

NAME OF VILLAGE.....DISTRICT.....PROVINCE.....

I. Tribe or State.	II. Place of Origin. African of Gold Coast or Alien African.	III. SEX AND NUMBER.						IV. Education in or over Standard IV.	V. INFIRMITIES.				
		MALES.			FEMALES.				Lepers.	Blind.	Deaf and Dumb.	Mentally Deranged.	
		Under 15	15-45	46 and over	Under 15	15-45	46 and over						

Note :—Every person, whether a stranger or a native of the town or village, who slept in the town or village on the night of census taking is to be counted. In Column I are to be written down the names of the various tribes; Column II, where possible the name of the country or Province inhabited by the tribe, e.g. I. Krobo. II. Eastern Province Colony. I. Mendi. II. Sierra Leone. The number of the various tribes will appear in the Columns III "Sex and number." They are to be counted in groups according to ages, viz., children, adults, old men or women, as the case may be. In Column IV should be shown the numbers of those who are in or over Standard IV. In Column V should be shown the numbers of those to whom the "Infirmity" applies. The District Census Officer is responsible for the issue and collection of all Census Forms.

No.	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX			
	Occupation.	Industry.	Tribe or State.	Place of Origin. African of Gold Coast or Alien African.	Education in or over Standard IV	Infirmities.			
						Blind.	Deaf and Dumb.	Mentally Deranged.	Leper.

Columns IV and V.—Read carefully Schedule of Occupations and Instructions on the Back of this Form. Column VI.—When possible state in Column VII the Province in the Gold Coast inhabited by Tribe or in the case of a Tribe outside the Gold Coast the Country of Origin, e.g. in Column VI, Krobo in Column VII, E.P., Gold Coast, or in Column VI Mendi, then in Column VII Sierra Leone.

Name of Occupier.	Number and Locality of House.	Name of Enumerator.	Number of Schedule.	When left.

On its back it bore the accompanying instructions :

CENSUS 1931.

To THE OCCUPIER,

The Enumerator will call for this Form on the day appointed by the District Census Officer.

The name of every person who sleeps in the house and outhouses or compounds on the night of Sunday, April 26th, is to be entered on the Form, one name on each line and in Columns III, XI, XII, it is only necessary to place a cross where they apply.

If the occupier is unable to fill in the Form it is the duty of the Enumerator to do so, but he is not allowed to receive or demand any fee for so doing.

ABSTRACT :

Males

Females

Total ...

Enumerator.

INSTRUCTIONS WITH REGARD TO OCCUPATIONS AND INDUSTRY.

The occupation column is to be filled up in every case according to the list shewn on the back of the Form.

The Industry column is only to be filled up by persons in the occupation of Clerk, Contractor, Driver, Mechanic.

The Industry column should indicate as follows :—

- (a) Clerks whether the Employer is engaged in Mining, Manufacture, Commerce, or Municipal undertaking.
- (b) Contractors whether engaged in Haulage, Painting, Building, Road making, Fire wood, or General.
- (c) Drivers whether engaged in one of the following :—
Railway, Motor, Stationary (mining) or Stationary (manufacture).
- (d) Mechanics in like manner will shew under Industry whether engaged in Railway, Motor, or other.

Example.

Column IV.

Occupation :—

Clerk.

Contractor.

Driver.

Mechanic.

Column V.

Industry :—

Commerce.

Building.

Railway.

Motor.

Government Civil and Railway Servants not engaged in some specific occupation shewn in the occupation list printed on the back of the Form, will enter Civil Servant in the occupation column.

The list occupation was likewise at the back of the form and had been drawn up as follows :—

AFRICANS ONLY.

NOTE.—Read carefully the instructions on the back of the Form.

OCCUPATIONS, MEN ONLY.

Occupation in respect to Industry.

CLERK, CONTRACTOR, DRIVER, MECHANIC.

Other Occupations.

Auctioneer	Lawyer
Banker	Leatherworker
Blacksmith	Licensed Trader
Boatman	Miner
Bookbinder	Minister of Religion
Bricklayer	Native Tribunal Employee
Brickmaker	Painter
Butcher	Photographer
Cacao Broker	Platelayer
Carpenter	Policeman
Corngrinder	Potter
Domestic Servant	Printer
Druggist	Sawyer
Doctor	Shoemaker
Electrician	Soldier
Farmer	Surveyor
Fireman	Tailor
Fisherman	Teacher
Goldsmith	Telegraphist
Government Civil Servant	Trader
Hawker	Washerman
Herdsman	Weaver
Labourer (General)	Unclassified

WOMEN.

Baker	Hawker
Doctor	Labourer
Domestic Servant	Market Trader
Dressmaker	Teacher
Farmer	Unclassified
Government Civil Servant	

FORM C.

FOR ALL NON-AFRICANS.

TOWN.....

DISTRICT.....

CENSUS 1931.

PROVINCE.....

(To be filled up by the occupier or enumerator as the case may be).

I Census No. of Building.	II Name.	III Relationship to Head of Household, e.g. Head, Wife, Son, Daughter, Step-Son, Niece, Visitor, Boarder, Servant, etc.	IV Religion (if Christian enter Denomination.)	V Sex.		VI State whether Married, Unmarried, Widowed, (if marriage dissolved, enter " Divorced ").	VII Age last Birthday.	VIII Race.
				(a) Male.	(b) Female.			

IX Birthplace. If born outside the Colony, state the name of the Island, Country, State, Province, etc.	X Nationality. State whether British born, Nationalized British Subject, American, Swiss, French, Danish, German, Syrian, etc., etc., etc.	XI Occupation.	XII Industry.	XIII Whether able to		XIV Whether able to speak English.	XV If suffering from serious infirmity, state nature (e.g. Blind, Deaf-Mute, Insane, Loss of Limb).
				Read.	Write.		

Name of Occupier.	Number and Locality of House.	Name of Enumerator.	Number of Schedule.	When left.

Write here the number of rooms }
occupied by the above persons. }

Declaration.....

In the event this form proved too elaborate nor was its meaning as indicated in the instructions generally understood. An analysis of the information gleaned from this form appears later in the report and clearly shows great inaccuracy in the return of the information called for.

Form "C" was drawn up for use in the census-taking of non-Africans and was naturally more elaborate than any other form issued. Even here some of the returns were obviously inaccurate in their details.

The instructions were comparatively full and read as follows:—

CENSUS FORM C.

CENSUS 1931.

TO THE OCCUPIER,

The enumerator will call for this Form on the day appointed by the District Census Officer.

The name of every person who sleeps in the house and outhouses or compounds on the night of Sunday, 26th April, is to be entered on the Form, one name on each line.

If the occupier is unable to fill in the Form it is the duty of the enumerator to do so, but he is not allowed to receive or demand any fee for so doing.

ABSTRACT :

Males	...	...	...
Females	...	...	...
Total	...	...		_____

Enumerator.

It is of the utmost importance that the enumerators, whose duty it is to see that the schedules are properly filled in, should be instructed beforehand as to the purport and significance of the questions asked and also in the method of so filling in the forms that the information required is made available. In addition to the usual general instructions for this purpose, the following should be emphasised:—

(1) In the case of persons of the Christian religion the particular denomination should be entered. "Protestant" is not sufficiently exact, and should not be used. If the person has no religion "None," "Freethinker," "Agnostic," etc., should be entered.

(2) Each person, whether infant, child, or adult should be entered as either unmarried, married, widowed, or divorced. Divorced persons who have married again should be entered as "married" and not as divorced. As to whether a man or woman

are married or not, the statements made by them should be accepted. The entry "divorced" should only be made when a legal divorce has been obtained.

(3) As regards age, absurd replies should not be accepted. The enumerator should enter what appears to him as the real age of the individual. Every effort should be made to ascertain the correct age of each person, e.g. by comparing ages of members of a family whose relative ages may be known.

(4) Under "Race" should be entered Negro, Coloured, European, East Indian, Chinese, etc., as the case may be.

(5) As regards birth-place. In the case of East Indians born in India, the Province, e.g. Bombay, Benegal Central Provinces, etc., should be stated.

(6) Under the heading nationality, it should be stated whether a person is British born, a naturalised British subject, or foreign born. If the latter, the exact nationality should be stated, e.g. American, Swiss, French, German, Dutch, etc.

INSTRUCTIONS WITH REGARD TO OCCUPATIONS AND INDUSTRY.

The occupation column is to be filled up in every case according to the list shewn on the back of the Form.

The Industry column is only to be filled up by persons in the occupation of Clerk, Contractor, Driver, Mechanic.

The Industry column should indicate as follows :—

- (a) Clerks whether the employer is engaged in Mining Manufacture, Commerce, or Municipal undertaking.
- (b) Contractors whether engaged in Haulage, Painting, Building, Road making, Fire wood, or General.
- (c) Drivers whether engaged in one of the following Railway, Motor, Stationary (Mining) or Stationary (Manufacture).
- (d) Mechanic in like manner will shew under Industry whether engaged in Railway, Motor, or other.

Example.

Column XI.	Column XII.
Occupation :—	Industry :—
Clerk.	Commerce.
Contractor.	Building.
Driver.	Railway.
Mechanic.	Motor.

Government Civil and Railway Servants not engaged in some specific occupation shewn in the occupation list printed on the back of the Form, will enter Civil Servant in the occupation column.

The list of occupations could have been much more elaborate but had been simplified and condensed into the following table :—

TO BE USED WITH FORM "C."
NON-AFRICANS ONLY.
OCCUPATIONS.

(a) MEN.

Accountant	Mining Engineer
Blacksmith	Miner
Carpenter	Missionary
Civil (i.e. Government) Servant	Retail Trader
Clerk (Secretary)	Sailor
Contractor	Soldier
Doctor	Storekeeper
Electrician	Surveyor
Engine Driver	Teacher
Engineer	Timberman
Lawyer	Turner
Mechanic (Fitter)	Unclassified.
Merchantile Agent	

(b) WOMEN.

Civil (i.e. Government) Servant	Postal
Doctor	Secretary
Missionary	Teacher
Nurse	Unclassified.

The remaining form, Form "D," was intended for the use of the various missions only, who had been asked, in order to obtain greater accuracy, to fill in the details called for. In the past anyone attending a church or chapel had been returned as a Christian and the figures for the religious status of the population were considered so inaccurate as to be useless. This form was of the simplest type and was in the following terms:—

FORM "D."

RELIGION.

Mission.....

District.....

Province.....

1 Town or Village.	2 Children Baptised.	3 Adults Full members.	4 Adults under Instruction.	5 Total.	6 Remarks.

The various census districts were the Political districts and were in every instance in charge of Political Officers who were appointed District Census Officers in accordance with section three of the Ordinance. The Chief Census Officer addressed to each of them a circular which indicated the lines along which he desired the various reports drawn up and the information he required. It followed a circular issued by the Acting Colonial Secretary couched in these terms :—

FILE No. 636/30.S.F.2.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
ACCRA.

1st October, 1930.

CENSUS—1931.

SIR,

A census of the Gold Coast Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories will be taken on Sunday, the 26th April, 1931, and it is desirable that preliminary arrangements should be made forthwith.

2. The Acting Governor desires that EVERY OPPORTUNITY should be taken to prevent any misunderstanding among the people as to the objects of the census, and the chiefs and headmen should be assured that it is merely the usual decennial counting of the people in the British Empire. No doubt many of them remember the taking of the last census and will use their influence to secure a more correct return on this occasion.

3. It is not considered advisable to extend the scope of the last census to any material extent. Reference is invited to the Census Report of 1921, which is no doubt on file in your office.

4. The existing division into provinces and districts will be followed. Each Commissioner will be appointed Census Officer for his District and will forward his tabulated returns under cover of a general report, to the Commissioner of the Province. These District Returns and Reports should be scrutinised and co-ordinated by the Provincial Commissioner and, if in the Colony, the summations should then be transmitted with his remarks to the Chief Census Officer, Accra. In Ashanti and the Northern Territories the Provincial Commissioners will transmit their Returns and Reports to the Chief Commissioners who will forward the summations with their reports to the Chief Census Officer, Accra.

5. The clerical staff of the Political Department will require to be augmented for this purpose and such clerks, supervisors and enumerators must be literate and will be paid if they are not Officials. The Chief and Provincial Commissioners have already been requested to transmit to the Chief Census Officer, Accra, applications for the services of these census representatives, stating the rates of pay recommended, without delay.

The services of schoolmasters may be utilised with the consent of the school authorities and the assistance of officials travelling through a district should be requested in any way which you consider would assist the taking of the census.

6. Each district may be subdivided according to language, tribe and natural boundaries, as may be most suitable, for the purposes of the census. A Supervisor should be appointed to each of these subdivisions and as many enumerators as may be required to prepare returns of the population in the subdivision under the direction of the Supervisor.

7. In each district where circumstances admit a local census committee should be formed with such sub-committees as may be thought necessary. These committees should include representatives of Missionary Societies, Chambers of Commerce and Mines and Trading Firms as well as the chiefs and prominent Africans.

8. A list of all towns and villages in each district with the number of houses should be compiled without delay and furnished to the Chief Census Officer, Accra, before the 10th December, 1930. This will serve as a check for the final census returns and enable you to form an estimate of the number of supervisors and enumerators as well as the quantity of printed forms and schedules required.

9. *Hospitals and Asylums.*—The officers in charge will take the census of the inmates of these institutions. They will obtain the necessary forms from and return these, when completed, to the District Census Officer.

10. *Prisons.*—The same instructions apply as in the case of hospitals and asylums.

11. *Police.*—The same instructions apply as in the case of hospitals and asylums.

12. *Troops.*—The same instructions apply as in the case of hospitals and asylums.

13. Schools to which boarding establishments are attached.—The same instructions apply as in the case of hospitals and asylums.

14. *Ships.*—A census of the crews of ships which may happen to be within the territorial waters of the Colony on census night will have to be taken. No special instructions have been received as yet regarding His Majesty's ships, but on the last occasion the enumeration books supplied by the Admiralty to these ships were handed to the Census Officer who, after abstracting such particulars as he required transmitted them to the Census Office in London. No change is anticipated on this occasion. As regards the Mercantile Marine, in the absence of any special instructions from the Secretary of State, the masters of these vessels should obtain the necessary forms from the District Census Officers through the local representatives of the Customs Department, who will collect the returns, see that they are in order and transmit them to the District Census Officer.

15. *Mines and Plantation*.—The managers should be requested to co-operate by furnishing returns of the number of persons with families and dependents, either employed by them, or living on concessions under their control. On the last occasion each manager nominated his own supervisor and enumerators.

The Principal Medical Officer, Comptroller of Customs, Officer Commanding the Gold Coast Regiment, Secretary for Mines, Director of Education, Inspector-General of Police and Director of Prisons are all being notified by letter to the above effect.

16. *Indians*.—The Indian Government has requested that a complete list of Indian subjects resident in the Gold Coast may be sent to India as soon as possible after the taking of the census. Special attention must be paid to this request by supervisors and enumerators and the number of Indian subjects in each district should be forwarded by you to the Census Officer, Accra, without delay after the census has been taken.

17. *European and other White Races*.—The information in respect of these races should be more easily collected than in other cases and a specially accurate return will be required.

18. General instructions for supervisors and enumerators and the necessary forms and schedules to be filled in by them will be sent to you later.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

G. C. DU BOULAY,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

The Chief Census Officer's letter read as follows:—

CIRCULAR LETTER

No. 132/46/30.

NOTES FOR 1931 CENSUS REPORT.

I beg to draw your attention to paragraph 4 of the Honourable the Acting Colonial Secretary's Circular No. File 636/30S.F.2 dated the 1st October, 1930, and to suggest the following points as some of the most important which should be considered in the preparation of your Final Census Report:—

- (1) Special items which should be added to the Historical Section (pages 5 to 13 in the 1921 report);
- (2) Attitude of the People towards the census and the Accuracy of same (pages 14 to 17 in the 1921 report);
- (3) Preparations made for the taking of the census, enumerators employed, voluntary assistance given, cost, etc., etc., (pages 18 to 44 of 1921 report);
- (4) Recommendations for the taking of a future census. (pages 45 to 48 of 1921 report);
- (5) Comparison of the results by Districts with those of 1911 and 1921;

- (6) Density of population ; the Surveyor-General has recomputed the areas of Districts and Provinces and will give you the new figures on application ; in this connection care should be taken in cases where District or Provincial boundaries have been altered during the last decade and allowance should be made ;
- (7) Description of houses or compounds in the Province, improvement in housing conditions, if any ;
- (8) Population distinguishing males, females (both adults and children) per District and Tribe ; the arrangement should follow that laid down in the Civil and Chiefs list. (The Togoland Mandate Area should be shown separately ;
- (9) Population of Chief Towns and Villages ;
- (10) European and other Non-African Nationalities ;
- (11) Condition as to marriage in combination with ages ; average age at marriage of males and females ; Marriages under Native Customary Law, under the Marriage Ordinance etc. : comparison of same if one is on the increase or decrease and reasons if any ;
- (12) Occupations according to the Schedule ; tribes and countries of origin to which the Professional, Clerical, Commercial, Industrial workers belong showing manual and unskilled both male and female ; Average rate of wages if on increase or decrease ; Any demand for any special class or type of labour and the degree of supply ;
- (13) Military, Police, Preventive Forces, etc. ; these should be shown separately ; the tribes and the countries of origin should be given if possible ;
- (14) Religion—These figures should be obtained from the new Form " D " : Numbers of each denomination (children and adults should be distinguished) : Increase since 1921, and if in any special areas : Relations with Chiefs and those not professing Christianity ; Financial support if from local sources or from outside sources ;
- (15) Education—Increase in Schools : Increase in Technical Education : Attitude of the uneducated African to having their children educated : Female education.
- (16) Infirmities—General health of the people : Incidence of endemic diseases (plague, small pox, influenza, cerebro spinal meningitis) leprosy, localities affected and benefits from leper camps and settlements ; Incidence of Venereal diseases, if on increase ; Tuberculosis ;

- (17) Attitude of the African to the Child Welfare Clinics ; progress of pre-and ante-natal welfare, infantile mortality, if on the increase or decrease and where possible a comparison with the mortality rates ten years ago ;
- (18) Higher Education—Achimota : attitude of the African to same ;
- (19) Transportation—Improvement during the last decade ; Number of Motor Cars, Lorries and Cycles ; ordinary cycles and carts ; Motor Roads, mileage in 1921 and new mileage made and opened ; Railway new mileage ;
- (20) Trade during the last decade, buying and selling power of the people ;
- (21) General—A brief summary of the moral, physical and material progress of the people since 1921 ; the adoption of European customs in dress and food ; the cost of living ; retention of ancient customs ; influence of chiefs ; strength of Tribal organizations ; any signs of social revolution ; development of new trade, etc.
- (22) Any other points, special to the area under your Administration, which should be of value and interest in a census report.

ALEX. W. NORRIS,
Chief Census Officer.

CENSUS OFFICE,
P.O. BOX 560,
ACCRA,
18th December, 1930.

The Chief Census Officer followed up its despatch by a tour to all district headquarters in order to discuss in situ any difficulties or local problems and misunderstandings that might have arisen.

Subsequently circulars were issued from the central office of the census dealing with details required on certain points, the answers to which are analysed in the following pages.

In every district willing assistance was given by the native authorities, the different missions, the chambers of commerce and mines and the various departments of Government. In particular help of the greatest value was received from the educational authorities and by the more advanced of the pupils. There was in addition a considerable force of enumerators temporarily engaged for varying periods of time and at various rates of pay. The actual cost of the census amounted to £3,274 which was divided as follows :—

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING COSTS OF CENSUS.

	1921.	1931.	Remarks.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Western Province	1,182 5 8	502 11 8	
Central Province	1,099 11 4	405 5 4	
Eastern Province	955 4 6*	976 10 4	*Includes Head Office.
Ashanti Western Province	551 4 0	152 11 3	
Ashanti Eastern Province		168 3 4	
Northern Territories Northern Province		90 0 0	
Northern Territories Southern Province	329 15 0	82 10 10	
Togoland Northern Section	No separate return	62 13 9	*Included in Northern Territories expenditure and Eastern Province.
Togoland Southern Section		51 7 6	
Head Office	—	782 6 5	
Total	4,118 0 6	3,274 0 5	

A comparative table showing the cost per 1,000 of the inhabitants enumerated is as follows:—

	Population enumerated.	Expenditure under Census Vote.	Cost per 1,000 Population.
		£ s. d.	d.
1891	764,185	231 13 9	73
1901	895,330*	254 6 0	68
1911	1,502,286	523 2 0	83
1921	2,296,400	4,118 0 6	430
1931	3,163,568	3,274 0 5	248

*The return for 1901 gave a population of 1,548,945 but that number was not enumerated, as it contained Estimates only of 345,891 for Ashanti and 307,724 for the Northern Territories.

The expenditure varied considerably district by district as the accompanying expenditure return indicates.

An explanation of these variations lies not so much in the better organisation of the census taking by individual officers as in the nature of the area covered and in the political conditions obtaining in the different census districts. The very low expenditure in the Mampong District is noteworthy, but is probably explained by the fact that the native organisation is excellent and that the distribution of the villages is most even.

COST OF CENSUS BY DISTRICTS AND PER 1,000 OF INHABITANTS.

District.	Area in Sq. miles.	Expenditure.	Population.	Cost per 1,000
<i>Western Province.</i>		£ s. d.		d.
Ankobra	2,149	98 17 6	46,173	483
Aowin	1,272	39 3 9	9,941	940
Axim	1,518	75 1 3	51,924	346
Sefwi	2,610	86 1 0	42,060	491
Sekondi-Dixcove	367	117 8 2	73,821	380
Tarkwa	1,683	86 0 0	60,983	338
<i>Central Province.</i>				
Cape Coast	2,125	149 10 0	136,044	144
Saltpond	690	14 18 9	103,265	35
Western Akim	951	145 0 0	63,381	552
Winneba	917	95 16 7	128,694	178
<i>Eastern Province.</i>				
Accra	618	185 3 5	136,696	332
Akwapim	834	82 2 0	86,380	181
Akim-Abuakwa	4,747	135 8 0	140,677	230
Kwahu	—	31 6 11	59,026	127
Keta-Ada	2,146	205 0 0	243,671	201
New Juaben	52	59 10 0	26,526	493
Volta River	1,258	278 0 0	162,100	412
<i>Ashanti Western Province.</i>				
Ahafo	1,434	19 0 0	15,766	285
Kintampo	5,141	34 11 3	43,410	193
Sunyani	2,416	42 0 0	66,976	150
Wenchi	2,077	57 0 0	58,106	236
<i>Ashanti Eastern Province.</i>				
Ashanti-Akim	4,580	49 18 0	55,235	217
Kumasi	3,169	{ 23 6 0 } { 19 1 1 }	172,196	59
Mampong	3,349	{ 4 18 3 }	50,295	23
Obuasi	} 2,213	{ 36 0 0 }	39,718	216
Obuasi Bekwai		{ 35 0 0 }	76,366	110
<i>Northern Territories.</i>				
Northern Province	12,455	90 0 0	577,436	37
Southern Province	18,031	82 10 10	139,839	141
<i>Togoland.</i>				
Northern Section	10,577	62 13 9	168,142	89
Southern Section	2,464	51 7 6	125,529	97

The above expenditure does not include any estimate of departmental assistance or of the voluntary help given by the people, the chiefs, the Chambers of Commerce, the mine managers and the missions.

