

WEST AFRICA.

REPORT

ON THE

BRITISH MANDATED SPHERE

OF

TOGOLAND

FOR

1920-1921,

(TOGETHER WITH A COVERING DESPATCH FROM
THE GOVERNOR OF THE GOLD COAST).

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
June, 1922.

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REPORT ON THE BRITISH MANDATED SPHERE OF
TOGOLAND FOR 1920-1921.

GOLD COAST.

The Governor to The Secretary of State.

(Received 15th May, 1922.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

ACCRA,

11th April, 1922.

SIR,

With reference to Viscount Milner's despatch* No. 790, of the 26th of August, 1920, and your telegram* of the 12th of August, 1921, I have the honour to forward, herewith, the first report on the British Mandated Sphere of Togoland.

2. This report, which has been drawn up in accordance with directions given in paragraph 2 of Viscount Milner's despatch, has been compiled by Mr. C. D. Trotter, District Commissioner of the Gold Coast, who acted as Record Officer in Togoland from the 1st of April to the 6th of November, 1921.

3. I hardly think it is necessary to comment in detail on Mr. Trotter's report, but I desire to draw your special attention to paragraphs 82, 101, 111 and 112 thereof, which show that for some time to come at least the assumption by the British Government of the mandate of the western part of Togoland will involve either His Majesty's Government or this Colony in an additional expenditure which will be offset by only an inappreciable addition to the revenue. That expenditure, however, is not in itself large (for 1921-22 it was approximately £32,787 "recurrent" and £34,650 "extraordinary"), and the Gold Coast Government does not ask to be relieved of any part of it so long as our finances remain in their present healthy condition.

4. The report does not refer to the fact that the original Anglo-German boundary in many places cut asunder tribal divisions and tribal lands, and that the present division has in some measure (though not fully) rectified grievances which the original boundary created; it might also with advantage have emphasized the necessity of preserving such rectifications of the Gold Coast boundary as it has been possible to make in the interests of the tribes themselves, whatever the future of Togoland as a whole may be. The report does not, for instance, refer to the re-uniting of the Dagombas under the Head Chief of Yendi. These points, though omitted from the report, are nevertheless of the first importance, and it is indeed largely these features of the situation that reconcile this Government to the prospect, temporary at least, of some additional financial liability in the assumption of the mandate on behalf of His Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.,

F. G. GUGGISBERG.

Governor.

* Not printed.

ENCLOSURE.

REPORT ON BRITISH MANDATED SPHERE OF
TOGOLAND, 1920-21.

INDEX.

	PARAGRAPHS.	PAGES.
Introductory History of Togoland and Description ...	1-8	4-5
Physical Features of British Mandated Sphere ...	9-17	5-6
The Inhabitants	18-31	6-8
Native Institutions	32-46	8-11
The Former German Administration	47-72	11-15
The Present System of Administration	73-91	15-18
Agricultural Resources	92-96	18-19
Mineral Resources	97	19
Industrial Resources	98-99	19
Means of Communication	100-104	19-20
Posts and Telegraphs	105	20
Land Tenure	106-110	20-21
Trade, etc.	111-112	21-22

LIST OF APPENDICES.

- Map of Togo by J. Cumming, Esq., Executive Engineer, Ho, showing all the Details mentioned in the Report.
- A.—Description of the Provisional Boundary of Togoland.
- B.—1921 Census Figures.
- C.—History of the Ewe Race.
- D.—Chiefs' Courts Regulations.
- E.—Duties and Rights of Chiefs.
- F.—Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for the Years 1909-1913.
- G.—Principal Taxes and Licences.
- H.—Balance Sheet for the Year 1913.
- I.—Return of the Principal Exports of Togo from 1892 to 1919.
- J.—List of Roads.

TOGOLAND.

REPORT ON BRITISH MANDATED AREA.

The former German Colony of Togoland is situated on the Gulf of Guinea, bounded on the east by Dahomey and on the west by the Gold Coast and its Protectorates. The actual coast-line lies between $1^{\circ} 45'$ and $1^{\circ} 14'$ W. longitude, the frontiers, however, especially on the west, opening out considerably. The total area is about 36,500 square miles.

2. Until 1884-85 the majority of the tribes along the littoral and its immediate hinterland, also those adjoining the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast, regarded themselves as being under the suzerainty of Great Britain, but by agreements made with the French on the 24th December, 1885, and with the British on the 14th and 28th July, 1886, when provisional frontiers were fixed, German influence was formally recognized by these Powers. Subsequent agreements dated the 23rd July, 1897, and 14th November, 1899, between Germany and the Governments of Great Britain respectively defined the Northern Frontiers of Togoland.

3. Immediately upon the outbreak of war between Great Britain and Germany, Togoland was invaded by the Gold Coast Regiment. On the 6th August, 1914, Captain E. B. Barker, accompanied by Mr. H. S. Newlands, Political Officer, entered the capital, Lome, under a flag of truce and, on the following day, that town and the hinterland for a distance of 120 kilometres from the sea was surrendered. On the 8th August, Anecho (Petit Popo) was occupied by the French. Operations on a larger scale commenced on the 11th August, when Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Bryant landed at Lome. After engagements at Agbelufoe and Chra River on the 16th and 24th August respectively, the enemy retired on the great wireless station at Kamina, which they destroyed. On the 26th August the Acting Governor surrendered the Colony unconditionally.

4. *Pourparlers* then took place between Sir Hugh Clifford, Governor of the Gold Coast, and Monsieur Noufflard, Governor of Dahomey, as the result of which an agreement, subsequently ratified by the Governments concerned, was drawn up. Under this agreement Togoland was to be jointly administered, under martial law, by British and French officials. To the charge of the former were allotted the western administrative areas of Lome and Lomeland, Misahohe, Kete-Kratchi and Yendi, and to the latter Anecho, Atakpame, Sokode and Sansanne-Mangu. The east and west boundaries of these districts respectively represented the line dividing the British and French spheres of influence since the surrender of the Colony.

5. Direct taxation was abolished throughout the territory.

6. By proclamation dated the 30th September, 1914, civil courts were established under the presidency of Political Officers seconded from the Gold Coast, appeals lying from the District Courts to that of

a Senior Political Officer. In the absence of a local criminal code, that of the Gold Coast was introduced as a basis of procedure.

7. In June, 1915, for economy of administration, the office of the Senior Political Officer was merged in that of the Senior Military Commander, without prejudice, however, to the civil nature of the court concerned.

8. According to the Anglo-French Declaration, signed in Paris on the 10th July, 1919, by Viscount Milner and Monsieur Simon, the Provisional Boundary described in Appendix A. and shown in the map appended was agreed upon.

Physical Features.

9. That part of the Mandated Area of British Togoland just north of the Anyirawase-Ho-Palime Road is traversed by a range of hills which, coming from the Gold Coast, is pierced by the Volta at Akwamu and from thence divides itself into two ranges, and, running parallel north-east at a distance of some ten miles apart, eventually converges near the French frontier, and forms the chain Kpoeta-Agome, which, continuing in a north-easterly direction to a point about lat. 7° long. 0° 30' E., changes direction and runs practically due north. It averages about 1,800 ft. to 2,000 ft. in height, and, dividing the country like a great wall from the point of convergence, forms approximately the boundary between the French and the British spheres almost as far as Yendi.

10. South of this range the semi-orchard type of country is general, and a shingly and lateritic soil prevails. As may be expected, in the neighbourhood of watercourses the soil changes to loam and carries vegetation of the forest type. The principal rivers in this area are the Dsawoo in the west and the Todzie in the east. The country is swampy in the wet season and very dry at other times. About 11 miles south of Ho rises the large isolated hill of Adaklu, height about 1,750 ft., otherwise the country rises in easy undulations from the coast, reaching an altitude above sea-level of about 500 ft. at Ho.

11. At Ho the first range of hills, which is of a stony and not thickly-wooded type, is crossed, and the valley between this and the parallel range, which in the west is traversed by the Kpeve-Bame Pass, averages about 10 miles in breadth; it is orchard bush again, but the soil is more genial than that to the south, and cocoa can be grown.

12. At Kpeve the hills from the south-west in the Gold Coast converge and continue in a northerly direction to Kpandu. A few miles north again, and in the centre of the Kpandu district, midway between the boundary range previously alluded to and the Volta, rises abruptly a plateau known as the Kunya Mountain. This stretches about 12 miles north, and between this and the former is another broken range of hills, which also runs north and eventually converges with the boundary range in the neighbourhood of the Adele Division

of Kratchi. It is in the valleys and around the bases of these hills that the best cocoa district in the territory is situated, the division being known as the Buem. Apart from this, the whole of the Kpandu, Kratchi, and Yendi districts is semi-orchard country, swampy in many places in the wettest season, especially in the neighbourhood of the bigger rivers, which usually overflow annually, and very dry at other times. For this reason in the dry season the inhabitants are obliged to go long distances for water to the pools in the watercourses and swamps.

13. The description of the soil in the south is true also of these parts. The configuration, whilst undulating, maintains an average height of between 600 ft. and 800 ft. above sea-level. The hills average between 1,800 ft. and 2,000 ft. in height, and on the whole are not very heavily wooded.

14. *Rivers.*—The only perennial streams are the Volta, forming part of the Gold Coast boundary, and the Oti, which runs through the Kratchi and Yendi districts. Others of importance are the Daka, Asukoko, Dayi, Konsu, Wawa and Flabo.

15. *Climate.*—The climate is tropical and similar to that of the Gold Coast. The rainy season synchronizes with the period at which the sun's rays are most vertical. It begins in late March or early April, lasts three or four months, and attains its height in June or July. Then ensues a dry period during August. With September come the lesser rains and the river floods, and about November the dry season supervenes. The heaviest rainfall is probably in the Ho-Kpandu district, and the seasons are much more sharply defined in the north than the south.

16. A more detailed description of the country, and more especially of its geological features, will be found in a "Report on the Geology of Western Togo," by T. Robertson, of the Gold Coast Geological Department.

17. The total area of the British Mandated Territory is approximately 13,850 square miles.

The Inhabitants.

18. The population of the British Mandated Zone is 188,265 (1921 Census), divided almost equally between males and females. Detailed figures will be found in Appendix B.

19. In the Yendi district there are two tribes, the Dagombas and the Konkombas, the former being predominant in number.

20. In the Kratchi district the tribes are the Nanumbas, a Dagomba-speaking race, the Nawuris, with whom the Adjatis and Adeles are akin, the Kratchis, and the Chumurus.

21. The Kpandu district is fairly equally divided between the Twi-speaking tribes, emigrants from the Gold Coast, and those of the Ewe race.

22. In the Ho district, which, similarly with Kpandu, is made up of a conglomeration of tribes, all are Ewe-speaking people.

