1,218
Totals school 1935	13 ...	807	61	868	817	69	886

* Schools with elementary classes.

† New schools opened in 1936.

(B) *By Classes.*

Class.	On roll, at end of year.			Average Attendance whole year.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Infants I... ..	601	53	654	585	51	636
" II... ..	353	13	366	334	17	351
Elementary I ...	150	6	156	138	8	146
" II ...	63	5	68	53	6	59
" III ...	13	—	13	13	—	13
" IV ...	14	—	14	13	—	13
Totals 1936 ...	1,194	77	1,271	1,136	82	1,218
Totals 1935 ...	807	61	868	817	69	886

MISSION SCHOOLS.

269. There are fifteen mission schools assisted by Government where the full elementary curriculum is followed, and five unassisted mission schools where English is taught. There are also 146 mission vernacular schools.

BASEL MISSION.

Victoria Division.

270. This mission has a girls' vocational school in Victoria and a boys' elementary school in Buea, both of them assisted. It also has a boys' elementary unassisted school and twenty-two vernacular infants' schools. Duala is the medium of instruction in the vernacular schools, and practice in this language is continued throughout the elementary schools. Selected pupils from the vernacular infants' classes are drafted into the elementary schools, and pupils from the highest classes of the elementary schools throughout the Province can receive further education at the mission's middle school at Esosong in Kumba Division. All pupils learn to read and write in a vernacular, while the best learn English in the elementary schools. Those who aspire to become teachers, catechists and clerks go on to the middle school.

Kumba Division.

271. In this Division the Basel Mission has an assisted elementary school at Nyasoso, and at Esosong a lower middle school of two classes. It also has an unassisted (English) school at Dikume and 42 village vernacular schools. The Esosong school was transferred from Bombe early in the year. It has a European principal who is assisted by an African teacher. The site was originally a tobacco plantation and the

factory buildings have been adapted for use as boarders' quarters and a new school house has been built. Members of the mission with farming experience consider that Esosong would make an excellent place at which to start an agricultural school, the local conditions being comparable with those at Nkongsamba in French Mandated Territory where the Compagnie Pastorale has a most successful dairy farm. The Education Department is prepared to help with a special grant towards such a school when a definite and satisfactory scheme is put forward.

Bamenda Division.

272. In this Division the mission has an assisted elementary school with a European headmaster at Mbengwi. It has also 50 vernacular infant schools in the Division, one of which is a vocational school for girls. The assisted school at Mbengwi has 150 pupils, 100 of whom are boarders.

Mamfe Division.

273. In the Mamfe Division the mission has an assisted boys' boarding elementary school at Besongabang with a European headmaster, and fourteen unassisted vernacular infants' schools. The elementary school, in which the standard of English is high, takes in the best pupils from the vernacular schools each year. The boarders have their own farm and grow most of their own food supplies.

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION (MILL HILL).

Victoria Division.

274. In the Victoria Division the Catholic Mission has an assisted girls' school at Sasse, and boys' schools at Soppo and Bonjongo. There are also unassisted infants and elementary schools at Tiko and Bota. Throughout the year two European priests have been teaching at Bonjongo and one at Soppo, while four sisters have been similarly engaged at Sasse. The unassisted Tiko and Bota schools have also each one European teacher. The Bonjongo boys' school has made rapid progress. Handiwork, including simple carpentry and book-binding, has been especially good, while gardening and banana and cocoa farming have shown most satisfactory results. On the literary side the standard of English has improved. The unassisted Bota school is now housed in a new permanent building. It is well-equipped and efficient.

Kumba Division.

275. In this Division the Catholic Mission has one assisted elementary school at Baseng, one unassisted school at Ikassa, and five vernacular schools. At Baseng a priest is headmaster and also teaches. A special crafts instructor teaches selected

pupils to make tables and chairs of canework. This school won the Divisional Athletic Shield in the Empire Day Sports.

Bamenda Division.

276. In the Bamenda Division the mission has two assisted elementary schools, at Bansa and Njinikom, and one unassisted vernacular school. The school buildings of both have been improved and enlarged during the year. The improvement at Kumbo (Bansa) mentioned in the 1935 report has been maintained. At Njinikom a priest has been teaching in the school throughout the year, and the standard of spoken English has been improved by weekly debates and the acting of simple plays. This Mission has no schools in the Mamfe Division.

GERMAN BAPTIST MISSION.

277. The German Baptist Mission has an assisted school at Great Soppo near Buea. This school has had a successful and progressive year. For the last three months a German lady teacher has been in charge of the infants' classes and a beginning has been made with individual methods of instruction. This mission has also four vernacular infants schools in the Kumba Division, and an assisted elementary school at Ndu in the Bamenda Division, together with one unassisted vernacular school. The Ndu school has now four elementary classes. One new class room was built during 1936. Owing to its isolation and cold climate Ndu is not popular with teachers and the recent appointment of a new headmaster makes the third change in four years. The Mission has no schools in the Mamfe Division.

VICTORIA NATIVE BAPTIST MISSION.

278. This Mission maintains a school at Victoria but it has suffered from changes of staff and has worked with a minimum of equipment.

279. The following table shows the enrolments and average attendances of classes of (A) assisted and (B) unassisted mission schools during 1936, with comparative figures for 1935:—

(A) MISSION ASSISTED SCHOOLS.
Enrolment and Average Attendance.

Mission.	No. of Schools.	Class.	Enrolment.			Average Attendance.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Roman Catholic Mission Schools.	6	Infants I	174	53	227	141	41	182
		„ II	105	22	127	99	20	119
		Elementary I	143	22	165	127	21	148
		„ II	93	11	104	82	9	91
		„ III	64	16	80	59	15	74
		„ IV	64	2	66	57	2	59
		Middle I	34	13	47	30	9	39
		„ II	25	—	25	23	—	23
Total ...	6		702	139	841	618	117	735
Basel Mission Schools.	6	Infants I	—	52	52	—	43	43
		„ II	35	20	55	35	19	54
		Elementary I	169	11	180	159	10	169
		„ II	112	4	116	104	4	108
		„ III	99	1	100	92	1	93
		„ IV	82	5	87	76	4	80
		Middle I	23	2	25	24	2	26
		„ II	23	—	23	21	—	21
Total ...	6		543	95	638	511	83	594
German Baptist Mission Schools.	2	Infants I	70	14	84	62	14	76
		„ II	58	5	63	50	7	57
		Elementary I	35	2	37	34	2	36
		„ II	22	2	24	24	2	26
		„ III	23	—	23	23	—	23
		„ IV	18	—	18	16	—	16
Total ...	2		226	23	249	209	25	234
Native Baptist Mission School.	1	Infants I	14	12	26	10	10	20
		„ II	14	8	22	12	6	18
		Elementary I	12	5	17	11	4	15
		„ II	14	4	18	14	5	19
		„ III	12	2	14	12	2	14
		„ IV	12	1	13	13	1	14
Total ...	1		78	32	110	72	28	100
Total all Schools 1936 ...	15		1,549	289	1,838	1,410	253	1,663
Total all Schools 1935 ...	15		1,537	296	1,833	1,431	270	1,701

(B) MISSION UNASSISTED SCHOOLS, 1935.

Enrolment and Average Attendance.

<i>Denomination.</i>	<i>No. of Schools.</i>	<i>Enrolment.</i>			<i>Attendance.</i>		
		<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
<i>Basel Mission.</i>							
Infants class I ...	130	2,273	411	2,684	2,506	392	2,898
" " II ...		886	126	1,012			
<i>Roman Catholic.</i>							
Infants class I ...	9	310	22	332	416	41	457
" " II ...		89	13	102			
Elementary class I ...		73	10	83			
" " II ...		44	8	52			
<i>German Baptist.</i>							
Infants class I ...	12	192	51	243	190	54	244
" " II ...		52	12	64			
Totals 1935* ...	151	3,919	653	4,572	3,112	487	3,599
Totals 1934 ...	132	3,347	642	3,989	2,521	557	3,078

* The printed report for 1935 gives, in error, the years 1935 and 1934; these should be 1934 and 1933 as these figures are one year in arrears.

280. No figures are available to show receipts by missions in respect of school fees nor expenditure on staff etc. Grants-in-aid from Government for assisted schools were the same as last year, namely:—

Roman Catholic Mission	...	...	£
Basel Mission	...	...	865
German Baptist Mission	...	...	750
Native Baptist Mission	...	...	160
Total	...	...	£1,835

Higher Education.

281. There are no schools with classes beyond middle II in the Province. Pupils who wish to continue their education beyond this stage may do so at the Government college Umuahia or at one of the missionary colleges in Nigeria. Comparatively few avail themselves of the opportunity, mainly because their parents cannot afford the higher fees. Four boys passed the entrance examination to Umuahia college in October, and two of them intend to enter the college in 1937. Two girls passed the entrance examination to Queen's College, Lagos, but neither

of them intends to enter the college. The number of Cameroons students pursuing higher education in Government colleges in Nigeria is as follows:—

Queen's College (for girls), Lagos	...	1
Umuahia College		8
Higher College, Yaba		2

282. An experiment is being tried by the Education Department of granting five scholarships to Umuahia College to boys of suitable age and character who pass the first school leaving certificate examination with distinction. Seven boys so passed at the end of the year and, if otherwise satisfactory, will be considered for scholarships together with pupils from the Eastern Provinces of Nigeria.

Northern Areas.

ADAMAWA DISTRICTS.

283. In 1936 there were seven pupils from the Mandated Area of the Province at Yola Middle School; of these four were paid for by their parents. Expenditure by the Adamawa Native Administration on these pupils was estimated at £55.

284. There is a Government Elementary day school for Moslems at Mubi, with thirty-seven boys, and an adult class of twenty-four including several Koran Teachers. Of the former, fifteen were working on the syllabus of Elementary Class III, and twenty-two on that of Class I. The cost of this school to Native Administration was £72, of which £44 was spent on salaries.

285. Towards the end of the year a special adult class for pagans was started at Mubi which will become the nucleus of a Pagan Teachers' Training School, and to organise which a Superintendent of Education has been posted to the Province. It is intended that this school shall operate in succession in each of the major pagan linguistic groups to provide teachers for the establishment of elementary schools therein.

286. The Native Administration also maintained, at a total cost of £80, four pupils from the mandated area as teachers-in-training at the Non-Moslem Elementary Teachers' Training Centre, established by the Church of the Brethren Mission at Garkidda.

287. The Sudan United Mission maintains an Elementary school at Gurumpawo, under European supervision, which serves the pagan Chamba tribe. The daily average attendance was 31 boys and 2 girls.

KENTU.

288. There are no schools in the Area but last year ten youths were selected by the chiefs and sent to the Elementary School at Takum. Some of these ran away and one has had to be

returned to his parent as being unlikely to make satisfactory progress. There remain 6 boys whose work appears to be on the whole good. It is hoped to recruit a few more youths from the three Native Administrations for entry into the Takum Elementary School during the coming year. No expenditure on education has so far been incurred. There are no Koran Schools in the Area.

DIKWA DIVISION.

289. Considering that the staff under him is of moderate ability only, the Head Teacher of Dikwa Elementary School is to be congratulated on the progress of the school. One teacher returned from Bauchi Elementary Training Centre in April, on the completion of his training, and although, unfortunately, he failed to obtain a certificate, his teaching is good and he is proving a valuable member of the staff. It is still more unfortunate that a Dikwa student at Bauchi was dismissed for inefficiency, as this means that no teacher will return next year. To meet this deficiency, a boy who finished his career at Maiduguri Middle School this year is being trained locally as a teacher.

290. Cap-making and weaving are taught, and, when necessary, the sewing of school clothes. Gardening is carried on every morning but the present site of the garden is not satisfactory, and it is hoped to move it. During the rains a farm is planted, and in the dry season vegetables are grown by irrigation, the products going to the Boarding compound. Drill takes place in the morning before school, and football is played in the evening; athletic sports also are practised.

291. The class of twenty girls mentioned in paragraph 227* of last year's report continue to progress, though they tend to indiscipline. Apart from the three R's the crafts of spinning and basket work are taught, and lessons in hygiene have been introduced. A paid chaperon attends daily and Ya Magira, the chief lady of Dikwa, visits from time to time.

292. There are 21 boys in the boarders' compound, where the catering is supervised by the head teacher. Parents are asked to contribute either in cash or in kind towards the cost of their subsistence; the fee for day boys is threepence a month.

293. There are now 17 Dikwa pupils at the Maiduguri Middle school. The Native Administration pays £5 a year for each boy and the parents pay to the Native Treasury what fees they can afford—usually between two and five shillings a month. There are also two Dikwa students at the Higher College, Katsina, and one at the Elementary Training Centre at Bauchi.

294. Hambagda Pagan Elementary School has been reported upon at length in previous years, and there is little new to add.

The standard of work is lower than elsewhere in the area, but it has to be remembered that the idea of school work is comparatively new to these tribes, and rapid progress cannot be expected.

295. Gardening is popular, and a small stream near the school is used for irrigation. Smithing is of good standard, and the products are appreciated by the people living near. Weaving is also good, and the cloth is made up into garments.