COMPARISON OF THE RESULTS OF THE CENSUS WITH PREVIOUS CENSUSES.

The population of the Gold Coast and its dependencies was returned at 3,163,568. The figure includes both Africans and Non-Africans, the latter of whom totalled 3,182. The African population therefore numbered 3,160,386.

This total was distributed —

Gold Coast Colony	1,571,362
Ashanti	578,078
Northern Territories	717,275
British Sphere of Togoland	293,671
Total	<u>3,160,386</u>

An increase had naturally been expected over the total recorded at the previous Census, but the actual increase is considerably larger than would normally have been expected. Compared with the only other Censuses, with which a comparison is reasonable, those of 1911 and 1921, these figures for the African population show a percentage increase as follows:—

	1921	1931
	Increase over 1911.	Increase over 1921.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Gold Coast	37	34
Ashanti	41	42
Northern Territories	46	35
Togoland	—	56
Total	40*	37

*Exclusive of Togoland returns which were not available in 1911.

The actual figures for comparative purposes and record are:—

	1911	1921	1931
Gold Coast Colony	852,666	1,171,913	1,571,362
Ashanti	287,814	406,193	578,067
Northern Territories	361,806	530,355	717,275
Togoland	—	187,939	293,671
Total	1,502,286	2,296,400	3,160,386

It is generally agreed that in a country where conditions are such as those which obtain in the Gold Coast the decennial increase could be estimated at 15 per cent. There is an unusually large addition to be accounted for. In part this can be attributed to inaccuracy or under-estimation in 1921, and a greater accuracy at

the present Census-taking. Most District Census Officers are of the opinion that the 1931 figures err on the side of under-estimation so that one need not take into consideration the risk of over-estimation in the later returns. But there is a third factor which enters into any calculations concerning increases in population, the factor of immigration and this undoubtedly accounts for the majority of the people over and above the natural 15 per cent increase.

If one reckons an error of 5 per cent under-estimation in the 1921 figures, the total of the population which could reasonably have been expected would have amounted to 2,872,903 leaving a balance of 287,483 to be accounted for by immigration. By this method of calculation an increase of approximately 25 per cent of the indigenous population as returned in 1921 could have been anticipated.

GOLD COAST COLONY.

In the Gold Coast Colony where the increase in percentage has been least, an analysis of the returns province by province tends to show the reasonableness of the above calculation.

In the Western Province the district figures showing the percentage of increase are:—

	<i>Per cent.</i>
Ankobra District	21.3
Aowin District	50
Axim District	27
Sefwi District	61.7
Sekondi-Dixcove District	36.3
Tarkwa District	37

The two largest increases Sefwi and Aowin are attributed directly to the development in those areas of the cacao planting industry which by causing an improvement in transport facilities resulted in an influx of strangers who seem to show a tendency even to settle.

The district figures for the Western Province are as follows:—

District.	1911	1921	1931	1931 Increase per cent over 1921.
Ankobra	20,271	38,071	46,173	21.3
Aowin	—	6,571	9,941	50
Axim	28,725	40,759	51,924	27
Sefwi	15,620	26,008	42,060	61.7
Sekondi-Dixcove	44,757	54,164	73,821	36.3
Tarkwa	36,794	44,525	60,983	37
Total	163,540	205,080	284,902	38.8

In addition to the immigration into the cacao growing areas along the Western frontier, the districts of Aowin and Sefwi, there has been the usual movement of strangers towards the industrial mining area of the Tarkwa District and the expected settlement of aliens in the Sekondi-Dixcove District where the development of Takoradi is the magnet.

The Central Province figures are even more striking. The Commissioner reported that the large increase is due chiefly to the prosperous years that followed the Census taken in 1921 and probably to the fact that this year there was a more accurate Census than in that year when in all likelihood some of the population were not enumerated. It will be seen from the figures that the Cape Coast District has increased by 45.62 per cent, the Saltpond District by 44.49 per cent, the Winneba District by 22.95 per cent and the Western Akim District by 97.05 per cent. This exceptional increase in the last named district is attributed to the opening up of this district by a net-work of new roads and the Central Province Railway—thus developing the cacao industry, as well as to the starting of the Diamond Mining Industry at Kokotenten and the consequent large influx of strangers. The Cape Coast District shows an increase of 42,617 which is partly due to the expansion of the cacao industry in the northern portion as a result of the Central Province Railway and the usual influx of strangers as well as to an increase of children who come from other districts for education at Cape Coast and Elmina.

The district figures in the Central Province are :—

District.	1911	1921	1931	1931 Increase per cent over 1921.
Cape Coast	86,891	93,427	136,044	45.62
Saltpond	93,034	71,468	103,265	44.49
Western Akim	—	32,164	63,381	97.05
Winneba	67,111	105,567	128,694	22.95
Total	247,036	302,626	431,384	42.54

The fall in 1921 and the rise in 1931 in the population figures of the Saltpond District are accounted for by the fact that subsequent to 1911 the Western Akim District was formed from its area and the rise in the last inter-censal period is due to the factors already mentioned.

In the Eastern Province the increases district by district are together with the population returns since 1911 as follows :—

District.	1911	1921	1931	1931 Increase per cent over 1921.
Accra	73,047	99,603	136,696	36
Akwapim	88,047	79,917	86,380	8
Birim(Akim-Abuakwa)	46,768	90,306	140,677	55
Birim (Kwahu) ...	41,783	41,693	59,026	41
Keta-Ada	77,394	177,625	243,671	37
New Juaben	—	—	26,526	—
Volta River	114,781	175,063	162,100	8
Total	441,820	664,207	855,076	28

The decrease in the return of the population for the Volta River District is explained by the creation of the New Juaben District and to a great extent by immigration into the better cacao-growing areas of Akim-Abuakwa and Kwahu. It is in these two districts that the greatest increase is recorded and not only are they favoured cacao-producing countries but during the decade the railway has brought a large alien population into the towns which have grown up alongside the track and at the same time the opening of the diamond fields has attracted a great number of alien labourers.

Apart from these three areas the Eastern Province returns call for little comment. The increase is not far above what normally was to have been expected.

ASHANTI.

Owing to the changes in titles and areas since 1911 comparisons with the figures obtained at the Census taken in that year are not possible. The 1921 and 1931 statistics however show in the following table the collected data compared as well as the percentage increase since the former year :—

	1921.	1931.	Per cent Increase.
<i>Western Province.</i>			
Ahafo	9,256	15,776	70
Kintampo	28,782	43,410	50
Sunyani	36,672	66,976	82
Wenchi	39,039	58,106	48
Total	113,749	184,268	62
<i>Eastern Province.</i>			
Ashanti-Akim	29,757	55,235	85
Kumasi	149,114	172,196	15
Mampong	47,491	50,295	5
Obuasi	66,082	39,718	} 75
Obuasi (Bekwai)	—	76,366	
Total	292,444	393,810	34
Grand Total	406,193	578,078	42

In the Western Province the large increases in the Ahafo and Sunyani Districts compensate to a certain extent for the shortage in the expected increase in the districts of Kumasi and Mampong, and it is probable that there has been an immigrant movement from those Districts of the Ashantis who are related to the local population. Both the western districts contain excellent soil for cacao production and with the opening up of main roads for motor traffic their remoteness in terms of journeying has ceased to act as a brake to their progress.

The returns from the Districts of Mampong and Kumasi indicate that the normal increase has not taken place and the Eastern Province excepting in the cacao-producing areas of Ashanti-Akim and Bekwai is not supporting the population which should, if comparison with other areas in the country is permissible, have been found within its boundaries.

It is more than probable also that many of the Mampong District people are to be found in the adjoining area of Ashanti-Akim where again cacao-production can be indulged in and where accessibility is assured by excellent roads.

NORTHERN TERRITORIES.

Throughout the decade there has been recognised a steady stream of immigration into the Protectorate, which at times for various reasons, has been very rapid. The figures of both provinces

obtained by the Census Officers confirm this. The comparative returns, again without the 1911 figures which were admittedly inaccurate, are as follows :—

	1921,	1931.	Per cent Increase.
<i>Northern Province.</i>			
Kusasi	—	110,614	—
Lawra-Tumu	84,264	93,125	10
Mamprusi	21,944	46,523	112
Navrongo	257,949	120,870	—
Wa	43,168	72,323	67
Zuarungu	—	133,981	—
Total	407,325	577,436	41
<i>Southern Province.</i>			
Western Dagomba	93,944	100,433	6
Eastern Gonja	18,152	23,683	30
Western Gonja	10,934	15,723	43
Total	123,030	139,839	13
Grand Total	530,355	717,275	35

The accretion is not so spectacular as that shown in the statistics for the Colony. There are few attractions in the Northern Territories, there being no outstanding export product such as cacao. In fact the actual development of the protectorate depends on the market in the south for ordinary field crops such as yams and beans, tobacco, a little wild produce such as shea-butter, poultry and to a small extent cattle, sheep and goats.

Ordinarily at the time when the census was taken the young men have not yet returned from the harvesting of the cacao and the other labour requirements of that industry. It is therefore all the more significant that so large an increase is shown. This is due to a movement of which the essential driving force will probably be

found to rest on an economic impulse forcing the population southward from the French Sudan. This movement has been attributed to political and administrative causes, but it is far more likely that behind the human movement southward there is the same unknown force which is visibly compelling the fauna of the French Sudan into the protectorate and adjacent areas. Possibly the rate of desiccation is progressing or owing to the intensive attacks of the dry winds from the Sahara the soil is becoming less productive. Both factors are of importance. But the movement is a well defined one, and is markedly so among the larger animals. It might be urged that the Africans of the Western Sudan regard Ashanti and Kumasi in particular as El Dorado, the Mecca of the man who wishes to get rich quick. To a certain extent this is true but it cannot alone account for the settlement of strangers all over the country not only in the pleasant easy land of the south but in the hard and difficult areas of the north.

The increase is particularly noticeable along the northern frontier. In 1921 the Northern Mamprusi District comprised the present districts of Navrongo, Zuarungu and Kusasi. In that year the population was returned at 257,949 and a decade later at 365,465, an increase of 41 per cent in an area which is almost overcrowded. An overflow took place into South Mamprusi where the increase appears as 112 per cent.

The apparent decrease, since the increase does not attain the basic percentage of the expected 15 per cent, in Lawra-Tumu and Western Dagomba is difficult to account for. Probably in the former there was considerable inaccuracy in the enumeration at the earlier census; the latter offers no explanation, especially when one remembers that its area has been increased during the intercensal period at the expense of Western Gonja. In this latter district the increase in population is admittedly due to the immigration of Lobis from the trans-Volta country, an immigration chiefly due to political differences between that tribe and the governing authorities, and therefore probably not permanent.

TOGOLAND.

The district figures for the area of Togoland mandated to Great Britain are as follows :—

	1921	1931	Per cent Increase.
NORTHERN SECTION.			
Eastern Dagomba	58,929	91,523	55
Kete-Krachi	25,244	20,521	—19
Kusasi	12,093	41,101	239
Mamprusi	4,518	14,997	231
Total	100,784	168,142	66
SOUTHERN SECTION.			
Ho	87,155	125,529	44
Total	87,155	125,529	44
Grand Total	187,939	293,671	56

The increase in this area is extremely high and the accuracy of the figures need not be seriously questioned. In the Kusasi district and in Mamprusi the increase is entirely due to immigration. The writer in 1921 actually hunted buffalo and other big game in the bush of these northern districts; to-day the bush has almost entirely disappeared and the whole countryside is covered with the compounds and fields of the new-comers who have migrated from the eastern areas. The same movement is noticeable in Eastern Dagomba whilst in the Ho District the Census Officer responsible for the collection of the data attributed the increase to the following causes :—

- (1) Inaccuracy of the 1921 figures through lack of qualified enumerators and suspicion of the people.
 - (2) The non-determination of the international boundary between the French and British Spheres of Togoland.
 - (3) Greater medical facilities and therefore lower death-rate.
 - (4) Less inclination of local people to migrate seasonally in search of work
 - (5) A large influx of strangers, not indigenous to the district.
- The decrease in the Krachi area can be attributed to the following :—

- (1) Alteration of district area by excluding the Nanumba country which is now in the Eastern Dagomba district.
- (2) The return of the former slaves in ever increasing numbers to their old homes. These were the victims chiefly of Babatu's raids and were settled in slave villages in the neighbourhood of the Kete trading centre.

- (3) The opening of the Krachi-Attabubu road which gave the opportunity to the youths of the Krachi district to build farm villages along that important trade route to Kumasi.
- (4) Seasonal migration to the cacao fields.

Of these various causes the second is of primary importance and a glance at the maps by Sprigade of 1907 will show how numerous the villages round Krachi were at that time. Most of these are now deserted and the people gone back chiefly to the Builsa area of the Navrongo District.

An analysis of the figures comparing the indigenous population of the districts with that of other Africans is of value in proving the contention that the increase in the numbers of the people of the Gold Coast and its dependencies is chiefly due to immigrants.

Such an analysis, unfortunately, is in the present census to a certain extent discounted by misunderstandings in the collection of the classificatory statistics due to the use of general expressions such as Grunshi, Moshi, Hausa, Wangara, etc.—a loose and inaccurate classification which has long been current in the Gold Coast. It shows however that the following numbers for these immigrants were in the country on Census Day :—

Subjects of other British West African Colonies	70,536
Subjects of French West African Colonies	... 196,282
Subjects of Liberia	... .. 6,812
Subjects Unclassified	... .. 15,587
	<hr/>
Total of Alien population	... .. 289,217
	<hr/>

This figure is surprisingly close to the estimate given above of the immigrant population after allowing for an increase on the previous census figure based on an error of 5 per cent in the original total and a 15 per cent increase on the corrected figure in the inter-censal period. (*Vide p. 147 supra.*)

An analysis of the district figures would therefore in many cases show a decline in spite of the apparent increase in the totals. However in the absence of any reliable statistics of birth and death rates covering the inter-censal period no conclusion of any real value can be attained. The 1931 figures show that the population of the country as a whole is maintaining the 15 per cent natural increase whilst certain areas are evidently declining in the incidence of population. No definite conclusion can be reached in spite of the apparent truth of this assertion, since such figures were not collected at previous censuses. For instance Ashanti sends a return of its population assessed at 578,078. Of these there were counted as aliens to that colony, 44,173 other Gold Coast natives, 15,335 immigrants from other British West African Colonies, 52,734 French African subjects, 201 Liberians and 529 unclassified. These totalling 112,972 left a balance of native Ashantis in their own country of 465,106 against the 1921 total of 406,193. This might

be interpreted as indicating that the Ashanti nation was not maintaining the increase normally to be expected. But no analysis of the 1921 total is available.

The full return province by province of these aliens is as follows :—

RETURN SHOWING NUMBER OF PERSONS RESIDING IN THE GOLD COAST OUTSIDE THEIR OWN ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS.

	Area of Origin.				Total
	Colony.	Ashanti.	Northern Territories.	Togoland.	
GOLD COAST COLONY.					
Western Province	25,804	3,217	7,454	—	36,475
Central Province	6,933	2,703	4,624	974	15,234
Eastern Province	6,809	9,522	7,664	10,210	34,205
Ashanti	20,293	—	22,659	1,221	44,173
Northern Territories	1,131	1,746	—	—	2,877
Mandated Area of Togoland	4,910	316	1,612	—	6,838
Total resident outside their own administrative areas.	65,880	17,504	44,013	12,405	139,802

RETURN SHOWING IMMIGRANTS FROM OTHER BRITISH COLONIES.

	Gambia.	Sierra Leone.	Nigeria.	Cameroon.	West Indies.	Others.
GOLD COAST COLONY.						
Western Province	13	1,630	6,846	—	—	—
Central Province	5	59	10,518	—	1	—
Eastern Province	7	807	24,970	—	—	—
Ashanti	—	299	15,036	—	—	—
Northern Territories	—	—	6,378	—	—	—
Togoland	—	13	3,955	—	—	—
Total	25	2,808	67,703	—	1	—

RETURN SHOWING NUMBER OF AFRICAN ALIENS RESIDENT IN THE GOLD COAST.

	French West African Possessions.	Liberia.	Unclassified.
GOLD COAST COLONY.			
Western Province	14,277	3,078	75
Central Province	15,227	732	—
Eastern Province	37,806	2,792	6,203
Ashanti	52,734	201	529
Northern Territories	46,136	—	8,780
Togoland	30,102	9	—
Total	196,282	6,812	15,587

The intention which these aliens may have as to whether they will settle permanently or not in the country could have been indicated if exact information had been available to show the sex division of the various groupings. Unfortunately there was so much lack of uniformity in the rendition of these returns as explained previously that an abstract from the statistics received would be useless. The largest share in the Colony of these aliens was received by the Eastern Province and a few figures of their classification by sexes are available. It is reasonable to suppose that similar conditions are likely to be encountered elsewhere in the country. The figures are for Northern Territory, French colonies and Nigeria only, and Accra District is excluded as no return is available.

	Northern Territories.		French Colonies.		Nigeria.		Totals.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Akwapim ...	1,264	677	1,721	1,077	1,560	1,105	4,545	2,859
Birim (Akim- Abuakwa)...	1,412	763	8,543	4,294	4,360	3,189	14,315	8,246
Birim (Kwahu)	597	225	3,530	1,057	665	253	4,792	1,535
Keta-Ada ...	232	136	494	314	856	410	1,582	860
New Juaben	423	262	1,321	810	1,440	971	3,184	2,043
Volta River ...	1,945	1,067	551	294	587	344	3,083	1,705
Total ...	5,873	3,130	16,160	7,846	9,468	6,272	31,501	17,248

The unusually large number of females certainly inclines one to the belief that this alien population will become resident. But as previously stated in the absence of statistics of a similar nature from previous censuses conclusions are unreliable.

With an increase in the population the density of inhabitants per square mile has naturally increased. Comparisons, however, are of little value as not only have districts in some cases altered their boundaries but new districts have been created out of former ones and the Gold Coast Survey Department has corrected the areas of the districts, which in 1921 were to a large extent merely estimates.

The figures are :—

	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population.	Density per Sq. Mile.
The Colony	23,937	1,571,362	65.64
Ashanti	24,379	578,078	23.71
Northern Territories	30,486	717,275	23.52
Togoland	13,041	293,671	22.51
Total	91,843	3,160,386	34.41

A closer scrutiny of the district areas and their density return reveals an interesting fact concerning the incidence of population. The districts within the forest belt where the population is least are those adjacent to the western frontier; this zone of scarcity of inhabitants sweeps across the country to the eastern frontier outside and to the north of the forest zone and widens with an ever increasing diminution of population to the north until it reaches the Northern Province where the population becomes denser than in most parts of the country.

The reason for this is somewhat difficult to establish especially with regard to the forest zone. The writer would suggest tentatively that the western frontier districts not having been developed in time for the cacao boom retained the conditions which prevailed elsewhere in the forest zone prior to that boom, conditions which as one receded further westward into the forest made habitation by man increasingly difficult. Outside and to the north of this forest belt is a country which in the rainy season is mostly under water and the high ground of which, where villages alone can be constructed, is in the dry season in some places almost entirely destitute of water. Such districts as Kintampo, Northern Mampong, most of Krachi, Eastern and Western Gonjas are to all intents and purposes uninhabitable and they form by creating a belt of territory without people, a very serious obstacle to the complete opening up and progress of the thickly populated north. The same situation is encountered in most of the Mamprusi district and after leaving the high plateaux of the Dagomba country one descends into a swampy or barren zone which forms that district. Conditions north of the White Volta and westward along the parallel of that river's eastward sweep are completely different. The country is a well-watered one even in the dry season. It is intersected with numerous large rivers in which large and deep pools remain throughout the year, and possesses as well a number of ponds or lakes, the overflow basins of the rivers or sometimes ancient stream-beds. That country supports a dense population, probably of the finest agricultural type in the whole country, a population for long in permanent settlement to such an extent that patrilineal descent has superseded matrilineal, family ownership of land has evolved into private, manuring and rotation of crops are practised and are essential. It is a country in which the truest form of peasant proprietorship obtains.

The rapidity with which the country has been developed since the beginning of the century has created a number of large towns in the area exploited. Their growth has been considerable, but it is rather in the number of townships than in the size of individual towns that this growth has been most marked.



The following table indicates their number and distribution :—

	Population 2,000-3,000.	Population 3,000-5,000.	Population 5,000-10,000.	Population over 10,000.
<i>Colony.</i>				
Western Province ...	17	14	1	1
Central Province ...	46	21	7	2
Eastern Province ...	85	41	8	2
Total	148	76	16	5
<i>Ashanti.</i>				
Western Province ...	28	6	1	—
Eastern Province ...	29	17	1	1
Total	57	23	2	1
<i>Northern Territories.</i>				
Northern Province...	11	2	1	—
Southern Province	7	4	—	1
Total	18	6	1	1
<i>Togoland.</i>				
Northern Section ...	6	2	—	—
Southern Section ...	10	3	—	—
Total	16	5	—	—
Grand Total	239	110	19	7

The principal towns are :

Over 10,000 inhabitants :—

Town.	Province.	1921.	1931.
Accra	Eastern, Colony	41,124	60,726
Kumasi	Eastern, Ashanti	23,694	35,829
Cape Coast	Central, Colony	14,921	17,685
Sekondi	Western, Colony	9,500	16,953
Tamale	Southern, N.T.s	3,901	12,941
Winneba	Central, Colony	6,980	10,926
Koforidua	Eastern, Colony	5,364	10,529

It must be remembered however that in several instances the boundaries of the above towns have been considerably extended during the inter-censal period.

The towns over 5,000 inhabitants are :—

Town.	Province.	1921.	1931.
Nsawam	Eastern, Colony	6,143	8,882
Appam	Central, Colony	2,925	8,589
Nungua	Eastern, Colony	—	7,877
Obuasi	Eastern, Ashanti	3,917	7,598
Moree	Central, Colony	4,847	7,333
Mumford	Central, Colony	—	7,253
Atsavie Agblegbo	Eastern, Colony	—	6,731
Aboso	Western, Colony	—	6,581
Nyakrum	Central, Colony	6,257	6,442
Keta	Eastern, Colony	9,839	6,392
Saltpond	Central, Colony	6,342	6,369
Oda	Central, Colony	2,932	6,139
Asamangkese	Eastern, Colony	5,413	5,900
Teshi	Eastern, Colony	7,604	5,715
Berracoe	Central, Colony	2,967	5,479
Abetifi	Eastern, Colony	3,874	5,401
Wa	Northern, N.T.s	2,810	5,313
Wenchi	Western, Ashanti	4,994	5,309
Dsodse	Eastern, Colony	5,621	5,136

SEX AND AGE STATISTICS ; MARITAL STATE ; OCCUPATION OF THE PEOPLE.