The Ewes, some 200 to 250 years ago, were emigrants from the vicinity of the Niger River, and, it is thought, formed originally part of the Kingdom of Benin. The history of this people will be found in Appendix C.

23. *Civil Condition.*—For general purposes it may be said that men marry between 18 and 20 and women at about 16 years of age. Polygamy is universal, the average being about two wives to every man. As is usual with Africans, they are prolific, but the infant mortality from various causes, which are unavoidable in present circumstances, is probably responsible for keeping the increase in population from making the strides it otherwise might reasonably be calculated to do.

24. *Occupation.*—The people are almost wholly agricultural. An exception to this rule are the people of the Yendi district, who are pastoral as well.

25. There having been but small external demand for the agricultural produce of Togoland, a very small floating population, and no European enterprises, the activities of the people are confined to growing for the most part for home consumption. Owing to the distance from the markets the price received by the growers for produce raised is low, and, consequently, in terms of actual cash the people are by no means wealthy. They appear, however, to be quite contented with this state of affairs.

26. *Characteristics.*—The native as a rule has more spontaneity and less application, more intuition and less reasoning power, than the inhabitants of temperate climates. In early life the native, compared with the European, appears precocious, and acquires knowledge and faculty until he arrives at the age of puberty, when the physical nature appears to master the intellect, and frequently completely deadens it.

27. For ages they have been without incitements to industry. The stimulus to effort, arising from newly-conceived wants learnt from Europeans, has been comparatively recent. They have no letters, arts or science. They can imitate, but they cannot invent or even apply.

28. Rich rewards await those who can put forth a little effort; yet so intense is the disinclination to work that even the strongest will can rarely combat it. Yet the physique of both men and women is good, and under supervision they are capable of prolonged physical endeavour.

29. Concealment of design is the first element of safety, and as this axiom has been consistently carried out for generations, the native character is strongly marked by duplicity. Even in matters

of little moment it is rare for them to speak the truth, and it follows also that commercial morality is not one of their strong points.

30. In common with all peoples of low culture, they are unstable of purpose, dominated by impulse, unable to realise the future and restrain present desire, callously indifferent to suffering in others, but profuse in protestation of affection and good intention, afterwards woefully belied by actions.

31. At the same time it must in fairness be remembered that physical or mental energy has never been exacted or favoured by their conditions of life, and foresight and self-mastery have not been vital amid prodigal nature and loosely-organised society. For, whilst with us it is partly the *rôle* of religion to control conduct towards our fellow-men, with the native it is to guide him through the multitudinous dangers of life from the hostile action of unseen spirits and has no concern with offences against the person or property; and so in his original habitat he has been bred to a happy-go-lucky, improvident existence. He is attracted irresistibly by noise and uproarious gaiety, and love of music and of rhythmic sound and motion are peculiar to them, as are a pronounced aversion from silence and solitude, an excessive excitability, and utter lack of reserve.

Native Institutions.

32. The tribes are presided over by elected chiefs, and the constitution is similar to that prevailing generally in West Africa. There is, however, no military organisation comparable to that found in the Ashanti and Akan tribes of the Gold Coast.

33. In the Ho and Kpandu districts are found sixty-five separate states, each with its own Head Chief and sub-Chief of the different villages. In some instances a division consists of one village only.

34. Of these the Akpafu, Santrokofi, Bowiri, Likpe, Teteman, Baika and Lolobi divisions in the Kpandu district are credited with being the original inhabitants of the country, as are probably the Adeles in the Kratchi, and possibly the Konkombas of Yendi districts.

35. The others are known to be emigrants either from the east or west, who, driven from their original homes by different causes, of which the early tribal wars in the Gold Coast are mostly responsible in regard to those who came from the west, have settled in this country at various times.

36. It is a fact of some interest from an ethnological point of view that all these tribes have retained their original languages, although Ewe has become the *lingua franca* as far as a little north of Kpandu, and from there on to some distance north of Kratchi the Twi dialect.

37. It is curious too that, as has been observed in other parts of Africa, most of the original inhabitants live in hills which are difficult of approach, whereas the later comers affect the plains.

38. This conglomeration of tribes cannot, of course, be regarded as homogeneous, and it follows that the customs will vary considerably. It will be appreciated, therefore, that it is a matter of some difficulty to present a composite picture of the whole question within the narrow limits of such a report as this.

39. However, as a rule of general application, the system of government within the tribe may be described as the clan system. By this is meant that the tribe comprises a number of clans, each of which is composed of a number of families. The children are responsible to the father of the family, he is responsible to the headman of the village, who, in turn, is responsible to the sub-Chiefs, and the latter are responsible to the Head Chiefs, as they are called here, of the division. The chiefs are generally assisted by, and responsible to, a number of councillors. Group association and responsibility is therefore the essence of the system, and the rights of the clan entirely supersede those of the individual. Succession to chiefship remains in a family and is patrilineal. It is, however, a matter of selection within the family and election within the tribe, and, although the brother and after him the son of the deceased chief would generally be considered first, if they were thought unsuitable it might be given to any member of the blood.

40. It is the primary obligation of the individual to sacrifice, if needs be, everything for the good of the clan. To do anything anti-social is a case of bad form. The tribal solidarity is further strengthened by the embargo on marriage within the clan. An individual must, of course, and generally does, marry within the tribe.

41. *Religion.*—A certain number of the inhabitants are Christians and a certain number Mohammedans. The majority, however, are pagans and follow ancient customs which may perhaps be not unfairly described as a blend of animism, totemism, and an all-pervading fetishism. Magic plays a great part in the lives of all and is believed in by all. It is scarcely too much to say that it is ineradicable in all negroes, however educated. It must be understood, nevertheless, that it is not regarded as a supernatural force by natives, but simply as a natural element in which a certain class of people is skilled. Neither must magic be confounded with witchcraft, for the former is the legitimate use of those hidden forces of nature for the common good by the person authorised to do so, that is, the tribal diviner or juju-man, whereas witchcraft is the private use of illegitimate forces by the individual for his own ends and is thus anti-social. A person who indulges in this practice is universally execrated and considered unfit to live.

42. Thus the religion of the native is an agglomeration of customs and beliefs which command reverence, awe and fear, and which, in his primitive state, it is hardly too much to say that he will never knowingly disobey.

43. The system led to a general state of medium prosperity, for the tribal system of land tenure makes poverty practically impossible. It had also a strong regulative effect in the intercourse between the sexes

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and engendered a spirit of extraordinary unselfishness within the tribe. It is also the factor that has prevented any concerted movement of the masses, as while there is cohesion within a tribe, there is intense jealousy as between tribes. Such then, briefly, is, in theory, the tribal system.*

44. *Marriage and Divorce*.—Marital unions may be said to be of five different classes :—

- (a) Christian marriages.
- (b) Native legal marriages, in which both parties are adults.
- (c) Native legal marriages, in which the girl is betrothed at birth.
- (d) Concubinage which matures *ipso jure* into native legal marriage.
- (e) Concubinage which does not eventuate into marriage.

The first is indulged in only by the Christians in the south and is not prevalent.

(b) The essentials are the consent of the parents and the bride and the payment of dowry or presents to them. This is the most usual form in vogue.

(c) In this form the husband contracts with the mother of the prospective bride, who is still a child, to work for her, or support her and her daughter, or, it may be, pay her debts or a particular debt in return for her daughter as a wife when she reaches puberty. In short, service is given in lieu of dowry. This practice was forbidden by the Germans, but it is not by any means dead yet, and it is the direct cause of many unions of the (d) and (e) types.

(d) This is a form of union which, when the parties have lived together for more than a year, is held by native law to have crystallized into legal marriage.

(e) In this case the lady is alluded to naïvely as “a friend,” and this union, in contradistinction to (a), (b), (c) and (d) at the later stage alluded to above, is terminable at the will of either party and entails no obligations. The others must of course be put to an end in the tribunals, and rights as to custody of the children, return of dowry, and expenses and damages from the co-respondent, if any, decided.

There are no specific grounds for divorce, the mere disinclination of one of the parties to continue the union being sufficient to warrant it being dissolved. Viewed from our standards, one would call the people unmoral rather than immoral. Unfaithfulness on the part of a wife is not considered particularly damaging to her character, unless it is repeated a number of times. It is atoned for by the payment of damages by the paramour, the lady’s word as to identity of the individual and the truth of the accusation being proof of the offence. There is a fixed scale for the different classes, viz. : £5 in the case of a Head Chief, 50s. for a sub-Chief, 30s. for the more educated and influential classes and 4s. 6d. for the proletariat. This applies whether the individual of the class mentioned is the offender or is offended against.

* For this description I have borrowed largely from Kidd’s “Kaffir Socialism.”

Polygamy is general throughout the Mandated Area, and a man keeps as many wives as he can afford. The average would be about two.

The women generally have about six children, of whom probably two die in infancy. The infant mortality is therefore heavy.

45. For all practical purposes then it will be seen that, as far as their civil condition is concerned, those of the male population over 18 and those of the female over 16 years may be considered as married or living in a state so analogous to that condition as to make no difference of any consequence.

46. *Funeral Customs.*—At the death of any individual the usual wake is held, accompanied by the firing of guns, and much drinking and dancing. These functions are, however, neither so elaborate nor so expensive as similar affairs on the Gold Coast.

The Former German Administration.

47. *Constitution.*—The former Colony of Togoland was administered by a Governor. In him was vested primarily all civil and criminal jurisdiction. This was delegated in matters affecting Europeans to a Judge (Bezirksrichter), and in that of the natives to the District Political Officers (Bezirksamtman), with the right of appeal to the Governor reserved. The seat of government was Lome, the principal port.

48. *Policy of Government.*—Speaking generally, it is, it would seem, a fair construction to place on German methods of colonisation that their aim was to make the Colony as prosperous as possible by developing thoroughly such natural resources as it possessed, and thereby to render it of economic value to the Fatherland. To achieve this end they adopted a policy of what has been defined thus as direct rule :—

“That form of administration which places the Government of the country entirely in the hands of European officials, minor posts only, such as clerkships, being filled by natives, while the policing of the country is entrusted to European officers, with coloured subordinates in Government employ wearing uniforms. This system necessarily entails either the abolition of the Emirs and Chiefs, or their retention as figure-heads only; the abolition of native courts of justice, or such curtailment of their powers as to render them of little effect. In short, it means replacing the Native Leader by the European Official, with his native staff. The underlying policy of this system is the establishment of European institutions and modes of life and thought among the natives as rapidly as possible.” —“Native Races and the Rulers,” by C. L. Temple, pages 29–30.