296. The pupils who come from the hamlets scattered along the hillside, are fairly regular in their attendance although there seem to be a great many family festivals which necessitate a day off. At the end of the morning's work they are given a free meal before going home. The school and dispensary stand together at the foot of the hills, and form a very pleasant sight.

297. Perhaps the most important move during the year has been the sending of three of the best ex-pupils to the Training Centre at Garkidda. They will have a course of about four years, after which it is hoped that they will be able to help at Hambagda, or to open other schools in the district. The employment of teachers of their own race is likely to be of great assistance in the spread of education among this rather backward people.

298. In the 1935 Report it was mentioned that two new schools would be opened during 1936 at Bama and Ngala. Only the former, however, has been completed, as there was no teacher available for Ngala, but it is hoped that Ngala will open at the beginning of the next school year.

299. Bama school is built on the outskirts of the town, opposite the dispensary. The building is of brick with a grass roof on rafters, and is light and cool. It is built to accommodate two classes, the second of which will probably start in 1938. It had seemed doubtful whether the District Head would take an interest in the school, but actually he has shown keen interest and has arranged for a garden near the river, and for the clearing of a football field. There are 24 boys of whom the majority are from the town, but a few are from the neighbouring villages, and these board in the town by private arrangement. A satisfactory start in school work has been made, and it is hoped that the school will be of value to the neighbourhood.

300. Mlle. Dannevig referred* to the experiment made in Nigeria of inviting the teachers of Koranic Schools to attend classes in secular subjects, and asked if an attempt would be made in this direction in the Mandated Areas. This innovation met with practically no success in Bornu, in spite of every encouragement from the administration. It was found that those who attended them were either making no attempt to pass

on what they had learnt to their Koran School or were casting about for other paid employment. In Bornu sixteen students finished a year's course but a subsequent investigation revealed that not one was teaching and several had already obtained other employment. The prospects in Dikwa are even less favourable and it is not proposed to attempt the experiment there.

XVII.—ALCOHOL, SPIRITS AND DRUGS.

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

302. The whole of the northern area and the Bamenda and Mamfe Divisions of the Cameroons Province are "prohibited areas", that is to say areas in which intoxicating liquor may not be sold except under a licence, and in which the sale of spirits to and the possession of spirits by natives is prohibited. The Kumba and Victoria Divisions of the Cameroons Province are "licensed areas" in which intoxicating liquor may not be sold except under a licence, but the sale of spirits to and the possession of spirits by the natives is not prohibited.

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

304. Count de Penha Garcia commented* on this division of the territory into two zones. There is no consumption of European liquor by natives of the northern areas. Mohammedans are total abstainers and the pagans are content with their home-brewed beer which to them is a food as much as a beverage. Since there is practically no demand for spirits in the prohibited areas the smuggling of spirits into such areas must be on an infinitesimal scale, if it takes place at all.

305. Owing to improved trade conditions there has been an increase in the imports of almost all spirits, beers and wines during 1936. On the other hand, as stated in paragraph 167, the illicit distillation of spirits appears to have almost entirely ceased. Eighteen persons, mostly from the Fishtown area of the Victoria Division, were convicted of this offence but in the remainder of mandated territory there is little to show that this offence still continues, although in the comparatively inaccessible areas of creek and swamp along the coast supervision is more difficult and illicit distillation less easy to check.

* Minutes of 30th Session, page 67.

306. The importations of alcoholic liquors since 1931 have been as follows:—

	1931. <i>Imp.</i> <i>gal.</i>	1932. <i>Imp.</i> <i>gal.</i>	1933. <i>Imp.</i> <i>gal.</i>	1934. <i>Imp.</i> <i>gal.</i>	1935. <i>Imp.</i> <i>gal.</i>	1936. <i>Imp.</i> <i>gal.</i>
Ale, beer, etc. ...	15,946	10,204	11,111	7,161	11,206	13,297
Spirits :—						
Brandy ...	179	67	158	60	56	82
Gin ...	899	888	964	829	898	1,329
Rum ...	13	10	20	—	8	6
Whisky ...	477	615	600	403	536	767
Liqueurs ...	54	33	33	40	27	66
Wines ...	1,086	1,046	981	746	904	1,257

307. The importations of gin during the last three years, classified according to the countries of export, have been as follows:—

	1934. <i>Imp. gal.</i>	1935. <i>Imp. gal.</i>	1936. <i>Imp. gal.</i>
United Kingdom ...	430	455	642
Germany ...	158	124	2
Holland ...	241	319	684
Cameroons under French Mandate ...	—	—	1
Totals ...	829	898	1,329

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

	GIN.			WHISKY.		
<i>Strength.</i> <i>Tralles degrees.</i>	1934. <i>Gals.</i>	1935. <i>Gals.</i>	1936. <i>Gals.</i>	1934. <i>Gals.</i>	1935. <i>Gals.</i>	1936. <i>Gals.</i>
41°	—	—	—	—	—	—
42°	233	293	687	—	—	—
43°	20	—	16	73	78	80
44°	—	—	16	323	447	687
45°	308	292	116	—	—	—
46°	217	291	488	2	—	—
47°	—	—	—	—	—	—
48°	2	—	—	—	—	—
49°	—	—	—	—	—	—
50°	49	22	6	—	—	—
Not tested	—	—	—	5	11	—
Totals ...	829	898	1,329	403	536	767

309. The following table shows the revenue derived from duties on the importation of liquor in 1936:—

	<i>Victoria.</i>	<i>Tiko.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Ale, beer, etc. ...	£ 961	£ 498	£ 1,459
Spirits :—			
Brandy ...	112	40	152
Gin ...	1,082	609	1,691
Rum ...	10	—	10
Whisky ...	1,087	239	1,326
Liqueurs ...	52	70	122
Methylated ...	26	—	26
Perfumed ...	43	43	86
Unenumerated potable ...	76	26	102
Unenumerated not potable ...	17	9	26
Totals ...	3,466	1,534	5,000
Totals 1935 ...	2,786	922	3,708

310. The number of licences in force during 1936 was as follows:—

<i>Licence.</i>	<i>Victoria.</i>	<i>Kumba.</i>	<i>Mamfe.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Store Liquor Licence ...	7	6	1	14
General Retail Licence ...	—	1	—	1
Wine and beer "On" ...	2	—	—	2
Wine and beer "Off" ...	9	3	—	12
Totals ...	18	10	1	29
Totals 1935 ...	25	10	1	36

311. The revenue received in respect of liquor licences during the last three financial years was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
1933-1934 ...	456	11	0
1934-1935 ...	586	0	0
1935-1936 ...	618	8	0

312. The number of licences for the manufacture of palm wine and corn beer issued in the years 1933-1936 was as follows:—

1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
1,624	1,585	1,478	1,835

No distinction is now made between licences for palm wine and corn beer.

312A. The only persons importing and using dangerous drugs are Government Medical Officers and other qualified medical practitioners.

Northern Areas.

312B. No cases of illicit distillation came to light during the year and it is unlikely that it is practised anywhere in the Northern Areas. The brewing of native beer is almost universal in the Adamawa Districts and the Kentu Area, but in the Dikwa Division it is confined to the pagan hill districts of Gwoza and Ashigashiya.

XVIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

313. No advantage has yet been taken of the 1933 Amendment to the Medical Practitioners and Dentists Ordinance referred to in the first part of paragraph 291 of the 1934 report,* but two non-British subjects were licensed under the amendment to the Ordinance referred to in the second part of the paragraph.

Cameroons Province.

314. During the whole of 1936 five Government Medical Officers were stationed in the Cameroons Province, being posted at Victoria, Kumba, Mamfe, Bamenda and Bansa, at each of which stations there is a hospital for African patients. At Victoria there is also a European hospital, to which a European nursing sister employed by the Government is posted. The small clinic at Buea has two emergency beds, and is in charge of an African male nurse. In cases of emergency the services of the medical practitioners employed by the plantations, two of whom are at present resident at Buea, are available.

315. In the majority of cases the hospitals are constructed of permanent materials. At Bansa the hospital buildings are, however, non-permanent and most of them had to be re-built during 1936. Work on a semi-permanent type of building was commenced towards the end of the year and the new hospital when completed will be greatly appreciated by the patients and by the medical and nursing staff. At Victoria a new ward in the African Hospital for six male patients has helped to relieve overcrowding and an out-patient dressing room has assisted in the better organisation of out-patient activities. The accommodation at the Mamfe Hospital has also recently been extended, and work is proceeding on a new ward at Bamenda.

316. In all, three medical practitioners are employed by the plantation companies, two, as stated above, residing at Buea, while the third is stationed at Mukonje in the Kumba Division. The latter also has under his care the labourers employed by the Ekona Plantation in the Victoria Division.

317. The distribution of the African Staff was as follows:—

<i>Hospital.</i>	<i>Nurses (Male).</i>	<i>Nurses (Female).</i>	<i>Dispensers.</i>	<i>Sanitary Inspectors and Vaccinators (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>
Victoria	8	3	1	1	1	—	2	4
Buea ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Kumba	4	—	1	1	1	8	—	2
Mamfe...	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Bamenda	5	—	1	1	—	2	—	5
Banso ...	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
Total...	23	3	5	5	3	10	3	16

318. The actual expenditure from Government funds on medical and health services in the Cameroons Province during 1936 amounted to £7,677 under personal emoluments and £4,989 under "other charges"—a decrease of £687 below the corresponding figure for the previous year.

319. As in previous years malaria constituted the commonest complaint met with in Europeans. This is easily accounted for by the fact that the rainfall in most parts of the Cameroons is high, that the areas to be controlled are very large and that there is no satisfactory segregation of Europeans from the local reservoirs of infection. A fatal case of meningitis was reported during the year and recoveries in a patient with blackwater fever and, after operation, in two cases of appendicitis.

320. Below is given a table showing the number of patients treated at the five hospitals during the past three years:—

<i>Hospital.</i>	<i>In-patients.</i>			<i>Out-patients.</i>			<i>Operations.</i>		
	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>	<i>1936.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>	<i>1936.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>	<i>1936.</i>
Victoria	841	905	952	7,395	11,871	11,460	414	537	402
Kumba	791	758	726	5,090	4,168	6,583	345	372	513
Mamfe...	959	695	488	10,246	10,329	9,981	588	570	338
Bamenda	1,079	1,191	1,732	8,591	6,433	8,158	388	505	673
Banso ...	612	462	708	6,821	3,631	4,248	344	473	513
Totals ...	4,282	4,011	4,606	38,143	36,432	40,430	2,079	2,457	2,439

321. There are now ten Native Administration dispensaries in various parts of the Province, as against a total of nine during 1935. Equipment is standardised and each dispensary is in charge of an attendant who has had training in hospital work and in vaccination. Except in the Victoria Division most of these dispensaries are structures of mud with thatched or corrugated iron roofs, but a beginning is being made in the substitution of buildings of a more permanent nature. Fees have been raised and now vary from a penny to an inclusive charge of a shilling for a course of treatment; nevertheless, most of the dispensaries show considerable increases in the number of attendances as compared with 1935, and in the Kumba Division the total attendances rose from 24,368 to 70,054.

322. In addition to the three Native Administration dispensaries at Bali, Bamunka and Batibo already in operation in the Kumba Division, sites were selected for another three which it is hoped will be constructed in 1937. At Kembong and Tali in the Mamfe Division good work continued to be done, yaws being the most important condition treated.

323. As in previous years the work of dispensers and dressers was subjected to periodical supervision from the qualified medical staff and the dispensaries are frequently visited by administrative officers. There can be no doubt that the general public greatly appreciates the medical facilities afforded by these dispensaries. Whenever possible the interest of the chiefs and village heads is stimulated and several instances of their successful co-operation with the medical authorities were encountered during the year.

324. The numbers of cases treated at the various Native Administration dispensaries during 1935 and 1936 are shown below:—

<i>Area.</i>	<i>Name of Dispensary.</i>	<i>Number of Treatments.</i>	<i>Number of Attendances, 1936.</i>	<i>Number of Attendances, 1935.</i>	<i>By whom visited.</i>
Victoria...	Muyuka ...	1,028	6,171	6,941	Medical Officer.
" ...	Tiko ...	1,965	10,248	9,883	"
Kumba ...	Ndoi ...	3,718	17,426	3,260	"
" ...	Kumbe-Balue...	6,378	30,119	14,938	"
" ...	Toko ...	2,729	22,509	6,170	"
Mamfe ...	Kembong ...	1,734	2,674	2,816	"
" ...	Tali ...	1,729	5,180	3,766	"
Bamenda	Bamunka ...	3,162	23,034	16,428	"
"	Batibo ...	2,732	8,030	12,373	"
"	Bali ...	2,350*	7,726	—	"
Totals		27,525	133,117	76,575	

* Re-opened in January, 1936.

325. In the Mamfe Division there are, in addition to the dispensaries at Kembong and Tali, two travelling dressers, one for Assumbo and one for the Menka area. In all, these two dressers gave 20,154 treatments (including 3,500 injections of Sobita for yaws) at 34,046 attendances. A further decline is to be noted in the attendances at the Batibo dispensary, which may to some extent be accounted for by the re-opening of the Bali dispensary.