The population of the Gold Coast is composed as follows :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Ratio of Male to Female.
Gold Coast Colony	806,534	764,828	1,571,362	1.055
Ashanti	298,341	279,737	578,078	1.066
Northern Territories	360,260	357,015	717,275	1.009
Togoland	150,464	143,207	293,671	1.050
Total	1,615,599	1,544,787	3,160,386	1.045

The preponderance of the male population is noticeable and is particularly so in the areas of maximum production, the Gold Coast Colony and Ashanti. Where an export industry does not exist and conditions are the normal for a peasant population as in the Northern Territories, the proportion of the sexes is almost equal. There must however be taken into consideration the fact that a certain number of young men from the Protectorate were at the time of the census-taking counted in Ashanti and the Colony. They were in all likelihood in the majority of cases unaccompanied by their wives and so increased the preponderance of males in those two divisions whilst decreasing that preponderance in their own country.

A comparison of the male and female population as returned for urban and non-urban areas, together with a further division into children and adults, the latter being reckoned as persons over the age of 15 or in terms of native language "those who have reached the age of puberty", shows the following:—

Table showing the number of Adults living in Urban Areas.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of Males to Females.
I. COLONY.				
<i>Western Province.</i>				
Ankobra	1,014	1,227	2,241	.83
Aowin	597	339	936	1.47
Axim	2,430	2,229	4,659	1.09
Sefwi	562	462	1,024	1.22
Sekondi-Dixcove	11,356	6,578	17,934	1.73
Tarkwa	1,388	807	2,195	1.72
Total	17,347	11,642	28,989	1.49
<i>Central Province.</i>				
Cape Coast	6,710	6,724	13,434	.99
Saltpond	3,816	3,929	7,745	.97
Western Akim	4,875	3,356	8,231	1.45
Winneba	10,804	8,783	19,587	1.23
Total	26,205	22,792	48,997	1.13
<i>Eastern Province.</i>				
Accra	26,484	21,735	48,219	1.22
Akwapim	4,900	4,499	9,399	1.09
Birim (Akim Abuakwa)	10,801	7,889	18,690	1.39
Birim (Kwahu)	7,384	7,165	14,549	1.03
Keta-Ada	6,615	7,678	14,293	.86
New Juaben	4,512	3,320	7,832	1.36
Volta River	5,902	5,803	11,705	1.02
Total	66,598	58,089	124,687	1.15
Total for Colony	110,150	92,523	202,673	1.19
II. ASHANTI.				
<i>Eastern Province.</i>				
Kumasi	15,152	8,806	23,958	1.72
Obuasi-Bekwai	1,332	963	2,295	1.38
Total for Province	16,484	9,769	26,253	1.69
Total for Ashanti	16,484	9,769	26,253	1.69

Table showing the number of Adults living in Urban Areas—contd.

III. NORTHERN TERRITORIES.				
<i>Southern Province.</i>				
Western Dagomba	4,834	3,732	8,566	1.28
Total for Province	4,834	3,732	8,566	1.28
Total for Protectorate	4,834	3,732	8,566	1.28
IV. TOGOLAND.				
<i>Southern Section.</i>				
Ho	1,836	1,778	3,614	1.03
Total for Section	1,836	1,778	3,614	1.03
Total for Togoland	1,836	1,778	3,614	1.03
V. ABSTRACT.				
Gold Coast Colony	110,150	92,523	202,673	1.02
Ashanti	16,484	9,769	26,253	1.69
Northern Territories	4,834	3,732	8,566	1.28
Togoland	1,836	1,778	3,614	1.03
Total	133,304	107,802	241,106	1.23

Note.—This term "urban" has been applied only to the towns enumerated on Form B.

In the Colony the preponderance of females in the Ankobra, Keta-Ada, Saltpond and Cape Coast towns is noticeable. It can be accounted for in the first named by the fact that at the time the census was taken most of the youngmen were in their bush villages at work on the new cacao-fields which the opening up of this district by motor connection with the railway seemed to them to require.

The Saltpond and Cape Coast female majorities cannot satisfactorily be explained, but the Keta-Ada figures are due to the absence of thousands of young males who leave their homes in the dry season for work in the fishing industries on the Volta River, and as far East as Nigerian waters.

Mining activities explain the presence of a majority of males beyond the average ratio of males to females in the districts of Tarkwa and Birim (Akim Abuakwa) whilst their abnormal preponderance in Sekondi-Dixcove, Western Akim, New Juaben, Accra and Winneba is accounted for by the existence of railways and cacao-handling centres and the demand for labour by public and private development in headquarters.

No explanation is readily available to account for the male majority in the Aowin area, but it was probably due to the male labour employed in the construction of the Enchi-Huni Valley road, a work designed as the main artery in the development of that district.

In Ashanti only two towns were counted as such and the male preponderance was to be expected. Kumasi as the capital, principal trading centre and the terminus or meeting point of the railways from Sekondi and Accra as well as that of all the principal roads leading to the North, and Obuasi the headquarters of the Ashanti Goldfields were the only towns enumerated.

Similar explanations account for the only town treated as such at the census in the Northern Territories.

The following table showing the distribution of male and female adults in the rural areas calls for little comment. The mining industries of Tarkwa and Birim (Akim-Abuakwa) account for the exceptional preponderance of males in those areas whilst their lower proportion in Keta-Ada is explained by the absence of the male population engaged in the fishing industry.

No satisfactory explanation is readily available for the preponderance of adult females in the Northern Territories, beyond the possible fact that the youth of the country is at work in the Southern areas.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ADULTS LIVING IN NON-URBAN AREAS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of Males to Females.
I. COLONY.				
<i>Western Province.</i>				
Ankobra	13,688	11,486	25,174	1.19
Aowin	2,698	2,551	5,249	1.06
Axim	13,934	14,547	28,481	.96
Sefwi	14,072	12,090	26,162	1.16
Sekondi-Dixcove	17,206	16,261	33,467	1.06
Tarkwa	21,953	16,669	38,622	1.32
Total	83,551	73,604	157,155	1.13
<i>Central Province.</i>				
Cape Coast	33,644	33,101	66,745	1.02
Saltpond	25,414	23,780	49,194	1.07
Western Akim	16,080	13,411	29,491	1.19
Winneba	30,052	30,539	60,591	.98
Total	105,190	100,831	206,021	1.04
<i>Eastern Province.</i>				
Accra	21,178	17,772	38,950	1.14
Akwapim	20,940	19,679	40,619	1.06
Birim (Akim Abuakwa)	40,299	33,215	73,514	1.21
Birim (Kwahu)	12,289	10,504	22,793	1.17
Keta-Ada	63,319	70,158	133,477	.90
New Juaben	4,497	3,934	8,431	1.14
Volta River	39,682	39,892	79,574	.99
Total	202,204	195,154	397,358	1.04
Total for Colony.	390,945	369,589	760,534	1.06

Table showing the number of Adults living in non-Urban Areas—contd.

II. ASHANTI.				
<i>Western Province.</i>				
Ahafo	5,509	4,646	10,155	1.12
Kintampo	13,414	12,034	25,448	1.12
Sunyani	21,103	19,409	40,512	1.08
Wenchi	17,962	17,485	35,447	1.03
Total	57,988	53,574	111,562	1.08
<i>Eastern Province.</i>				
Ashanti Akim... ..	17,216	14,381	31,597	1.19
Kumasi	40,769	38,891	79,660	1.05
Mampong	16,170	15,184	31,354	1.06
Obuasi	14,373	11,226	25,599	1.28
Obuasi-Bekwai	19,901	20,460	40,361	.97
Total	108,429	100,142	208,571	1.08
Total for Ashanti	166,417	153,716	320,133	1.08
III. NORTHERN TERRITORIES.				
<i>Northern Province.</i>				
Kusasi	29,836	33,254	63,090	.90
Lawra-Tumu	23,345	28,590	51,935	.82
Mamprusi	12,513	13,080	25,593	.95
Navrongo	40,485	46,138	86,623	.88
Wa	17,712	19,626	37,338	.90
Zuarungu	36,699	41,702	78,401	.88
Total	160,590	182,390	342,980	.88
<i>Southern Province.</i>				
Western Dagomba	26,442	25,576	52,018	1.03
Eastern Gonja	8,108	6,440	14,548	1.26
Western Gonja	4,434	4,403	8,837	.99
Total	38,984	36,419	75,403	1.07
Total for Protectorate	199,574	218,809	418,383	.91
IV. TOGOLAND				
<i>Northern Section.</i>				
Eastern Dagomba	28,072	23,997	52,069	1.17
Kete Krachi	6,322	6,076	12,398	1.04
Kusasi	11,603	11,706	23,309	.99
Mamprusi	3,920	4,195	8,115	.93
Total	49,917	45,974	95,891	1.09
<i>Southern Section.</i>				
Ho	34,300	35,836	70,136	.96
Total	34,300	35,836	70,136	.96
Total for Togoland	84,217	81,810	166,027	1.03

Table showing the number of Adults living in Urban Areas—contd.

V. ABSTRACT.				
Gold Coast Colony	390,945	369,589	760,534	1.06
Ashanti	166,417	153,716	320,133	1.08
Northern Territories	199,574	218,809	418,383	.91
Togoland	84,217	81,810	166,027	1.03
Total	841,153	823,924	1,665,077	1.02

The combined statistics of the child population show how even the sex distribution of children, i.e. persons not above 15 years of age, is throughout the country with the exception of the Tarkwa district where the girls out-number the boys to the extent of 1,174 females to 1,000 males. No explanation for this phenomenon is readily forthcoming.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN LIVING THROUGHOUT THE COLONY.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Ratio of Boys to Girls.
I. COLONY.				
<i>Western Province.</i>				
Ankobra	9,444	9,314	18,758	1.01
Aowin	1,967	1,789	3,756	1.10
Axim	9,430	9,354	18,684	1.01
Sefwi	7,614	7,260	14,874	1.07
Sekondi-Dixcove	11,295	11,125	22,420	1.01
Tarkwa	9,274	10,892	20,166	.85
Total	49,024	49,734	98,758	.97
<i>Central Province.</i>				
Cape Coast	28,168	27,697	55,865	1.02
Saltpond	24,750	21,576	46,326	1.10
Western Akim	13,115	12,544	25,659	1.05
Winneba	24,091	24,425	48,516	.99
Total	90,124	86,242	176,366	1.05
<i>Eastern Province.</i>				
Accra	25,831	23,696	49,527	1.09
Akwapim	18,227	18,135	36,362	1.01
Birim (Akim Abuakwa)	24,551	23,922	48,473	1.03
Birim (Kwahu)	10,983	10,701	21,684	1.02
Keta-Ada	46,355	49,546	95,901	.94
New Juaben	5,222	5,041	10,263	1.03
Volta River	35,122	25,699	70,821	.98
Total	166,291	166,740	333,031	.99
Total for Colony	305,439	302,716	608,155	1.01

Table showing the number of Children Living throughout the Colony—continued.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Ratio of Boys to Girls.
II. ASHANTI.				
<i>Western Province.</i>				
Ashanti Akim	11,900	11,738	23,638	1.01
Kumasi	33,807	34,771	68,578	.97
Mampong	9,467	9,474	18,941	.99
Obuasi	7,174	6,945	14,119	1.03
Obuasi-Bekwai	16,898	16,812	33,710	1.00
Total	79,246	79,740	158,986	.99
Total for Ashanti	115,440	116,252	231,692	.99
III. NORTHERN TERRITORIES.				
<i>Northern Province.</i>				
Kusasi	25,966	21,558	47,524	1.20
Lawra-Tumu	22,882	18,308	41,190	1.25
Mamprusi	10,671	10,259	20,930	1.04
Navrongo	19,200	15,047	34,247	1.21
Wa	18,595	16,390	34,985	1.13
Zuarungu	28,926	26,654	55,580	1.09
Total	126,240	108,216	234,456	1.17
<i>Southern Province.</i>				
Western Dagomba	21,304	18,545	39,849	1.15
Eastern Gonja	4,779	4,356	9,135	1.09
Western Gonja	3,529	3,357	6,886	1.05
Total	29,612	26,258	55,870	1.13
Total for Protectorate	155,852	134,474	290,326	1.16
IV. TOGOLAND.				
<i>Northern Section.</i>				
Eastern Dagomba	20,541	18,913	39,454	1.08
Kete-Krachi	4,148	3,975	8,123	1.04
Kusasi	9,930	7,862	17,792	1.26
Mamprusi	3,625	3,257	6,882	1.11
Total	38,244	34,007	72,251	1.12
<i>Southern Section.</i>				
Ho	26,167	25,612	51,779	1.02
Total	26,167	25,612	51,779	1.02
Total for Togoland	64,411	59,619	124,030	1.08
V. ABSTRACT.				
Gold Coast Colony	305,439	302,716	608,155	1.01
Ashanti	115,440	116,252	231,692	.99
Northern Territories	155,852	134,474	290,326	1.16
Togoland	64,411	59,619	124,030	1.08
Total	641,142	613,061	1,254,203	1.04

The grouping of the population by ages is difficult since the estimates of Age are almost impossible to ascertain with any degree of accuracy. The number of children to adults is as follows:—

	Children.	Adults.	Ratio of Children to Adults.
Gold Coast Colony ...	608,155	963,207	1 : 1.6
Ashanti ...	231,692	346,386	1 : 1.5
Northern Territories ...	290,326	426,949	1 : 1.58
Togoland ...	124,030	169,641	1 : 1.4
Total ...	1,254,203	1,906,183	1 : 1.58

In the returns supplied on Form "B" for the larger villages and towns the age-groupings are more clearly defined but their accuracy seems very doubtful as the falling off of the birth-rate is most marked throughout the statistics.

The age group 0—1 year should be the annual grouping with the greatest number of individuals and there should normally appear if shown in graph form a gradually descending curve. The present returns, however, if one takes the age group 1—5 years and divide by four to establish a comparison with the preceding age group 0—1 year, show an inclination upwards for this group level the curve then descending as usual.

The following table shows this tendency:—

	0 — 1 Year.	1 — 5 Year.	Annual Average of 2nd Group.
Gold Coast ...	9,160	40,715	10,178
Ashanti ...	995	4,385	1,096
Northern Territories ...	436	1,637	409
Togoland ...	183	886	221
Total ...	10,774	47,623	11,905

Other age groups are not comparable as their figures must be inaccurate since few Africans can understand what is meant by "age". It is only in these two early groupings that any degree of accuracy can be expected.

Unfortunately comparison cannot be made with the returns from the towns where births and deaths have to be registered. If one takes the townships of Cape Coast and Sekondi as examples we find:—

	No. of Births registered from 1926-27-1930-31.	No. of Births registered 1930-31 0 — 1 Group.	Balance for 1 — 5 Group.
Cape Coast	1,858	552	1,306
Sekondi ...	1,217	289	928

The normal decline occurs at Cape Coast and possibly at Sekondi but the census figures for those two towns shows:—

	0 — 1	1 — 5
Cape Coast ...	484	2,312
Sekondi ...	371	1,871

and no consideration has been taken into account for any deaths. The existence of considerable inaccuracies somewhere seems certain.

An interesting feature however of these returns for these two age groups is that a tendency of female children to survive becomes apparent.

	Male Majority in 0 — 1 Group.	Female Majority in 1 — 5 Group.
Gold Coast ...	318	311
Ashanti ...	107	93
Northern Territories ...	24	17
Togoland ...	9	2

This female majority disappears in the next group 6-15 years.

	Boys 6 — 15.	Girls 6 — 15.	Majority of Boys.
Gold Coast ...	37,366	34,652	2,714
Ashanti ...	4,123	3,812	311
Northern Territories ...	1,171	1,131	40
Togoland ...	936	777	159
Total ...	43,596	40,372	3,224

But so many factors have to be taken into consideration that without carefully collected intercensal figures no deductions of any value can be made.

Marital Condition.

Statistics concerning the marital condition of the inhabitants of the Gold Coast are not obtainable. Registration of marriages is only compulsory when these are celebrated by licenced marriage officers, and the vast majority of the people continue to follow their native customs, as might be expected, and of marriages by native customary law there is no record. Suggestions have been made from time to time that in the more advanced States registration of such marriages by the native authorities should be compulsory, but as no evidence exists of public opinion in support of so radical a measure no steps have so far been taken towards that end.

An indication of how little the services of the Marriage Ordinance are used, is shown in the following table of licences during the past decade :—

	No. of Certificates.	Special Licences.	Total.
1921	155	8	163
1922-23*	143	6	149
1923-24	159	9	168
1924-25	191	6	197
1925-26	185	6	191
1926-27	219	6	225
1927-28	150	16	166
1928-29	328	7	335
1929-30	346	15	361
1930-31	257	13	270

*15 months—1st January 1922—31st March 1923.

It is frequently asserted in the local press that the marriage ceremonies celebrated under the auspices of the different churches are ruinous in the expenditure involved. There is no doubt that in the coastal areas feasting and banquets, new clothing of the most elaborate styles, indulgence in luxuries of the most expensive variety are a common feature of all such weddings. The preceding table seems to confirm this, since it shows a marked decrease in the number of certificates coincident with a slump in trade.

Many of the missions do not regard askance marriages celebrated by their members under native customary law ; some even acquiesce in the practice of concubinage, preferring so to call what in reality is the generally observed custom of polygamy.

The latter practice prevails throughout the country and in the conditions of the home-life of these people is almost an essential institution. Cases of its abuse are very rarely met with; and from what the writer has heard from the women it is regarded by them as a practice which should be preserved.

Man's work and woman's work are clear and distinct. Both have an equal share of the household work, both owe duties to the family. The woman is no more a chattel than the man, and she welcomes another woman in the house to share with her the women's work, just as the man welcomes a friend to share the labour of the field. The status of woman in the native household is equal to that of the man, except that he is the houseowner and therefore master of the house.

Women do not hesitate to assert their rights and their liberty, and it is not only a humiliating but also an expensive matter to the husband who has to seek and woo again the wife who through his misconduct has left him.

The position of women among the Akan is particularly high, and whilst the practice of matrilineal descent is observed, the extreme love for his mother and therefore respect for all women is an outstanding and most admirable characteristic of the African temperament.

The Gold Coast, as is the case in other countries of a similar cultural state, does not regard the bachelor or the spinster with favour; and the religion of animism which is so involved with ancestor-worship practically enforces not only marriage but child-production. It can therefore be safely stated that almost the total adult population of the country is married, in the case of males over the age of 25, and in the case of females about the age of 16 or 17.

No figures are possible to prove this statement, however; it can only be deduced from reasoning and observation.

Occupations of the African Population.

Probably more inaccurate information was returned on the subject of occupations than for any other subject on which data and statistics were required at the census-taking of 1931. Except in the towns and villages which were censused on Form "B" no request was made for details as to the nature of the employment of individuals. The following tables and analyses of results concern, therefore, only the returns from those towns, and no record whatsoever is available to indicate the occupations of the non-urban dwellers.

RETURN OF AFRICANS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRY.

Occupation.	Gold Coast Colony.			Ashanti.	N.T.	Togo.	Total.
	W.P.	C.P.	E.P.				
<i>Clerks.</i>							
Commerce ...	546*	1,488	3,105*	813	28	30	6,010
Manufacture ...	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
Mining ...	—	—	15	—	—	—	15
Municipal... ..	493	—	66	—	—	—	559
<i>Contractors.</i>							
Building	—	—	61	—	—	1	62
General	40	31	63	22	17	—	173
Haulage	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Firewood	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Painting	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Road-making ...	14	—	19	—	—	—	33
<i>Driving.</i>							
Motor	360	743	2,234	813	51	59	4,260
Railway	39	—	3	—	—	—	42
Stationary	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
<i>Mechanics.</i>							
Motor	371	—	685	287	5	4	1,352
Railway	43	—	14	—	—	—	57
Other	55	116	13	—	—	—	184

*This figure includes 54 female clerks in the Eastern Province and Western Province.

Clerks.

Under this heading there seems to have been a general misunderstanding so that the above record is of little use. No clerks are returned from the mining areas except the diamond fields of Akim-Abuakwa, yet it is obvious that the various companies must have had clerks in their employ at Tarkwa and Obuasi, both of which towns were censused on Form "B."

It is equally obvious that there are not 559 "municipal" clerks, i.e. clerks employed on municipal undertakings. There are only four municipalities and even if the water-works and electrical undertakings as well as the 'bus service in Accra were taken into consideration, this total could not have been reached. An explanation is given that those who so described themselves were under the impression that the adjective was locative and not qualificative in its application.

Drivers.

The number of motor drivers returned as being in the towns on census day is 4,260. There were altogether in this country 8,192 licenced African motor-drivers. An analysis of the tribal origin of these men shows that the Akan and coastal-born person form at present the majority of those most attracted to this form of employment.

Ashanti ...	1,864	Akwapim ...	...	557	Apollonian ...	234
Fanti ...	1,678	Adangbe ...	...	368	Kwahu ...	214
Ewe ...	1,588	Akim ...	...	276	Krobo ...	123
Ga... ..	1,557	Northern Territories	236	Agona ...	95	

Of the alien Africans there have been licenced

Nigerian	...	...	...	...	267
Liberian	...	...	...	...	183
Ivory Coast	...	...	...	...	72
Sierra Leone	...	...	...	...	49

The total of the analysis is greater than the number whose licences were renewed as it records the numbers of all issued from 1926 and not necessarily valid during 1930-31. It is not possible to extract the precise details.

Railway Drivers and Mechanics.

The annual return of railway employees at work on 31st March, 1931, less than a month prior to the census-taking showed as follows and for comparative purposes the statistics for 1921 are attached to the return :—

	1921.	1931.
Clerical Grades	440	676
Artizans	524	895
Platelayers, etc.	129	213
Labourers	2,568	3,059
Total	3,661	4,843

A further list of occupations was given in a return of Africans employed in other than industrial undertakings. The statistics were as follows :—

RETURN OF AFRICANS IN OCCUPATIONS OTHER THAN INDUSTRY.

	Gold Coast Colony.			Ashanti.	N.T.	Togo.	Total.
	W.P.	C.P.	E.P.				
Auctioneer	2	7	8	4	—	—	21
Banker	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Blacksmith	193	234	601	75	50	26	1,179
Boatman	124	43	848	—	—	—	1,015
Bookbinder	3	—	3	—	—	—	6
Bricklayer	259	628	1,372	279	30	105	2,673
Brickmaker	4	6	37	10	1	—	58
Butcher	51	122	551	101	65	12	902
Cacao-broker	69	261	944	259	1	21	1,565
Carpenter	890	1,164	2,892	554	59	57	5,216
Corn-grinder	6	23	217	52	—	—	298
Doctor	45	52	85	4	—	—	186
Domestic Servant	1,627	1,355	4,162	1,305	442	22	8,913
Druggist	13	10	83	23	2	—	131
Electrician	53	5	83	13	—	—	154
Farmer	2,028	10,271	21,814	1,900	3,028	788	39,829
Fireman	70	—	—	—	—	—	70

RETURN OF AFRICANS IN OCCUPATIONS OTHER THAN INDUSTRY
 —continued.