49. *System of Government.*—The country was divided into seven districts: Lome, Lomeland, Misahohe (including Kpandu and Ho),

Anecho, Atakpame, Sokode, Kete-Kratchi and Sansanne-Mangu (including the sub-district of Yendi).

50. Each of these districts was presided over by a Political Officer (Bezirksamtman). This officer was supreme in his own domain, both as concerned Europeans and natives. His jurisdiction was unlimited, except that any sentence involving a penalty in excess of 300 marks or imprisonment over three months was subject to confirmation by the Governor. He could, however, in up-country stations proclaim martial law, and, with a minimum of two assessors, hear a capital charge summarily, and, in the event of conviction, have the death sentence carried out without receiving the Governor's sanction. He was vested also with disciplinary powers to chastise natives in employment or working on contract.

51. Sub-stations were in charge of subordinate Political Officers with such jurisdiction as might be delegated to them by the Bezirksamtman.

52. The control of funds for the district was entirely in the hands of this officer. A district was, in fact, practically an independent unit within the Colony, with the Political Officer as its head.

53. *Native Jurisdiction.*—Chiefs were recognised only in so far as they were of use to the Government. The immense number of petty states in existence in the Lome and Misahohe districts has been pointed to as the result of this method of dealing with a potential native authority. Personally, I find it difficult to subscribe to this view, and should set it down rather to the manner in which the Ewes eventually settled after their wanderings. The general exodus from Nuatja was no doubt a concerted movement in its incidence, but as they progressed it would appear that the various families or clans settled wherever it happened to suit them, and thus formed separate entities. This view would appear to be supported by the fact that there is no record of the departure being organised by any single individual—rather the contrary, in fact, as all the Elders had been killed—but was a general flight induced by universal terror of the Chief they were leaving.

54. Jurisdiction in the Chiefs would appear to have had its origin in a Chiefs' Court Ordinance, with regulations made by the Political Officer. Head Chiefs had jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters up to 100 marks and a sub-Chief up to 50 marks. Appendix D. gives a copy of the Regulations for the Misahohe district, but possibly the same procedure was not adopted uniformly throughout the Colony. Appendix E. is a copy of rules defining the duties and rights of Chiefs, a printed copy of which was supplied to them.

55. *Agriculture.*—Great pains were taken to stimulate native enterprise in this direction, and they were on the whole attended with success, especially in the matter of cotton. In this connection six American negroes from the Southern States were imported to teach the local natives how to grow cotton and in demonstrating improved

methods of cultivation. With regard to both cocoa and cotton, prospective cultivators were required to report to District Headquarters, where they were instructed in the correct method of dealing with these products, and on completion of the course given a supply of seeds. Cotton seeds were supplied annually to the Chiefs for distribution. The sale of palm-kernels was regulated by law, which confined the buying of this commodity to certain places, where they had then to be passed by a native inspector. The salary for this official was collected from the firms operating at his centre in equal shares.

56. *Forestry*.—This question was taken very seriously. The Government estimated that only about 2 per cent. of the Colony was covered with trees, and elaborate steps were taken to remedy this defect. Enormous plantations were laid out at Sokode and Hahobaloe, the latter being connected to the main Atakpame-Lome line by a light railway about twenty miles long. Scores of new trees were introduced in the Colony, and every District Headquarters had its experimental plantation. A report on this subject may be found in a book by Dr. A. H. Unwin, of the Nigerian Forestry Department, entitled “Afforestation of Togo with Teak and African Timber Trees.”

57. *Education*.—The bulk of literary education would appear to have been wholly in the hands of two Missionary Societies, one Lutheran, the Nord-Deutsche Missions-Gesellschaft, of Bremen, and one Roman Catholic, the Steyler Katholische Missions-Gesellschaft. Both had their headquarters at Lome. These religious bodies had, of course, proselytizing as the main object, and for this end only small stations and schools were necessary to gather the disciples they were seeking, and to form the congregations which would build their churches and schools.

58. Head stations were built at convenient centres, with quarters for Europeans of both sexes, who remained in the country for a minimum of three years at a stretch, and supervised the conduct of religious and scholastic affairs which were carried out by their native pastors and teachers. In this manner the Bremen Mission, with headquarters stations in this Territory at Ho, Kpandu, Amedsope and Akpafu, maintained 85 separate schools, and the Catholic Mission three stations with schools at Ho, Kpandu and Peki Pon Bla.

59. Except at Amedjope and Bla, where natives were trained in theology and secular teaching as Evangelists, Catechists and Ministers, a standard no higher than one corresponding to Standard III in Gold Coast Government Schools, and in the majority of cases not beyond Standard I, would appear to have been aimed at. The number of pupils in 1913 was, in the Misahohe District:—Boys, 943; girls, 341; total, 1,284.

60. Little financial assistance seems to have been received from the Government, and, for education in advance of the above, pupils were sent to what were termed the High Schools in Lome, of which the Missions and the Government both maintained one. Here the curriculum took them up to about our Standard VII.

61. On the other hand, the Catholic Mission and Government Technical Schools at Lome turned out the most able and efficient craftsmen in the matter of carpenters, mechanics, blacksmiths, etc. A reasonable deduction is, therefore, that the Government aimed at industrial rather than literary training for the natives.

62. There was also an Agricultural training institution at Nuatja. It was presided over by a European Director and the pupils selected by the District Political Officers. The course lasted three years, the pupils being resident and paying a monthly stipend of 12 marks in the first year and 15 marks subsequently, out of which $4\frac{1}{2}$ marks per mensem was deducted for board and lodging, or 50 pf. if only the latter was required.

63. Having passed the prescribed tests at the end of the period, they were given tools and eight hectares of land on which to settle and to occupy beneficially by the Political Officers of their districts. Seeds were supplied to them free of charge, and they were maintained by the Political Officers until the first crops were gathered, which belonged to themselves.

64. *Finance*.—The Colony would appear to have been self-supporting, as is evidenced by the schedule of revenue and expenditure of the years 1909-1913 submitted in Appendix F.

65. The principal sources of revenue were from direct taxation. The details of these taxes are shown in Appendix G.

66. Appendix H shows the allocation of funds for 1913, and is supported by a statement explanatory of the items. (Translation from the *German Gazette*, 1914, pages 162-163.)

67. *Public Works*.—Major works were usually carried out by contract, it being found more economical to adopt this procedure than to maintain a permanent Department. A few Government officers were employed as inspectors of contract works. In this manner were constructed the railways, pier, wireless station and most of the Government buildings in Lome.

68. *Communications*.—The railway system comprised three lines: Lome-Palime, Lome-Atakpame and Lome-Anecho. These, with the excellent system of roads which led to them, satisfied the needs of the Colony in the matter of transport admirably.

69. *Post and Telegraphs*.—With the exception of Yendi, all District Headquarters had telegraphic or telephonic facilities. The Cable Station at Lome was in direct communication with Monrovia, as was

the Wireless Station at Kamina with Berlin. There was also a direct line overland to Accra from Lome.

70. *Police*.—The Police were recruited locally by the Political Officers under whose charge they were. In Lome there was a European Officer (Polizei-meister). He also was subordinate to the Political Officer.

71. The native military forces were stationed in Lome and were a separate organisation.

72. *Results of the System*.—It is generally conceded that much may be done under a system of direct rule, given good Political Officers. It must be conceded that the German regime was not unsuccessful in the object which has been suggested *supra* as its aim. This may have been due to the above cause; doubtless it was in no small degree, or it may be attributable to the accident that there were no important chiefs in the Colony, and consequently the nature of things lent itself to direct rule. Certainly it has imbued in these peoples a respect for government authority. This factor renders it easy to support the chiefs in their dealings with their own people, and tends to minimise any feeling of irritation when the opposite course has to be pursued.

The Present System of Administration.

73. That part of Togoland assigned to British authority by the 1919 Agreement is being administered as an integral part of the Gold Coast. It is divided for administrative purposes into three districts: Ho, which has Kpandu attached as a sub-district; Kete-Kratchi and Yendi.* The Ho district is regarded as an integral part of the Eastern Province of the Gold Coast Colony, the Kete-Kratchi district as an integral part of Ashanti, and the Yendi district as an integral part of the Northern Territories Protectorate.

74. *Ho*.—This is composed of:—

Former Misahohe District proper	..	..	46	villages.
„ Kpandu „ „	..	..	52	„
„ Ho „ „	..	..	85	„
„ Lomeland „ „	..	..	7	„
			190	„
Total	..	..	190	„

with a population of 20,147 males and 20,430 females, and a superficial area of 1,160 square miles in charge of a District Political Officer.

75. Steps are being taken to build quarters for the administrative staff on a suitable site one mile outside the native town. The former German station, which was situated on the summit of the range of hills at the foot of which the town lies, affords insufficient area, and is too difficult of approach to suit the requirements of the staff now quartered here.

* See paragraph 78.

76. The sub-district of Kpandu comprises most of the rest of what was formerly the Kpandu sub-district of Misahohe. Its area is roughly 2,700 square miles, and its population 46,221, of whom 22,045 are males and 24,176 females, in charge of a District Political Officer who is subordinate to Ho. He is resident at the former German headquarters at Kpandu.

77. *Kete-Kratchi* differs little from its previous size, and is some 160 miles from north to south and 90 miles from east to west. It is thinly populated in comparison with the Ho district, the number being 12,303 males and 12,942 females. A District Political Officer is in charge with one assistant. They are resident at the former German headquarters of Kete-Kratchi.

78. *Yendi*.—Area : 4,000 square miles (approximate). Population (1921 Census) :—

Males	39,676 (including four non-Africans)
Females	35,869 (including one non-African).
Total	<u>75,545</u>

The old “ Yendi district ” is now merged in four of the districts of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast, viz. :—

Northern Mamprussi.
 Southern „
 Eastern Dagomba.
 Eastern Gonja.

The tribes inhabiting these districts were, during the German administration of Togoland, artificially divided by the international boundary. The Mandate has now rectified this grave defect.

79. The office of Senior Political Officer is at present vested in three different persons. For the Yendi District the Chief Commissioner of the Northern Territories at Tamale is the Senior Political Officer ; for that of Kete-Kratchi, the Chief Commissioner of Ashanti at Coomassie ; and for that of Ho the Provincial Commissioner, Eastern Province, at Koforidua.

80. *Judicial Procedure*.—This remains the same as set up by Proclamation by the Officer Commanding British Forces in Togoland in 1914. The District Political Officers have jurisdiction in all civil matters up to £300, and in criminal cases which can be met by a fine of £100 or one year’s imprisonment with hard labour. There is a right of appeal in all matters to the Senior Political Officer, whose jurisdiction is unlimited except that a capital sentence must be confirmed by the Governor of the Gold Coast. In criminal cases the Gold Coast Criminal Code is followed as closely as circumstances permit, and other matters are regulated by the Officer Commanding British Forces proclamations between 1914-1921, and such further proclamations as are now issued by the Governor of the Gold Coast.