326. Medical work is carried out by missions at certain centres and dispensary permits are issued by the Director of Medical Services to many of their personnel on production of evidence of suitable training. Treatment for minor ailments is given by the Roman Catholic Mission at all their central stations, and at Bansa, where two of the sisters are hospital trained, 26,000 treatments were given. The Basel Mission has trained nurses and midwives at Victoria, Nyasoso, Bali and Mbengwi, and the following is an estimate of the numbers treated during 1936:—

Victoria	...	...	...	...	1,350
Nyasoso	...	...	...	...	990
Bali	...	...	...	...	1,780
Nbengwi	...	...	...	...	1,320
Total	...	...	...	...	5,440
Total 1935	...	...	...	...	5,020

This mission started a women's clinic in Victoria and thus helped to relieve the work of the Government Hospital.

327. The German Baptist Mission also carries out medical work at Soppo, Belo, Ndu, Mbirikpa and at the new station of Mbem. The number of patients treated during the year is estimated as follows:—

Soppo	...	...	...	...	2,830
Belo	...	...	...	...	2,300
Ndu	...	...	...	...	7,200
Mbirikpa	...	...	...	...	1,060
Mbem	...	...	...	...	2,220
Total	...	...	...	...	15,610
Total 1935	...	...	...	...	13,102

In addition to this about 1,800 persons were treated by missionaries holding dispensary permits at eight other stations.

328. At the 30th Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission Count de Penha Garcia asked* for further information concerning the wayside clinics in the Mamfe Division which are mentioned in paragraph 306† of the 1935 report. These clinics which came into existence some two years ago have, with the

* Page 68. † Page 99.

co-operation of the chiefs and people, continued to develop in a satisfactory manner. Large numbers of people now consult the Medical Officer at these places on the days when he passes them on his visits to the Native Administration dispensaries. During 1936 the following treatments were given in this way:—

Yaws	...	...	...	...	7,015
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	320
Gonorrhoea	...	...	...	...	58
Leprosy	...	...	...	...	355
Total					7,748

EPIDEMIC, ENDEMIC AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

329. Most parts of the Cameroons remained free from serious epidemics during the year. No case of yellow fever was reported.

330. *Rabies*.—A report was received from the Bamenda Division of 18 deaths from rabies. Only one was brought to hospital, but the diagnosis was confirmed pathologically; the patient died. Appropriate steps were taken to limit the possibility of spread as much as possible.

331. *Sleeping Sickness*.—Sleeping sickness work continued, more particularly in the Tiko area, where two dressers were employed in carrying out blood and gland examination and in giving treatment. In Tiko and Victoria alone 242 and 72 cases respectively were treated for this disease. In order to assist in anti-sleeping sickness work, a sanitary inspector with special qualifications was sent to Tiko after receiving a course of training with the sleeping sickness survey teams. Steps were also taken to limit the emigration of plantation labourers infected with the malady from the Cameroons to Nigerian ports.

332. *Leprosy*.—Leprosy does not loom large as yet in medical work in the Cameroons but a fair number of out-patients are treated at the hospitals and dispensaries or are accommodated in the Native Administration leper settlements. The Medical Officer, Kumba, estimated that there were at least 350 lepers in his division of 70,000 people, 80 of whom applied for treatment during the year, 18 being resident in the local leper settlement. At Mamfe the number of lepers treated in 1936 was almost double that dealt with in the previous year and attained the figure of 167. It must not be assumed from this that leprosy is necessarily on the increase in this particular division for many other factors influence the number seeking treatment.

333. *Tuberculosis*.—Tuberculosis would not appear to be a grave public health problem in the Cameroons at present. There is definite evidence of an increase in bovine tuberculosis in the

cattle coming into Nigeria from the Cameroons under French Mandate and this suggests concurrent increase in human infections.

334. *Venereal Diseases*.—On the other hand, venereal diseases, especially gonorrhoea, are a common cause of ill-health in the Cameroons. In accordance with the request* made by Count de Penha Garcia at the Thirtieth Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission the following statistics are given in connexion with the incidence of syphilis and other venereal diseases at the five main medical centres:—

<i>Station.</i>		<i>Syphilis.</i>	<i>Gonorrhoea and its complications.</i>	<i>Other venereal diseases.</i>
Bamenda	... 1935	7	309	17
	... 1936	69	252	7
Banso	... 1935	2	240	—
	... 1936	10	144	1
Kumba	... 1935	35	108	4
	... 1936	157	88	31
Mamfe	... 1935	111	126	26
	... 1936	128	170	70
Victoria	... 1935	140	249	65
	... 1936	130	455	61

335. It will be noted that in every case except at Victoria the number of persons treated for syphilis was higher in 1936. In Victoria the number of cases of gonorrhoea and its complications was nearly doubled. Every encouragement is given to afflicted persons to attend for treatment. It would be unwise to draw any rigid conclusions as to whether the data indicate an actual increased incidence in the general population.

336. An effort is being made to persuade managers of plantations to encourage labourers to bring their families with them. This is a very desirable stabilising factor since facilities for early and continuous effective treatment of individual cases will have little effect in reducing this social evil unaided by improvement in social conditions.

337. *Yaws*.—Yaws continues to occupy a very important place in the list of diseases encountered and yaws medication is very popular; so much so, in fact, that it is often difficult to induce patients to accept the appropriate treatment for their malady unless they are given an injection. Nearly 42,000 injections were given in the Native Administration dispensaries of Mamfe Division and over 57,000 in the Bamenda Division.

338. *Miscellaneous Diseases.*—Dysentery is commonly met with and an outbreak of the amoebic variety was reported from the Bamenda Division at the end of the rains involving 342 cases, of whom 15 died. Helminthiasis is widespread throughout the Cameroons and apart from treatment, efforts are being made, with varying success, to encourage the use of a satisfactory type of latrine.

339. Weekly meetings of the Buea Child Welfare Centre, to which reference is made in paragraph 314* of the 1935 report, have continued throughout the year. Together with the voluntary helpers the Native Administration female nurse attends in order to deal with minor ailments. Serious cases are sent to hospital if the parents consent. There has been a steady if small rise in the number of regular attendances of healthy babies whose mothers bring them for weighing and advice on feeding, etc. The centre has been assisted by the Native Administration grant, and by gifts from the "Save the Children Fund", and from the Ladies League of Nigeria. A new centre has been opened at Muyuka where the District Head, Chief Fritz Mukete, is present at the monthly meetings, while the centre at Kake near Kumba is under the supervision of the Medical Officer.

Northern Areas.

ADAMAWA DISTRICTS.

340. The health of the people, with the exception of localised outbreaks of small-pox, has been good. Vaccinators are maintained by the Native Administration in both the Northern and Southern Areas and whilst it cannot be said that there is as yet any popular demand for vaccination, they do useful work in supervising the isolation of small-pox cases and attending to matters of elementary hygiene and sanitation.

341. The Native Administration maintains dispensaries at Mubi, Jada and Gashaka and hospital cases are admitted to the Government Hospital at Yola and to the Church of the Brethren Mission Hospitals at Garkidda and Lassa, both in adjacent non-mandated territory, which are in receipt of a grant-in-aid of £200 from the Adamawa Native Administration. A Leper Settlement at Garkidda receives cases from the mandated territories; this institution is also assisted (to the amount of £300 *per annum*) from Native Administration funds. The Sudan United Mission has a small dispensary at Gurumpawo. Syphilis and other venereal diseases (which amount to 18.8 per cent. of the total cases) are treated both in the Native Administration dispensaries and in the hospitals; no special campaign is as yet possible, but gradual expansion of the Dispensary Scheme will enlarge the scope of such treatments. The dispensaries are inspected whenever possible by the Medical Officer stationed at Yola.

KENTU.

342. The health of the natives on the whole has been satisfactory and no severe epidemics have taken place; their general physique, however, is poor. They have shown a definite desire for such medical treatment as a travelling African Dispensary Attendant has been able to provide and have willingly submitted to vaccination. The Chiefs themselves on two occasions have sent to the Divisional Officer and requested medical assistance for their people, and on another occasion they asked that a Dispensary Attendant should be permanently posted in the area. This request would have been granted had it not been for the inaccessibility of the area which makes it impossible for the Medical Officer at Wukari to give adequate supervision.

DIKWA.

343. Health has been generally good in Dikwa Division. The Native Administration dispensaries at Dikwa, Bama and Hambagda continue to do good work which is much appreciated by the local populace. The number of attendances was 77,479 as compared with 76,257 in 1935 and 74,425 in 1934. Staff has been trained and drugs and equipment obtained for a new dispensary at Ngala which will be completed early in 1937. The dispensaries were visited by the Director of Medical Services, Sir Walter Johnson, C.M.G.: they are inspected by the Medical Officer at Maiduguri as often as practicable.

344. A special feature is made of treatment for women and children, and female attendants have been trained and posted to Dikwa and Bama dispensaries with excellent results. In Dikwa a night clinic for women was instituted to encourage the attendance of Mohammendan women who objected to the publicity of daylight visits to the dispensary, the only entrance to which was from the town square. The experiment proved a great success: later on in the year a separate entrance for women was constructed in a side street; this was readily used by patients and the night clinic, which had served to overcome initial prejudice, proved unnecessary.

Rainfall.

345. The following table shows the actual rainfall measured in inches at the various meteorological stations in the Cameroons Province:—

				1935. Inches.	1936. Inches.
Victoria	...	...	...	181·61	151·58
Buea ...	...	...	...	122·83	129·19
Debundscha	...	...	...	425·43	420·58
Kumba	...	...	...	103·49	101·37
Mamfe	...	...	...	124·71	123·64
Bamenda	...	...	...	105·03	98·30

There are no meteorological stations in the northern districts.

XIX.—LAND TENURE.

346. At the 30th Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission Lord Hailey asked* for details of the extent of land alienated to non-natives. The legal position regarding the alienation of land was very fully set out in paragraphs 241 to 253 of the 1927 report† where the effect of applying the Land and Native Rights Ordinance (Chapter 85 of the Laws of Nigeria)—which was already in force in the northern mandated areas—to the Cameroons Province is examined. The matter was further dealt with in paragraphs 313 to 320 of the 1928 report‡ and Appendix VI to that report,§ in paragraphs 287 to 293 of the 1929 report|| and in paragraphs 291 to 297 of the 1931 report.¶

347. The following table shows the area of land alienated in the Cameroons Province:—

Division.	Total area, sq. miles.	Land held by Non-Natives (sq. miles).			
		Leasehold.		Freehold.	Total.
		Less than 99 years.	99 years and over.		
Victoria ...	1,166	14·50	·0008	367	381·5
Kumba ...	4,162	·47	·70	156·25	157·4
Mamfe ...	4,321	·3	—	—	·3
Bamenda ...	6,932	·03	·08	·06	·17
Total ...	16,581	15·30	·78	523·31	539·4

348. Of the 381·5 square miles of land alienated in the Victoria Division some is mangrove swamp and some high mountain. It is estimated that approximately half the good land of the Victoria Division is in the hands of Europeans, mostly plantation companies, though the Catholic Mission has an area near Bonjongo which is only partially cultivated. A sketch map made some two or three years ago showing the plantations of the Victoria Division and their relation to native reserves is being forwarded with this report for circulation among members of the Commission.

349. Before the beginning of European rule towards the latter part of the nineteenth century the area of what is now the Victoria Division was sparsely occupied by two types of inhabitants to both of whom agriculture was a secondary pursuit. On the coast were the fishing peoples who had been in contact with European trading ships over a considerable period and had

* Page 63 of the Minutes. † Pages 78–80. ‡ Pages 97–100. § Pages 129–136. || Pages 92–96. ¶ Pages 82–3.

become reasonably wealthy. They had evolved a system of large settled waterside communities, often based on slave households. Inland, on the other hand, the inhabitants were primarily hunters. With the exception of the heights of the Cameroons mountain, the whole area which is now the Victoria Division was thickly forested, and it is probable that in these forests were small scattered settlements of hunters from the Bambuko tribe, locally known as Bakweri. These hunters built their huts, and their women planted their little patches of cocoyams, in small clearings in the forest, each family obtaining a prescriptive right to the land occupied by itself. The uncleared stretches of forest, however, belonged to nobody. With the German occupation, natives who lived within the areas appropriated to plantations were removed and placed in reserves, scattered homesteads being collected together and the people taught to live in compact villages with houses built in rows along each side of a main road or path.

350. As stated in paragraph 293 of the 1931 report* the fact that excessive expropriation had taken place was ultimately recognised by the German Government, and in 1908 the boundaries of several native reserves were considerably enlarged, the plantations concerned being given land elsewhere in compensation. The subsequent acquisitions by the present administration, which totalled 14,851 acres and are mentioned in paragraph 291 onwards in the 1931 report,† and in paragraph 339 of the 1932 report,‡ completed the process of obtaining for the Bakweri villages enough land for their existing needs. Even now the Bakweri is not an enthusiastic farmer; his womenfolk cultivate small and untidy patches of cocoyams and plantains, while he himself is more interested in livestock, especially pigs.