	Gold Coast Colony.			Ashanti.	N. T.	Togo.	Total.
	W.P.	C.P.	E.P.				
Fisherman ...	2,363	5,047	—	—	4	—	7,414
Goldsmith ...	197	291	1,059	234	3	23	1,807
Government Civil							
Servant ...	703	171	1,681	483	51	18	3,107
Hawker ...	280	206	2,750	8	385	6	3,635
Herdsman ...	22	6	98	32	21	—	179
Labourer ...	3,990	1,345	9,292	2,587	738	46	17,998
Lawyer ...	5	13	32	—	—	—	50
Leatherworker ...	11	12	33	1	64	2	123
Licensed Trader ...	17	17	127	13	866	—	1,040
Miner ...	30	5	—	—	—	—	35
Minister ...	21	41	130	44	100	2	338
Native Tribunal							
Employee ...	71	66	316	88	8	3	552
Painter ...	101	33	265	52	7	—	458
Photographer ...	40	50	—	18	—	6	114
Platelaye ...	11	4	3	—	—	—	18
Policeman ...	330	201	831	233	110	31	1,736
Porter ...	18	58	303	4	—	—	383
Printer ...	15	13	117	2	3	—	150
Sawyer ...	62	50	511	23	1	22	669
Shoemaker ...	72	190	575	129	9	10	986
Soldier ...	—	2	344	606	175	—	1,127
Surveyor ...	13	36	78	18	2	2	149
Tailor ...	368	359	1,912	484	69	53	3,245
Teacher ...	115	274	878	134	31	42	1,474
Telegraphist ...	15	5	34	—	1	—	55
Trader ...	934	3,105	4,395	899	1,286	79	10,698
Washerman ...	216	112	814	129	10	9	1,290
Weaver ...	43	58	373	69	51	13	607

Auctioneer.

There are 26 registered auctioneers in the country.

Boatman.

The total is confusing, and it is not certain whether lightermen and fishermen are not included under this heading.

Bricklayer.

The term includes masons.

Brickmaker.

Presumably the figure 58 refers only to those engaged in the manufacture of burnt clay bricks. The usual brick of sun-dried mud is made whenever occasion arises and usually *in situ* where required.

Carpenter.

It is difficult to believe that there are 5,216 carpenters in the towns enumerated on Form "B". The figure probably includes not only apprentices but also persons who dabbling in wood-work prefer to classify themselves as carpenters than to register their occupation as field-workers. It must, in every one of these occupations, be remembered that very few are whole-time jobs. Only in the larger centres will one for instance find whole time artisans.

Corn grinder.

Probably none of the 298 returned under this heading is a whole-time worker.

Domestic Servant.

These are registered when in the employment of non-Africans, and there were in 1930-31, 4,858 such registrations. Since the coming into force of these regulations a total of 5,128 have been licensed and their tribal distribution was :—

		Per cent.
Gold Coast and its dependencies ...	2,272	44.4
Nigeria	1,141	22.2
Liberia	1,082	21.1
Other West Africans	633	12.3
Total	5,128	100

One of the principal reasons for the licencing of domestic servants was that among them there was presumed to be a large number of dishonest persons. Statistics are now available which prove not only that this presumption was false but also show the efficacy of the issue of licences in curbing any tendency towards dishonesty.

Year.	No. of Licencees.	No. convicted.	Per cent
1924	1,332	104	7.8
1925	2,437	113	4.6
1926	3,478	115	3.3
1927	3,805	91	2.4
1928	4,138	127	3.1
1929	4,541	81	1.8
1930	4,858	77	1.7

Druggist.

Druggists have to be licensed yearly and there were issued during 1931, 62 such licences. The return shows 131, and the only explanation is that the term was not understood or taken to mean local herbalists.

Doctor.

A register of the medical practitioners is also kept, and in 1931 there were 102 on the list. Of these the majority were Europeans. The return of 186 Africans is due probably to a misunderstanding of the term, and possibly includes herbalists and others who consider themselves healers as well as persons qualified in doctorates other than that of medicine.

Farmer.

The expression farmer has for long been abused in the Gold Coast. It is most misleading in its use and covers all persons occupied in any capacity whatsoever in agricultural pursuits from the planter of cacao on a large scale to the meanest of workers in a cassada patch. The return of 39,829 should be read as meaning "engaged in agricultural work".

Fisherman.

A nil return from the Eastern Province is inexplicable. The male population of the towns in the Ada-Keta District are almost all engaged in this industry; and a similar state of affairs obtains in the Akwapim and Accra coastal townships. At the same time there are considerable numbers of seasonally whole-time fishermen in the towns along the river banks.

Goldsmith.

In gold producing countries such as the Gold Coast and Ashanti it is essential that dealers in raw gold should be licensed. The return of those engaged in this occupation resident in towns shows 1,807; the licensing figures are as follows:

	Goldsmiths or workers.	Gold-hawkers.
1926	2,239	2,095
1927	1,923	1,940
1928	1,980	2,000
1929	2,151	2,250
1930	2,754	2,787

The tribal origins of the licensees is not recorded but it is known that workers in this industry are almost exclusively confined to the Akan tribes. The licences hitherto have been given free and are merely for registration purchases.

Lawyer.

The number of persons engaged in legal practice resident in towns was given as 50, the actual number on the Roll is 68.

Licensed Trader.

The meaning of this term was not understood. In the Northern Territories the figure 866 was given and refers to licensed hawkers, i.e. market stall-holders or hawkers and has no reference to spirit licence holders who are forbidden in the Protectorate.

Miner.

The importance of the mining industry, second only to that of agriculture, is such that the labour engaged therein is discussed at length in Chapter VI entitled "Social Conditions."

The return of 35 Africans engaged as miners, is misleading. There were in the year 1930-31 the following numbers of Africans employed in the mining industry, and comparative figures are given later.

	Underground.	Surface.	Total.
Gold	—	—	7,121
Manganese	—	—	1,535
Diamond	—	—	3,392
Prospecting	—	—	332
Total ...	8,980	3,400	12,380

By census day the number had been increased to 14,107.

Minister.

The return of 100 for the Northern Territories refers to teachers of the Mohammedan persuasion.

Policeman.

There are 2,072 policemen throughout the country, and the figures of the returns probably include some of the police in the service of the native authorities. Vide for tribal distribution *infra* under 'Soldier.'

Porter.

It is difficult to understand the return under this classification. Railway porters and outside porters are comparatively few; and the use of the 'term' porter in preference to 'carrier' is unusual in this country.

Soldiers.

The total strength of the Regiment is 1,044 so that the return for the towns only of 1,127 is probably due to the inclusion of ex-soldiers and pensioners. The tribal distribution of soldiers and Government police is as follows:—

	Regiment.	Police.
Gold Coast Colony	26	589
Ashanti	23	73
Northern Territories	560	690
Others (including British Colonies) of alien stock but not necessarily born outside Gold Coast Territory.	435	720
Total	1,044	2,072

The actual tribal preponderance lies with the so-called Frafras and Grunshis in the Regiment who supply 141 and 119 men respectively. Among the police a differentiation must be made between the General

Police and the Escort Police. The former are men of a certain educational standard and therefore the remoter tribes cannot ordinarily be recruited for that branch. The tribal figures when closely analysed show again that the Grunshis supply a large proportion of the men, their total being 268.

Of the Colony natives the Police force attracts notably the Akims, Akwapims, and Awunas who supply 82, 124 and 109 respectively. This is presumably due to the attraction for the educated youth to such duties as the Criminal Investigation Department and licencing office afford.

Surveyor.

The number of licensed surveyors (African) throughout the country was 10 during 1931. It is to be presumed that the total 149 given above was arrived at by employees of both African and European Surveyors returning themselves as being employed under the classification of their employers.

Tailor.

The figure 3,245 must include apprentices, assistants and any one in possession of a sewing machine of which there have been imported during the past decade 11,237.

Occupation of Females.

Of the occupations of female African little calls for comment. The return was as follows:—

	Gold Coast Colony.			Ashanti.	N.T.	Togo-land.	Total.
	W.P.	C.P.	E.P.				
Baker	785	1,224	2,853	383	6	13	5,264
Doctor	10	—	5	—	—	—	15
Domestic Servant ...	1,901	1,084	3,376	1,141	—	15	7,517
Dressmaker	287	364	783	109	1	53	1,597
Farmer	2,038	9,581	14,108	1,289	—	848	27,864
Govt. Civil Servant	20	27	101	2	—	—	150
Hawker	1,439	3,213	9,213	1,533	—	27	15,790
Labourer	99	43	898	114	—	1	1,155
Market Trader ...	4,887	6,169	22,884	3,375	—	380	37,695
Teacher	12	40	117	20	—	1	190

The return of 1,155 labourers is probably due to a better understanding of the term 'farmer' as locally interpreted, and the term 'domestic servant' is probably used by any girl who assists in house-work. The number of female bakers is explained by the fact that the amount of bread baked by them is usually only a small quantity which they themselves hawk in the market-places or from door to door. The increase in the consumption of wheaten flour and its related products is interesting as showing the trend in recent years towards a diet more European in its foundation.

			<i>Biscuits.</i> <i>lbs.</i>	<i>Flour</i> <i>cwts.</i>
1921	...	...	1,164,016	62,934
1922-23	...	...	1,626,009	90,000
1923-24	...	...	2,235,543	158,060
1924-25	...	...	2,250,965	179,399
1925-26	...	...	2,365,694	173,406
1926-27	...	...	3,943,872	187,628
1927-28	...	...	3,897,750	207,669
1928-29	...	...	5,281,164	272,016
1929-30	...	...	3,963,763	228,562
1930-31	...	...	3,850,416	225,460

RELIGIONS AND EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE.

In previous censuses the return for the religions of the people had been collected from the individuals concerned, but the results were considered so unsatisfactory that it was decided that the figures for the present census should be obtained from the various mission bodies functioning in the country.

The following is the complete return :—

RETURN SHOWING THE RELIGIONS OF THE AFRICAN POPULATION.

	Presumed Animist.	Christian.	Moham- medan.	Total.
<i>I.—Gold Coast Colony.</i>				
Western Province	236,265	46,102	2,535(a)	284,902
Central Province	342,636	78,865	9,883	431,384
Eastern Province	759,759	82,572	12,745	855,076
Total for the Colony	1,338,660	207,539	25,163	1,571,362
<i>II.—Ashanti.</i>				
Western Province	175,325	6,238	2,705	184,268
Eastern Province	356,525	30,117	7,168(d)	393,810
Total for Ashanti	531,850	36,355	9,873	578,078
<i>III.—Northern Territories.</i>				
Northern Province	563,433	3,714	10,289	577,436
Southern Province	132,524	139(b)	7,176	139,839
Total for the Protectorate	695,957	3,853	17,465	717,275
<i>IV.—Togoland.</i>				
Northern Section	165,852	169(b)	2,121(b)	168,142
Southern Section	89,534	35,995	— (c)	125,529
Total for Togoland	255,386	36,164	2,121	293,671
Total for the Gold Coast	2,821,853	283,911	54,622	3,160,386

(a) In the Tarkwa District the Mahomedans of Tarkwa Town alone counted.

(b) These figures are admittedly inaccurate.

(c) No count was attempted.

(d) Kumasi Town and Bekwai Town not counted.

An analysis of the returns showing denominational classification gives the following statistics for Christian population totalling 283,911.

	Gold Coast.			Ashanti.	N.T.	Trans-Volta or Togo.	Total
	W.P.	C.P.	E.P.				
Presbyterian ...	—	2,554	39,654	7,775	10	174	50,167
Wesleyan ...	15,840	48,973	17,086	17,257	51	—	99,207
Church of England ...	5,320	2,977	7,199	2,947	16	—	18,459
Roman Catholic ...	24,942	19,571	9,625	5,820	3,776	21,353	85,087
Salvation Army ...	—	1,763	6,974	659	—	—	9,396
Faith Tabernacle ...	—	—	114	—	—	—	114
A. M. E. Zion ...	—	2,680	1,920	878	—	—	5,478
Seventh Day Adventist ...	—	58	—	1,019	—	—	1,077
National Church ...	—	289	—	—	—	—	289
Ewe Presbyterian	—	—	—	—	—	14,637	14,637
Total ...	46,102	78,865	82,572	36,355	3,853	36,164	283,911

Although the above statistics were rendered by the various missions themselves to the Census Officer, the return is not necessarily correct, as a certain confusion seems to have occurred, headquarters being looked upon as the returning authority by some of the smaller out-lying parishes. The result is that the totals fall short to a small extent of their true amount. At the same time the geographical boundaries of the missions are not necessarily the political ones. This is particularly the case with the returns for the trans-Volta area, which includes not only the whole of the British mandated area of Togoland but also that portion of the Eastern Province of the Colony which lies to the east of the Volta River.

A comparison with the figures supplied by the Missions to Government for the compilation of the ecclesiastical returns given in the Blue Book for 1930-31 shows the following:—

	Blue Book Estimate.	Returned at Census.
Wesleyan Methodist ...	71,110	99,207
Presbyterian ...	56,000	50,167
Nigritian ...	600	Nil
Baptist ...	5,500	Nil†
Roman Catholic ...	74,800*	85,087
Ewe Presbyterian ...	22,000	14,637†
National Church of Christ ...	2,820	289
Salvation Army ...	5,000	9,396
A.M.E. Zion ...	6,265	5,478
Church of England ...	Nil	18,459
Seventh Day Adventist ...	Nil	1,077
Faith Tabernacle ...	Nil	114

*No estimate was given for the number of adherents in the Trans-Volta Vicariate.

†The number returned from the Ho District of Togoland. Members of this mission outside that district have been included under the heading Presbyterian.

‡Probably included by the census officers under the denomination Wesleyan Methodist.

The proportion of Christians and Mahommedans to the remainder of the population is as follows:—

	Population.	Christian per cent.	Mahommedan per cent.
<i>Gold Coast.</i>			
Western Province ...	284,902	16	0.7
Central Province ...	431,384	18	2
Eastern Province ...	855,076	9	1.4
Ashanti ...	578,078	6	1.6
Northern Territories ...	717,275	0.5	2
Togoland ...	293,671	12	—
Total ...	3,160,386	9	1.8*

*The Togoland figures being so unreliable, since there was no record sent in from the Southern Section, the average 1.8 per cent represents the proportion of the Mahommedan religion to the total population less that of Togoland.

Figures indicating the numbers of those engaged in missionary work are as follows, the missions being taken in the order of their seniority on the Gold Coast.

1. Presbyterian Church of the Gold Coast (originally the Basel Mission Society).

Comparative figures are not available for 1921 but in 1931 this mission had:—

Mission stations opened ...	...	...	58
" schools opened ...	...	...	50

Staff:—

European pastors ...	...	...	10
European lay missionary ...	...	...	1
European female missionary ...	...	...	6
European medical officer ...	...	...	1
European female teacher ...	...	...	1
African pastors ...	...	...	8
African catechists and teachers over 100.			

2. The Wesleyan Mission.

	STAFF.			No. of Churches.	No. of Schools.
	European.	African.			
		Ministers.	Catechists.		
1921 ...	13	42	299	324	255
1931 ...	30	46	430	693	200

3. The Ewe Presbyterian Mission (originally the North German Mission Society of Bremen). No figures are available for 1921.

1931.—Nine European; 12 African pastors; 172 African teachers and catechists; 67 schools.

4. Roman Catholic Church.

	Gold Coast.		Lower Volta.		Navrongo.	
	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.
Bishop	1	1	—	1	—	1
Priests	29	35	—	19	2	12
Brothers	1	2	—	—	1	3
Sisters	17	13	—	9	—	5
Teachers	276	288	58	200	—	38
Catechists						
African Priest	—	—	—	1	—	—
African Brothers	—	3	—	—	—	—
Stations... ..	7	13	4	10	1	4
Churches	356	428	—	30	1	2
Schools	59	38	36	20	1	3

The number of stations refers only to those where a priest is in residence, there being many sub-stations where mission work is carried on from each of the former. There are also a number of chapels which are not included in the return of churches.

5. Baptist Church.

Founded in 1898 at Cape Coast, this mission has one European in charge and 98 African helpers who work from 32 stations.

6. African Methodist Episcopalian Church.

Founded from America in 1903 at Cape Coast, this church is entirely African in its membership. It has 62 workers in the field from 64 stations. There are 17 ministers who officiate in 59 churches.

7. Church of England.

This church restarted work in 1908. Its staff consists of 12 European and 13 African clergy. There are 16 schools and over 100 stations including outstations.

8. Seventh Day Adventists.

The mission started in 1914 at Agona in Ashanti. It has now a staff of five Europeans (including wives), and 18 Africans as well as some 21 paid evangelists. There are 17 churches sprung from one station and it controls two schools of which one is for infants only.

Mahommedanism.

Figures concerning the progress or otherwise of this religion are not obtainable with any accuracy. There is no reason to suppose that any advance has been made in the conversion of Animists to the tenets of this faith. For centuries the two religions have been in contact and one of the most remarkable facts in the religious history of the Sudan has been the staunch bulwark the culture of the Moshi-Dagomba Kingdoms has provided against the onslaught of Islam.

The movement known as the Ahmadiyya movement began operations on the Gold Coast at Saltpond in 1921. This is the first known inroad of Mahommedan missionaries approaching from the sea-board. It is claimed that considerable progress has been made in the decade and that the membership now totals 3,110, an estimate, the accuracy of which cannot be gauged. Since every Mahommedan is considered to be a missionary there are no statistics available as to the staff, but the mission supports as secretaries and teachers 14 Africans and one Indian. Many of this staff engaged at the mission school at Saltpond, are, however, Christians.

The various missions were asked to supply information concerning their history and progress in the mission fields. They readily responded and a résumé of their replies which were very full, almost voluminous, was given in the Annual Report of the Department of Education to which the narratives were sent. So important and indispensable a part have the missions played in the development of the country, and so material has been their assistance in fostering its economic progress that this summary is quoted in full. The more the Gold Coast public realises the value of the debt they owe the missions the greater will be their gratitude and thankfulness :—

“ Very little record remains of early educational effort in this country but such information as is available shows that it was very largely the result of mission enterprise.

For the years during which the country was practically in the hands of the various European trading establishments, there is but scant evidence that attention was paid to the education of the natives. The Portuguese, who were, probably, the first Europeans to make any permanent settlement, were accompanied in 1482, when they first landed at Elmina, by Roman Catholic priests; but nothing is now known of the latter's work among the people. Later European settlers, the Dutch, the Danes and the English appear to have established schools at their respective headquarters. These schools, however, were not used to any extent for the education of the natives, but for the settlers' own children born in or brought to this country.

The first mission to the Gold Coast appears to have been established in December, 1682, at Assini, which was at that time a French station. In June, 1704, the place was abandoned after the members of the mission had suffered great hardships. About the year 1737 both the Dutch and Danes were engaged in missionary work in the Colony, but owing to ill-health, very little seems to have been done by them for education. Particular mention may be made of missionaries from the Moravian Church. The first party landed at Elmina in May, 1737, and proceeded to Danish

Christiansborg. They carried on their work until 1773, when it was abandoned after many of the missionaries had lost their lives.

It has generally been considered, however, that the most notable pioneers in educational work in this Colony were missionaries sent out under the auspices of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, at the request of the "Royal African Company" with headquarters at Cape Coast. The first of these missionaries was the Reverend Thomas Thompson, a clergyman of the Church of England who landed at Cape Coast in 1751, just 50 years after the foundation of his Society. He remained in the country for five years, but he was then obliged to retire on account of ill-health. Three of his pupils were afterwards sent to England to study, and though two of them died, one returned and established a school at Cape Coast, which was afterwards carried on by various successors. Eventually, it was taken over by the Government, and, as the Government Boys' School, Cape Coast it is, to-day, one of the largest educational institutions in the country.

In 1820 the English Governor at Cape Coast concluded a treaty with Ashanti. One of the articles therein referred to the establishment of schools at Dunkwa, but nothing seems to have come of this proposal.

The Basel Mission Society, founded in the year 1815, began work in this country twelve years later. Missionaries were sent out to Christiansborg, but all except one, who returned to Europe in 1833, succumbed to the climate. Later, in 1839, a Basel missionary is said to have visited Kumasi. In 1843, under the protection of the Danish Government at Christiansborg, the Mission established itself permanently; thereafter, the educational work of the mission expanded despite many difficulties. In 1847, the mission turned its attention to female education, and by 1848, a girls' school had been established. In the same year, the mission opened, at Akropong in Akwapim, a seminary for the training of catechists.

In May, 1835, the first Wesleyan missionary arrived in Cape Coast, and from then onwards elementary schools were established by the Wesleyan Mission wherever it was possible to do so. By 1840, there was a Mission station at Anamabu as well as those which had been set up earlier at Cape Coast and Kumasi. At Beulah, near Cape Coast, the mission undertook, in 1850, its first agricultural experiment, instruction being given on the land as well as in the school.

A High School for boys was opened at Cape Coast in 1876, but this endeavour of the Wesleyan Mission to provide a more advanced education than that given in the primary schools, did not achieve permanent success until 1909, when Mfantshipim Secondary School was formed at Cape Coast by

the union of the Wesleyan Collegiate School and the Fanti Public School. Since then, the school has taken a leading place among the educational institutions in this country. In 1930, the merited support of a large section of the community together with a large grant-in-aid from Government enabled it to bring to a conclusion the first part of an extensive and imposing rebuilding scheme.

In 1847, the Bremen or North German Mission Society commenced operations at Peki Blengo in the Northern Section of the Trans-Volta area, but, after much trouble, the missionaries of this Society were forced to retire to Anyako, and, subsequently, to a healthier station at Keta. For many years the mission's work suffered considerably as a result of various local inter-tribal wars, but, by 1892, it had firmly established stations at Keta, Ho and Amedzofe, all in the Trans-Volta area.

In April, 1852, during the second period of administration by the Crown, a meeting of the chiefs of the territories lying between the Coast and Ashanti formally adopted a Poll Tax Ordinance, which provided that part of the revenue derived from the tax should be devoted to the education of the people. There is no evidence, however, that education benefited in the fashion contemplated by the Ordinance and by 1861, payment of the tax had ceased.

In March, 1867, the whole of the British possessions west of the Sweet River were ceded by treaty to the Dutch in return for the latter's settlements to the east of it. The exchange was much resented, and led to the establishment of the Fanti Confederation in October, 1871, the constitution of which provided, among other things, for the education of all children including girls, and for the erection of school buildings. The Confederation came to an end in 1872, and nothing is known now of the educational benefits bestowed by it.

In May, 1880, after several earlier attempts had been made, two Roman Catholic Fathers established a mission station at Elmina, and commenced religious teaching. In December of the same year the mission's first school was opened at Elmina. By July, 1881, the enrolment of this school had risen to 100.