81. *Native Jurisdiction*.—All chiefs and sub-chiefs are allowed tribunals, there being an appeal from the latter to the former, and from them to the District Political Officer. The limits prescribed by the Germans as detailed in Appendix D are conserved. The duties of chiefs are substantially the same as those set out in Appendix E except that they have now, of course, no obligation as to tax collection.

82. *Finance*.—Funds are provided by the Gold Coast Colony, and included in the Estimates of that Territory. The amount voted for the financial year 1921-22 April, 1921, to March, 1922, was approximately £32,787 annually recurrent and £34,650 extraordinary. Total, £67,437. The Customs Preventive Service, which formerly operated on what was the Anglo-German frontier, was transferred in October, 1920, to the present frontier which divides the British and French zones, and apart from the revenue derived from activities in that connection (which for the six months, April to September, amounted to £4,223) receipts from all sources in the Territory average about £250 per mensem. The principal heads are spirit licences and judicial fees and fines.

83. *Police*.—The former Togoland Military Police has been preserved, but now comes under the administration of the Inspector-General of Police of the Gold Coast. The total strength is 90, under a European Commissioner of Police; at Ho, 46, at Kpandu, 21, and at Kete-Kratchi, 22. The Yendi district is policed by a detachment of 22 of the Northern Territories Constabulary under the District Political Officer. Some of these are mounted.

84. *Public Works*.—Operations in this direction in the Ho district are carried out by officers of the Gold Coast Public Works Department, in the other districts by the District Political Officers. The staff at Ho is two engineers and four subordinate officers.

85. *Agriculture*.—Funds have been allocated for the maintenance of the former German Plantations with the upkeep of which the District Political Officers are charged.

86. *Education*.—Since the British administered this territory the desire of the people to improve their educational facilities to the standard that obtains in the Gold Coast, of which they are fully cognisant, has been most marked. Forty-seven of the former Bremen Mission schools with their staff have been taken over and are paid by the Government, and the aspirations alluded to above are receiving as much support as present circumstances permit. The teachers have been given a six months' course in English and English methods by an officer of the Gold Coast Education Department with good results, and the work of the schools, although in the main supervised by the Political Officers, is inspected from time to time by the Provincial Inspector of Schools stationed at Quittah.

87. The Roman Catholic schools are conducted by the Missionary Society of that denomination which operates on the Gold Coast. A

European Father is stationed at Kpandu, and it is proposed to turn a large building there, which was formerly a convent, into a Technical School.

88. The total number of pupils attending the schools in the Ho-Kpandu district is 1,673. In Kratchi and Yendi there are no schools.

89. *Result of this System.*—There has been very little crime of the major type. Civil disputes are brought to the Political Officers with a frequency which, whilst embarrassing to the individual officer in the matter of time, nevertheless leaves nothing to be desired as an indication of the confidence in his methods of dealing with them.

90. The area of cultivation would appear to be slowly increasing under our regime, and from this and the facts mentioned above, it is a reasonable deduction that the content of the people with their present lot is general.

91. The District Political Officer at Ho is also styled Record Officer. In this capacity all former records of Togoland are in his charge, and correspondence between the French authorities and the Gold Coast Government in connection with minor questions arising out of the occupation of Togoland is conducted through him.

Agricultural Resources.

92. The cultivation of good crops, a rotation on a two years' basis being observed, is brought to a high standard in the Yendi district. The staple varieties are guinea-corn, millet, yams, cotton, pigeon-peas, ground-nuts, cassada, beans and tobacco. Treated for export are shea-butter, nuts and dan-dan. The trees of this species abound everywhere.

93. In the Kratchi district the soil is poor and only the food-crops sufficient for local needs are grown. Tobacco is grown in all the villages and would appear to be a basis on which an export trade might be stimulated. Quantities of native rubber were exported from this district during the German regime and reached the coast principally by the Atakpame line.

94. In the Tapa Division, where this district adjoins that of Kpandu, cocoa is grown, and from here as far south as the range of hills at the base of which Ho lies and the Anyirawase-Palime Road runs is that part of the Mandated Territory which may be fairly estimated to be richest in agricultural possibilities. This area is productive of the cocoa, palm-kernels and cotton which from the existing resources may be calculated upon to provide a lucrative basis of trade. At present, commercial activities in these products are embarrassed in the matter of transport to the markets where they are of value, but it is hoped that means to surmount this difficulty will be found in the near future.

95. No figures are available at present indicative of the amount of those products that have been exported from the Mandated Territory. In any case, too, they would scarcely serve any good purpose, as this

year trade in this direction has been so abnormally slack that operations have been negligible.

96. A schedule is, however, submitted (Appendix I) showing the principal exports of Togoland from 1892 to 1919, and it may be accepted that, of the exports of rubber, palm-kernels and cocoa, approximately 50 per cent. had its origin in the territory at present mandated to Britain.

Mineral Resources.

97. In the portion of Togoland under the British Mandate there are no known occurrences of economic minerals large enough to be of commercial value. In the Akpafu district there are unimportant disconnected deposits of iron ore which were formerly worked by the natives, but they are not of commercial value at present or probably in the near future.

There are several kinds of useful building and ornamental stones in the British sphere.

Industrial Resources.

98. No activities are pursued which are worthy to rank as industries. A certain amount of pottery and weaving is done everywhere for home use, but that is all.

99. In the past the people of Akpafu in the Kpandu district used to melt the iron ore obtained from the hills in which they live and manufactured hoes and other iron implements. It would seem, however, that with the advent of the European-made articles of similar nature this industry has died out entirely. There are one or two natives who have started working in ivory and ebony in a small way, making such things as cigarette-holders, necklaces, walking sticks, ivory boxes and spoons.

Means of Communication.

100. Every traveller in this country is probably impressed by the vast tracts of uncultivated land which he passes through on traversing this territory. As has been said above, the majority of the inhabitants confine their agricultural activities to growing just so much food-crops as they require for home consumption, and consequently cultivation is restricted to a small radius in the vicinity of the villages.

101. The German system of communications was admirably adequate for the needs of Togoland as it then existed. The partition of Togoland, however, which left the railways wholly in the French area, necessarily dislocated this system, in that it interposed an international boundary between the British Mandated area and its natural outlets. The partition in fact left the British Mandated area at the time of partition with no direct means of communication with the Gold Coast which could be used for motor transport, nor any trade outlet to the sea other than the French railway in the French area.

102. To overcome this difficulty a motor road is in course of construction between Ho and Senchi on the Volta River, a distance of some 52 miles, and it has been possible in the dry season to motor as far as Aboatia, some two miles from the river. This same road is the main motor way to the north, as from Anyirawase on the former German frontier between the Gold Coast and Togoland, and, where coming from Senchi one turns off for Ho, the road continues over the newly constructed Kpeve-Bame pass to Kpandu, a distance of approximately 93 miles from Senchi, to Kete-Kratchi, a further 75 miles, and to Yendi, a further 132 miles. Prior to the cutting of the pass mentioned above the sole means of reaching Kpandu by motor was via Ho and Misahohe through French territory. Nevertheless, this road does not solve the difficulty of transport of produce from the chief centre in the Kpandu district, the distance to be traversed, some 100 miles, rendering the cost of motor transport prohibitive. The area in question is, however, only about 20 miles west of the Volta River, and it is hoped that by utilizing this waterway the difficulty may be surmounted.

103. A list of the roads in the Ho-Kpandu district is given in Appendix J. The motor roads are suitable for light motor traffic except in the wettest season. The others are cycle or hammock roads.

104. In the Kratchi and Yendi districts motor cars can at present be used only on the main north roads.

Posts and Telegraphs.

105. There is a postal service between Accra and Ho and Lome-Palime-Ho, inward and outward mails, twice a week. The former is maintained by motor mail van to Akuse, by river launch to Adidome on the Volta, and from thence by runners on foot to Ho, 42 miles. It has proved very reliable up to the present. From Ho there is a weekly service of mail runners on foot to Kpandu and Kratchi. The latter place and Yendi are also served from Salaga and Tamale in the Northern Territories respectively. Telegraphic communications reach there by that route also. Telegraphic communication between Ho and the Gold Coast is maintained by arrangement with the French authorities via Palime and Lome over the old German line. Steps are being taken to erect a through line from Accra via Senchi to Ho and to extend it to Kpandu and Kratchi.

Land Tenure.

106. This is too extensive a subject to attempt to treat anything but sketchily within the compass which this report admits. The following description must be taken, therefore, as merely a generalisation as to fundamentals constituting the regulative elements.

107. In the north in the tribes of Yendi and those akin to them in the Kratchi district the original dominion in land would appear to be vested in the religious heads rather than the political chief. Their designation is "Tindana," which means owner of the land. Land once given by them, ownership passes in perpetuity. Land is owned both collectively by families and also by individual members.

The latter are, nevertheless, not expected to allow their private enterprise to interfere with the fulfilment of their obligations towards the family land. The quality of the soil demands permanent cultivation, consequently permanent occupation and individual ownership is the result. Sale of land is unknown and unthinkable. Lease, however, is permissible, but not subletting. Re-entry is made by the lessor whenever it suits him. Family land passes on the death of the head to the eldest male in the male line, and private property in land to the sons of the deceased, or failing them to his brothers.

108. With regard to the rest of the tribes who live south of these people, tenure is communal. The territorial dominion is vested in the chief for the time being. He also exercises seignorial rights over such unoccupied land as is not owned by any clan or family. Next there are the tracts owned by families. These are managed by the head, and every member, male or female, has working and usufructuary rights. Portions for this purpose are allocated by the head, and, granted the individual meets his obligations towards the family and tribe, his tenure is secure practically in perpetuity. Sale is rare, but mortgage is practised. The mortgagor may re-enter at his convenience on paying off the loan. There is no such thing as individual privately-owned land. This, however, does not apply to trees, which may be the personal property of the individual who plants them; it gives him, nevertheless, no extra lien on the ground, as against other members of the family.

109. Sale is only resorted to in times of dire distress, or when the whole family is indebted and can raise money in no other way. The sale must be effected with the consent of all members of the family, and they would be considered as possessing a right of redemption when favourable opportunity arose. Land purchased in this manner by an individual becomes private property and is inherited by the eldest son. After that, however, it becomes family property, and is inherited in the general order in vogue, first by the brother of the deceased manager of the property or family head and then by his eldest son.

110. Anyone of alien tribe may lay out a farm. Through presents he ensures himself the right of the use of the ground, without, however, gaining thereby the title of owner. He may plant and sell palms on the ground, but the dominion in the land remains in the original owner, who has free access thereto at all times.