351. In the Kumba Division the position is very different. There, out of a total area of 4,162 square miles only 157·4 square miles have been alienated, and the purchases by Government for native use, which are mentioned in paragraphs 295-298§ of the report for 1931, have met the requirements of the native communities concerned. To-day, in spite of cocoa growing and general development, the Kumba Division remains to a large extent a great under-populated area of hills and forests, with plenty of land for all. Reference to the general map of the mandated territory will show that the alienations of the Victoria Division affect only a comparatively small part of the total area of the territory.

352. In the Mamfe and Bamenda Divisions there is very little alienation. The few trading and mission leases total 189 acres in the former and 112·5 acres in the latter, and this small

* Page 82. † Ibid. ‡ Page 95. § Page 83.

area, as is the case with the larger areas of the Victoria and Kumba Division, includes land held under certificates of occupation for any period longer than a year.

353. Further inquiries at the 30th Session of the Commission were made by Baron Van Asbeck as to the position with regard to land tenure in general, including particulars of the development of native custom and European land tenure, and as to how far the process of individualisation of land tenure had gone under the Mandatory Government. Native custom with regard to land tenure is that within the recognised limits of a community (generally a village) each family cultivates its own separate holding. If, as is usual in most of this Province, there is waste land at the disposal of the community, these holdings can be extended or fresh holdings created; the individual who first clears and cultivates a part of the forest having an undisputed claim to it provided the forest is within the sphere of the community of which he is a member. Such an individual can cultivate his holding without restriction or sanction, and such holding becomes his individual property so long as he remains in occupation of it. On his death his heir inherits it. If, however, the holding is left unoccupied or expressly surrendered or pawned, it can be taken over by any other member of the same community. As a general rule the new occupier cannot, however, interfere with permanent crops such as palm or cocoa trees actually planted by the original owner, the produce of such trees remaining the property of the person who planted them, and the new occupier having the right to cultivate only the land between the trees. Should the newcomer be a stranger the consent whether formal or implied of the village as a whole would be necessary. All unoccupied land is the property of the village community as against all other communities or members of other communities. It is doubtful, however, if its control is vested particularly in the village head or elders, provided a stranger is not involved; it would seem, rather, that no one cares whether it is cultivated or not, or who cultivates it, always providing that no stranger trespasses on it. If another community or a member of another community, however, seeks to establish rights over any portion of the village lands, the whole village will protect the threatened interests of any of its members, and from the communal protection of village land against the trespassing stranger, or the improvident individual who seeks to give a stranger rights over his own holding without permission, originates the inexact use of the word "communal" in regard to local land tenure. Such tenure can perhaps be more accurately described as individual occupation within the boundaries of the lands of the village community.

354. It will be seen from this survey of the general position that native custom in itself provides adequate security for the

individual villager to grow permanent crops of economic value, and indeed in the Victoria, Kumba and Mamfe Divisions this security has enabled large crops of cocoa to be raised for export, and it has not hitherto been considered desirable in the interests either of the African himself or of the economic development of the country to interfere with local custom in regard to land tenure.

355. In two areas of the Province the natural process of securing individual tenure of land by strangers other than Europeans has, however, now gone far enough. The first of these areas is that of Balong in the Victoria Division, where so large a number of strangers from Duala and elsewhere in the Cameroons have been able to settle that they now outnumber the original inhabitants. The second area is that of Tombel in the Kumba Division, where much the same has happened. In both areas the strangers grow considerable quantities of cocoa, and their wealth has been the cause of some jealousy and dissension. The original inhabitants of these areas are, however, now awake to the danger of further alienation to strangers and with the help of the administration will be able to protect their own legitimate interests.

356. M. Rappard asked* for a survey of agricultural products, showing the relative importance of European and African plantations and produce, more especially from the social aspect. The following figures in regard to cocoa, the only crop grown to any extent for export by both European and Africans, are encouraging:—

	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	
Cocoa grown and handled exclusively by Africans	3,087	47	
Cocoa grown on European-owned plantations	2,100	33	
Cocoa grown by Africans and sold in a fresh state to Europeans	755	12	
Cocoa handled by the Kumba Co-operative Marketing Union... ..	470	541 tons	8
Mamfe Cocoa Farmers' Union	71		
Total	6,483		

Thus the total amount of cocoa grown by African farmers on their own land is 4,383 tons as against 2,100 tons grown on the European plantations. These figures are particularly striking in view of the fact that cocoa was originally introduced to the Cameroons by Europeans for European plantations.

Northern Areas.

357. In the northern mandated areas the alienation of land is confined to a few short-term tenancies granted for mission,

* Minutes of 30th Session, page 63.

trading and mining purposes. These are shown in the following schedule:—

<i>District.</i>	<i>Total area, sq. miles.</i>	<i>Area of lease in acres.</i>	<i>Term.</i>	<i>Purpose.</i>
Adamawa	11,115	2·91	21 years	Mission
Adamawa		86·55	14 years	Mining
Kentu	1,236	—	—	—
Dikwa	5,149	1·38	Expires 1943	Trading

Thus there are no plantations in this area—all agriculture is in the hands of the natives.

358. Land Tenure in the Dikwa Division was the subject of Appendix III to the 1924 report* which is summarised in paragraph 209† of that report. In paragraph 210 of the same report the position regarding the Adamawa districts was described. That of the Kentu area is similar.

XX.—FORESTRY, AGRICULTURE AND VETERINARY.

(i) Forestry.

CAMEROONS PROVINCE.

359. The European establishment for the Cameroons forestry circle is two officers, but only one officer was available during eight months of 1936. Extensive travelling (184 days in all), was however carried out, mostly in connection with the settlement of reserves. The total area of forest reserve was increased by the settlement of 431 square miles in the Kumba Division. In order to meet local native needs the Kembong reserve (Mamfe Division) was reduced by 7·47 square miles. In all, a total of 1,901·68 square miles, i.e., 11·46 per cent. of the area of the Province, has now been reserved.

360. The following table when compared with that given in paragraph 330‡ of the 1935 report, shows that considerable progress has again been made in the constitution of forest reserves:—

<i>Division and Name of Reserve.</i>	<i>Area, square miles.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
<i>Victoria (1,166 sq. miles)</i>		
Rio-del-Rey	470·00	Held up pending further enquiry
Tiko	60·00	" " "
Cameroons Mountain ...	200·00	" " "
Ombe	2·50	" " "
	732·50	

This total is 62·82 per cent. of the Division.

* Pages 75–82.

† Page 43.

‡ Page 107.

<i>Division and Name of Reserve.</i>			<i>Area, square miles.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
<i>Kumba (4,162 sq. miles)</i>				
Bambuko*	...	...	118.00	Settled.
Korup†	...	...	313.00	"
Rumpi Hills	...	...	400.00	To be settled when an administrative officer is available.
North-eastern Kumba	...	...	550.00	"
Kupe Mountain	...	...	15.00	Not agreed to by the Native Authorities.
			1,396.00	

This total is 33.54 per cent. of the Division: the area settled is 10.35 per cent.

<i>Division and Name of Reserve.</i>			<i>Area, square miles.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
<i>Mamfe (4,321 sq. miles)</i>				
Kembong	...	...	395.24	Constituted.
Takamanda	...	...	271.00	"
Nta-Ali	...	...	128.00	"
Mbo	...	...	167.00	"
			961.24	

This total is 22.24 per cent. of the area of the Division.

<i>Division and Name of Reserve.</i>			<i>Area, square miles.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
<i>Bamenda (6,932 sq. miles)</i>				
Nkom-Wum	...	...	43.50	Constituted.
Mbembe	...	...	109.25	"
Oku	...	...	26.00	Awaiting settlement.
Fungom	...	...	327.25	Constituted.
Ngonu...	...	...	81.00	Approved.
Ngi	...	...	9.00	"
Western Ngi	...	...	16.00	"
Bafut-Ngemba	...	...	23.00	Settled.
Bamenda-Nkwe fuel	...	...	0.49	Constituted.
Banso fuel	...	...	0.21	"
Bande fuel	...	...	0.24	"
Bali-Ngemba	...	...	5.50	"
Fang	...	...	6.00	For further discussion.
			647.44	

This total is 9.34 per cent. of the Division; the area actually settled is 7.35 per cent. while the area finally constituted is 7.02 per cent. The position as regards the Cameroons circle as a whole is as follows:—

<i>Cameroons circle (16,581 square miles).</i>			<i>1935.</i>	
	<i>Sq. miles.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	
Area proposed	...	3,737.18	22.54	22.15
Area settled	...	1,901.68	11.46	8.91
Area gazetted	...	1,447.68	8.78	5.76

* Formerly known as Cameroon Mountain (Part) Reserve.

† Formerly known as North-western Kumba Reserve.

361. During the settlement of the Bambuko Reserve on the north side of the Cameroons Mountain, discovery was made of the genus known as *mansonia*, hitherto unknown in this Province. The timber is of an excellent walnut colour and is useful for constructional and decorative work, but it is not yet known whether it exists in quantities sufficiently large to justify commercial exploitation.

362. During the attempt to settle the Mount Kupe reserve an ascent was made to the summit. The forest was found to be of poor hill-type, with a few *entandrophragma rederi*. The slopes are very steep but it is reported that the area would in all probability be suitable for quinine cultivation. The Korup forests were found to be of the usual Cameroon secondary type with a complete absence of common economic species.

363. Of purely scientific interest is the examination made of the 1922 lava flow at sea level. The flora is still very limited, amounting to less than 30 species in all. There are seven ferns, about the same number of orchids, two or three mosses, and a few herbs, while *Musanga smithii*, *Harongana madagascariensis*, *Trema guineense*, and three figs form the only aborescent species, and are at the most two or three years old.

364. During the year 56 persons were prosecuted for offences against the Forestry Ordinance and of these 48 were convicted. The amount of illicit felling of *Saccoglottis* in the Mamfe Division appears to have decreased but is still too common. Heavy fines and terms of imprisonment are imposed on offenders in order to discourage the trade as much as possible.

365. To the Bamenda fuel plantation has been added a new compartment of 4.06 acres, consisting of *Podocarpus mannii*, *Cupressus macrocarpa*, *Eucalyptus maidenii*, *E. saligna*, *E. robusta*, and *E. rostrata*. A somewhat similar addition of 7.06 acres has been made to the fuel plantation at Kumba.

366. There was a further increase of over 50 per cent. in the revenue, which, as stated in paragraph 333* of the 1935 report, is largely derived from timber cut for export. There is, however, only one firm working in this circle at present, i.e. the Compagnie Generale de l'Equateur. This firm, which transports its timber to the coast by the French Northern Railway, has displayed great activity, felling nearly twice as many trees as in the previous year, and seven times as many as in 1933: unfortunately this is not altogether reflected in the revenue as a very large percentage of the trees are over-mature and rotten in the middle. This firm is very energetic but, in view of the timber market reports, rightly demands a very high standard of log for export. It is already seeking new areas and proposes

* Page 109.

to work concessions which have not been profitable in the hands of previous licence holders. A total of 5,201 tons of timber was exported during the year, as compared with 3,131 tons in 1935, the value being £14,122 and £4,291 respectively.

367. The staff of Government and Native Administration Forest Guards has maintained the average standard in its work, but has not on the whole had enough supervision, as there has been only one Forestry Officer in the Provinces for so much of the year, and his time has been spent to a great extent in the settlement of reserves.

368. Towards the end of 1936, the United Africa Company stated that they were prepared to make an experimental shipment of ten tons of ebony from Mamfe, and permission was given for free permits to be issued to local natives, as it was hoped in this way to encourage the revival of the pre-war trade in this timber. Up to the end of the year, however, no application for free permits was made.

BOTANIC GARDENS, VICTORIA.

369. The general appearance of the Botanic Gardens has been maintained, but although the central lawns are kept in good condition, it has not been found possible to make any considerable improvement.

NORTHERN AREAS.

370. There is as yet no Government forestry activity in these areas. The Kentu area and parts of Gashaka alone are well-forested, but the country is sparsely populated and there is no necessity for the employment of Forest Guards.

371. Consideration is being given to developing a trade in gum in parts of the Dikwa Division. The Native Administration has sent a man for training under the Forestry Officer in Bornu, where much has recently been done to encourage the trade by securing local interest in this product and by demonstrating the best methods of safeguarding and tapping the trees and collecting and cleaning the gum.

372. In the Adamawa districts the price for grade I gum has been maintained and instruction in approved methods of tapping and collection has continued; the demonstrator also supervised the erection of kilns for the drying of shea-nuts, for which latter a demand has revived at £3 10s. a ton, or twice the previous season's price.

(ii) Agriculture.

CAMEROONS PROVINCE.

373. Crops during 1936 were satisfactory throughout the Province, which was not affected by the drought experienced in the western parts of Nigeria. Farming for local consumption

varies from the sandy patches of coconuts, plantains and maize found in the southern and more forested parts of the Province to the great well-cared for stretches of cultivation found in parts of the Bamenda Division, where large quantities of maize are grown, and in some areas benniseed also. In general, an increasing acreage of yams, cassava, beans and groundnuts is also being cultivated.