In the course of the next ten years the mission opened five other schools. An infant school, a boys' school, and a girls' boarding school at Cape Coast in 1887, 1889 and 1891 respectively; a girls' boarding school at Elmina in 1884 and a day school at Saltpond in 1891.

In 1881, there were 139 schools in the country. Of these, one at Cape Coast and two at Accra were under the management of Government. The Basel Mission had 47; the

Wesleyan, 84; the Bremen Mission, four; and the Roman Catholic, one. The enrolment of these schools exceeded 5,000.

The cost of the Government schools in 1880 was between £800 and £900, and the grants paid to the various missions for their educational work were £150 to the Basel Mission, £200 to the Wesleyan and £75 to the Bremen.

The majority of the Basel Mission and Wesleyan Mission Schools were scattered over the interior, the Wesleyan schools being chiefly in the Central Province, while those of the Basel Mission were entirely confined to the Eastern Province. The Bremen Mission established schools on the Eastern side of the Colony, bordering on and in Togoland.

Most of the teaching in these schools was in the vernacular, and very little proficiency had, so far, been obtained in English.

The system of management adopted by the various missions differed very widely, and it was on this account, chiefly, that Government drew up in 1882, the first Ordinance for the promotion and assistance of education. It provided for the establishment of a General Board of Education, and for the formation of local Boards whose duties were to report on the advisability or not of establishing schools, to ascertain that the conditions on which grants were to be awarded were fulfilled, and to grant certificates to teachers.

An Inspector of Schools (the Rev. M. Sunter) was appointed but part of his time was to be spent in the service of Sierra Leone and the settlement at Lagos.

Primary schools were divided into two classes: (a) schools established by Government and maintained entirely from public funds and (b) assisted schools established by missions and private persons, but to which aid might be given from public funds. Provision was made for the award of grants on a system best described now as 'payment on results.' Grants were also awarded towards the cost of erecting and maintaining schools buildings and towards the cost of furniture and apparatus.

The Inspector of Schools made two reports during the period 1883-87. He estimated the cost of Education at £5,000 per annum. Of that sum, Government contributed £425. The first report (1884) indicates an unsatisfactory quality of education, but considerable improvement had been effected by 1886, although the average attendance of the schools had decreased by 25 per cent.

The Inspector pointed out in his second report that so great were the differences between the educational systems of the various missions that the Ordinance was almost unworkable, and in view of this situation, a further Ordinance was passed in 1887. This Ordinance remained in force until 1925. Very soon after it was passed Rules for giving effect to its provisions were issued. Various amendments to these rules were made

in 1902, 1904, 1907, 1909 and 1914. The amendments made in 1909 swept away the old system of 'payment on results' and substituted therefor a system which had general efficiency as its principal feature. As in 1881, a Board of Education was established. The appointment of Inspector of Schools was maintained, and provision was made for award of grants to primary schools and to training colleges, schools or institutions. Grants were to be awarded subject to compliance with regulations for the efficient management of schools, the employment of satisfactory staffs, and the giving of instruction according to a prescribed curriculum.

From the outset, the Inspector of Schools had insufficient time to carry out this work, for he had also to visit schools in the Gambia, Sierra Leone, and Lagos. This led to the appointment, in 1890, of a Director of Education for the Gold Coast alone.

The Inspector's report for 1890, three years after the passing of the second Ordinance, showed that the enrolment at Government and Assisted Schools was 5,076. Of that number 1,037 were girls. The average attendance was 3,641. Definite particulars as to the large number of Non-Assisted schools were not obtainable.

In 1898 the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Mission commenced work in the southern section of the Trans-Volta area. At first it confined its efforts to the establishment of schools in the Keta District; but, in more recent years, it has opened schools at Cape Coast, Sekondi, and Kumasi and at a few other places.

Two years later, in 1900, the Roman Catholic Mission also commenced work in the Trans-Volta area and opened a school at Keta. Subsequently, about 50 stations, each with its own village school, were established in the districts round Ho and Kpandu in German Togoland. In 1911, a girls' school was opened at Keta under the charge of European Sisters from Cape Coast.

In 1923, the new Vicariate Apostolic of the Lower Volta was formed and the Roman Catholic Mission in the Colony and the Trans-Volta became separate bodies. Since then, each has made steady progress in improving and extending facilities for education.

The country did not become thoroughly pacified until the close of the seventh Ashanti war towards the end of 1900. From that time forward, Government and the missions alike have made much progress in educational work not only in the Colony but in Ashanti and the Northern Territories both of which, by Order in Council, were annexed to the Colony and became subject to its Government on the 1st January, 1902.

The only new mission to commence operations between the final pacification of the country in 1900, and the outbreak of the war of 1914-18 was the White Fathers' Mission which began work at Navrongo in the Northern Territories, in 1906, and opened a school there towards the end of 1910. In 1927 the mission opened a second school at Bolgatanga, and a kindergarten was added to the Navrongo school and placed in charge of a European Sister. In 1930 another school was opened at Wiagha.

The year 1906 saw, also, the re-entry of the Church of England into the field of Education, after an absence of over 150 years. In that year, the mission opened, at Cape Coast, a secondary school which is known as St. Nicholas Grammar School. In more recent years the educational work of this mission has been considerably extended, notably, by the opening at Cape Coast in 1924 of a girls' school which two years later was taken over by the Sister of the Order of the Holy Paraclete. In 1930 the Sisters of this Order opened a boarding school for girls at Mampong, Ashanti.

Since 1900, Government has opened primary schools, more particularly in those areas in which the missions had made little or no progress in establishing schools. In 1909, Government opened, at Accra, a training college for teachers and a technical school. The college was the first institution of its kind established by a British West African Government, and it became the teacher-training centre not only for Government but for all the missions except the Basel Mission, which many years earlier, had established seminaries for teachers and catechists at Akropong (Akwapim) and Abetifi.

In 1924 the Wesleyan Mission opened its own college at Kumasi, and in 1930, the Roman Catholic Mission commenced the training of teachers in a newly erected college at Amisano near Elimina.

In the following year, the English Church Mission assumed responsibility for the training of teachers for its schools, by forming a special class in connection with its secondary school, at Cape Coast; and in 1931 the Roman Catholic Mission opened a training college at Bla for teachers who will be employed in the rural schools of the Trans-Volta area.

From August, 1914 to 1920 progress in Education was retarded though it was by no means brought to a standstill. During this period an undenominational school called the Accra Royal School was established by a small group of Africans. Up to date, the school is the only one of its kind which so far can be regarded as successful from all points of view.

In June, 1916, the Bremen missionaries in Togoland and the Gold Coast were deported, and the schools of the mission then came under the control of Government, officers of the Education Department being responsible for their organisation

and supervision. Government provided the funds for the payment of the teachers' salaries until 31st March, 1926, although in June, 1923, the United Free Church of Scotland (described as the Scottish Mission) took charge of the schools. In August, 1923, three experienced German Bremen missionaries returned to the country, with the consent of the Secretary of State, to work in association with the Scottish Mission. By general consent of a Conference of Scottish and Bremen missionaries held at Ho in September, 1923, the nomenclatural change was made to "The Ewe Mission" for the former "Bremen Mission."

In December, 1917 and January, 1918, all missionaries belonging to the Basel Mission were deported. Their schools and the Teachers' Training Institution at Akropong were taken over temporarily by Government and placed under the direct control of the Education Department. In January, 1919, the Scottish Mission took over the training institution and thereby relieved to some extent, the pressure of work on the Education Department, which at that time was directly responsible for the management of 60 per cent of the schools in the Gold Coast, as compared with about eight per cent in 1914. In April, 1920, the Scottish Mission took over complete control and responsibility for the former Basel Mission schools.

Since then, Basel missionaries have returned to the country and have worked in association with those of the Scottish Mission (which is now representative of the Church of Scotland formed by the union of the United Free Church of Scotland and the Church of Scotland).

In 1921, the Ahmadiyya Movement established a station in the Gold Coast. It opened its first school at Saltpond in 1923. This school has been on the list of Assisted Schools, since 1926. No other school connected with this movement exists in the Gold Coast.

In 1922, Government established two Junior Trade Schools in the Colony, one in Ashanti and one in the mandated area, adjacent to the Northern Territories. The latter has since been transferred to Tamale in the Northern Territories. The schools were designed to meet the increasing need for artisans with a more advanced general education than such men had previously possessed, and with this in view, provision was made for the giving of instruction of a literary as well as a technical character.

Early in 1920, the Governor appointed an Educationists' Committee to investigate past educational efforts in the Gold Coast, their success and failure and the reasons therefor, and, also, to consider and report on the principles, methods and policy governing the progress of education in the Gold Coast as laid down in several reports official and otherwise. The Committee was further requested to consider the whole

educational policy and to report and make recommendations on the then existing and suggested schools and other institutions and on the branches of educational work each was designed to undertake. The exhaustive and detailed report submitted by the Committee is a fundamentally important document in the history of education in this country.

The phenomenal expansion in trade which occurred after the conclusion of the Great European War of 1914-18, made possible a very great increase in expenditure on education. The position was unusually auspicious, for the people of the Gold Coast were then, perhaps more than ever before, strongly appreciative of the value of education. A scheme for its development was necessary, and to prepare such a scheme was, in effect, the main work of the Committee.

The educational work of the missions and of Government, carried on for many years previously, under conditions which have scarcely a parallel nowadays, laid secure foundations for much of the progress which the Educationists' Committee planned. In future, progress may be gradually diverted to other paths more appropriate to new circumstances, but the report of the Committee will always stand as a document embodying a clearly defined, detailed policy for the expansion of educational work at a time when a great change in the fortunes and outlook of the people of this country made the need for such a policy a vitally urgent one.

In his addresses to the Legislative Council, at the Estimates Sessions of 1924, 1925 and 1926, the Governor (the late Sir Gordon Guggisberg) outlined the educational policy of Government, and in 1928, the present Governor stated that he found himself in agreement with the principles on which that policy was based. Since 1924 a new emphasis has been placed upon education; and a fresh Ordinance and Rules were among the first fruits of the policy then adopted. They have resulted in elevating the teaching profession, and in abolishing many of the unsatisfactory schools which had been in existence throughout the country. By the institution of a register of teachers the fixing of a minimum salary scale, the award of grants to deserving schools on more generous scales than before, and by making certain actions illegal, the Ordinance and Rules are slowly but surely achieving their object. Most missions, particularly the larger and better established ones, are co-operating whole-heartedly in a policy which can hardly fail to bring advancement to the Africans of the Gold Coast.

Achimota College was established in 1924, as a result of the new emphasis placed upon education. Its classes progress from the kindergarten, through the lower and upper primary to the secondary department, and by the presence of students being prepared for the Intermediate Examination of the University of London, even the University side of the college

may be said to have begun its course. In addition, it trains teachers for Government and for those missions which have not yet established their own training colleges. The cost of such training is met from funds under the control of the Director of Education.

Reference must be made to the type of school of which the Accra Royal School may be said to be the forerunner. The effort of Africans themselves in establishing schools of a really satisfactory nature have been small and unsustainable, though no one can deny that through the missionary societies they have, by their gifts of money and of labour, contributed nobly to the cause of education. Signs are forthcoming of an endeavour on the part of enlightened African rulers to form schools which, for want of a better name, might be termed 'National Schools.' Whether all such schools could be maintained efficiently on a voluntary contribution basis plus the annual Government grant seems doubtful, but there is obviously plenty of scope, particularly in the larger urban areas, for additional efficient schools, and the time may not be far ahead when local bodies may have to consider the question of providing educational facilities over and above those now made available by Government and missionary bodies. Facilities exist for the training of teachers for these schools. With efforts on the part of sections of the community in erecting buildings and suitably equipping and maintaining them, in a few years a number of efficient schools might be added to the Assisted List and take their place in the educational system of the country."

Educational Statistics.

For the purpose of obtaining statistics as to the number of "educated" persons in the country, the people were asked to submit a return as to whether they had passed Standard IV. This standard of education is not very high, but indicates that the persons referred to can at least read and write. The figures returned were:—

Gold Coast Colony	...	...	...	29,824
Ashanti	...	...	...	4,027
Northern Territories	...	...	...	236
Togoland	...	...	...	1,326
Total	...	...	...	<u>35,411</u>

Possibly a more accurate return for estimating the state of education obtaining in the country can be arrived at from the figures of those who sat for and passed the examination for Standard VII, an examination ranking somewhat with the Common Entrance Examination. The figures for those who have passed since 1903

when this examination was first introduced, are boys 11,941, girls 470. The numbers of those who have sat for and passed this examination since 1921 are :—

STANDARD VII CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION RESULTS 1921-30.

Year.	No. who sat.		No. who passed.		Percentage of passes.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1921	848	30	560	21	66	70
1922	984	45	733	25	74.4	55.5
1923	1,232	55	778	29	63.1	52.7
1924	1,587	68	701	39	44.1	57.3
1925	1,635	75	563	28	34.4	37.3
1926	1,577	82	512	26	32.4	31.7
1927	1,573	80	783	59	49.7	73.7
1928	2,018	158	794	52	39.3	32.9
1929	2,215	170	1,139	84	51.4	49.4
1930	2,339	204	694	38	29.6	18.6
Total 1921-30 ...	16,008	967	7,257	401	45.3	41.46

The geographical distribution of the boys and girls who sat for this examination in 1930 was :—

	No. Sat.		No. Passed.		Percentage of Passes.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Eastern Province (excluding Trans-Volta).	1,064	63	278	16	26.12	25.4
Trans-Volta*	230	31	110	9	47.8	29
Central Province	441	70	144	11	32.65	15.7
Western Province	298	11	47	—	15.7	—
Ashanti	293	29	109	2	37.2	7
Northern Territories	13	—	6	—	46.1	—
Total	2,339	204	694	38	29.6	18.6

*Keta-Ada and Volta River Districts east of the Volta River and in Togoland.

In 1930 the standard of the examination was raised. It was necessary to secure fifty per cent of the possible marks awarded in both Composition and Arithmetic, and, on qualifying in these subjects, candidates were required to score fifty per cent of the total marks which might be awarded for the other subjects. These included Dictation, Reading and General Knowledge. In the case of girl candidates from schools where facilities for practical instruction were considered satisfactory by the Department, Domestic Science (including Laundry, Cookery, Child Welfare, and Needlework) was a compulsory subject. Girls from other schools, and all boys were required to choose two of the following subjects :—Geography, History, Nature Study and Hygiene.

The Director of Education reports that the age at which Standard VII is passed varies considerably. In outlying areas it may be as much as 18 years, but from Ashanti it is reported that a number of boys between 13 and 15 years of age sat for the Standard VII examination in 1930. The present average age, which can only be estimated, however, is probably between sixteen and seventeen years. In a few years' time the average age of passing out of the highest class in the primary school should be nearer fifteen, for, in recent years, children, younger than hitherto, have been admitted to the lower classes, and instruction more suited to those classes has been given, since the appointment of Women Organisers with training and experience in Kindergarten and infant methods of teaching.

A full primary school course, extending to Standard VII occupies a minimum of nine to ten years.

Secondary Education which follows the passing of the Standard VII examination is given at three institutions in this country, viz., at Mfantsipim, Cape Coast, conducted by the Wesleyan mission, at St. Nicholas' Grammar School, Cape Coast, conducted by the English Church Mission, and at Achimota which is now under the control of its own Council but receives an annual fixed grant from Government.

The number of pupils at these schools in March, 1931, was as follows:—

	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Total.
Mfantsipim	144	65	209
St. Nicholas' Grammar School	100	93	193
Achimota (Secondary Department)	77	—	77
Total	321	158	479

Fees.

At Mfantsipim there are three terms in the school year. Tuition Fees vary from £2 to £4 per term; the boarding fee (including laundry) is £6 per term. For stationery and sports an extra fee of 10s. is charged.

At St. Nicholas' Grammar School the fees are £2 10s. per term in the first and second years, £2 in the third and fourth and £1 10s. in the fifth and sixth. The school authorities state that this scale has been adopted in order to encourage pupils to complete the school course. The fee for games, the school library, and the school magazine is 8s. 6d. and the boarding fee is £6, with an additional 15s. for laundry.

The fee at the secondary school at Achimota is £50 per annum, for board, tuition and sports materials. Pupils pay for their own stationery and books.

There is evidence that the sudden trade depression has made difficult, in some cases, the payment of fees charged in the secondary schools.

At Mfantshipim the maximum age at which pupils are admitted is fourteen years. At St. Nicholas' there is no fixed age limit, but boys from Standard IV and V of the primary schools are given preference.

At the two Cape Coast Schools the pupils sit in December for the Cambridge Local Junior and School Certificate Examinations and the curriculum, though not entirely governed by them, leads up to those examinations. At the beginning of 1931 Mfantshipim made arrangements for a European member of the staff to teach commercial subjects, including shorthand, book-keeping and type-writing. At St. Nicholas' Grammar School book-keeping is taught.

At Achimota the School Certificate Examination is taken at the end of the secondary course but, except in the last two years thereof, when the purely examination subjects demand most of the students' time, other subjects are compulsory which, in the opinion of the staff, are essential, such as the study of the vernacular, music, art, hygiene, practical wood-work, metal-work and agriculture. In addition, all students from the beginning of the secondary course have their own hobbies out of school hours, and receive regular instruction in them.

The two branches of the Akan language, Twi and Fante, are now accepted by the Cambridge University Local Examinations Syndicate as subjects of examination equivalent to other languages, and they are included in the curricula of all three schools.

The following table shows the number of Government and Assisted schools in 1931, compared with the figures in previous census years :—

	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
Government	3	4	7	9	20	24
Presbyterian	47	27	61	62	99	111
Wesleyan	84	17	49	46	52	57
Ewe Presbyterian Mission	4	2	3	15	25	69
Roman Catholic	1	3	12	22	34	48
Hausa Military	—	1	—	—	—	—
Mahommedan	—	—	3	—	—	1
A M. E. Zion	—	—	—	4	7	7
Church of England	—	—	—	3	6	15
Secondary (Church of England)	—	—	—	1	1	1
First Century Gospel	—	—	—	—	—	1
Undenominational	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total	139	54	135	162	244	336

The geographical distribution of these schools is as follows :—

	Western Province 1930.	Central Province 1930.	Eastern Province 1930.	Trans-Volta 1930.	Ashanti 1930.	N.T.s 1930.	Total 1930.
Ahmadiyya Movement ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
A.M.E. Zion Mission ...	—	2	—	4	1	—	7
English Church Mission...	4	3	4	—	4	—	15
Ewe Presbyterian Mission	—	—	—	69	—	—	69
Presbyterian Church ...	—	13	75	6	17	—	111
Roman Catholic Mission (Colony) ...	8	10	—	—	4	—	22
Roman Catholic Mission (Lower Volta) ...	—	—	—	23	—	1	24
Seventh Day Adventist Mission ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Wesleyan Mission ...	11	21	17	1	7	—	57
White Fathers' Mission (Northern Territories)	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
First Century Gospel ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Undenominational ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Total Assisted schools ...	23	50	98	104	34	3	312
Government schools ...	4	3	7*	—	5	5	24
	27	53	105	104	39	8	336

*Exclusive of the schools included in Achimota College.

The classification of the schools was as follows :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Mixed.	Infants.			Total.
				Boys.	Girls.	Mixed.	
Ahmadiyya ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
A.M.E. Zion ...	—	—	6	—	—	1	7
English Church ...	2	2	9	1	—	1	15
Ewe Presbyterian ...	1	1	21	—	—	46	69
First Century Gospel ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Government ...	3	3	13	3	—	2	24
Presbyterian ...	13	2	94	—	—	2	111
Roman Catholic—							
1. Trans-Volta ...	4	2	9	1	1	7	24
2. Colony ...	3	2	9	—	—	8	22
3. White Fathers ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Seventh Day Adventist	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Wesleyan ...	—	2	38	—	—	17	57
Undenominational ...	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Total ...	26	14	205	5	1	85	336

But the number of schools is greater than this as there are many unassisted schools. The figures are :—

	No. of Schools.		
	Government and Assisted.	Non-Assisted.	Total.
Eastern Province (excluding Trans-Volta)	105	100	205
Trans-Volta	104	19	123
Central Province	55*	39	94
Western Province	27	19	46
Ashanti	39	73	112
Northern Territories	8	1	9
Total	338	251	589

*Inclusive of two Secondary Schools.

The following shows the number of children attending the Government and Assisted schools :—

	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
Boys	4,039	9,859	18,680	25,662	31,855
Girls	1,037	2,159		5,427	9,693
Total	5,076	12,018	18,680	31,089	41,548

To this number must be added 10,000 in the primary unassisted schools, giving a total school population of 51,548.

The enrolment of boys in the Government and Assisted primary schools in the Gold Coast Colony, Ashanti, Northern Territories and the British Mandated Area of Togoland was as follows and shows the ratio of educational activities of the various missions and other educational bodies :—

Description of School.	Enrolment.	
	1929.	1930.
Ahmadiyya Movement	95	101
A.M.E. Zion Mission	889	864
English Church Mission	1,627	2,020
Ewe Presbyterian Church	2,824	3,034
First Century Gospel	—	43
Government	4,560	4,735
Presbyterian Church	8,550	9,138
Roman Catholic Mission, Colony	2,182	2,289
Roman Catholic Mission, Lower Volta	1,579	1,853
Seventh Adventist Mission	—	71
Wesleyan Mission	7,148	6,894
White Fathers' Mission	180	165
Undenominational (Royal School, Accra)	495	648
Total	30,129	31,855

In 1930, the average attendance of all pupils in Government and Assisted schools was :—95.1 per cent.

On the subject of compulsory education and the cost of education the Director reported :—

“ The Education Ordinance (1925) and the rules made thereunder make no provision for compulsory education. They were designed to give effect to the ‘ Fifteen Principles of Education ’ which Government had at that time adopted. The ‘ Thirteenth Principle ’ stated that ‘ Education cannot be compulsory nor free ’; and, in commenting on this in his ‘ Review of the Events of 1925–26,’ the late Governor, Sir Gordon Guggisberg said, ‘ This principle still holds good. We have neither the funds nor the staff to make compulsory education practicable ’.”

Added force has been given to these remarks by the recent financial crisis, and neither Government nor the missions could cope at present with the extensive and very rapid increase in expenditure which the introduction of compulsory education would entail.

It is true that fees are paid in almost every school in the country and that there are children for whom educational facilities are not as yet provided, and who if they were, would be willing to pay part of the cost. On the other hand, in the schools of some districts, there are vacant places which could be filled by local children. Thus, while there is much demand for education, that demand does not come from the whole community, and, if for no other reason, certain sections would not show the same willingness to pay fees as others would, were a system of compulsory education introduced. Even if they did, it would be necessary to increase fees by several hundred per cent if the income of schools from that source were to reduce to feasible limits the liability of Government and the missions for the cost of education. It is true that compulsory education would reduce the present average cost per pupil by filling schools which provide accommodation for pupils in excess of the number now attending, but these schools are few in number and could absorb no more than a fraction of the very large number of children for whom provision would need to be made. Even assuming that the necessary and very large additional accommodation were available or could be provided there would still be the problem of staffing. But, every year, the number of trained teachers is materially increased, and there is a related increase in the number and enrolment of assisted schools. Thus, there is good reason to hope that the demand for education will be overtaken, though some time must elapse before that end is achieved.