Trade and Economic Conditions.

111. The difficulty of transportation still confronts us, and until a satisfactory solution is found, it seems inevitable that activities in the matter of export and import are likely to be prejudiced, even if market prospects ameliorate.

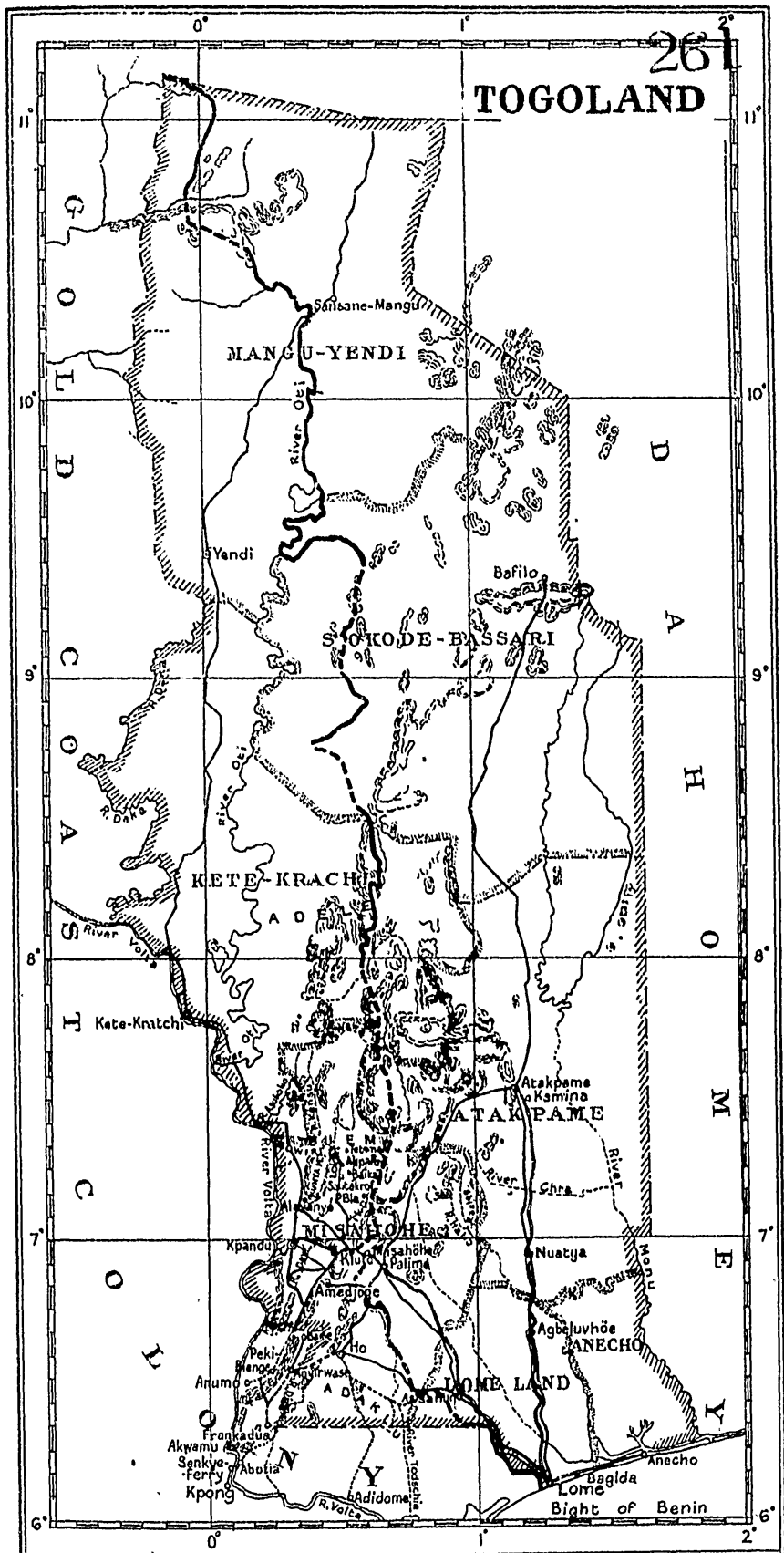
112. For the moment the majority of the firms have closed their doors, and those that remain have little to offer beyond what is left

over to their original stocks, which consist of little beyond cotton goods, and but next to nothing of the small quantity of produce offering in consequence of the very low prices. The potential economic resources of the territory are, however, considerable, and, with that stimulation which a firmer demand in the European markets will doubtless communicate to them, and the crystallisation of trade routes which the passing of the transitional or adjustment period from its present maimed condition will probably effect, it is a reasonable postulate that that trade prosperity which was our experience in former years will again supervene.

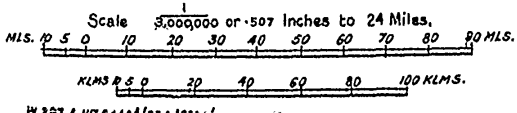
C. D. TROTTER,
Record Officer.

Ho, TOGOLAND.

20th October, 1921.



Roads, Main
 " Chiefs'
 " Under Construction
 Hill Features
 Railways
 Franco-British Boundary 1919
 Boundaries, International
 " District
 Headquarters, British District (Gov. Stn)



Drawn at
 Ho, Togoland,
 19th October 1921.
 By *John Lumming*
 Executive Engineer.

APPENDIX A.

No. 61. 1920.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(EXTRAORDINARY.)

ACCRA, GOLD COAST, WEST AFRICA.

Saturday, September 18, 1920.

M. P. No. 15935/1920.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

ACCRA,

14th September, 1920.

The following Franco-British Declaration of 10th July, 1919, with respect to Togoland, is published for general information.

By His Excellency's Command,

JOHN MAXWELL,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

TOGOLAND.

FRANCO-BRITISH DECLARATION.

The undersigned :

Viscount Milner, Secretary of State for the Colonies of the British Empire,

M. Henry Simon, Minister for the Colonies of the French Republic,

have agreed to determine the frontier, separating the territories of Togoland placed respectively under the authority of their Governments, as it is traced on the map (Sprigade 1/200,000) annexed to the present declaration,* and defined in the description in three articles also annexed hereto.

MILNER.

HENRY SIMON.

London, July 10, 1919.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FRANCO-BRITISH FRONTIER MARKED ON SPRIGADE'S MAP OF TOGOLAND, SCALE 1/200,000.

ARTICLE I.

THE frontier will run eastwards from the pillar erected at the point of junction of the three colonies of Haute Volta, Gold Coast and Togoland in about latitude 11 8' 33" to the unnamed watercourse shown on the map to the east of this pillar.

The frontier will run thence as follows :—

1. Along this unnamed watercourse to its confluence with the Kulapalogo ;
2. Thence by the course of the Punokobo to its source ;
3. Thence in a south-westerly direction to meet the river Biankuri, which downstream is named the Njimoant and the Mochole, which it follows to its confluence with the Kulugona.

* The original 1/200,000 map is attached to the signed declaration.

4. From the confluence of the Mochole and the Kulugona the frontier will follow in a southerly direction a line to be fixed on the ground to point 390 near the junction of the streams Nabuleg and Gboroch ;
5. Thence a line running in a south-easterly direction to the Manjo so as to leave the village of Jambule to France and that of Bungpurk to Great Britain ;
6. Thence downstream the course of the Manjo to its confluence with the Kunkumbu ;
7. Thence the course of the Kunkumbu to its confluence with the Oti ;
8. Thence the course of the Oti to its confluence with the Dakpe ;
9. Thence the Dakpe upstream to the boundary between the two old German districts of Mangu-Yendi and Sokode-Bassari ;
10. The frontier will follow this administrative boundary south-west to regain the Oti ;
11. Thence the course of the Oti to its confluence with the Kakassi ;
12. Thence the course of the Kakassi upstream to its confluence with the Kentau ;
13. Thence the course of the Kentau to its junction with the tribal boundary between the Konkomba and the Bitjem ;
14. Thence southwards a line following generally this tribal boundary so as to leave the villages of Natagu, Napari and Bobotive to Great Britain and those of Kujunle and Bisukpabe to France ;
15. Following this boundary to a point situated about $1\frac{1}{2}$ kilometres north of the confluence of the Kula and the Mamale ;
16. Thence the Mamale upstream to its junction with the road from Nabugem to Bpadjebe ;
17. Thence a line southwards to meet the river Bonolo so as to leave Bpadjebe to France ;
18. Thence downstream the rivers Bonolo and Tanpa to the confluence of the latter with the Nabol ;
19. Thence the river Nabol upstream to the junction of the tribal boundary between the Konkomba and the Bitjem ;
20. Thence southwards a line following generally this tribal boundary to the summit of Kusangnaeli ;
21. Thence a line to reach the confluence of the Tunkurma and the Mo, following generally the course of the Kuji and the Tunkurma ;
22. Thence the course of the Mo (Mola) downstream, following the southern boundary of the Dagbon country to its junction with an unnamed affluent on the left bank at a point shown on the map near longitude $0^{\circ} 20' E.$;
23. Thence a line from this confluence running generally south-east to the confluence of the Bassa and Kue, following as far as possible the course of the Mo (Moo) ;
24. Thence the course of the Kue upstream to the bend formed by this river at a distance of about 2 kilom. south-west of Kueda ;
25. Thence a line running southwards following the watershed between the Bunatje, the Tschai and the Dibom on the west and the Kue and the Asuokoko on the east to the hill situated about 1 kilom. west of the Maria Falls, leaving the village of Schiare to Great Britain and that of Kjirina to France and cutting the road from Dadiasse (which remains British) to Bismarekburg (which remains French) near point 760.
26. From the hill situated to the west of the Maria Falls a line to reach the Asuokoko which it follows to its confluence with the river Balagbo ;

27. Thence a line running generally southwards to Mount Bendjabo ;
28. Thence a line following the crest which runs southwards ; then cutting the Wawa reaches point 850 situated north of Kitschibo.
29. From point 850 a line running approximately southwards to the Tomito mountain ;
30. Thence a line running south-south-westwards and cutting the river Onana reaches the watershed between the Odjabi and the Sassa, then continuing south-south-westwards cutting the river Daji between the Odjabi and the Sassa, reaches the summit of Awedjegbe.
31. From this point it follows the watershed between the Ebanda or Wadjakli on the west and the Seblawu and Nubui on the east, then cuts the latter river at a point situated about 1 kilom. east of Apegame ;
32. Thence a line to the watershed of the Agumassato hills which it follows to the Akpata hills ;
33. Thence a line running south-west to the confluence of the Tsi and the Edjiri ;
34. Thence a line following generally the southern tribal boundary of the Agome to a point situated on the watershed about 2 kilom. south of Moltke Peak ;
35. Thence a line running generally southwards following the watershed to the Fiamekito hills which it leaves to reach the river Damitsi ;
36. Thence the river Damitsi to its confluence with the Todschie (or Wuto) ;
37. Thence the river Todschie to the boundary of the lands of the village of Botoe, which it passes on the east so as to leave it wholly to Great Britain ;
38. Thence the road from Botoe to Batome to the western limit of the latter village ;
39. Thence the line passes south of Batome so as to leave this village in its entirety to France ;
40. From south of Batome the boundary runs to the point of junction of the present boundary of the Gold Coast Colony (parallel $6^{\circ} 20'$ north) and the river Magbawi ;
41. Thence it follows, to the sea, the present frontier as laid down in the Anglo-German Convention of the 1st July, 1890. However, where the Lome-Akepe road by way of Degbokovhe crosses the present frontier south of latitude $6^{\circ} 10'$ north and west of longitude $1^{\circ} 14'$ east of Greenwich, the new frontier shall run 1 kilom. south-west of this road, so as to leave it entirely in French territory.