374. A European Agricultural Officer was stationed at Kumba throughout the year, while during the latter months of 1936 a second officer has been stationed at Buea to supervise the local introduction of the inspection of produce, mainly cocoa. On the 1st of December, 1936, the Cultivated Oil Palm Ordinance and the Produce Regulations were applied to the Victoria and Kumba Divisions of this Province. The effect of the former was to grant a rebate of the duty payable in respect of satisfactory oil grown under plantation conditions, while the effect of the latter was to provide for the inspection and grading of produce, and also to prohibit trading in wet cocoa, a trade which in Nigeria had been found to militate against the production of cocoa of high grade.

375. In the southern divisions of the Province certain European firms have built up a substantial trade in buying wet cocoa from African growers, and although the need for improving the standard of cocoa was generally admitted, the planters and the African growers immediately concerned were much opposed to the prohibition of this trade. It proved difficult to convince them that in the special circumstances of this territory the standard of cocoa could not be raised without this prohibition. In the Victoria Division it was urged that there was no co-operative society and that the native growers were working on too small a scale to permit each grower to dry his own cocoa, while even in the Kumba Division, in spite of the existence of the Kumba Co-operative Marketing Union, considerable dislocation of trade would probably occur. The prohibition of the buying of wet cocoa was therefore strongly opposed, although in every other way ready co-operation was promised. It was pointed out that as long as the wet cocoa was not more than two days old from the time of breaking, and in good condition, the final product would not suffer.

376. It was ultimately agreed that pending a reconsideration of the whole question, temporary concessions designed to prevent any hardship or dislocation of existing trade would be freely granted.

377. The output of cocoa has been slightly above the average of the previous two years. Nearly half the cocoa of the Cameroons is handled exclusively by Africans until it is sold to the European firms. A further 12 per cent. is produced by

Africans and sold fresh to the firms, and an additional 8 per cent. is produced and handled by the Kumba Co-operative Marketing Union. African plantations in fact produce 67 per cent. of the whole output and European plantations about 33 per cent. All plantations suffer to a greater or less extent from black pod disease, which is especially prevalent in years when the sky is much overcast and which in bad years affects as much as 40 per cent. of the crop of certain plantations. Previous to the development of the banana trade, cocoa was the largest and most valuable crop exported, and has at times towards the end of the year fetched considerably more than £40 a ton locally. But even at this high price it takes a very secondary place in commercial value now that the banana industry is flourishing. It is still, however, the crop which is of major importance to the African, and at only £30 a ton the crop grown by Africans this year is valued at £131,500. As a result, there is a considerable increase in the planting of cocoa by both Europeans and Africans, and as most European plantations are concentrating on bananas, it is probable that there will be a substantial increase in the cocoa areas owned and planted by Africans. The existing position is clearly shown in paragraph 356.

378. The export of oil palm products is small compared with that of bananas and cocoa. The United Africa Company's area at Nidian in the north-west of the Kumba Division appears to be the best planned and managed palm plantation, and there are other plantations on the Meme River, along the coast of the Victoria Division, and at Ekona, 30 miles from Victoria along the Kumba road. Oil is extracted from the fruit by hydraulic or centrifugal presses, or by solvent, and is of good quality, although none has yet been produced of sufficiently low free fatty acidity to claim the whole export rebate. A great deal of it earns three-quarters of the rebate given for oil under 8 per cent. free fatty acid. Cocoa growing figures so largely with the African farmer that he has not yet shown himself greatly interested in oil palm plantation. A certain amount of palm oil and kernels from Mamfe Division and from the south-western area of the Bamenda Division is purchased by the United African Company at Mamfe for export via Calabar. During the first 11 months of 1936, 1,046 tons of palm kernels were brought here, and there is reason to suppose that there are valuable untapped areas of oil palm country in the Widekum district of the Mamfe Division, the opening of which will be greatly assisted by the new Mamfe—Bamenda road. From the point of view of the production of export crops the Bamenda Division remains comparatively untouched, although a small quantity of benniseed is exported from the northern portions of the Division to firms established on the Benue River in Nigeria.

379. Co-operative work during the year was continued on the lines described in paragraphs 339-350* of the 1934 report, and was mainly directed to the development of co-operative marketing of cocoa and to improving the organisation of the existing societies with the object of bringing them up to the standard required for registration under the Co-operative Societies Ordinance, which came into force on the 6th of February, 1936. So far no society has qualified for registration. The Kumba Co-operative Marketing Union has recently been undergoing a difficult time owing to the increased activity of local firms in buying cocoa for ready cash; an activity due to the higher prices ruling in general. The opportunity of getting immediate payment at a higher price than was previously obtainable, instead of later payment through the Union, is one which naturally handicaps a body working on co-operative methods.

380. In the Kumba Division the number of village societies increased from 92 in 1935 to 104 in 1936, but owing to the difficulties mentioned above only 92 actually operated, four of which were new. The number of members who sold cocoa through the Union decreased slightly from 1,568 to 1,557, but there was a gratifying increase in the total weight of cocoa sold to the end of December, which rose from 247 tons in 1935 to 320 tons in 1936. Of this total 301.5 tons were sold as conforming to the Union's Grade I quality, and the average price obtained was £30 10s. a ton. Practically the whole of the cocoa produced by the Union was transported by its own motor lorry. Short-term loans issued to individual members amounted to £1,463 for the year.

381. In the Victoria Division the Balong villages sold 5½ tons of dry cocoa through the Kumba Union and it is hoped that this small beginning may lead to greater activity in these villages next year.

382. In this connection it is interesting to find that at the suggestion of the African Committee of the Kumba Union loans of over a £100 were made to 55 Balong farmers who were thus enabled to redeem their farms from strangers to whom they had been pawned.

383. Co-operative marketing of cocoa in the Mamfe Division, which is mentioned in paragraph 347† of the 1935 report, has continued on the same lines as last year. Forty-one village fermentaries produced and sold 56 tons of dry cocoa at an average of £31 per ton.

384. As stated in paragraph 348 of the 1935 report, a little coffee is being grown by Africans in those areas contiguous to the coffee plantations in the territory under French Mandate.

* Pages 106-109.

† Page 112.

NORTHERN AREAS.

385. In the Adamawa Districts the upward trend in trade activity noted in last year's report has continued unabated and is reflected in the small amount of tax outstanding at the end of the year, and again in greatly increased retail sales. The groundnut market opened at £5 16s. 8d. per ton, as at the end of the previous season, but this hardened to £7 in December. A record tonnage of this commodity is anticipated in response to continued propaganda directed to the popularisation of this important crop. Commercial interests have been urged to establish a buying station north of the Benue for the Northern Mandated Area as a stimulus to development.

386. An experiment in the growing of ginger, instituted last year at Mubi, is showing good results and the yield of the crop just lifted is high; it is being distributed to selected farmers for cultivation and the first Mubi ginger should be on the market at the end of 1937.

387. Cultivation of cotton, as in 1935, has been fostered by the free distribution of seed but the crop is absorbed locally and it may be long before there is a sufficient surplus for export, especially while the price offered is so low.

388. The main source of wealth of the inhabitants of the Kentu area is palm produce, for which there are abundant markets. At present benniseed and groundnuts are cultivated on a small scale only, but the rise in price of these commodities may lead to increased cultivation.

389. The remoteness of Dikwa from the railway leaves it without a convenient economic outlet which would encourage the production of export crops. But the higher prices of export produce and the improvement and development of roads and transport have stimulated trade. In those parts where the soil is suitable there has been an industrious cultivation of groundnuts, but the chief agricultural interest of the division is its corn crop, which is absorbed locally and in neighbouring markets near the Dikwa borders, and consists of two varieties, millet and dry season guinea corn. The former is sown at the beginning of the rains: the latter is planted at the close of the rains and ripens in the dry season, when the rich fields of corn present a striking contrast to the bare and dusty countryside around them. Both crops were excellent.

390. There are no plantations in the Northern Areas.

(iii) Veterinary.

CAMEROONS PROVINCE.

391. On the mountain pastures of the Bamenda Division there are not less than 32,700 head of cattle, owned by Fulani (Bororo) herdsmen who live somewhat apart from the inhabitants of the Division, though in close touch with their fellow

herdsmen in the country under French Mandate. As there have apparently been no serious epidemics among these cattle, no Veterinary Officer is stationed in the Province, but it was noticed that during the first 11 months of 1936 the incidence of tuberculosis among cattle slaughtered at Calabar, most of which came from the Bamenda Division, was as high as 18 per cent. A Veterinary Officer was accordingly sent to Bamenda towards the end of the year to make a thorough investigation. The full results of the investigation are not available but an interim report showed an incidence of infection of 14.95 per cent.

NORTHERN AREAS.

392. Veterinary camps were in operation in the Adamawa Districts, at Uba and Gurumpawo, where the following treatments were given (as compared with 1935):—

	1935.	1936.
Anti-Rinderpest, double inoculation ...	11,076	15,249
Blackquarter, double inoculation ...	7,547	15,532
Pleuro-Pneumonia, double inoculation ...	1,232	1,679
Trypanosomiasis ...	3,584	2,348
Anti-Rinderpest, Spleen vaccinations ...	2,552	5,144

No charge is made for treatment.

These figures show, in general, a considerable increase on those for 1935 and reflect greater confidence on the part of cattle-owners inspired by a mortality figure of only 2.4 per cent. following active immunisation. During the rains, when active immunisation is discontinued, the veterinary staff is engaged in detecting disease; isolating infected herds and conferring temporary immunisation. A tsetse fly survey has also been inaugurated with the object of debarring herdsmen from infected grazing areas.

393. The two anti-Rinderpest camps in Dikwa Division were in charge of a European Stockman supervised by the Veterinary Officer, Bornu. The total number of cattle treated was 4,731 and the average mortality was 2.7 per cent. from the sero-virus infections. Owing to a shortage of serum for double inoculation an attempt was made to control the incidence of rinderpest by the use of anti-Rinderpest vaccine. 3,539 animals received this vaccine.

394. The system of control of trade cattle brought into Nigeria from French territory, which was instituted in co-operation with the French authorities in 1934, has continued to prove satisfactory. Animals arriving at the inspection post are examined as to general health, and herds infected with contagious diseases are placed in quarantine. A permit is issued for those found to be healthy to proceed after inoculation against rinderpest and pleuro-pneumonia. Owners who are in possession of Sanitary Permits from the French Veterinary Authorities

showing that treatment has already been given are given a British Permit and allowed to proceed. The French Permit is collected and returned to the Colony concerned. In this way a close liaison is maintained and serious outbreaks of epizootic disease are prevented. 13,156 head were inspected at these posts in the Adamawa districts, of which 11,863 head were inoculated with anti-rinderpest spleen vaccine.

395. An inspection post operated by two native inspectors was established at Ngala on the International Frontier and dealt with all animals crossing the border from the Chad Colony. 5,138 head of cattle were inspected at this post.

396. Considerable success has attended the efforts of the Administration to improve the standard of hides and skins, which in future years are likely to appreciate in importance as an export. In the Adamawa districts there are now 33 controlled markets in which hides and skins are treated in accordance with the latest approved methods, and 14 in Dikwa. The markets are supervised by a travelling native inspector, and each market has its own distinctive mark which is stamped on skins bought there.

397. The cattle census for 1936 gave the following total:—

			1935.	1936.
Adamawa	...	...	40,984	58,236
Dikwa	...	...	39,691	47,074

XXI.—MINES.

398. There are no mines in the Cameroons Province. It is thought, however, that tin, iron, manganese and a type of bituminous coal may exist in the Bamenda Division.

399. The Cameroons Alluvial Gold Syndicate commenced mining operations at Tserti in Gashaka District (Adamawa) but it is feared that these have proved disappointing as work was suspended at the end of the year. The syndicate suffered a severe setback in May owing to damage from floods.

400. Permission has been granted to one European to prospect for minerals in the Gwoza District of Dikwa Division. It has been made a condition of his licence that he shall refer to the District Officer in all matters relating to the employment and payment of local labour and shall take such steps as the District Officer may consider necessary to prevent his staff interfering with the local inhabitants.

The prospector has not yet entered the area.

XXII.—POPULATION STATISTICS.

401. The population figures for 1936 are as follows:—

NATIVE POPULATION.

Cameroons Province.

<i>Division.</i>	<i>Adult Males.</i>	<i>Adult Females.</i>	<i>Children.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Victoria	22,005	10,651	8,666	41,322
Kumba	21,466	23,687	25,251	70,404
Mamfe	22,027	24,736	22,585	69,348
Bamenda	64,221	75,691	89,496	229,408
Totals	129,719	134,765	145,998	410,482
Total, 1935	126,955	134,175	145,258	406,388

Northern Areas.

Adamawa	66,909	72,462	65,288	204,659
Kentu	2,236	2,332	2,515	7,083
Dikwa	54,400	73,215	75,395	203,010
Total, Northern Areas	123,545	148,009	143,198	414,752
Total, Mandated Territory, 1936	253,264	282,774	289,196	825,234
Total, Mandated Territory, 1935	248,888	280,589	288,139	817,616

EUROPEAN POPULATION.