On the other hand the length of pupils' school life must continue to affect the number of children for whom education can be provided, and progress in eliminating illiteracy must be seriously retarded if every pupil aims at reaching the highest class of the primary school. One mission regards the six years' course concluded at Standard III as representing a definitely complete type of education and, at that stage, the mission holds a selective examination before admitting a limited number of pupils to the higher standards. Staff is thus set free to teach in the junior schools (up to Standard III) and the number of pupils, who receive education from the mission, is much increased.

In assisted schools, fees vary from 6d. per month in infant classes to 5s. or more in senior standard classes. In Government schools a new and increased rate has been introduced. In the three large boys' schools at Accra, Cape Coast and Kumasi, infant pupils pay 1s. per month, pupils in Standards I-III, 2s. and pupils in Standards IV-VII, 3s. In all other Government schools, including the three girls' schools in Accra, Kumasi and Cape Coast the fees for those groups of classes are 6d., 1s. and 2s. per month respectively.

The amount received as school fees represents a comparatively small proportion of the total expenditure on education but the payment of fees is a well established principle and it has enhanced the respect with which education is regarded.

In the secondary and primary schools a sum of £43,763 was collected in fees during the year 1930. Of that sum £34,136 was collected in the primary schools excluding those of the Northern Territories. With an enrolment of 40,873 pupils this represented an annual average payment of 16s. 8d. per child as compared with 16s. 2d. in 1929 and 15s. in 1928.

In the Northern Territories, where the schools are almost entirely boarding institutions, payment of fees may be made in kind.

The cost of education to Government in the year 1930 is as follows and indicates how intensive has been the policy adopted by Government towards the education of the people :—

Type of Educational Institution.	Cost to Government.	Average attendance pupils and students.	Approximate cost per head in £.
Government (Colony and Ashanti) :	£		
Trade schools	8,314	84	99
Primary schools	10,939	315	34.7
Achimota :			
Government students (a)	4,049	} 481	160.1
Mission students (a)	4,250		
Scholarships	746		
Grant by Government	68,000		
Government (Northern Territories) :			
Primary schools	8,776	371	23.6
Trade schools	3,658	54	67.7
Students in training	162	3	54
Missions (Colony and Ashanti) :			
Primary schools	128,133	33,641	3.8
Secondary schools (b)	6,076	358	17
Training colleges	12,256	398	30.7
Missions (Northern Territories) :			
Primary schools (c)	2,087	191	11.0
Evening classes	414	—	—
	299,155	40,923	7.3

(a) Fees and other expenditure in respect of the training of teachers at Achimota College which is met by the Education Department and is not included in Government's annual grant to the College.

(b) Inclusive of Special Grant to Mfantšipim.

(c) Includes Kete-Kratchi Roman Catholic Mission (Trans-Volta) School which is inspected by the Northern Territories staff.

The non-assisted schools are as follows :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Mixed.	Infants.			Total.
				Boys.	Girls.	Mixed.	
A.M.E. Zion	—	—	4	—	—	1	5
English Church	—	—	5	—	—	—	5
Ewe Presbyterian	—	—	—	1	—	10	11
Presbyterian	—	—	14	—	—	95	109
Roman Catholic— Trans-Volta	—	—	1	—	—	3	4
Colony	—	—	8	—	—	5	13
White Fathers	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Wesleyan	—	1	40	—	1	45	87
Others	—	—	15	—	—	1	16
Total	1	1	87	1	1	160	251

Their geographical distribution is :—

	Western Province.	Central Province.	Eastern Province.	Trans-Volta.	Ashanti.	N.T.s	Totals.
	1930.	1930.	1930.	1930.	1930.	1930.	1930.
A.M.E. Zion	—	2	2	—	1	—	5
English Church	2	—	1	—	2	—	5
Ewe	—	—	—	11	—	—	11
Presbyterian	—	21	53	3	32	—	109
Roman Catholic, Colony	5	4	—	—	4	—	13
Roman Catholic, Volta	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
Wesleyan	8	10	35	—	34	—	87
White Fathers	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Others	4	2	9	1	—	—	16
Total	19	39	100	19	73	1	251

The enrolment of boys in non-assisted schools is given below but the figure should be regarded only as a close approximation to the actual number in these schools.

Description of School.	Enrolment, 1930.
A.M.E. Zion Mission	318
English Church Mission	425
Ewe Presbyterian Church	252
Presbyterian Church	2,879
Roman Catholic Mission*	645
Wesleyan Mission	3,039
Others	1,891
Totals	9,449

*Including 30 in White Fathers' Mission School at Wiagha.

The proportion of children being educated to the total number of the child population is as follows:—

	No. of Pupils.	Child Population.	Per cent receiving education.
	Boys.	Boys.	
Gold Coast Colony—			
Western Province ...	3,495	49,024	7.0
Central Province ...	7,548	90,124	8.3
Eastern Province ...	13,174	166,291	7.9
Ashanti... ..	4,153	115,440	3.3
Northern Territories—			
Northern Province ...	315	126,240	—
Southern Province ...	259	29,612	—
Togoland—			
Northern Section ...	35	38,244	—
Southern Section ...	2,876	26,167	10.9*
Total	33,855	641,142	5.3

*The Southern Section of Togoland is not a correct proportion as the education return includes a portion of the Eastern Province. The return for the latter is equally incorrect; but if the two totals are added the correct proportion can be arrived at. The number of children is 192,458, of whom 16,050 are being educated or 8.3 per cent.

	No. of Pupils.	Child Population.	Per cent receiving education.
	Girls.	Girls.	
Gold Coast Colony —			
Western Province ...	682	49,734	1.3
Central Province ...	2,335	86,242	2.7
Eastern Province ...	4,763	166,740	2.8
Ashanti... ..	972	116,252	0.8
Northern Territories—			
Northern Province ...	46	108,216	—
Southern Province ...	15	26,258	—
Togoland—			
Northern Section ...	5	34,007	—
Southern Section ...	775	25,612	3.0
Total	9,693	613,061	1.5

The same remarks apply to the Southern Section of Togoland as for the return of the boys in the preceding table. The Eastern Province and Southern Section combined give a total girl population of 192,352 of whom 5,538 are at school or 2.8 per cent.

Mention must be made of the Boy Scout Movement, which although not an official one, is officially encouraged. Interest in it increases yearly and an outstanding feature is the growing keenness of prominent African members of the community.

The control of the Movement is in the hands of the Headquarters Council for Boy Scouts, of which the Governor, as Chief Scout, is President. This Council works through six Scout County Councils,—four in the Colony, one in Ashanti and one in the Northern Territories. There is a Headquarters Executive Committee presided over by a Chief Commissioner, assisted by a Headquarters and an Assistant Headquarters Commissioner, the latter being an African.

According to the Returns, furnished on the 30th September, 1930, to the Imperial Headquarters of the Boy Scouts Association, the number of Scouts, Rovers, Cubs and Officers are as follows:—

Counties.	Rovers.	Scouts.	Cubs.	Officers.	Total.
Accra	8	256	157	39	460
Cape Coast	—	147	94	18	259
Koforidua	—	169	91	31	291
Sekondi	15	159	82	17	273
Ashanti	25	308	103	23	459
Northern Terri- tories	—	208	18	14	240
Totals	48	1,247	545	142	1,982

The total is brought to 2,000 by the addition of 18 Scout Commissioners.

The Girl Guide movement does not attract as much as the Boy Scouts, and the difficulty of obtaining officers is very great. It can only function on the coastal areas where there is a sufficiency of European ladies upon whom to draw for the necessary number of officers.

CHAPTER VI. SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Classification of Agricultural labour—Housing Conditions—Recent Improvement—Water Supplies—Health of the Community—Child and Infantile Mortality—Death rates in Sex and Age groups—Survival rate of Children—Infirmities—Leprosy—Lunacy—Dietetics—Cost of living—Alcoholic Consumption—Labour Conditions—Mines labour—Tendency towards Guilds or Unionism—Institutional Statistics—Criminal Population.

The foregoing chapters will have shown in an unmistakable manner how preponderant industrially is agriculture. The vast majority of the people in the different divisions of the Gold Coast are engaged solely in this industry, which can be divided into the following classificatory groups :—

- (a) Peasant proprietors cultivating solely for themselves and their families.
- (b) Peasant proprietors cultivating crops for sale and export.
- (c) Hired labourers.
- (d) Employers of labour and non-working land-holders.
- (e) Distribution agents, buyers, middlemen, transport owners, transport employees, porters, etc., etc.

The conditions under which the persons in each of these groups live differ to a considerable extent, but on an ever improving scale, which can be traced not only to acquisition of money, but also to the peacefulness of the country and to its rapid development.

Possibly in the first group conditions are more primitive than in any of the other groups. Under this group heading are included the agriculturists of the extreme North and other areas beyond the limit of economic transportation of produce. The very fact that these people are so to speak isolated from contact with the means of procuring money retards development and tends to preserve conservatism not only in agricultural methods and culture but also in social matters such as housing, marriage, living and intercourse. However the will to progress and develop is penetrating even to the remotest areas. The opening up of the country and the facilities provided by motor transport have encouraged youth to break away from the conservative traditions of his forebears. And, since economically he cannot sell the produce of his fields, he offers in the markets of the south his one merchantable asset, his labour. Thus group *c* has been formed.

The housing conditions in which people in group *a* live differ considerably, for the group is widely scattered. Usually the houses are of a compound nature and give roof to the members of a whole family, but there is an increasing tendency marked throughout the country for decentralisation, so that in lieu of the compound one is beginning to find the single hut, sufficient for a couple or an individual.

In the North there are four distinct types of architecture and an exceptional development, of which there remains to-day only one example. These types and their locality are as follows:—

Type A.

Description:—Round mud huts, thatched, hard beaten floors, no windows, small entrances with weather protection. These are usually joined together with mud walls and face on a yard in which are erected bins for grain, fowl houses, huts for sheep and goats. The main entrance is usually through a large round house which has a door into the yard as well. Horses are usually kept inside this large hut, whilst the cattle are bedded in the yard. Each hut has its own yard protected from the inroads of the cattle by a low wall of mud. In the better type of compound the main yard is not used for the cattle which are kept in the yards of lowlier members of the family. In this case the central yard is of beaten mud, kept swept and clean and containing sun-shelters, large bins and ancestral graves.

Locality:—The greater part of the two Gonja; the two Dagombas, Krachi, Mamprusi and portion of the Wenchi Kintampo and northern Mampong districts, as well as in the southern areas of the Tumu, Navrongo and Zuarungu districts.

Type B.

Description:—Round huts of a better variety of mud, water-proofed with a mixture of cow-dung and solution from locust-bean pods; flat-roofed and with small entrances. The grouping of the huts is similar as in Type A. Entrance to these compounds is usually by means of an unshaped branch of a tree notched to facilitate climbing. The roofs are used for most of the year for sleeping purposes.

Locality:—Kusasi, Zuarungu, Navrongo district.

Type C.

Description:—A more elaborate development of Type B, so that the compounds have the appearance of fortresses. These contain as many as 300 persons besides cattle, sheep and goats. In addition to the usual water-proofing the exteriors are painted with a solution from a white clay and often decorated with red and black geometrical figures. In the larger compounds the main entrance is through a hall in which the grain bins are grouped under cover, and in these buildings there is frequently a second story in which the elders of the family sleep. There is a marked tendency from the circle towards angulation.

Locality :—Lawra and the Dagati portions of the Wa District.

Type D.

Description :—Mud buildings of an unusual height ; the walls supported by buttresses ; flat roofs and dwellings erected in the central yard, which has become a series of lanes and passages. There is a striking resemblance in these to the houses in Timbuktu, and an undoubted Egyptian influence in the architecture.

Locality :—On the western frontier in the larger towns of the Eastern Gonja and Wa Districts.

The flat roof exists in several parts of the south, and is a noticeable feature of the Banda tribe in the north-western corner of the Kintampo District. There are survivals still to be seen in Attabubu, and the oldest of the houses in Cape Coast also show this form of architectural construction.

These however are survivals only, and the style is being rapidly replaced with grass roofs. There exists however in two or three small villages in the centre of the Gonja country a totally different type of building, the exceptional development mentioned *supra*. It has recently been described as follows :—

“ The houses are square at the base and rise by inclined steps to a height of some 3 feet. They are made of dried mud and are three storeys high. Their base measures approximately 45 feet by 45 feet. The height is made up as follows :—ground floor 7 feet, mud ceiling and floor 2 feet, first story 9 feet, ceiling and floor 2 feet, second storey 7 feet, ceiling and flat roof 2 feet. The measurements are approximate only. There is only one door on the ground floor, and this is very small being only $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and about 3 feet broad. The walls are very thick being about 2 feet.

“ Windows and roof vents are cut out of the walls and roofs so that the interior is not too dark.

“ Just beyond the present group of these houses there are the ruins of many more, which to judge from the great height of the tumuli must have been of very great height. Originally these buildings were five storeys high, in 1910 there were seven of them and in 1914 four, so that it would seem that in no long time these curious structures will have ceased to exist.”

The general improvement in housing conditions has been due to the exceptional prosperity of the country during the past decade. Those engaged in agriculture or associated directly with that industry have benefited to the greatest extent but conditions in all classes of employment have shown the same amelioration.

Second to the agricultural industry in importance is that of fishing. The tribes engaged live either on the littoral or near the Volta River. Their employment frequently takes them for long periods away from their homes. The fishermen of Ada for instance often proceed as far east as the Niger, and are to be found

as far north on the Volta River as Gambaga. They are accustomed to live in temporary shelters, grass or palm-leaf tents, on the sand-banks or islands of the rivers, where in many cases they remain for periods as long as five years. Housing conditions among such people partake of the nature of camping, but as a rule these tent-villages are exceptionally clean. Dwellers therein are exposed however to attacks by tsetse, and undoubtedly rheumatism. Young children accompany their parents and are exposed thus to those risks. No data are available, however, as to their tendency to morbidity nor as to their longevity.

The third great industry of the country is that of mining and in those areas, where the miners dwell on the property of the company for which they are working, housing conditions are good.

Houses are built on regular lines under the supervision and regulation of the company and can be compared favourably with similar conditions elsewhere.

The oldest and now rapidly disappearing industry, viz., hunting, affords the most primitive conditions.

Hunting as an exclusive form of employment is carried on only in that belt of depopulousness already referred to lying between the Guinea Forest and the Sudanese zones. The villages are, as might be expected from the nature of the employment for which they have been constructed, invariably small—many consisting of only one compound. As a rule there is the barest of cultivation, and the houses are of a temporary character, thatched and made of wattle and daub. Frequently the latter is dispensed with and palm fronds suffice for the walls. They are usually very dirty and neglected owing to the quantity of meat, skins and other debris of the chase lying about infested with flies. Little comfort is demanded and therefore little provided. It is interesting however to record, though figures are not available, that there are a not inconsiderable number of men, usually from the north, engaged by the hunters in the portage of the meat from the village to the road-side or to landing places on the rivers. These hired labourers dwell in even more temporary buildings, mere shelters made of clumps of grass uprooted with the earth still attached and piled loosely over bent canes and sticks.

In spite of these rough conditions the hunting villages are not necessarily of a purely temporary character. Indeed many of them have existed for several generations of hunters, e.g. Aboabo in Ashanti Akim and Aboma Salafu in Kwahu. No data are available as to the healthiness or otherwise of these communities.

Housing conditions in the south and in the townships were reported on with varying degrees of fulness by the Provincial Commissioners in the reports they submitted to the Chief Census

Officer as follows, and apply to the great majority of people in the classes *b* to *e* referred to *supra*.

In the Western Province of the Gold Coast Colony the Commissioner wrote that there seemed little doubt that as soon as his means allow the African turned his attention to improving his living conditions, whatever the critics may say of his preference for squandering his sudden access of wealth on fine clothes and strong waters. The result has been that thatched roofs are giving way to corrugated iron, less picturesque but probably more sanitary, and swish walls to cement blocks. In 1921, it would have cost a farmer a small fortune to build a concrete house with a corrugated iron roof at Enchi, now, when it is possible for goods to reach Enchi in one day from Sekondi, such a house is within the possibility of realization by any moderately prosperous cacao farmer. A good deal depends on the lead given by the local native authority. The Ohene of Essiama, Eastern Nzima, for instance by his example has instilled into his people an appreciation of the benefits of decent housing conditions with the result that under him and due to him, though he is not a paramount chief, a fine modern town is springing up.

Central Province.—The houses in the Central Province are generally of the swish or puddled mud type. In the large towns however there is a tendency for houses to be built of cement by those who can afford it. One change in housing conditions most marked during the past decade has been the increasing use of galvanised iron sheets instead of thatch. In the larger villages it is also becoming common to see cement floors being made for mud houses. The square compound with living quarters on the four sides with a yard in the centre and one door abutting on to the street is ubiquitous. The average number of persons per compound in the Cape Coast District is 6.40, in the Saltpond District 7.55, in the Winneba District 6.89, and in the Western Akim District 7.57. In the four large towns which are the centres of the four districts the following figures apply: Cape Coast 13.37, Saltpond 12.04, Winneba 13.06 and Oda 6.16 persons per compound.

The figures above quoted show that in the rural areas there are fewer persons per compound than in the towns but as the houses are bigger in the towns there is not the apparent overcrowding there that the figures at first sight appear to show. Oda town resembles rather a large village than one of the greater towns on the sea-board; Hence the low figure of 6.16 persons per compound.

Eastern Province :—The Acting Deputy Commissioner wrote :—

“ The value of the return showing the number of persons per compound is primarily in order to ascertain the state of overcrowding if any, but the definition of a house cannot in

present circumstances be satisfactorily reached. It would be better if "room" were substituted for "house" in future censuses as is done in Great Britain.

"In the 1921 Census Report it was pointed out that in regard to the 'definition of a house much must be left to the discretion of the individual Census Officer', and the Honourable Colonial Secretary wrote in regard to the present Census that 'it is considered that a native compound of whatever size or construction should be counted as a house, and the fact that the "compound" is divided or used by various people should not affect the definition.' It is therefore not possible to arrive at any conclusion as to the state of over-crowding or otherwise in the towns enumerated. But housing conditions in this Province are such that one cannot compare these returns with those from other countries except where precisely similar physical and geographical conditions obtain.

"The result of over-crowding so injurious to the well-being of the people and the existence of slum conditions are probably not noticeable to any great extent here."

The only possible place where slum conditions can be said to exist are in Accra where they are being steadily removed.

The Census Officer for Accra writes:—

"In the towns the type of houses is steadily improving as definite rules are laid down by which all new buildings erected and alterations to existing buildings are governed. The lower cost of cement and corrugated iron and the increased and increasing number of skilled artisans also operate towards improved and cheaper buildings. In the villages this is also noticeable but the majority of compounds there are still of wattle and 'swish' though the value of corrugated iron is appreciated for roofing and is being used by those who can afford it."

The Census Officer, Akwapim, reports that in the villages a number of imposing concrete European-type houses are to be found, the rich farmers having devoted some of their profits to the construction of a family home. Unfortunately these are almost invariably not occupied by the family who remain contentedly in some form of more primitive compound at the back.

The universal type of house is a modification of the "compound" in the towns: in the bush and on the farms any shelter seems to satisfy the people and empty kerosene and petrol tins form an adequate roofing.

In the plains in the south of the district the more primitive type of single rooms in groups with a communal kitchen space is common and grass roofs are still in the majority.

From Kwahu it is learnt that there is no doubt that housing conditions have vastly improved in the last ten years. The district has been opened up by means of a road up the scarp and necessary materials such as cement and iron sheets have become no longer a luxury which only a few people could afford. It is considered that at least one-third of the existing houses in the towns have been built since 1921, and that nine-tenths of the remainder have been improved. The great majority of houses to-day are larger, more airy, better roofed and altogether more sanitary buildings than those that existed when the last census was taken.

The Census Officer responsible in Koforidua writes :—

“ In the towns the enforcement of building regulations has improved the type of the better class houses and relieved congestion to some extent. But there are many ram-shackle buildings still being put up. The cost of building a house is prohibitive to the ordinary labourer or farmer, in the towns.

“ In the villages the compound house, a number of rooms round one yard with up to 30 or 40 people living in it, is still the custom. Iron sheets for the roof are now almost ubiquitous.”

From Keta-Ada District it is reported that except in Keta there are practically no houses of concrete construction, and the majority of those are leased or rented to European residents.

In the larger towns the standard of housing has improved slightly during the past decade. The majority of the inhabitants of all the towns and villages are, however, engaged in either fishing or farming and have little or no money to spend upon improved housing accommodation. In the trans-lagoon area there can obviously have been little progress during the past ten years. The compound houses are generally very roughly made with swish walls and a grass roof. They compare very badly with the average Ashanti compound.

The officer in charge of the census in the Volta River District writes :—

“ There has been little improvement in the general housing conditions during the decade. Many new and too ambitiously large houses have been commenced in the large villages but in most cases these have never been completed. Often when they are the owners prefer to remain in the small rooms in the compound and merely contemplate their new acquisition with pride.

“ Of the 270 villages which have sprung up since 1921 many are one-family farm villages and the houses built in the old style swish and wattle or plain swish. Where corrugated iron is used for roofing, in many cases it is only held down by large stones. In Osudoku a Paramount Chief's village, only eight miles from District Headquarters there are only 31 small houses roofed with corrugated iron and in every case these are merely kept on by heavy stones.”

Ashanti.—The number of persons to a house is returned as follows in the Western Province :—

District.	Average number of persons to a house.
Ahafo-Goaso	10
Kintampo	9
Sunyani	8
Wenchi	9

The number of inhabitants varies according to the style of dwelling.

Owing to the rapid advance of sanitation and health conditions there has been a vast improvement during the past ten years in housing conditions, especially in the Sunyani-Goaso and Wenchi Districts, where in the large towns and villages in the vicinity of the motor roads, the old Ashanti compound, a rough quadrilateral built of swish or stick and swish, and roofed with thatch or leaves, is gradually disappearing and being replaced by well constructed compounds 60 to 80 feet square, with verandah, corrugated iron roof and swish walls covered in cement plaster, with plenty of air space between the houses.

However, the expense incurred in erecting these compounds has been great and a continual drain on the resources of the people. However, considerable benefit is derived from a health point of view, and this is fully appreciated by the inhabitants.

It is interesting to note that even chiefs residing in remote villages far from the motor roads are repeatedly asking District Commissioners for the services of Village Overseers to lay out their villages for them.

(Ashanti) Eastern Province.—In the southern or more purely Ashanti part of the district the usual type of house consists of a square central compound the sides of which are composed of buildings each containing one or more rooms. In the Zongos, i.e. strangers' quarters and in villages towards the north where the influence of the Sudan prevails the buildings are circular with thatched roofs, and number several to a compound.

Though in its general plan the Ashanti house remains the same as for centuries past, the intercensal period has witnessed the intensification of the construction of more substantial buildings.