ARTICLE 2.

1. It is understood that at the time of the local delimitation of the frontier, where the natural features to be followed are not indicated in the above description, the Commissioners of the two Governments will, as far as possible, but without changing the attribution of the villages named in Article 1, lay down the frontier in accordance with natural features (rivers, hills, or watersheds).

The Boundary Commissioners shall be authorised to make such minor modifications of the frontier line as may appear to them necessary in order to avoid separating villages from their agricultural lands. Such deviations shall be clearly marked on special maps and submitted for the approval of the two Governments. Pending such approval, the deviations shall be provisionally recognised and respected.

2. As regards the roads mentioned in Article 1, only those which are shown upon the annexed map shall be taken into consideration in the delimitation of the frontier.

3. Where the frontier follows a waterway, the median line of the waterway shall be the boundary.

4. It is understood that if the inhabitants living near the frontier should, within a period of six months from the completion of the local delimitation, express the intention to settle in the regions placed under French authority, or inversely, in the regions placed under British authority, no obstacle will be placed in the way of their so doing, and they shall be granted the necessary time to gather in standing crops, and generally to remove all the property of which they are the legitimate owners.

ARTICLE 3.

1. The map to which reference is made in the description of the frontier is Sprigade's map of Togoland on the scale 1/200,000 ; of which the following sheets have been used :—

Sheet A 1.—Sansane-Mangu ; date of completion, July 1, 1907.

Sheet B 1.—Jendi ; date of completion, October 1, 1907.

Sheet C 1.—Bismarckburg ; date of completion, December 1, 1906.

Sheet D 1.—Kete Kratchi ; date of completion, December 1, 1905.

Sheet E 1.—Misahohe ; date of completion, June 1, 1905.

Sheet E 2.—Lome ; date of completion, October 1, 1902.

2. A map of Togoland, scale 1/1,500,000, is attached to illustrate the description of the above frontier.

APPENDIX B.

TOGOLAND.

MANDATED TERRITORY.

PROCLAMATION NO. 24 OF 1921.

District.	African.		Non-African.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Eo	20,147	20,430	12	1	40,590
Kpandu	22,284	24,599	1	—	46,884
Kete Kratchi ...	12,303	12,942	1	—	25,246
Yendi	39,672	35,868	4	1	75,545
	94,406	93,839	18	2	188,265

APPENDIX C.

HISTORY OF THE EWE PEOPLE.

In earlier times this race probably formed part of the kingdom of Benin and had its habitat in the vicinity of the Niger River.

A general migration westward took place from 200 to 250 years ago, for which no particular reason can be assigned. The dispersion would seem to have been in two directions, one to the north-west and the other to the south-west. The southern again split up, one section settling at Tado on the Monu River, which flows between Togoland and Dahomey, and Nuatja, further west between the Haho and Shio Rivers, and the other north-west of this locality, where they built a town called Dogbonyigbo, and which was in what is now known as the Adele country of Togo. The Anlos of Keta and the Behs of Lome are said to have sprung from this group, which later left this neighbourhood and joined their kinsfolk at Nuatja. There they remained united for many years, and the following is the tradition of the final upheaval as set forth in the "Tribal History" of this people by Mr. R. S. Rattray, M.B.E. :—

"Chief of Tado, by name Ashimadi, had a son called Sri by a woman of Nuatja.

When Ashimadi died a dispute arose as to the succession to his stool, and eventually Sri fled taking his father's stool to Nuatja, where he became chief of the group formed by the Behs and Awunas, &c., who called themselves by the name of Dogbo. The ruling chief over all the tribes at Nuatja at that time was called Agokoli. Agokoli had accidentally killed Sri's son, and Sri demanded Agokoli's son to wreak his vengeance; this made Agokoli so furious that he killed every Dogbo Elder save one, who was hidden away. The Dogbos, in terror of Agokoli's anger, promised to perform any task he might set them. He then ordered them to build a wall of swish all round the town. He then ordered them to carry water for the process of building from the Haho River to the scene of operation in their mouths, and while the workers went to bring the water Agokoli caused hedgehog-bridles, thistles, thorns and prickly pears to be put in the swish causing all the workers to be injured.

"As a second task he ordered them to make a rope of swish. The solitary elder who had escaped the general massacre, on being consulted what was the best to be done, advised them to go and ask Agokoli for a sample. And this so enraged the chief that he threatened to kill them all. The people then determined on flight. To break down the walls surrounding the town the women emptied all the water used for household purposes against it, thus softening the swish. Then on a certain night the wall was pushed down and the people fled, men, women and children, and took their various ways."

APPENDIX D.
MISAHOHE DISTRICT.

ORDER.

I.—*With Reference to New Regulations under the Chiefs' Court Ordinance.*

1. All coloured persons with the exception of the Government staff who have their place of abode in the division of the Chief concerned, are subject to the Chiefs' Court.

2. Natives of position, coloured teachers and merchants' assistants have the right to claim adjudication by the duly qualified authority (that is the District Officer or Station) instead of by the Chiefs' Court. They are, however, in cases of suspicion of flight or of an offence, to be arrested by the Chief and to be brought up at once, with information of the arrest, before the head of the duly qualified authority.

3. Coloured persons passing through, are only subject to the Chiefs' Court if during their presence they have committed an offence; in civil matters only if a claim made to a duly authorised Court may be ineffectual for want of a fixed place of abode of the defendant or because he is a foreigner, or because there is suspicion of flight, or if the defendant has already once neglected the action before a duly qualified court, or if the costs of an action at the defendant's existing place of abode in another district would exceed the value of the subject matter of the claim.

4. The Chiefs' Court is, in the first instance, for all civil claims between persons subject to the jurisdiction of the Chiefs' Court, in addition, for offences, except high treason and kindred crimes, disobedience and resistance to the Government, crimes against life and personal freedom, grievous bodily harm, usurpation of authority, robbery, extortion and damage to means of communication (railway, telegraph, roads and bridges) and plantations.

5. The Chiefs' Court is authorised to impose fines up to a maximum of 50 marks, a Head Chief's Court up to 100 marks. If the Chiefs' Court considers a heavier penalty or another kind of penalty is necessary, also in cases of inability to pay or non-payment of a fine imposed, the accused is to be brought before the duly qualified authority. In case of suspicion of flight or refractoriness the accused can be fettered during transport.

6. Claims by white people against natives and by natives against white people are to be brought before the duly qualified authority.

7. The Chief can and may hear and determine only claims against his own people subject to the jurisdiction. Contravention against this will be punished by the duly qualified authority. Therefore the plaintiff must claim before the Chief of the defendant.

8. Claims against a Chief are to be brought before the Head Chief or the duly qualified authority.

II.—*Court Procedure.*

9. If a person subject to the jurisdiction of a Chief brings an action, the latter has to deal with the question at issue, if there is an offence, or in civil matters suspicion of flight or danger of obscurity of the real facts, immediately; in all other cases within two weeks.

10. After the Chief has selected the members (of the Court) for the case, and communicated to them the date of hearing, the defendant is to be summoned by the Chief's police, or in case none are present by a Court messenger. But the latter must have been publicly made known as a Court messenger.

11. If a defendant is in European employ, the date of hearing is to be arranged with his employer, except there is suspicion of flight or danger of obscurity (of the real facts). In this case, nevertheless, communication is to be made to the employer of the proposed proceedings.

12. Whoever delays a summons or does not answer a summons at all, without having before the commencement of the hearing promptly communicated to the Chief a valid excuse, can be punished by the Chief with a fine up to 10 marks. Whoever at the second hearing remains absent without excuse is to be sent to the duly qualified authority for punishment. These regulations apply to witnesses who have been summoned.

13. If an appeal against the judgment, by notice to the Chief, is not entered within two weeks, the judgment is legal (*rechtgultig*). If the judgment debtor does not fulfil his liabilities, he is to be sent to the duly qualified authority for punishment. The appeal can be made either to the Head Chief or direct to the duly qualified authority.

III.—*Constitution of the Court.*

14. The Court consists of the Chief as President, and one to four members with deciding votes. In case of equality of votes the Chief decides. In cases where the subject matter does not exceed 20 marks in value or the amount of the penalty, 10 marks, the Chief has to call in one member only; in cases from 20 to 100 marks in value or from 10 to 40 marks penalty, two members; in cases over 100 marks in value or over 40 marks penalty, three or four members. The Linguist counts as a member if he takes part. Appeals to a Head Chief are always to be decided with three or four members. More members than those above prescribed are not allowed.

15. The members are to be selected from the most respected men of the village or division. Each tribe (*Sippe*) appoints an experienced man of good reputation as a member. From these men the Chief selects, for the cases to be heard, the necessary number of members. At the same time he must as much as possible have regard to all the tribes by degrees. He can also select his Linguist.

16. On appeal to the Head Chief a member of the tribe of the party appealing must be called in. On the other hand, this is not required at the first adjudication of the claim.

17. In case of prevention, the Linguist represents the Chief; if he is likewise prevented, a suitable man appointed by the Chief beforehand. The Chief has to report the name of this person and also of the Linguist, to the duly qualified authority.

IV.—*Court Fees.*

18.—(a) For each summons a fee (*Grundgebuhr*) of 6 marks is to be paid, in the first instance by the plaintiff at the commencement of the action, which in the event of the plaintiff winning the case, is to be refunded by the defendant.

(b) If neither party wins, then both parties are to pay 3 marks.

(c) In case of actual indigence on the part of the family of the plaintiff or of the plaintiff himself, if he stands alone, the payment of the fee is to be remitted partly or in the whole, according to their status.