<i>Division.</i>	<i>Adult Males.</i>	<i>Adult Females.</i>	<i>Children.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Cameroons Province ...	245	97	32	374
Northern Areas ...	7	1	—	8
Total, 1936	252	98	32	382
Total, 1935	242	79	33	354

402. The following table shows the respective distribution of Moslems and Pagans in each of the mandated districts of Adamawa:—

Northern Area.

<i>Districts.</i>	<i>Moslems.</i>	<i>Pagans.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Percentage of Moslems to total population.</i>
Madagali	5,660	28,143	33,803	16·7
Chubunawa	2,953	28,084	31,037	9·4
Uba (part)	907	1,915	2,822	32·1
Mubi	7,345	32,831	41,176	18·2
Maiha	4,735	6,148	10,883	43·5
Holma (part)	4,340	133	4,473	97·0
Belel	4,533	313	4,746	95·7
Zummo (part)	1,091	1,086	2,177	50·1
	31,564	98,553	130,117	24·2

<i>Districts.</i>	<i>Moslems.</i>	<i>Pagans.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Percentage of Moslems to total population.</i>
Nassarawo ...	9,173	18,126	27,299	33·6
Yebbi ...	517	2,681	3,198	16·1
Gurumpawo ...	70	8,224	8,294	·8
Toungo ...	3,112	8,738	11,850	26·2
Gashaka ...	6,024	17,877	23,901	25·2
	18,896	55,646	74,542	25·3
Grand Total ...	50,460	154,199	204,659	24·6

XXIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

CAMEROONS PROVINCE.

403. During 1936 the new Mamfe-Bamenda Road, to which reference is made in paragraph 360* of the 1935 report, was completed to mile 42 (Ator Water). It is hoped that the first 49 miles will be open for vehicular traffic early in 1937 but the junction with the existing Bamenda-Batibo-Baliben Native Administration Road at mile 62 will probably be delayed until 1938. Progress has been unavoidably slow on account of the difficult nature of the country. From mile 31 to mile 46 heavy sidelong cuts for the greater part of the distance and considerable blasting have been unavoidable, while from mile 25 to mile 46 it has been necessary to build 463 culverts and 23 bridges. Of the latter, 16 were built during 1936, their combined total length being 470 ft. From mile 46 onwards it would seem, from the general appearance of the country, that even greater difficulties will have to be faced in continuing the road along the rocky, hilly and heavily forested line which it has been necessary to adopt in order to avoid the sudden and precipitous escarpment followed by the old path-way from the plains to the highland country. From experience gained on sections already completed it is now estimated that the total cost of completing the road from the Mainyu Bridge (18 miles east of Mamfe, vide paragraph 359† of the 1934 report) to Bamenda, a distance of 75 miles, will be approximately £30,000.

404. A daily average of 600 labourers was employed on construction and of 150 on maintenance, 90 per cent. of the labour being natives of the Cameroons under British Mandate, mostly from the Bamenda and Mamfe Divisions. This labour is paid at the rate of 5d. a day, and is quartered in camps provided by the department. The normal working week is one of 45 hours, and health has been satisfactory. All labour is, of course, entirely voluntary.

* Page 116.

† Page 111.

405. The Public Works Department maintains 132 miles of road, including the 42 miles of road noted above. Road traffic census records, which have been kept over a number of years, show a phenomenal increase in traffic density on the Buea and Tiko roads, from about 100 tons per day in 1934 and 1935, to 500 to 600 tons per day in 1936. The comparatively heavy traffic, the steep gradients and the high rainfall, have made maintenance with purely local materials both difficult and expensive, and the 25 miles of more important road from Victoria to Buea and Tiko will be bitumen-treated during 1937 and 1938 at an estimated cost of some £5,000, the specification being based on the results of recent experimental works.

406. The department has also completed various minor works, mostly at the African hospitals of Victoria and Mamfe, and is responsible for the maintenance of all permanent Government buildings in the province.

407. In addition to the maintenance of a large number of permanent and temporary buildings the following new works have been carried out by the Native Administrations:—

Victoria Division:

(a) Single-span iron bridge at Batoke on the Victoria-Bibundi coastal road, at a cost of £840.

(b) Market stalls at Tiko.

(c) New school building at Tiko.

(d) Market stalls at Buea.

(e) Native Administration office at Buea, in course of construction.

(f) Concrete floor for Buea Native Court.

Kumba Division:

(a) Native Administration office in course of construction.

(b) Rest houses at Nyasoso and Muambong.

Mamfe Division:

Motor garage.

Bamenda Division:

(a) Permanent buildings at the African hospital, Banso.

(b) Dispensary at Ndop.

A new ward at the Bamenda hospital is being built from Government funds.

408. Between 300 and 400 miles of motorable earth road are maintained by the Native Administrations. The roads are kept open as far as possible all the year, but are in some cases liable to become impassable during the rains. Owing to the difficult nature of the country ahead, and especially to a loop formed by the Mungo River, no further progress has been made on the Kumba-Mamfe road, where about 50 miles of difficult country still separate the road-heads at either end. During the year

work has continued on the Kumba-Mbonge road, to which reference is made in paragraph 363* of the 1935 report and which has now reached the Meme River about 20 miles from Kumba. Provision has been made for bridging the river and continuing the road to Mbonge during 1937. The road will be of considerable commercial value when completed. The numerous wooden culverts on the road from Bamenda to the French frontier near Santa have been replaced by cement culverts which should last for 20 years without further attention.

NORTHERN AREAS.

409. At Mubi the Sub-Treasury and Dispensary were completed at a cost of £200 each. Five lines of market stalls, each 108 feet long, have been fabricated in light steel angles for erection in January, 1937; the cost of this work will be £310. A new block of classrooms for the Mubi Elementary School is in course of erection. Normal maintenance of the dry season road system and of Native Administration buildings has been carried out.

410. In the Dikwa Division the dry season roads have been maintained and improved. An elementary school of permanent construction has been completed at Bama.

Plans have been prepared for a new prison and a new school in permanent materials to be constructed next year from development funds.

Posts and Telegraphs.

411. The authorised staff of the Posts and Telegraphs Department in the Cameroons under British Mandate consists of one European Engineer and 50 Africans.

412. The maintenance of the telegraph circuits has been satisfactory and no long-duration faults have been experienced. The telephone service in the Victoria Division has also been maintained satisfactorily. An additional new trunk line has been provided between Victoria and Tiko to relieve congestion on that route.

413. The three wireless stations at Mamfe, Buea and Bamenda have continued to give good service throughout the year, and communication with Lagos has been satisfactorily maintained.

414. Mails have been despatched and received as often as opportunity permitted. Overseas mails have been conveyed by the regular sailings of the Elder Dempster Lines and by the fruit boats of the Laeisz Line, and an average of one mail a week in each direction has been maintained. To accelerate the mail service between the Cameroons under French Mandate and the territory under British Mandate, a weekly mail service between Kumba and Mundame for the exchange of mails has been instituted.

XXIV.—MARINE.

415. The Marine Establishment during 1936 was as follows:—
- 1 Marine Officer in charge.
 - 1 Assistant Engineer, shared with Port Harcourt and Calabar Division.
 - 3 Clerical Staff.
 - 1 Office Messenger.
 - 42 Dockyard and other shore ratings, including Boat Crews.
 - 8 Launch ratings.
 - 1 Assistant Lighthouse Keeper } Debundscha Lighthouse.
 - 2 Lighthouse Assistants }
 - 1 Lighthouse Assistant, Cape Nachtigal Lighthouse.

The following craft were maintained in the Division:—

For Harbour and Transport Services:

Self-propelled:

Motor Launch "Lungasi".

Motor Launch "Wuri".

Dumb Craft:

3 60-ton Lighters.

1 40-ton Lighter.

2 Surf boats.

4 Dinghies.

For Preventive Service Work:

None. The sea patrol formerly maintained by this Department has been withdrawn.

For Waterway Clearing Work:

3 Native Canoes.

416. During the year the following vessels entered and cleared the Port of Victoria:—

Nationality.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Registered Tonnage.	No.	Registered Tonnage.
British	92	160,997	92	160,997
German	58	122,988	58	122,988
American	4	13,705	4	13,705
Dutch	15	34,249	15	34,249
Norwegian	2	3,518	2	3,518
Spanish	2	3,200	2	3,200
Totals	173	338,657	173	338,657

417. In addition to the above two launches of under 100 tons entered and cleared. In 1935, 149 vessels entered and cleared,

418. The total tonnage of cargo entered at and cleared from the Port of Victoria during the last three years was as follows:—

	1934.	1935.	1936.
Total tonnage of cargo landed ...	3,347	4,158	5,081
Total tonnage of cargo shipped ...	4,684	6,180	6,523
	<u>8,031</u>	<u>10,338</u>	<u>11,604</u>

419. During the year 1936 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	14	15,358	14	15,358
German	72	129,209	70	120,157
Dutch	3	5,073	3	5,073
Norwegian	4	7,036	4	7,036
Totals	93	156,676	91	147,624

In addition to the above, 74 launches of under 100 tons entered and 85 cleared. In 1935, 65 vessels entered and cleared.

420. The total tonnage of cargo entered at and cleared from the Port of Tiko in 1934, 1935 and 1936 was as follows:—

	1934.	1935.	1936.
Total tonnage of cargo landed ...	2,703	3,912	7,257
Total tonnage of cargo shipped ...	24,871	42,888	55,059
	<u>27,574</u>	<u>46,800</u>	<u>62,316</u>

These figures show an increase of 15,516 tons compared with the year 1935. The increase in the cargo cleared during 1936 was mainly due to bigger banana shipments. The figures in the foregoing tables do not include Government vessels or ships of His Majesty's Navy.

LIGHTHOUSES, BUOYS AND BEACONS.

421. The lighthouses at Cape Nachtigal and Debundscha were maintained in good order throughout the year; both lights functioning satisfactorily. The red sector was re-established at Debundscha on 16th November, 1936.

422. The Schiess Island Buoy has been in position throughout the year, and all beacons have been efficiently maintained. The two Second Class Can Buoys established in the Rio-del-Rey Estuary have been in position throughout the year.

423. The Transport and Lighterage Service has been efficiently maintained throughout the year, and demands on its services continued to increase.

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

Tonnage inwards, Public	1,558
Tonnage inwards, Government	36
Tonnage inwards, Coal carried by Government Vessels	180
	1,774
Tonnage outwards, Public... ..	713
Tonnage outwards, Government	19
Total tonnage	2,506

The corresponding total in 1935 was 1,943 tons.

425. In addition, 1,764 public and 2,412 Government passengers and their baggage were transported between ship and shore.

426. The dockyard has been well maintained and kept constantly employed with work in connection with the upkeep and repair of the department's craft. Victoria being an open roadstead, the craft employed for transport purposes require much careful attention to keep them in a state of efficiency. Work has also been undertaken for other departments of the Government and for the public.

427. A party of 27 men under a Marine Officer was engaged on waterway clearing operations in the Mungo and Meme Rivers in January and February. The former was cleared from Mundame to the Moewe See, and the latter from Bai to the mouth of the Meme River.

428. A second small aeroplane was imported by Mr. Blaich of the "Likomba" Kamerun Bananen Gesellschaft, Tiko, during 1936 and is in frequent use. The machine imported in 1935, which is mentioned in paragraph 382* of the report for that year, is not being flown at present.

429. The number of privately-owned craft in the Cameroons at the end of the year was approximately:—

- 21 launches of a total registered tonnage of 530·8 tons.
- 26 lighters.
- 7 surf boats.
- 3 steel canoes.

430. All launches were surveyed and all lighters and steel canoes licensed for 1936.

431. H.M.S. "Carlisle" visited Victoria from the 14th to the 20th of November, and three vessels belonging to the Government of Nigeria also called there during the year.

432. In December the Marine Department took over the Meteorological Station at Victoria.

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APPENDIX I
Government Finances.

	1935-36.	Apr.—Dec., 1936.	Total 21 months.
	£	£	£
Expenditure	122,418	110,760	233,178
Revenue	100,730	84,041	184,771
Deficit	£21,688	£26,719	£48,407

Summary of Revenue.

	1935-36.	Apr.—Dec., 1936.	Total 21 months.
	£	£	£
1. Licences and Internal Revenue	2,365	957	3,322
2. Fees of Court—Re-imbursements	4,383	2,569	6,952
3. Customs	52,835	49,494	102,329
4. Posts and Telegraphs	3,208	2,993	6,201
5. Marine and Harbour	3,564	2,515	6,079
6. Rent of Government Property	1,443	660	2,103
7. Direct Taxes	29,283	22,024	51,307
8. Miscellaneous	3,649	2,272	5,921
9. Sale of Government Lands ...	—	557	557
	£100,730	£84,041	£184,771

Details of Revenue Heads 2, 4, 5, 7, & 8.

HEAD 2.