The average cubic capacity of the rooms has been much increased with the consequent result that the house itself occupies more ground space. The arrangement of the houses in the town has invariably in new centres been adapted to a definite

" layout " plan with adequate streets and open spaces whilst older towns have continued the alterations to wider streets on systematically planned lines, an improvement which they were encouraged to adopt some years previously. The materials used for building continue to be chiefly swish blocks with corrugated iron roofs, and the combination, though not making for beauty, is clean and waterproof. There are in most of the larger towns many well-built double-storeyed buildings.

Most of this progress may be said to have been made prior to 1928. Since then trade depression has slowed up layouts considerably and many unfortunates who allowed their personal ambition to choose a type of house beyond their proper means have suffered of late.

In the Mampong District the number of " compound " houses (Ashanti type) was returned at 3,280 ; that of other more primitive types at 2,223. Neither made any pretence at accuracy. The average number per house was at 9.14. There is no reason to believe that there is any appreciable difference between the number of people living in an improved house and those herded into one of less advanced type.

In the Northern Territories except at the headquarters town of Tamale no change in housing conditions has been noticeable. Tamale has begun to assume the ugly drabness of a single-storeyed iron-roofed township with nothing to distinguish it from others of its kind. Mud houses and iron roofs do not lend themselves to much embellishment, and until cement can reach places so far inland as Tamale at a cheaper rate than at present there does not seem any likelihood of much progress in the general conditions of housing.

To a certain extent the same can be said of Togoland except in parts of the Krachi District and the Ho District where one of the first luxuries indulged in by a successful man is an improvement in the size and appearance of his home.

The value of the figures obtained as regards the occupancy of the houses, i.e. the average number of people dwelling therein, is practically nil. Not only was the confusion as to the meaning of the term ' compound ' very great in the minds of the enumerators, but there were some obvious and gross errors in the returns. At the same time when the question of over-crowding is considered the figures would in themselves be most misleading, even if correct. In most villages, certainly on the coast-line and in the northern zones, the majority of people sleep for the greater part of the year out of doors, either on the roof-tops or on the ground. The air-space in cubic feet available for each occupant of a house is therefore not ascertainable.

But the general improvement in building and housing is apparent in the following table :—

Year.	Total cement (tons) Imported.	Total con- sumed (tons) by P.W.D.	Balance on private account.
1925-26	37,375	17,489	19,886
1926-27	45,110	18,429	26,681
1927-28	55,034	22,346	32,688
1928-29	68,935	29,329	39,606
1929-30	60,220	30,458	29,762
1930-31	37,339	15,022	22,317
Total	304,013	133,073	170,940

The balance although presumably imported on private account may, however, have been consumed for public purposes. Many miles of road have been constructed by contractors who provided their own cement, and other roads, made under the supervision of political officers, have often drawn on the privately owned cement for their culverts and bridges. A similar return for iron-sheets provides probably a better indication of the general improvement.

Year.	Iron sheets (tons) Imported.	Used by (tons) P.W.D.	Balance on private account.
1925-26	8,388	328	8,060
1926-27	8,378	218	8,160
1927-28	16,751	264	16,487
1928-29	12,665	304	12,361
1929-30	11,352	392	10,960
1930-31	6,763	217	6,546
Total	64,297	1,723	62,574

At the same time in many towns the amenities of life have been increased. The manufacture of furniture has made rapid strides especially in the direction of developing local resources.

During the war it became necessary to manufacture as much as possible locally as the supply of manufactured articles, such as furniture and joinery from England could not be relied upon. This resulted in the setting up of workshops to meet these local requirements. All furniture, with the exception of cane furniture, mirrors, and wire mattresses, is now manufactured locally. Doors,

windows, and all joinery work previously imported are also manufactured in the local workshops. Employment has thus been provided for a greater number of artizans, and as the quality of the local timber is much superior and more suited to local requirements than the imported article, more satisfactory products have resulted.

Water supplies are now provided, or under consideration for all the more important towns. Excellent service is available in the towns of Accra, Sekondi, Cape Coast and Winneba, and by the provision of additional dosing and settling tanks, filters, pumps and mains the capacities of the Accra and Sekondi works have been doubled during the decade, whilst the Cape Coast Water Supply was completed in 1928 at a cost of £155,000.

A water supply for Kumasi is in course of construction at an estimated cost of £250,000, whilst a supply for Tamale estimated to cost £40,500 has been begun.*

A scheme for supplying water to Elmina and Saltpond from the Cape Coast Water Works has also been prepared, and a water supply scheme for Koforidua has been formulated, but the construction of these works may have to await better times.

Not the most spectacular but equally important is the improvement which has been effected to village water supplies by the provision of small settling tanks, and in some cases filters with draw-off taps adjacent to the streams from which the supplies are drawn.

The more important towns have now been supplied with electricity. Sekondi is supplied from the Railway Workshops. Accra led the way with an Electric Supply Scheme costing approximately £100,000 and supplies have since been provided for Kumasi, Koforidua, Winneba and Tamale.

At the same time an electric supply scheme for Cape Coast, estimated to cost £33,000, is at present under construction.

All the supplies are revenue producing, and if they do not at present show a profit when capital expenditure is taken into consideration, most of the schemes are nearly self-supporting. Electric power is available from the larger installations, and it is from such sources that power is derived for running Government and private workshops.

These improvements in housing and living conditions are reflected in the health of the community. Sufficient statistics are not, however, available to arrive at any just calculation as to the progress made. Even in the case of the larger centres where the registration of births and deaths is compulsory the accuracy of the annual returns leaves much to be desired, and this together with the custom of seeking the family home both at the bearing of children and at the time of death renders even accurately kept statistics collected in these centres scarcely applicable to the country at large. Moreover as is shown later the largest centres cannot be taken as

*The latter was completed in 1932,



representative, since to their foreign quarters or zongos are attracted a considerable number of alien immigrants, among whom the death rate is abnormally high. This fact must always be borne in mind and cannot be insisted upon too much. The abnormality in the death-rate of these aliens or immigrants from the remoter areas of the country is explained by a number of important factors which can be tabulated as follows :—

- (a) Change of Climate.
- (b) Change of Diet.
- (c) Hardships of the journey towards these centres.
- (d) Tendency of the sick to move to the larger towns where :—
 - (i) they can the more easily find friends or relatives.
 - (ii) they are within easier reach of the hospitals.

A consideration of the available vital statistics must perforce be influenced by the foregoing and any deductions made therefrom are subject to reservations implied thereby. The following summarises a report submitted by the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services dealing with these statistics and with data collected independently during 1931 from direct interrogation of the people.

Infant and Child Mortality.

Before the actual taking of the Census a questionnaire was circulated to all Medical and Health officers, who were requested to obtain the following information from each of a hundred " old women " (i.e. those who had passed the menopause) :—

- (a) The number of children they had born.
- (b) The number still born.
- (c) The number born alive.
- (d) The number who died before walking.
- (e) The number who died before puberty.

The figures obtained related to a more extended period of the past than the last decade.

The general conditions of life, however, have not altered to any perceptible extent from the point of view of the statistician except in the larger centres. The results may, therefore, be considered as being fairly representative. The " old women " were taken haphazard, and barren women were not excluded.

The consensus of opinion is that the average African baby in the Gold Coast crawls and walks at an earlier age than the average European baby which may be taken to be at about 12 months. Although this is so the mortality rate of children dying before they can walk may possibly be compared with the infantile mortality rate elsewhere which is based on the first 12 months of life. This basis of comparison is not strictly accurate, but should provide some standard of reference for the future.

Registration of Births and Deaths is in force in thirty populous centres. Figures obtained from them however cannot be considered as strictly accurate, or applicable to the country generally.

Pregnant women tend to return to their native villages for childbirth in order to obtain the assistance of their mother, family, native doctor, ancestors and the tribal deity. Likewise, a person hopelessly ill is frequently removed from a town by his relatives and friends, to die and be buried in the village of his ancestors.

In the town centres referred to there is a large adult male alien population recruited from areas outside the township or from other parts of West Africa. These men are employed as labourers, scavengers and in other unskilled work, and as a rule are young men unaccompanied by their womenfolk.

The figures obtained therefore require further factors before a reliable comparative analysis between the sexes at adult age can be made.

Further questionnaires were circulated to Medical Officers with respect to diseases, diets and native customs and practices, which might be considered contributory to the expected high still-birth, infant and child mortality rates.

The conclusions drawn therefrom are briefly discussed below.

The returns received in answer to the first questionnaire, are as under :—

(*Note.*—The Togoland figures are included with those of the Eastern Province of the Colony and with those of the Northern Territories.)

TOTAL INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY RATE FOR THE COLONY,
ASHANTI AND THE NORTHERN TERRITORIES.

Province.	No. of women questioned.	Barren women.	Children born.	Still born.	Born alive.	Died before walking i.e. 12 months.	Died before puberty.
Eastern Province, Colony	2,111	149	11,268	1,046	10,222	1,624	1,648
Central Province, Colony	531	26	2,968	325	2,643	453	747
Western Province, Colony	684	15	4,258	316	3,942	584	1,225
Ashanti	1,010	38	6,612	563	6,049	875	1,450
Northern Territories	1,518	43	8,809	514	8,295	1,779	2,060
Grand Total	5,854	271	33,915	2,764	31,151	5,315	7,130
Average per woman	1	—	5.79	.47	5.32	.90	1.21

These totals yield an infant mortality figure of 170.6 per 1,000 children born alive. This is not a "standard rate," referable to a definite time period. It may however, be useful for future comparison.

Out of every 100 babies born alive 39.9 died before puberty.

The still-born rate is 81 per 1,000.

A comparison with corresponding figures obtained in the Nyasaland Census for 1926 is not without interest :—

	Women.	Children born.	Still born.	Born alive.	Died before walking.	Died before puberty.
Nyasaland, 1926 ...	1	6.32	.68	5.64	1.06	1.40
Gold Coast, 1931 ...	1	5.79	.47	5.32	.90	1.21

EASTERN PROVINCE, COLONY.

District or Area.	No. of women questioned.	Barren women.	Children born.	Still born.	Born alive.	Died before walking i.e. 12 months.	Died before puberty.
Koforidua Town and District ...	141	13	633	53	580	87	138
Nsawam ...	100	4	593	47	546	86	59
Akuse ...	70	3	476	26	450	53	65
Mampong... }	60	1	389	22	367	39	48
Kibi ...	100	6	634	32	602	89	96
Accra Town ...	60	2	396	48	348	55	27
Accra Town ...	100	—	572	38	534	45	97
Accra Town ...	100	6	523	25	498	32	81
Ho, Kpandu Area							
Togoland ...	700	62	3,262	552	2,710	550	384
Volta River ...	130	1	355	8	347	35	15
Ada District ...	100	6	570	23	547	74	138
Koforidua Area	150	21	879	27	852	143	162
Kibi Area ...	100	6	611	25	586	139	93
Kwahu District ...	100	—	841	79	762	116	147
Keta District ...	100	6	534	41	493	81	98
Total ...	2,111	149	11,268	1,046	10,222	1,624	1,648
Average per woman	1	—	5.33	.49	4.84	.76	.78

The percentage of barren women for the province is 7.06.

The still-birth rate stands at 92.8 per 1,000.

Of every hundred children born alive 32 died before puberty.

The figures for Mampong are low. The towns from which these women were drawn are in the Aburi Hills, and are comparatively healthy.

Accra also shows low rates, a return which possibly is not to be wondered at, when the sanitary improvements, effected in this important centre, are taken into account.

The Volta River District figures might possibly be taken as indicative that, where the birth-rate is low (2.7 per woman), the mortality rate may be relatively lower still, so that a low birth-rate might, under certain circumstances, be an advantage.

CENTRAL PROVINCE, COLONY.

District or Area.	No. of women questioned.	Barren women.	Children born.	Still born.	Born alive.	Died before walking i.e. 12 months.	Died before puberty.
Winneba	100	19	586	25	561	104	190
Cape Coast Town and District ...	231	—	1,362	200	1,142	193	317
Western Akim District	100	4	634	47	587	93	160
Saltpond District	100	3	386	33	353	63	80
Total	531	2	2,968	325	2,643	453	747
Average per woman	1	—	5.59	.61	4.97	.85	1.40

The percentage of barren women is 4.9.

The still-birth rate is 109 per thousand births.

Of every hundred children born alive 45.4 died before puberty.

If a high percentage of babies dying before puberty had been found in one area only, there would be reason to think that the replies were incorrect, and that the figures did not give an average result. It is the same, however, throughout the province, and is in part due to the fact that the people of this area will not readily accept advice in regard to the improvement of sanitation in their towns and villages; and as is shown later in this report various diseases and diet deficiencies play a not unimportant part among conditions generally inimical to child life.

WESTERN PROVINCE, COLONY.

District or Area.	No. of women questioned.	Barren women.	Children born.	Still born.	Born alive.	Died before walking i.e. 12 months	Died before puberty.
Takoradi	100	—	858	109	749	172	217
Sekondi Town ...	100	4	465	28	437	88	85
Sekondi District	88	—	583	3	580	73	166
Dunkwa	100	—	608	58	550	59	208
Abosso Mine ...	15	—	65	2	63	9	10
Nsuta Mine ...	17	1	68	2	66	11	13
A'Koon Mine ...	14	—	92	10	82	14	25
Wioso District ...	100	5	646	53	593	51	276
Axim District ...	100	4	608	34	574	84	145
Enchi District ...	50	1	265	17	248	23	80
Total	684	15	4,258	316	3,942	584	1,225
Average per woman	1	—	6.22	.46	5.76	.85	1.79

The percentage of barren women works out at 2.2, but the Medical Officers and others who collected the information for this

province stated that they had the greatest difficulty in obtaining replies on this point.

The still-birth rate is 74 per thousand births.

Of every 100 babies born alive 45.9 died before puberty.

The Western Province therefore shows a very high average, but it must be remembered that it is admittedly the most backward and least developed area in the Colony.

The high figures returned from the Takoradi Area possibly result from the insanitary state of the former fishing villages, now cleared away.

Wioso, which returns the highest child mortality figures, is a very primitive centre, in thick forest and in 1912 recognised as an area where trypanosomiasis was not uncommon.

The Tarquah District, represented by the three mine areas of Nsuta, Aboso and Abbontiakoon, has more sanitary advantages than most of the other areas, and should show healthier figures than elsewhere in the Province, but, the number of women questioned in these three centres, however, was too low to have been of any real value.

ASHANTI.

District or Area.	No. of women questioned.	Barren women.	Children born.	Still born.	Born alive.	Died before walking i.e. 12 months.	Died before puberty.
Kumasi District	100	—	858	109	749	172	217
Kumasi Town ...	150	7	1,093	107	986	134	127
Mampong District	100	—	600	80	520	30	165
Obuasi Town, Mine and District ...	100	4	454	59	395	46	97
Bekwai District ...	100	2	657	26	631	127	198
Kintampo District	100	25	716	43	673	55	113
Sunyani District	100	—	597	12	585	95	165
Juaso District ...	100	—	620	9	611	64	106
Wenchi District ...	100	—	712	44	668	86	199
Goaso-Ahafo District ...	60	—	305	74	231	66	63
Total ...	1,010	38	6,612	563	6,049	875	1,450
Average per woman	1	—	6.54	.55	5.98	.86	1.43

The percentage of barren women is 3.76.

The still-birth rate is 85 per thousand births.

Of every hundred babies born alive 38.4 died before the age of puberty.

NORTHERN TERRITORIES.

District or Area.	No. of women questioned.	Barren women.	Children born.	Still born.	Born alive.	Died before walking i.e. 12 months.	Died before puberty.
Tamale Town ...	100	2	542	34	508	89	196
Tamale District ...	100	4	583	45	538	116	225
Yendi (Togoland)	100	3	469	31	438	65	130
Navrongo ...	100	—	713	74	639	198	63
Western Gonja (Bole) ...	100	4	568	4	564	72	170
Gambaga ...	100	—	420	34	386	95	76
Bawku ...	100	—	657	22	635	136	132
Lawra ...	100	15	344	41	303	78	75
Wa ...	100	—	794	1	793	253	221
Zuarungu ...	100	—	431	22	409	61	122
Wa (town) ...	100	—	689	76	613	194	63
Krachi (Togoland)	100	—	586	38	548	122	146
Eastern Gonja (Salaga) ...	100	5	542	24	518	73	114
Tamale District (2nd questioning)	118	6	576	32	544	26	138
Total ...	100	4	895	36	859	201	189
Average per woman	1,518	43	8,809	514	8,295	1,779	2,060
	1	—	5.80	.33	5.46	1.17	1.35

The percentage of barren women is 2.8.

The still-birth rate is 58 per thousand births.

Of every 100 babies born alive 46.3 died before puberty.

COMPARISON BETWEEN AVERAGES PER WOMAN FOR THE PROVINCES.

District.	Woman.	Children born.	Still born.	Born alive.	Died before walking i.e. 12 months.	Died before puberty.
Eastern Province Colony	1	5.33	0.49	4.84	0.76	0.78
Central Province Colony	1	5.59	0.61	4.97	0.85	1.40
Western Province Colony	1	6.22	0.46	5.76	0.85	1.79
Ashanti ...	1	6.54	0.55	5.98	0.86	1.43
Northern Territories ...	1	5.80	0.33	5.46	1.17	1.35
Average for the Gold Coast	1	5.79	0.47	5.32	0.90	1.21

It will be noted from the above table that the average number of children per woman is, apparently, lower in the more advanced

Provinces, i.e. the Eastern and Central Provinces of the Colony, than in the less advanced areas.

An interesting comparison with the above can be obtained from the published results of a similar questionnaire submitted by the authorities in that part of Togoland mandated to France, and therefore a country adjacent and related to the Gold Coast.

The figures were collected in 1930 and concern some 6,727 "old women", i.e. over 45 years of age, who were taken at haphazard in various districts of the country. The total figures show:—

French Togoland 6,727 "old women," 35,293 children born alive, 23,284 surviving puberty, or one "old woman," 5.2 children born alive, 3.4 surviving puberty.

Gold Coast one "old woman," 5.3 children born alive, 3.2 surviving puberty.

Possibly a more valuable comparison can be made with the returns obtained from districts of similar physical and climatic conditions. The table is based on the unit and is as follows:—

	District.	Children born alive.	Children surviving puberty.
French	Lome	7.9	5.3
French	Anecho	5.0	2.7
British	Keta	4.9	3.1
French	Klouto	4.4	2.3
British	Kpandu	3.8	2.5
French	Atakpame	4.5	2.6
British	Krachi	5.2	3.3
French	Sokode	2.05	1.6
French	Bassari	3.2	2.5
French	Lama-Kara	5.3	3.07
British	Yendi	4.4	2.4
British	Tamale	6.3	3.3
French	Sansane-Mango	4.9	3.3
British	Gambaga	3.9	2.1

COMPARATIVE TABLES BETWEEN PROVINCES WITH REGARD TO BARRENNESS, STILL-BIRTHS, INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY.

*N.B.—The infant mortality figures are not "standard rates", and can only be used for the purpose of comparison between Provinces.

District.	Percentage of barren women.	Still births per 1,000 births.	* Infant mortality.	Percentage of children dying before puberty.
Eastern Province Colony ...	7.06	92.8	158.8	32.0
Central Province Colony ...	4.90	109	171.3	45.4
Western Province Colony ...	2.20	74	148.1	45.9
Ashanti	3.76	85	144.6	38.4
Northern Territories ...	2.80	58	214.4	46.3
Average for Gold Coast	4.62	81	170.6	39.9

The above figures appear to show that the percentage of barren women, and the still-birth rates, are highest in the more advanced Provinces.

Infantile mortality is at its highest in the Northern Territories. This can hardly be wondered at, when the conditions in this area inimical to infant life are considered.

The comparatively high figures for the Central Province are worthy of note. In this area ignorance, the effects of common diseases, diet deficiencies, bad housing and impure water supplies are, probably, more marked than elsewhere in the Colony and Ashanti.

Causes of Infant and Child Mortality.

The percentage of still-births and the infantile mortality figures are both high, being 81 per thousand births and 170.6 respectively. No figures are available as to premature births. There is reason to believe that many of the still-births are really cases of suspended respiration. Valuable lives are lost owing to the native midwives' ignorance of artificial respiration.

The proportion of "weak" babies born is emphasized in reports from the following districts:—Lawra, Bawku and Yendi in the Northern Territories; Obuasi and Bekwai in Ashanti; Saltpond, Elmina and Cape Coast in the Central Province of the Colony, and Keta in the Eastern Province of the Colony.

The age of weaning does not vary much, and can be taken as $2\frac{1}{2}$ years; but babies are given additional food before this age. In Axim, it is stated, they are given additional food at the early age of two months. At Elmina, again, nothing extra is given until they are about a year old.

The first food usually given is arkassa (corn-pap), and the average age throughout the Gold Coast at which additional food is given seems to be about 7 to 9 months. The mother naturally does not know the various food-values so that she often gives her child unsuitable and often injurious dishes. This state of affairs one cannot expect to remedy until infant clinics are more

numerous and have had longer time to exert a greater influence throughout the country.

Diseases chiefly responsible for infant and child mortality are malaria, bronchitis and broncho-pneumonia, gastro-enteritis, dysentery, yaws, diet deficiencies and helminthic infections. In a lesser degree must be added ulcers, whooping cough, syphilis, prematurity and hookworm infestation.

Hookworm disease is not stressed, for the infestation, although almost universal is generally of low virulence and has little direct effect on the morbidity and mortality figures. General resistance is, however, lowered and a predisposition created for other more directly fatal diseases. If the Gold Coast suffered from periodic famine, the full effects of the disease would rapidly become manifest.

In certain areas bilharziasis shows an infestation rate of as much as 10 per cent of the total population. The condition however, as a factor in mortality is not stressed from any district.

Impure water and bad housing are also given as conditions tending to a high infantile and child mortality rate. The water supply available in the Northern Territories during the greater part of the year is generally most impure as also in certain areas in the "Forest Belt". It is of interest to note complaints from the latter area come chiefly from there where the greatest deforestation has taken place during the last two or three decades.

Bad housing conditions are reported mainly from the Colony where particular emphasis is laid on it in reports from the Central Province.

The effect of syphilis and yaws on infant and child mortality is one of some interest. Medical Officers are generally of the opinion that although gonorrhoeal infection is common, the incidence of syphilis is low. It is thought to exist to a greater proportionate extent in the Colony and Ashanti than in the Northern Territories, where both gonorrhoea and syphilis are known as "Kumasi Sickness," an expression which would seem to indicate definitely that the people of the last-named area consider the diseases to be directly due to the return of emigrants.

Dr. Douglas White, on page 109, in the June 1930 number of "Health and Empire" writes as follows:—

"I refer to the apparently ubiquitous problems of syphilis and yaws—the latter disease medically known as framboesia. The relation of the two is peculiar. Both are diseases caused by a treponema (or spirochaete). These organisms are related to each other (cousins, as it were) though their pathology and epidemiology are distinct. Clinically, they are difficult to distinguish in the later stages of the diseases, and, perhaps fortunately, the methods of treatment—arsenic and bismuth—are similar. It is further possible that the two diseases induce some degree of reciprocal immunity, but such immunity is not absolute."