19.—(a) In addition to the fee, 5 per cent. of the value of the matter in dispute (that is, one mark in the £)—which is to be calculated in periods of 20 marks—according to the result of the judgment, is to be paid by the unsuccessful party as court fees. In case of doubt as to the value of the subject matter in dispute, the judgment is to be referred to the duly qualified authority for decision, for which a fee of 3 marks is to be paid to the authority.

(b) If neither party wins, the costs are to be paid in equal shares.

(c) Persons incapable of paying are to be handed over to the duly qualified authority to be further dealt with.

20. The whole of the Court fees, including messengers' and witnesses' fees, are to be paid within one week after delivery of judgment; also in cases where an appeal is lodged. These are charged only on execution of judgment. Whoever does not pay the cost within the proper time or at all is to be brought before the duly qualified authority.

21. For summoning the parties and witnesses the Police or Court messengers are to be paid 25 pf., if the summons is served in his own place or residence ; in cases beyond this, 50 pf. a day.

22. Witnesses can only claim payment in cases where they leave urgent work or other business. This amounts to 25 pf. for each hearing day, if they live in the Court village ; 50 pf. if they live outside.

23. Each member of the Court receives out of the Court fees for each case decided one mark for the duration of a case up to two days ; for a longer period 1, 50 marks. The rest of the fees the Chief receives.

24. All the fees are to be paid in cash. Acceptance of payment in spirits is prohibited under penalty.

25. The order as to fees hitherto in force is hereby repealed.

Der Bezirksamtmann,

GRUNER.

APPENDIX E.

MISAHOHE DISTRICT.

DUTIES AND RIGHTS OF CHIEFS.

1. For the power to inflict punishment, as also the Judicial duties and authorities, *see* the Chiefs' Court Order.

2. It is the duty of the Chief to see that nothing wrong occurs in his village ; above all, that the orders of the Government are carried out and prohibitions are not transgressed.

3. In carrying out these duties, he is authorized to punish natives who act in contravention, or, if by that order he cannot enforce obedience, to report them to the duly qualified authority, and if immediate intervention is necessary, to send them to the authority.

4. He can appoint, for his support, one Linguist and one Chief's Policeman, whom he has to present to the authority for the purpose of entry on the List. The Linguist receives a cap free of charge (an old, cast-off Chief's cap of the best quality). The Policeman receives free of charge the prescribed police uniform, and has to undergo three months' military training at Misahohe.

Head Chiefs may appoint two Police. The wages of the Police paid by the Chief are derived from Messengers' fees (*see* section 21 of the Court Ordinance) and 5 per cent. of the Chief's receipts from fines and Court fees.

5. It is the duty of the Chief to make known to his village colleagues the orders and instructions of the Government by gong-gong or by word of mouth at a meeting of the grown-up men.

6. It is the duty of the Chief to urge his village colleagues in the punctual payment of the taxes, and to draw up a list of the names of all the men in his village liable for the tax, inclusive of all absentees and emigrants. For this he receives 5 per cent. of the taxes received. In those divisions appointed by the authority, the Head Chief receives two-thirds of the 5 per cent. from all the villages in his division, each village Chief, two-thirds of the 5 per cent. from his own village. If any native moves from the village without permission, the Chief must report to the authority.

7. If an infectious disease breaks out the Chief must report this immediately to the authority. Lepers must be isolated in huts away from the village, and their living-rooms, cloths and utensils must not be used by persons in sound health. Small-pox patients are to be isolated in a similar manner, and contacts are to be sent with all despatch to the Government Station for isolation. Sleeping sickness patients are to be sent to the camp at Kluto.

Generally, the Chief has to report if numerous cases of sickness or death occur. Guinea-worm patients must not go to the water place.

8. The Chief must control the inhabitants of his village in the construction and keeping clean of public latrines (pits with squatting beams), which, for the purpose of combating worm diseases, must be changed frequently—at least once a year—and generally in keeping the village clean, and in removal of ruinous huts.

9. The Chief must summon the inhabitants of the village to work, and also report work-shrinkers, vagrants and habitual thieves and the like, who render the roads insecure, to the authority, who will convey them to a place of correction (Besserungssiedlung).

10. Approximately once a month he must have cleaned those roads appointed by the Government for that purpose. He will impose a fine of one mark on any person who, not being sick, does not assist, and, in case of continued disobedience, report such person to the Government. Sawyers and carpenters are exempt from road cleaning, but they have to supply the necessary planks and cross-beams for bridges and culverts, that is, for their repair. Serious damage to embankments and bridges are to be reported immediately to the station.

Trees fallen over the road must be removed within one day.

11. If a European comes into his town, he must himself, or by a representative, welcome him, and so far look after him that he and his people can purchase sufficient to eat, and, in case he wishes to stay overnight, that they are provided with a dwelling, water and firewood. Generally he must see that his people, in return for payment of food, and, if occasion requires, shelter, welcome them as friendly travellers. On the other hand, the Chief is entitled to expect from both Government officials and private persons considerate treatment and the avoidance of any degradation of his prestige in the front of his people.

12. The Chief is entitled either to punish or to send to the authority natives who do not obey him in carrying out the above duties or who insult him or injure the due respect due to him.

Der Bezirksamtman,

GRUNER.

APPENDIX F.

TOGO.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1909-1913.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue over Expenditure.	Deficit.
	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.
1909	2,722,380	2,399,957	322,423	—
1910	3,296,424	2,502,979	793,445	—
1911	4,036,153	3,388,994	647,159	—
1912	3,613,859	3,219,690	394,169	—
1913	4,030,604	4,200,711	—	170,107
Total 5 years ...	17,699,420	15,712,331	2,157,196	170,107

APPENDIX G.

PRINCIPAL TAXES AND LICENCES IMPOSED BY THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

I. *Head Tax.*

All able-bodied males (natives). For the whole of the Colony, with the exception of the townships of Lome and Anecho, payable in labour, delivery of agricultural products, or payment in cash.

(NOTE.—Cleaning of roads is a matter for the local communities thereon, and cannot be considered as labour in redemption of tax.)

Amount: 6 marks a year per head or work not more than 12 days in any one year, or products corresponding in value to that amount.

In the towns of Lome and Anecho an income tax is imposed on the inhabitants, divided into the classes as follows:—

- Class 1. With an income up to 600 marks.
- „ 2. With an income more than 600, but not exceeding 1,200 marks,
- „ 3. Over 1,200, not exceeding 3,000 marks.
- „ 4. Over 3,000 marks.

Taxes:

Class 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 marks.
„ 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 „
„ 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 „
„ 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 per cent. of the income.

Employers of the taxpayers are bound to furnish the Tax Commission and the District Commissioner with the information as to the income of their employees. Intentional wrong statements by employers are punishable with a fine up to 150 marks or imprisonment. Wrong statements by the taxpayers themselves to the Tax Commission or the District Commissioner (Bezirksamt-mann) is punishable with a fine up to 1,000 marks or three months' imprisonment with hard labour. Attempt is punishable. Soldiers are exempt from the Head Tax. Police and Preventive Service men pay only half the tax imposed.

II. *Spirit Licences.*

(a) Import Spirits Licence, 200 marks half-yearly.

(b) Sale of Spirits Licence, for each store and each individual, 75 marks half-yearly.

III. *Trade Licence.*

For firms engaged in import and export trade, 800 marks per annum.

For every branch in Coast Districts, 400 marks per annum.

All others, 100 marks per annum.

(NOTE.—Coast Districts in this sense mean territory inland up to the northern edge of the Lagoon, including the towns of Woga and Wokutime, and the shores of the Togo lake; in the rest up to 10 kiloms. distance from the sea.)

Hawkers' licences are issued in the name of anyone doing that trade in the Colony for one calendar year for 500 marks a year.

IV. *Dog Licence.*

For dogs over three months of age in the towns of Lome, Anecho and Palime, 10 marks per annum.

V. *Firearms Licence.*

For flint-lock guns borne by natives, 3 marks, paid only once.

For arms of precision, 5 marks every three years.

For pistols and revolvers, 250 marks.

(NOTE.—Every responsible European has the right to keep one firearm with licence issued free of charge for his personal defence. Shot guns and certain other guns are not considered as intended for personal defence.)

VI. *Road Taxes.*

Collected in the Districts of Mangu, Sokode-Bassari and Kratchi from natives coming from or going to foreign territory, crossing the Colonial boundary in the Mangu and Sokode District, and in that part of the Kratchi District lying north to the latitude which divides the town of Kratchi :—

	Marks.
1. For one person (except children) without load	1
2. For a person with load of whatever weight and contents ...	3
3. „ pack animal with load of whatever weight and contents ...	6
4. „ horse or donkey or an ass without load	2
5. „ head of cattle (bullock or cow)	6
6. „ calf	3
7. „ sheep, goat or a swine	2
8. „ lamb, kid or young pig	1

VII. *Animal Export Tax.*

For exportation from the Districts of Lome-Town, Lome-Land, Anecho, Misahohe, Atakpame, and that part of the Kratchi District lying south to the latitude which runs through the town of Kratchi over the land frontier, for :—

	Marks.
A head of cattle	6
A calf	3
A sheep, goat or pig	2
A lamb, kid or young pig	1
A feathered animal	0·25

VIII. *Rubber Trade Licence.*

Everyone, not belonging to the village of the rubber trees concerned, dealing in this trade must obtain a licence in his own name for one calendar year against a fee of 50 marks.

IX. *Emigration Licence.*

For emigration into a foreign country, with the exception of the Cameroons, for a period of over three months, for each person 10 marks.

APPENDIX H.

The revenue and expenditure of the Colony for the financial year 1913 is set out so as to present at a glance a statement of the financial position of the Colony.

The collections in respect of licences were 774,491 marks, as against an estimate of 702,050 marks, an increase of 72,441 marks. The following items showed an increase: Libration of Labour Tax by cash payment, 94,343 marks; Dog Licences, 130 marks; Trading Licences, 2,390 marks, a total increase of 96,863 marks. The following items showed a decrease: Labour Tax in Lome and Anecho 1,312 marks; Spirit Licences, 2,175 marks; Rubber Licences, 20,935 marks, a total decrease of 24,422 marks, or a total net increase of 72,441 marks.

In respect of duties and similar fees of the Customs Department, an amount of 1,621,533 marks was collected as against an estimate of 1,788,000 marks, a short fall of 166,467 marks.

Fees, dues and other receipts from various other Departments amounted to 372,844 marks, made up of 308,431 marks for estimated and 64,413 marks for supplementary revenue. The estimated amount of 305,250 marks, therefore, showed an increase of 3,181 marks, the total net increase being 67,594 marks. The items which showed an increase were: Court Fees, 5,527 marks; Publication of Amtsblatt, 990 marks; Road Tolls, 47,970 marks, a total increase of 54,487 marks. The items which showed a decrease were: Emigration Dues from Natives, 2,500 marks; Consulate Fees, 4,512 marks; Court Fines, 11,450 marks; Proceeds of Sale of Presents, 1,200 marks; Agriculture and Forestry, 18,800 marks; Medical Inspection of Ships, 1,730 marks; Fees of Hospitals and Clinics, 6,200 marks; Various other items, 5,414 marks, a total decrease of 51,306 marks, or a total net increase of 3,181 marks.