	1935-36.	Apr.—Dec., 1936.	Total 21 months.
	£	£	£
Fees of Court, etc.	2,225	1,913	4,138
Widows' and Orphans' Pension Scheme	2,158	656	2,814
	£4,383	£2,569	£6,952

HEAD 4.—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

	1935-36.	Apr.—Dec., 1936.	Total 21 months.
	£	£	£
Sale of Stamps	946	776	1,722
Transmission of Telegrams	913	624	1,537
Rental of Telephones	1,020	1,137	2,157
Postage on Parcels	184	194	378
Miscellaneous	145	262	407
	£3,208	£2,993	£6,201

HEAD 5.—MARINE AND HARBOUR.

	1935-36.	Apr.—Dec., 1936.	Total 21 months.
	£	£	£
Government Craft	1,261	857	2,118
Lighthouse and Buoyage Dues	1,703	1,109	2,812
Harbour Dues	228	198	426
Miscellaneous	372	351	723
	£3,564	£2,515	£6,079

HEAD 7.—DIRECT TAXES.

	1935-36.	Apr.—Dec., 1936.	Total 21 months.
	£	£	£
General Taxes—Adamawa Dikwa and Benue Provinces	8,179	3,740	11,919
Jangali Tax— do. do.	2,405	3,312	5,717
General Tax—Southern Provinces	16,420	12,868	29,288
Jangali Tax— do. do.	1,341	1,203	2,544
Income Tax	938	901	1,839
	<u>£29,283</u>	<u>£22,024</u>	<u>£51,307</u>

HEAD 8.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Miscellaneous Receipts	168	278	446
West African Currency Board Profits	3,481 (Prop.)	1,943 (Prop.)	5,424 (Prop.)
Public Works Department	—	51	51
	<u>£3,649</u>	<u>£2,272</u>	<u>£5,921</u>

Summary of Expenditure,

	1935-36.	Apr.—Dec., 1936.	Total 21 months.
	£	£	£
1. Governor's Office	371	365	736
2. Administrator-General	34	53	87
3. Agriculture	3,180	2,422	5,602
4. Audit	615	428	1,043
5. Customs	2,897	5,374	8,271
6. Education	8,171	6,978	15,149
7. Forestry	2,097	2,127	4,224
8. Judicial	1,811	1,616	3,427
9. Land and Survey	1,965	1,823	3,788
10. Legal	293	230	523
11. Chief Commissioner's Office ...	131	90	221
12. Marine	5,228	4,904	10,132
13. Medical	12,583	12,739	25,322
14. Miscellaneous	1,857	2,133	3,990
15. Pensions and Gratuities	17,210	10,052	27,262
16. Police	7,479	14,032	21,511
17. Posts and Telegraphs	6,162	5,398	11,560
18. Printing and Stationery	896	959	1,855
19. Prisons	3,721	3,496	7,217
20. Provincial Administration	14,415	12,451	26,866
21. Public Works	4,546	4,051	8,597
22. Public Works Recurrent	4,853	4,821	9,674
23. Public Works Extraordinary ...	6,778	196	6,974
24. R.W.A.F.F., Nigeria Regt. ...	9,592	8,332	17,924
25. Secretariat	1,941	1,484	3,425
26. Transport	—	95	95
27. Treasury	2,332	1,469	3,801
28. Veterinary	1,260	2,642	3,902
	<u>£122,418</u>	<u>£110,760</u>	<u>£233,178</u>

Details of Expenditure.

HEAD 1. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

	1935-36.	Apr.—Dec., 1936.	Total 21 months.
	£	£	£
Personal Emoluments (Proportional)	308	268	576
Other Charges (Proportional) ...	63	97	160
	<u>£371</u>	<u>£365</u>	<u>£736</u>

HEAD 2.—ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL.

Personal Emoluments (Proportional)	30	48	78
Other Charges (Proportional) ...	4	5	9
	<u>£34</u>	<u>£53</u>	<u>£87</u>

HEAD 3. AGRICULTURE.

Personal Emoluments ...	2,529 (Prop.)	2,020 (Act.)	4,549
Other Charges ...	651	282	933
Share of H.Q. Administration ...	—	120	120
	<u>£3,180</u>	<u>£2,422</u>	<u>£5,602</u>

HEAD 4. AUDIT.

Personal Emoluments ...	528 (Prop.)	305 (Act.)	833
Other Charges ...	87 "	58 "	145
Share of H.Q. Administration ...	—	65	65
	<u>£615</u>	<u>£428</u>	<u>£1,043</u>

HEAD 5. CUSTOMS.

Personal Emoluments ...	2,177 (Prop.)	4,149 (Act.)	6,326
Other Charges ...	720 "	601 "	1,321
Share of H.Q. Administration ...	—	624 (Prop.)	624
	<u>£2,897</u>	<u>£5,374</u>	<u>£8,271</u>

HEAD 6. EDUCATION

Personal Emoluments ...	4,194 (Prop.)	4,853 (Act.)	9,047
Other Charges ...	3,977 "	1,885 "	5,862
Share of H.Q. Administration ...	—	240	240
	<u>£8,171</u>	<u>£6,978</u>	<u>£15,149</u>

HEAD 7. FORESTRY.

Personal Emoluments ...	1,586 (Prop.)	1,337 (Act.)	2,923
Other Charges ...	350 "	290 "	640
Special ...	161 "	—	161
Share of H.Q. Administration ...	—	500 (Prop.)	500
	<u>£2,097</u>	<u>£2,127</u>	<u>£4,224</u>

HEAD 8. JUDICIAL.

	1935-36.	Apr.—Dec., 1936.	Total 21 months.
	£	£	£
Personal Emoluments (Proportional)	1,340	1,172	2,512
Other Charges (Proportional) ...	471	444	915
	<u>£1,811</u>	<u>£1,616</u>	<u>£3,427</u>

HEAD 9. LAND AND SURVEY.

Personal Emoluments (Proportional)	1,532	1,357	2,889
Other Charges (Proportional) ...	433	466	899
	<u>£1,965</u>	<u>£1,823</u>	<u>£3,788</u>

HEAD 10. LEGAL.

Personal Emoluments (Proportional)	232	211	443
Other Charges (Proportional) ...	61	19	80
	<u>£293</u>	<u>£230</u>	<u>£523</u>

HEAD 11. LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS.

(Chief Commissioners Offices.)

Personal Emoluments (Proportional)	94	60	154
Other Charges (Proportional) ...	37	30	67
	<u>£131</u>	<u>£90</u>	<u>£221</u>

HEAD 12. MARINE.

Personal Emoluments (Actual) ...	2,958	2,306	5,264
Other Charges (Actual) ...	1,813	2,331	4,144
Share of H.Q. Administration (Proportional) ...	457	267	724
	<u>£5,228</u>	<u>£4,904</u>	<u>£10,132</u>

HEAD 13. MEDICAL.

Personal Emoluments ...	8,492 (Prop.)	8,927 (Act.)	17,419
Other Charges ...	4,091 "	3,335 "	7,426
Share of H.Q. Administration (Proportional) ...	—	477 (Prop.)	477
	<u>£12,583</u>	<u>£12,739</u>	<u>£25,322</u>

HEAD 14. MISCELLANEOUS.

	1935-36.	Apr.—Dec., 1936.	Total 21 months.
	£	£	£
Miscellaneous (Proportional) ...	£1,857	£2,133	£3,990

HEAD 15. PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

Pensions and Gratuities (Proportional) ...	16,077	9,068	25,145
Widows' and Orphans' Pension Scheme (Proportional) ...	1,133	984	2,117
	<u>£17,210</u>	<u>£10,052</u>	<u>£27,262</u>

HEAD 16. POLICE.

Personal Emoluments ...	6,801 (Prop.)	11,185 (Act.)	17,986
Other Charges ...	678 „	2,048 „	2,726
Share of H.Q. Administration ...	—	799	799
	<u>£7,479</u>	<u>£14,032</u>	<u>£21,511</u>

HEAD 17. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

Personal Emoluments ...	3,834 (Act.)	4,053 (Act.)	7,887
Other Charges ...	743 „	497	1,240
Share of H.Q. Administration ...	1,585 (Prop.)	848	2,433
	<u>£6,162</u>	<u>£5,398</u>	<u>£11,560</u>

HEAD 18. PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

Personal Emoluments (Proportional) ...	631	510	1,141
Other Charges (Proportional) ...	265	449	714
	<u>£896</u>	<u>£959</u>	<u>£1,855</u>

HEAD 19. PRISONS.

Personal Emoluments (Proportional) ...	1,778	1,755	3,533
Other Charges (Proportional) ...	1,943	1,741	3,684
	<u>£3,721</u>	<u>£3,496</u>	<u>£7,217</u>

HEAD 20. PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION.

Personal Emoluments (Proportional) ...	11,094	9,707	20,801
Other Charges (Proportional) ...	3,321	2,744	6,065
	<u>£14,415</u>	<u>£12,451</u>	<u>£26,866</u>

HEAD 21. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Personal Emoluments ...	3,819 (Prop.)	3,200 (Act.)	7,019
Other Charges ...	727 „	378 „	1,105
Share of H.Q. Administration ...	—	473 (Prop.)	473
	<u>£4,546</u>	<u>£4,051</u>	<u>£8,597</u>

HEAD 22. PUBLIC WORKS RECURRENT.

	1935-36.	Apr.-Dec., 1936.	Total 21 months.
	£	£	£
Current Repairs—Maintenance Public			
Buildings (Actual)	1,274	918	2,192
Furniture, Officers' Quarters and Public			
Buildings (Actual)	94	85	179
Minor Works and Additions (Actual) ...	134	—	134
Maintenance—Roads and Bridges (Actual)	2,085	2,869	4,954
„ Township Roads (Actual) ...	289	164	453
„ Water Supplies (Actual) ...	132	64	196
„ and Running of Motor			
Vehicles (Actual) ...	510	520	1,030
Tools—Repairs (Actual)	4	1	5
Supply of Water (Actual)	—	63	63
Upkeep of Cemeteries (Actual)	6	—	6
Foreshores, Walls and Piers (Actual) ...	184	39	223
Labour, Packing and Handling Charges			
(Actual)	27	28	55
Water and Road Transport (Actual) ...	2	55	57
Fitters (Actual)	112	—	112
Station Motor Transport (Actual) ...	—	15	15
	<u>£4,853</u>	<u>£4,821</u>	<u>£9,674</u>

HEAD 23. P.W. EXTRAORDINARY.

Mamfe—Bamenda Road (Actual)	6,778	65	6,843
Re-surfacing Tiko Road (Actual) ...	—	4	4
Minor Works Supplementary (Actual)	—	127	127
	<u>£6,778</u>	<u>£196</u>	<u>£6,974</u>

HEAD 24. R.W.A.F.F., NIG. REGT.

Personal Emoluments (Proportional)	6,787	5,647	12,434
Other Charges (Proportional) ...	2,805	2,685	5,490
	<u>£9,592</u>	<u>£8,332</u>	<u>£17,924</u>

HEAD 25. SECRETARIATS.

Personal Emoluments (Proportional)	1,771	1,335	3,106
Other Charges (Proportional) ...	170	149	319
	<u>£1,941</u>	<u>£1,484</u>	<u>£3,425</u>

HEAD 26. TRANSPORT.

Personal Emoluments (Proportional)	—	88	88
Other Charges (Proportional) ...	—	7	7
	<u>—</u>	<u>£95</u>	<u>£95</u>

HEAD 27. TREASURY.

	1935-36.	Apr.—Dec., 1936.	Total 21 months.
	£	£	£
Personal Emoluments (Proportional)	1,525	1,175	2,700
Other Charges	807	294	1,101
	<u>£2,332</u>	<u>£1,469</u>	<u>£3,801</u>

HEAD 28. VETERINARY.

Personal Emoluments		...	762 (Prop.)	1,129 (Act.)	1,891
Other Charges	...	...	498 (")	1,513 (")	2,011
			<u>£1,260</u>	<u>£2,642</u>	<u>£3,902</u>

APPENDIX II.

**Revenue and Expenditure of Native Treasuries.
Cameroons Province, 1935-1936, and
April to December, 1936.**

<i>Revenue.</i>					<i>Victoria including Balong. 1935-36.</i>	<i>Victoria. Apr.—Dec., 1936.</i>
General Tax (50 per cent.)	...	...	...	...	£	£
Native Courts :—					2,997	2,135
Fines	...	...	...	...		
Fees	...	...	...	...	55	40
Other Receipts	...	...	...	...	424	258
					677	520
Totals	...	...	...	...	£4,153	£2,953

<i>Expenditure.</i>						
Central	...	...	...	...	—	—
District Heads	...	...	...	...	257	168
Village Heads	...	...	...	...	36	149
Judicial	...	...	...	...	502	307
Treasury	...	...	...	...	154	42
Prisons	...	...	...	...	2	7
Various	...	...	...	...	24	4
Works Recurrent	...	...	...	...	1,048	294
Works Staff	...	...	...	...	60	55
Education	...	...	...	...	263	90
Medical and Sanitary	...	...	...	...	362	225
Forestry and Agriculture	...	...	...	...	36	13
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	94	72
Capital Works	...	...	...	...	232	125
Special Expenditure	...	...	...	...	478	906
Totals	...	...	...	...	£3,548	£2,457

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 21 MONTHS FROM 1ST APRIL, 1935 TO
31ST DECEMBER, 1936. (VICTORIA).**

Surplus, 1st April, 1935	...	...	...	£	£
Less amount transferred to	Bakweri	Native			6,491
Treasury, 1st April, 1935	...	...	...	760	
Less amount transferred to	Bakweri	Native			
Treasury, 1st April, 1936	...	...	...	968	
Less amount transferred to	Balong	Native			
Treasury, 1st April, 1936	...	...	...	668	
					2,396
Revenue, 1st April, 1935—31st December, 1936					4,095
					7,106
Expenditure, 1st April, 1935—31st December, 1936					11,201
					6,005
Balance at 31st December, 1936	...	...	...		£5,196*

* Includes deposit with Bank.

BAKWERI NATIVE TREASURY.

Revenue.

	1935-36.	Apr. — Dec., 1936.	Total 21 months.
	£	£	£
General Tax (50 per cent.) ...	648	482	1,130
Native Courts :—			
Fines	31	42	73
Fees	160	262	422
Other Receipts	305	192	497
Totals	<u>£1,144</u>	<u>£978</u>	<u>£2,122</u>

Expenditure.

	£	£	£
Central	—	—	—
District Heads	121	98	219
Village Heads	116	—	116
Judicial	119	163	362
Treasury	20	19	39
Prisons	—	2	2
Various	5	1	6
Works Recurrent	21	196	217
Works Staff	174	101	275
Education	17	37	54
Medical and Sanitary	2	32	34
Forestry and Agriculture	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	51	64	115
Capital Works	113	91	204
Special Expenditure	87	82	169
Totals	<u>£926</u>	<u>£886</u>	<u>£1,812</u>

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 21 MONTHS FROM 1ST APRIL, 1935 TO
31ST DECEMBER, 1936. (BAKWERI).

	£	£
Cash transferred from Victoria Native Treasury 1st April, 1935	760	
Cash transferred from Victoria Native Treasury 1st April, 1936	968	
		<u>1,728</u>
Revenue, 1st April, 1935 to 31st December, 1936		<u>2,122</u>
		<u>3,850</u>
Expenditure, 1st April, 1935 to 31st December, 1936		<u>1,812</u>
		<u>£2,038*</u>

* Includes deposit with Bank.

BALONG NATIVE TREASURY. INAUGURATED 1ST APRIL, 1936.
1ST APRIL TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1936.

Revenue.

General Tax (50 per cent.)	...	...	...	...	...	£
Native Courts :—						147
Fines	...	...	...	...	...	12
Fees	...	...	...	...	...	80
Other Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	38
Total	...	...	...	...	...	<u>£277</u>

Expenditure.

Central	...	...	...	...	...	—
District Heads	...	...	...	...	...	27
Village Heads	...	...	...	...	...	—
Judicial	...	...	...	...	...	86
Treasury	...	...	...	...	...	14
Prisons	...	...	...	...	...	—
Various	...	...	...	...	...	6
Works Recurrent	...	...	...	...	...	17
Works Staff	...	...	...	...	...	4
Education	...	...	...	...	...	86
Medical and Sanitary	...	...	...	...	...	43
Forestry and Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	19
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	19
Capital Works	...	...	...	...	...	43
Special Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	<u>£364</u>

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, APRIL TO DECEMBER, 1936.

Share of Victoria Native Treasury Assets at 1st April, 1936	...	...	...	£
Revenue, April to December, 1936	...	...	...	668
				<u>277</u>
Expenditure, April to December, 1936	...	...	...	945
				<u>364</u>
Balance, 1st January, 1937	...	...	...	£581

Kumba Division.*Revenue.*

	1935-36.	Apr.—Dec., 1936.	Total 21 months.
	£	£	£
General Tax (50 per cent.)	...	4,160	3,542
Native Courts :—			7,702
Fines	...	157	201
Fees	...	813	897
Other Receipts	...	1,450	970
Totals	...	<u>£6,580</u>	<u>£5,610</u>
			<u>£12,190</u>

Expenditure.

	1935-36.	Apr.—Dec., 1936.	Total 21 months.
	£	£	£
Central	—	—	—
District Heads	55	46	101
Village Heads	925	795	1,720
Judicial	932	771	1,703
Treasury	221	118	339
Prisons	7	6	13
Various	35	40	75
Works Recurrent	1,458	1,102	2,560
Works Staff	75	58	133
Education	434	372	806
Medical and Sanitary	189	148	337
Forestry and Agriculture	85	73	158
Miscellaneous	133	167	300
Capital Works	1,101	712	1,813
Special Expenditure	98	37	135
Totals	£5,748	£4,445	£10,193

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 21 MONTHS FROM 1ST APRIL, 1935 TO
31ST DECEMBER, 1936.

Surplus, 1st April, 1935	£
Revenue, 1st April, 1935 to 31st December, 1936	6,419
	12,190
	18,609
Expenditure 1st April, 1935 to 31st December, 1936	10,193
Surplus, 31st December, 1936	£8,416*

Mamfe Division.*Revenue.*

	£	£	£
General Tax (50 per cent.)	2,241	1,716	3,957
Native Courts :—			
Fines	72	49	121
Fees	821	730	1,551
Other Receipts	349	202	551
	£3,483	£2,697	£6,180

* Includes deposit with Bank.

Expenditure.

	1935-36.	Apr.—Dec., 1936.	Total 21 months.
	£	£	£
Central	—	—	—
District Heads	40	30	70
Village Heads	519	415	934
Judicial	592	465	1,057
Treasury	152	72	224
Prisons	2	3	5
Various	28	30	58
Works Recurrent	714	385	1,099
Works Staff	102	80	182
Education	310	233	543
Medical and Sanitary	135	136	271
Forestry and Agriculture	140	109	249
Miscellaneous	99	41	140
Capital Works	10	—	10
Special Expenditure	127	112	239
Totals	<u>£2,970</u>	<u>£2,111</u>	<u>£5,081</u>

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 21 MONTHS FROM 1ST APRIL, 1935 TO
31ST DECEMBER, 1936. (MAMFE).

Surplus, 1st April, 1935	£ 4,868
Revenue, 1st April, 1935 to 31st December, 1936	6,180
	<u>11,048</u>
Expenditure 1st April, 1935 to 31st December, 1936	5,081
Surplus, 31st December, 1936	<u>£5,967*</u>

Bamenda Division.*Revenue.*

	£	£	£
General Tax (50 per cent.)	5,572	4,274	9,846
Jangali (Cattle Tax) (50 per cent.)	753	933	1,686
Native Courts :—			
Fines	107	79	186
Fees	712	732	1,444
Other Receipts	331	381	712
Totals	<u>£7,475</u>	<u>£6,399</u>	<u>£13,874</u>

* Includes deposit with bank.

Expenditure.

	1935-36.	Apr.—Dec., 1936.	Total 21 months.
	£	£	£
Central	—	—	—
District Heads	1,036	740	1,776
Village Heads	648	664	1,312
Judicial	1,165	914	2,079
Treasury	113	227	340
Police	344	249	593
Prisons	—	14	14
Various	184	161	345
Works Recurrent	1,089	711	1,800
Works Staff	120	103	223
Education	226	209	435
Surveys	37	33	70
Medical and Sanitary	378	304	682
Forestry and Agriculture	142	116	258
Miscellaneous	184	72	256
Capital Works	47	—	47
Special Expenditure	525	638	1,163
Totals	<u>£6,238</u>	<u>£5,155</u>	<u>£11,393</u>

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 21 MONTHS FROM 1ST APRIL, 1935 TO
31ST DECEMBER, 1936. (BAMENDA).

	£	£
Surplus at 1st April, 1935	—	6,365
Revenue 1st April, 1935 to 31st December, 1936	13,874	
Less revenue collected on behalf of Bansa Native		
Treasury	<u>30</u>	<u>13,844</u>
		20,209
Expenditure 1st April, 1935 to 31st December, 1936	11,393	
Less expenditure on behalf of Bansa Native		
Treasury	<u>13</u>	<u>11,380</u>
Surplus at 31st December, 1936		<u>£8,829*</u>

Bansa Native Treasury.*Revenue.*

General Tax (50 per cent.)	599	493	1,092
Jangali (Cattle Tax) (50 per cent.)	245	269	514
Native Courts :—			
Fines	4	3	7
Fees	13	12	25
Other Receipts	45	1	46
	<u>£906</u>	<u>£778</u>	<u>£1,684</u>

* Includes deposit with bank.

Expenditure.

	1935-36.	Apr.—Dec., 1936.	Total 21 months.
	£	£	£
Central	—	—	—
District Heads	120	90	210
Village Heads	93	—	93
Judicial	72	55	127
Treasury	7	22	29
Police	24	18	42
Prisons	—	—	—
Various	10	8	18
Works Recurrent	118	51	169
Works Staff	12	—	12
Education	52	29	81
Surveys	2	1	3
Medical and Sanitary	50	37	87
Forestry and Agriculture	50	43	93
Miscellaneous	15	—	15
Capital Works	—	—	—
Special Expenditure	40	44	84
	<u>£665</u>	<u>£398</u>	<u>£1,063</u>

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 21 MONTHS FROM 1ST APRIL, 1935 TO
31ST DECEMBER, 1936.

	£
Surplus, 1st April, 1935	1,422
Revenue, 1st April, 1935 to 31st December, 1936	1,684
	<u>3,106</u>
Expenditure, 1st April, 1935 to 31st December, 1936	1,063
Surplus, 31st December, 1936	<u>£2,043*</u>

* Adamawa Districts.

Revenue.

General Tax (60 per cent.)	5,773	6,222	11,995
Cattle tax (60 per cent.)	1,909	2,621	4,530
Native Courts	211	423	634
Interest on Investments†	436	418	854
Miscellaneous†	124	86	210
	<u>£8,453</u>	<u>£9,770</u>	<u>£18,223</u>

* Includes deposit with bank.

† Proportional (.47).

Expenditure.

	1935-36.	Apr.—Dec., 1936.	Total 21 months.
	£	£	£
Central*	1,466	1,053	2,519
District Heads	1,350	999	2,349
Village Heads	1,051	498	1,549
Judicial*	500	457	957
Treasury*	189	174	363
Police*	592	455	1,047
Prisons*	463	258	721
Various*	24	18	42
Works Recurrent*	1,002	184	1,186
„ Staff*	90	615	705
Education*	240	357	597
Survey*	36	25	61
Medical and Sanitary*	309	285	594
Agriculture*	59	91	150
Forestry*	—	5	5
Miscellaneous*	114	174	288
Capital Works*	—	—	—
Special Expenditure*	2,084	963	3,047
Total	£9,569	£6,611	£16,180

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1935-36.

	£
Balance, 1st April, 1935	12,482
Revenue, 1st April, 1935 to 31st December, 1936	18,223
	30,705
Expenditure, 1st April, 1935 to 31st December, 1936	16,180
Balance, 31st December, 1936	£14,525

Kentu Area.*Revenue.*

	1935-36.	Apr. to Dec., 1936.	Total 21 months.
	£	£	£
General Tax (60 per cent.)	212	216	428
Native Courts	21	5	26
Interest on Deposit	12	13	25
	£245	£234	£479

Expenditure.

Remuneration of Native Authorities and Staff	125	95	220
Works recurrent	—	—	—
	£125	£95	£220

* Proportional (.47).

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1935-36.

Balance, 1st April, 1935	...	...	...	...	...	£
Revenue for 21 months from 1st April, 1935 to 31st December, 1936	...	...	...	...	...	801
						479
Expenditure, 1st April, 1935 to 31st December, 1936	...					1,280
						220
Balance, 31st December, 1936	...	...	...	...	...	£1,060

Dikwa Emirate.

Revenue.

	1935-36.	Apr.—Dec., 1936.	Total 21 months.
	£	£	£
General Tax (65 per cent.)...	7,781	7,708	15,489
Jangali (Cattle Tax) (65 per cent.)	2,102	2,645	4,747
Native Courts	332	309	641
Interest on Investments	428	228	656
Other Receipts	135	35	170
Total	£10,778	£10,925	£21,703

Expenditure.

	1935-36.	Apr.—Dec., 1936.	Total 21 months.
	£	£	£
Central	3,287	2,387	5,674
District Heads	1,088	983	2,071
Village Heads	1,282	729	2,011
Judicial	540	392	932
Treasury	145	81	226
Police	566	412	978
Prisons	497	358	855
Various	9	6	15
Works Recurrent	889	446	1,335
Works Staff	194	151	345
Education	466	394	860
Survey	—	—	—
Medical and Sanitary	330	267	597
Agriculture and Forestry	16	14	30
Miscellaneous	136	125	261
Capital Works	—	—	—
Special Expenditure	372	412	784
Totals	£9,817	£7,157	£16,974

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1935-36.

Balance at 1st April, 1935	...	...	...	...	£
Revenue, 1st April, 1935 to 31st December, 1936	...				14,721
					21,703
Expenditure, 1st April, 1935 to 31st December, 1936	...				36,424
					16,974
Surplus, 31st December, 1936	...	...	...	...	£19,450

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