The supplementary revenue was made up of 13,000 marks, sale of firewood to Kamina Wireless Station, and 51,413 marks for gun licences. Items under heads 1-3, therefore, showed a net decrease of 26,532 marks.

Expenditure.—In respect of personal emoluments there was an excess of 26,433 marks. The items exceeded were: Salaries of Officials, 28,600 marks; Allowances, 2,253 marks, a total excess of 30,853 marks. The items on which a saving was made were: Salaries of native assistants, 1,660 marks; Stipend and Indemnities, 2,760 marks, a total saving of 4,420 marks.

In respect of other charges there was an excess of 79,990 marks. The items exceeded were: Medical, 9,035 marks; Upkeep of Buildings and Furniture, 34,780 marks; Surveys, 870 marks; Office Utensils and Stationery, 2,322 marks; Transport and Travelling, 24,104 marks; Maintenance of Equipment of Police Force, 4,224 marks; Miscellaneous Items, 11,125 marks, a total excess of 86,460 marks. A saving was effected under the following items: School and Education, 2,720 marks; Rents to Native Chiefs, 3,185 marks; Administration of Justice relative to Europeans, 565 marks, a total saving of 6,470 marks. The excess in recurrent expenditure was, therefore, 106,423 marks.

Extraordinary expenditure was exceeded by 6,834 marks. The items exceeded were: Measures against sleeping sickness and smallpox, 4,676 marks; Equipping Scientific Laboratory, 2,158 marks.

Supplementary extraordinary expenditure was 30,318 marks—5,734 marks for a temporary bridge, 24,584 marks for the Boundary Expedition.

The total excess amounted to 143,575 marks and the total saving 26,532 marks, or 170,107 marks for the financial year 1913.

The revenue and expenditure for 1913 will be seen on the attached statement:—

TOGO. STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1913.

Revenue or expenditure.	Estimated revenue or expenditure.	Approximate revenue or expenditure.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.
I.—REVENUE.				
Cap. 1: <i>Recurrent.</i>				
Title—				
1. Taxes	702,050	774,491	72,441	—
2. Customs duties and other receipts of Customs... ..	1,788,000	1,621,533	—	166,467
3. Miscellaneous dues and administrative receipts	305,250	372,844	67,594	—
4. Receipts of the means of communications (railways)	583,000	583,000	—	—
5. Receipts and expenditure as results of mis-allocation of funds	100	—	—	100
Total Cap. 1: Recurrent	3,384,600	3,358,068	140,035	166,567 26,532
Cap. 2: <i>Extraordinary.</i>				
Surplus of financial year 1910				
	672,536	672,536	—	—
Total revenue	4,057,136	4,030,604	—	26,532
II.—EXPENDITURE.				
Cap. 1: <i>Recurrent.</i>				
1. Civil administration	1,880,861	1,987,284	106,423	—
2. Railways and harbours	309,700	309,700	—	—
3. General charges based on public and civil purposes	765,070	765,070	—	—
4. Refund of balances	638,005	638,005	—	—
Total recurrent	3,593,636	3,700,059	106,423	—
II.—EXTRAORDINARY.				
Cap. 1.				
Title—				
1. Buildings and their equipment	213,000	213,000	—	—
2. Roads, bridges and water supply	119,000	119,000	—	—
3. Combating sleeping sickness and smallpox	110,000	114,676	4,676	—
4. Sanitation of Lome, final instalment	13,500	13,500	—	—
5. First equipment of a scientific laboratory	8,000	10,158	2,158	—
Supplementary to 1913	—	30,318	30,318	—
Total extraordinary	463,500	500,652	37,152	—
Total recurrent	3,593,636	3,700,059	106,423	—
Total expenditure	4,057,136	4,200,711	143,575	—
Total revenue	4,057,136	4,030,604	—	26,532
Net deficit	—	170,107	—	—

APPENDIX I.

THE PRINCIPAL EXPORTS OF THE PROTECTORATE OF TOGOLAND FROM THE YEAR 1892 TO THE YEAR 1919.

Year.	Maize.		Rubber.		Palm Oil.		Palm Kernels.		Groundnuts.		Cotton.		Cotton-seed.		Cocoa.		Copra.		Sisal.	
	Lomeland (F.).		Kratchi (B.), Atakpame (F.).		Lomeland (B.), Kpandu (B.), Agu (F.).		Lomeland (F.), Kpandu (B.), Agu (F.).		Lomeland (F.).		Atakpame (F.).		(F.).		Buem (B.).		Lomeland (F.).		Agu (F.).	
	kg.	£	kg.	£	kg.	£	kg.	£	kg.	£	kg.	£	kg.	£	kg.	£	kg.	£	kg.	£
1892	2,000	20	36,749	7,225	1,536,752	37,538	7,117,543	75,639	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1893	—	—	28,637	4,963	2,859,778	92,257	6,801,681	73,255	286	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1894	—	—	30,582	5,781	2,460,417	54,461	8,174,624	84,367	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1895	—	—	87,498	15,306	2,466,471	54,215	9,022,174	82,638	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1896	—	—	82,645	14,876	566,222	9,816	6,320,451	56,884	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1897	41,906	59	66,156	12,268	293,938	4,234	2,498,270	21,384	7,863	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1898	263,061	580	87,277	21,053	444,556	6,521	3,667,251	39,011	49,475	2,389	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1899	316,852	1,426	68,239	18,304	1,944,114	38,732	5,818,461	64,551	53,896	490	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1900	200	1	98,891	26,069	2,199,162	50,754	6,330,108	71,142	1,033	14	—	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—
1901	106,472	315	63,684	13,241	2,997,628	74,237	7,755,841	89,919	20,480	85	—	—	—	—	57	—	—	—	—	—
1902	607,810	1,826	71,872	18,352	2,973,231	51,558	9,443,372	86,072	44,339	177	—	—	—	—	232	—	—	—	—	—
1903	793,022	4,973	95,378	32,000	1,025,340	20,257	4,830,986	40,903	25,448	131	32,108	1,892	—	—	867	—	—	—	—	—
1904	659,593	1,947	105,197	35,626	939,018	18,354	5,658,483	49,581	130,405	741	108,169	2,520	—	—	10,635	—	—	—	—	—
1905	9,366,455	28,342	115,209	50,095	425,034	7,555	3,200,128	30,293	48,705	299	133,920	4,474	—	—	13,120	—	—	—	—	—
1906	7,702,590	21,692	133,970	58,028	469,071	9,040	3,434,172	34,059	88,714	527	193,450	8,239	—	—	22,712	—	—	—	—	—
1907	19,592,579	59,940	163,794	54,726	998,583	20,900	4,346,381	49,071	338,237	1,971	281,233	11,544	76,294	129	52,122	—	—	—	—	—
1908	30,204,899	101,537	147,051	29,351	1,359,100	24,874	5,121,499	47,862	152,988	734	419,191	18,302	173,885	507	82,675	—	—	—	—	—
1909	13,489,720	48,951	146,786	48,474	2,779,887	45,583	8,013,291	81,772	92,872	455	510,742	20,875	253,642	492	133,617	4,687	118,966	1,703	—	—
1910	4,548,059	14,500	134,919	57,367	3,696,790	61,630	8,216,260	101,699	65,726	522	464,470	22,785	185,248	463	137,045	4,784	135,595	2,069	—	—
1911	2,687,311	8,712	144,640	41,615	4,012,879	84,410	13,286,552	178,932	130,747	1,176	517,495	27,706	658,948	1,701	230,956	8,700	189,489	3,193	—	—
1912	1,365,272	11,555	165,759	48,787	3,337,272	70,643	11,639,320	168,978	—	—	550,896	25,745	583,402	1,323	282,982	12,151	162,877	3,064	—	—
1913	3,583,292	14,410	90,811	18,029	1,173,725	25,901	7,139,968	127,905	—	—	503,368	29,102	573,437	1,373	334,914	16,662	130,792	3,015	—	—
1914	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1915	1,399,589	11,306	8,374	1,222	361,248	6,163	3,654,171	39,062	—	—	255,598	9,218	289,186	603	457,342	15,525	184,033	2,934	—	—
1916	6,070,488	29,487	41,680	7,375	866,167	21,444	8,207,400	120,525	—	—	336,680	17,082	475,852	1,404	431,299	21,286	351,453	7,175	18,102	404
1917	2,041,938	14,976	64,271	10,275	1,390,124	49,672	8,326,137	133,147	120,553	1,305	448,405	32,497	21,200	160	1,571,688	49,345	743,744	23,741	209,826	7,798
1918	344,889	3,572	2,030	305	1,926,560	59,105	13,811,223	235,536	11,072	168	257,551	38,342	—	—	1,575,825	40,665	344,946	11,388	432,911	14,967
1919	141,751	1,716	78,553	12,331	2,577,678	107,429	14,328,652	356,407	14,398	283	1,095,935	104,503	98,548	297	2,851,242	147,688	1,923,613	68,447	412,845	14,976

36

Notes: (1) The exports during the years 1915-1919 are from the Port of Lome only.
 (2) Prior to 1915 the value of the mark is calculated as equivalent to 1s.

D. R. MAX,
Off. Treasury and Customs.

APPENDIX J.

LIST OF ROADS IN THE HO AND KPANDU DISTRICTS.

MOTOR ROADS.

	Miles.
1. Ho-Nyive (Palime Road)	16
2. Ho-Batume (Lome Road)	26
3. Ho-River Dsawoo via Kpakple	7½
4. Ho-Adidome Boundary	23
5. Sokode-Abutia Agove	6
6. Kpeve-Leklebi Dafo	28
7. Dafo-Kpandu	18
8. Liati-Santrokofi	18
9. Kpandu-Dukludja	5
10. Kpandu-Kwamikrum Boundary	31
11. Kpandu-Vakpo Apowuio	12

CYCLE ROADS.

	Miles.
1. Ho-Amedjope via Taviepo-Matso	22
2. Adaklu-Ablonu via Waya	19½
3. Kpedje-Bame via Akomo Saviopo	16
4. Amedjope-Kpandu via Tafi and Kudjra	18
5. Tsrukpe-Vakpo	4
6. Havo-Vakpo Apewuie	10
7. Kpandu-Alavanyo Kpeme	9
8. Santrokofi-Wurawura	30
9. Fodome-Baglo via Likpe	24

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