In the 1930 report of the Gold Coast Medical and Sanitary Department, Appendix D, page 105, Dr. G. G. Butler, Deputy Director of Laboratory Services, writes :—

“ The control of syphilis is dependent on a whole population with at least a twentieth century appreciation of the disease ; this is scarcely likely to be acquired for many decades if not centuries Syphilis under these conditions of lack of control probably means the slow disappearance of a race owing to still-births and other ante-natal effects, and it is to be hoped that there is at least some cross immunity from yaws, and that the difference between the two diseases is the survival in the tropics of a dermatropic strain by natural selection as against a strain altered by constant attack of drugs, though still giving a type of immunity common to the two diseases.”

Dr. Butler comes to the conclusion that, “ Syphilis is present, but not rampant ”.

He sums up, as follows :—

“ If I may make any deductions from these very incomplete lines of inquiry, they are that about 30 per cent of the Maternity Hospital cases examined shew positive Wassermann reactions, but that only about one-tenth of this (i.e. 3 per cent) is likely to be caused by syphilis, and this deduction is also supported by observation showing lack of syphilitic changes in placentae.”

From the above view therefore it would appear probable that in the Gold Coast syphilis is not the primary cause of the large percentage of still-births and the high infant mortality figures.

During the financial year 1929–30, out of a total number of 249,126 patients treated by the Medical Department of the Gold Coast, 22 only were diagnosed as suffering from one of the parasyphilitic nervous affections, such as tabes dorsalis and general paralysis of the insane. The efficacy of the treatment of general paralysis of the insane by the artificial inoculation of an active malarial infection is now established. And the question therefore arises whether the high natural prevalence of malaria in a population such as that of the Gold Coast, in any way diminishes the incidence of parasyphilitic nerve affections in such a population for, as a matter of actual fact, they are very rare.

Ratio of Sexes at Birth.

Some interesting data have been obtained from the Annual Report published by the Registrar of Births and Deaths. The total number of male births registered during the period 1921–1930 was 23,311. Female births for the same period were 23,308, showing a preponderance of 1,000 males to every 999.8 females born. These figures approximate very closely.

Doubtless there are many births which are not registered, and the totals should be higher. But there are no obvious grounds for thinking that African parents refrain from registration in the case

of male children, and have no objection with regard to female. The ratio between the sexes shown by the registration figures, therefore, ought to be correct, but is not corroborated by the figures which have been obtained from the Accra Maternity Hospital. The figures obtained from this hospital show that, during the period June 1928 to February 1931, 385 male births took place to 352 females. This corresponds closely with the normal ratio for Europe.

Death Rate and Sex.

The total number of deaths registered, over the period 1921-1930, was 26,827 males and 16,906 females. These figures show a preponderance of 9,921 male deaths over female; or 1,000 male to 630.14 female deaths. As previously stated deaths are registered only at certain large centres, and the large number of males, who enter these areas in search of work and who are to a large extent aliens to the country, unaccompanied by their women folk, largely explains this difference.

Deaths at Different Age Periods.

Up to 1927 these details were only shown for Accra, Cape Coast, Sekondi and Tarkwa. In 1928 Kumasi and Koforidua were added. These six towns can be taken as representative of the commercial, shipping, mining and farming areas.

The total deaths recorded in the above mentioned towns during the last decade amounted to 22,211. Of these deaths 13,855 were males and 8,356 were females.

The percentage at each age period and sex is as follows:—

Age.	Total Deaths.	Total Male Deaths.	Total Female Deaths.	Death Rate per 100.		
				Total.	Male.	Female
Under 24 hours ...	723	406	317	3.255	2.930	37.933
Under 1 year ...	2,986	1,625	1,361	13.444	11.728	16.287
1-5 years ...	2,619	1,360	1,259	11.791	9.823	15.967
5-15 years ...	1,147	547	600	5.110	3.948	7.180
15-25 years ...	2,362	1,581	781	10.634	11.411	6.346
25-45 years ...	7,205	5,579	1,686	32.709	40.267	20.177
45-65 years ...	2,750	1,750	1,000	12.381	12.630	11.967
65 and over... ..	2,341	977	1,364	10.538	7.051	16.321

The excess of female deaths in the 5-15 age group is of interest.

The death rate over 65 (10.5 per cent) compares with the English rate of over 70 (9.89 per cent), and appears to show that the common belief that the African is short-lived is erroneous. Possibly also the improvements carried out in the towns where registration is in vogue may be adding to the span of life.

The effect of the large male immigration of labourers in the 25-45 age period is very marked.

Birth Rate.

There are numerous factors which affect the birth-rate, differing considerably from those at work in more civilised countries. The conditions in the Gold Coast generally can be considered favourable to a high birth rate.

The following return shows the ratio of children to potential mothers throughout the country at the period of the census. It has been taken for convenience sake that a potential mother is a woman in the 15-45 years age group. The figures shown cannot be taken as absolutely accurate but their similarity is most striking. One very noticeable feature is the Navrongo rate, which is apparently inexplicable:—

NUMBER OF CHILDREN TO EACH POTENTIAL MOTHER.

	Total children.	Total mothers.	No. of children per mother.
I.—GOLD COAST COLONY.			
<i>Western Province.</i>			
Ankobra	18,758	10,164	1.84
Aowin	3,756	2,294	1.64
Axim... ..	18,684	13,274	1.41
Sefwi	14,874	9,915	1.50
Sekondi-Dixcove	22,420	19,550	1.15
Tarkwa	20,166	13,557	1.50
Total	98,758	68,754	1.44
<i>Central Province.</i>			
Cape Coast	55,865	32,606	1.71
Saltpond	46,326	22,265	2.04
Western Akim	25,659	13,572	1.89
Winneba	48,516	29,492	1.64
Total	176,366	97,935	1.80
<i>Eastern Province.</i>			
Accra	49,527	29,986	1.65
Akwapim	36,362	18,708	1.94
Birim (Akim Abuakwa)	48,473	31,884	1.52
Birim (Kwahu)	21,684	12,946	1.69
Keta-Ada	95,901	61,139	1.57
New Juaben	10,263	6,163	1.67
Volta River	70,821	36,445	1.94
Total	333,031	197,271	1.69
Total for the Colony	608,155	363,960	1.67
II.—ASHANTI.			
<i>Western Province.</i>			
Ahafo	5,621	3,518	1.59
Kintampo	17,962	8,316	2.16
Sunyani	26,464	15,683	1.69
Wenchi	22,659	14,735	1.54
Total	72,706	42,252	1.72

NUMBER OF CHILDREN TO EACH POTENTIAL MOTHER—*contd.*

	Total children.	Total mothers.	No. of children per mother.
<i>Eastern Province.</i>			
Ashanti-Akim	23,638	11,424	2.03
Kumasi	68,578	38,262	1.79
Mampong	18,941	12,311	1.54
Obuasi	14,119	9,223	1.53
Obuasi-Bekwai	33,710	17,537	1.92
Total	158,986	88,757	1.79
Total for Ashanti	231,692	131,009	1.76
III.—NORTHERN TERRITORIES.			
<i>Northern Province.</i>			
Kusasi	47,524	27,458	1.73
Lawra-Tumba	41,190	24,134	1.71
Mamprusi	20,930	10,202	2.05
Navrongo	34,247	34,789	.98
Wa	34,985	16,208	2.08
Zuarungu	55,580	36,939	1.05
Total	234,456	149,730	1.57
<i>Southern Province.</i>			
Western Dagomba	39,849	22,647	1.76
Eastern Gonja	9,135	5,445	1.68
Western Gonja	6,886	3,744	1.84
Total	55,870	31,386	1.76
Total for Northern Territories	290,326	181,566	1.59
IV.—TOGOLAND.			
<i>Northern Section.</i>			
Eastern Dagomba	39,454	21,371	1.84
Kete-Krachi	8,123	4,198	1.93
Kusasi	17,792	9,592	1.82
Mamprusi	6,882	3,781	1.85
Total	72,251	38,942	1.85
<i>Southern Section.</i>			
Ho	51,779	30,375	1.70
Total for Section	51,779	30,375	1.70
Total for Togoland	124,030	69,317	1.79
<i>Abstract.</i>			
Gold Coast Colony	608,155	363,960	1.67
Ashanti	231,692	131,009	1.76
Northern Territories	290,326	181,566	1.59
Togoland	124,030	69,317	1.78
Total	1,254,203	745,852	1.68

The general health of the population of the Gold Coast and its dependencies can at least be considered fair, if not good. Statistics, except for the larger centres already mentioned, are

not available and deductions of real value cannot be made. From general observations by officers long resident in the country and from the data collected in the towns it would appear that the people under normal conditions of family life enjoy a state of health favourably comparable with other similar countries, but they are subject to epidemics of outstanding virulence.

Incidence of Major Infirmities.

During the census of 1931, figures were collected throughout the country of various major infirmities and the following returns show the results of the enquiries :—

	Blind.	Deaf and Dumb.	Mentally deranged.
Gold Coast Colony :			
Western Province ...	279	171	164
Central Province ...	520	288	140
Eastern Province ...	768	362	686
Total ...	1,567	821	990

Thus of a total population of 1,571,362 there are 3,378 permanently infirm persons.

In Ashanti the figures were :—

	Blind.	Deaf and Dumb.	Mentally deranged.
Western Province ...	366	176	143
Eastern Province ...	475	276	389
Total ...	841	452	532

The proportion of infirm to the total population was considerably higher than in the Colony, there being 1,825 infirm to a population of 578,078. But in the Northern Territories the proportion is even greater and the return shows that out of 717,275 people there were 5,053 infirm. The figures are :—

	Blind.	Deaf and Dumb.	Mentally deranged.
Northern Province ...	3,615	476	234
Southern Province ...	581	85	62
Total ...	4,196	561	296

The excessive number of blind persons in the Northern Province calls for comment. No satisfactory explanation can, however, be offered, the district distribution affording no clue to the causes. This distribution is as follows :—

District.	Population.	No. of Blind persons.	No. of Blind per mille of population.
Kusasi	110,614	903	8.1
Lawra-Tumu	93,125	771	8.2
Mamprusi	46,523	253	5.4
Navrongo	120,870	681	5.6
Wa	72,323	685	9.4
Zuarungu	133,981	322	2.4

A possible explanation for the exceptionally high figures in the Kusasi, Lawra-Tumu and Wa districts may be found in the fact that in the Kusasi and Wa districts the largest Mahommedan centres of the country are located, and have attracted to the purlieus of the mosques these unfortunate persons where they can eke out a scanty livelihood from charity, so especially enjoined by the Prophet on his followers. And again the Wa and Lawra-Tumu districts contain the remnants of the Issala and Nunuma tribes, amongst whom blindness has long been noticed as a companion to old age. Locally this is attributed to certain grass seeds, but medical practitioners have more often blamed general dirtiness both in person and in housing.

In Togoland the figures are :—

	Blind.	Deaf and Dumb.	Mentally deranged.
Northern Section	356	188	46
Southern Section	121	109	95
Total	477	297	141

From the above tables it will have been observed that the number of mentally deranged persons in the country are :—

Gold Coast Colony	990
Ashanti	532
Northern Territories	296
Togoland	141
Total	<u>1,959</u>

The figures are not accurate, but indicate clearly the number of people considered by their families to be completely deranged mentally. Epileptics are probably not included, but those unfortunates, who were suffering from the brain-storms due to malaria which are temporary in character but of such violence that they frequently end in "running amok" and murder, would certainly have been.

Usually these mental cases are treated in their homes and receive comparatively kind attention and care. It is only the more violent types, or the cases where the patient is a general nuisance, or where the sufferer is an alien, that are reported. These are sent to the Lunatic Asylum at Accra, where on Census Day there were 332 inmates, composed as follows:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Criminal	50	—	50
Non-Criminal	225	57	282
Total	275	57	332

The lunatic population was tribally distributed.

A.—*Criminal lunatics (all males)* :—

Gold Coast tribes	23
Other British West Africans	6
French West Africans	21
Total	50

It will be seen that 54 per cent of the criminal lunatics are aliens to this country and 42 per cent are foreigners.

B.—*Non-Criminal lunatics* :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Gold Coast Tribes	98	43	141
Other British West Africans	37	6	43
French West Africans	88	6	94
Liberians	2	1	3
European	—	1	1
Total	225	57	282

The alien lunatics account for exactly 50 per cent of the asylum population. It is probable that this disproportion of foreign lunatics is due to the fact that as a general rule the local



unfortunates are cared for in their own families and villages, whereas the aliens cannot indefinitely be so looked after.

Leprosy.

At the same time as the above data were collected, a return of lepers was asked for, and the following figures were reported. The table shows a comparison with a return of lepers compiled by the Medical Secretary of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association (Dr. M. B. Dixey), who made during the years 1927-31 an extensive survey of the country :—

	Census Returns.	Dr. Dixey's Returns.
The Colony :		
Western Province ...	235	104
Central Province ...	270	80
Eastern Province ...	451	369
Ashanti :		
Western Province ...	325	1,056
Eastern Province ...	686	
Northern Territories :		
Northern Province ...	1,774	1,702
Southern Province ...	750	
Togoland	547	859
Total	5,038	4,170

The discrepancies are not irreconcilable. Dr. Dixey made no claim that his figures represented the true incidence of the disease, and the extreme difficulty in accurate diagnosis together with a certain reluctance on the part of the people to reveal the presence of this disease effectively prevented accuracy at the Census.

According to the above figures the ratio per mille of the population who are recognised as lepers is as follows :—

	Lepers.	Population.	Ratio per mille.
Gold Coast Colony ...	956	1,571,362	.6
Ashanti	1,011	578,078	1.7
Northern Territories ...	2,524	717,275	3.5
Togoland	547	293,671	1.8
Total	5,038	3,160,386	1.6

Dr. Dixey found that the disease was most prevalent in the areas round Kintampo (Kintampo District) and Kokofu (Bekwai District), both in Ashanti where he estimated an incidence per mille of 14.28 and 21.8 respectively. He concluded his report:—

“Leprosy is prevalent throughout the Gold Coast and Togoland. Among the chief difficulties to contend with are the apathy of the people in many parts of the country, and the slow and non-spectacular results of treatment.”

Tuberculosis.

Considerable attention has been paid in late years to the incidence of tuberculosis among the African population. The diagnosis of this disease must perforce rest entirely in the hands of trained medical men, so that no return was called for from the Census officers. But in the towns where the registration of deaths is enforced there were returned for 1930 a total of 566 deaths due to this disease. This total is 9.47 of the total number of deaths registered, and the disease shows its highest incidence in Tarkwa, where, in 1930, the number of deaths from tuberculosis represented 22.2 per cent of the total number registered.

It is impossible to obtain accurate figures for the country as a whole, and the opinion of medical officers is about equally divided as to whether tuberculosis is or is not on the increase. More cases are treated year by year, but whilst the case incidence is increasing, so also is the total number of all cases of sickness seen. The Gold Coast native has little, if any, natural resistance to the disease, which is usually rapidly fatal, and it is possible that its virulence in the individual may be a certain safeguard to the public.

In the report of the Medical and Sanitary Department of the Gold Coast for 1929–30, the situation is summed-up as follows:—

“The increased number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis returned from several of the larger centres, should probably be put down to the increasing number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis coming in to these centres for treatment, and would appear to be increasing *pari passu* with the increased number of general patients applying for treatment.

“If this is the case the outlook is hopeful, for the general sanitation of the country has been improving year by year up to the present time.

“The most hopeful lines of prevention are education in matters relating to general hygiene, the care of the infant and school child, the extension of lay-out schemes particularly to the smaller towns and villages, and replacement of the older existing types of houses with modern, well ventilated and well-lit dwellings.”

Diet.

It has been said that diet deficiencies are contributory to a certain extent towards the rate of infant and child mortality. To

what degree this assertion can be proved or upheld it is impossible to state; and it is pertinent to recall that the whole subject of dietetics is highly controversial.

The foodstuffs of the people vary in the towns and in the country side. The latter again vary according to the zones of agriculture. Thus descending from the north southward one finds the following clearly marked areas of food-stuff production and consumption :—

Zone A.

Vegetable Foods.	Animal Foods.	Area.	Population.
Millet, guinea-corn, beans, groundnuts, shea-butter.	Beef, mutton, goats, game and poultry, quite commonly partaken of.	Kusasi, Zuarungu, Navrongo.	406,566

This area is remarkable for the almost complete absence of the yam, which in spite of many attempts at introduction has never except in a very few favoured localities succeeded. A total of 3,529 square miles is covered by this zone, with a population density of 115 per square mile, together with a cattle population of 50,000 head or a density of 14 per square mile. It is to be noted also that this zone A as well as zone B are mainly outside the Savannah country and are in an outpost of the transitional region between the Sudanese and Desert zones, a region characterised by thorn-bush and true pasturage.

Zone B.

Vegetable Foods.	Animal Foods.	Area.	Population.
As in "A" but yams are now frequent and maize occurs. Shea-butter and Groundnuts.	As in 'A' but not so commonly eaten.	Lawra-Tumu, Wa	165,448

The Savannah type predominates in this area, which has a density of population returned at 22.6 per square mile and cattle total of 22,000 head which gives 3 per square mile.

Zone C.

Vegetable Foods.	Animal Foods.	Area.	Population.
Yams are main food supply, maize and millet, beans and sweet potatoes, shea-butter and groundnuts.	As in 'A' but in considerably less quantities.	Mamprusi, Southern Province, Northern section of Togoland, except Kusasi, Kintampo and the Northern portion of the Mampong District.	376,813

The area of this zone is approximately 37,343 square miles, giving a population density of about 10 per square mile. Cattle in this zone are confined almost exclusively to the north-eastern section where some 13,000 head are herded in a district of approximately 14,371 square miles. This region is the true Savannah and is remarkable for the scarcity of population. A belt of depopulousness stretches right across the country, and it is considered that this is due to the presence of tsetse and infected game, to the swampy nature of the country, and to the apparent anomaly of a very deficient (and therefore unhealthy) water supply in the dry season. A further contributory cause is alleged to be depopulation resulting from the slave-raids of the last decade of the nineteenth century; a contention, however, not supported by surviving evidence such as large areas of former farm-lands or any considerable or unusual number of ruined villages. Possibly yet a further explanation may be found in diet deficiency, a point which cannot as yet be determined.

Zone D.

Vegetable Foods.	Animal Foods.	Area.	Population.
Plantains, yams, maize, beans, ground-nuts, palm-oil, and fruits. coco-yams and sweet potatoes, cassada.	As in "A" but in quantities even less than in C.	The Forest Zone.	1,300,000

This zone D is the area of greatest productivity and contains the important commercial centres of the cacao region as well as the entire area in which mining development occurs. The extent of the region covered by this zone cannot accurately be determined. It approximates 35,000 square miles and contains an estimated population of 1,300,000 or a density of 37 persons per square mile. In addition to the list of foodstuffs tabulated above this area enjoys facilities for acquiring imported foods both vegetable and meat.

Zone E.

Vegetable Foods.	Animal Foods.	Area.	Population.
Maize, cassada, plantains, palm-oil, coco-nut and rice.	Beef, mutton and pork.	Coastal Zone.	786,030

The above area includes all the principal shipping centres and the great *entrepots* of trade. It therefore enjoys every facility to procure imported foodstuffs, and being situated along the coast has the gastronomical amenity of a rich fish diet. Its area is roughly 6,205 square miles with a population density of 126.6 per square mile.

Zone F.

Vegetable Foods.	Animal Foods.	Area.	Population.
Yams, maize, cassada, coco-yams, plantains, palm-oil.	Goats, Sheep and poultry, but not to any appreciable extent.	Southern Section of Togoland.	125,529

This region covers 2,464 square miles with a population density of 50.9 per square mile. It includes the mountain areas of Central Togoland, and possesses a small region in which the Guinea Forest survives.

The above zones are well defined and it may be possible at ensuing censuses to arrive at an estimate approximating accuracy as to the birth and death rates therein. Comparison should assist in determining whether the diet deficiency factor is important in the returns of Vital Statistics.

It follows from the above that as the diet changes so must accompany the alteration a movement in the cost of living figures. That this is so is beyond doubt.

The annual food-bill of the country based on the returns and estimates given in Chapter IV is as follows:—

Imported food-stuffs including preserved meats	£1,414,773
Estimate of local vegetables	9,612,640
Fish	1,080,000
Meat locally killed	1,169,587
Snails	439,460
Total	£13,716,460

Reduced to terms of per capita of the population this figure shows an annual expenditure of £4 6s. 9½d. or 2.69d per diem. This figure is representative of the whole country, and it is interesting to note that the per diem cost of a convict's food in the principal prisons of the country amounted to 2.88d. in 1930-31.

Cost of Living.

The cost of living, i.e. the monetary equivalent of an individual's daily food requirements, has fallen notably during the past years, but not in all probability outside the zone of commercial production. This latter yearly extends itself, the radius from the market centre increasing annually in proportion to the distance motor transport proves economically effective. This zone of commercial production cannot now be readily determined as even in the remotest areas such as Bawku and Bolgatanga, millet, guinea-corn, beans, groundnuts and shea-butter are exported, whilst the rearing of poultry and the cultivation of tobacco have become industries of considerable value. However a radius of 100 miles from Kumasi can be considered to reach the usual limit of commerce conducted

on economic lines, whilst actually along the main trade routes it can be extended to the Northern frontier but only as it were with tentacles, of a width of ten miles, being five on either side of the roads. Thus the area where the cost of living is lowest is that outside the commercially productive zone. It increases gradually southward until the maximum is reached on the coast-line, i.e. the area most remote from the food producing centres.

Outside the zone of commercial production there is probably no change in the cost of living since the pacification of the hinter-land and the introduction of stable government. Food is grown for the individual's consumption by the individual, and in terms of money can only be compared with the value of his labour, which, since money does not purchase his food, can only be estimated arbitrarily. This arbitrary figure has from the earliest days of European occupation until the present time been fixed at 3d. per diem, the daily rate of what has been termed 'Subsistence money'. Actually this sum was based on an estimate of 100 cowries to the 1d. and was given by way of encouraging the use of coins and the eventual disuse of cowries, and in order to familiarize the market people with the notion that employees of Government were supported by the authorities particularly in order to pay for their requirements. The system has continued to this day, and 3d. represents not only in Government's opinion but among all classes the cost of daily subsistence.

Within the zone of commercial production the daily cost of living varies. In the villages it continues to be at the same rate as previously and as in the outer circle, viz. 3d. per diem. Again this figure is an arbitrary one, excepting in the case of Government employees who are expected to pay for their food, for it is the custom to prepare each day more food than the family requires expressly for the feeding of visitors or strangers. At the same time with the advent of hired labour there has grown up the practice of either allowing him a portion of land for his own private cultivation or more frequently including free food and lodging in the contract price of his labour.

But in the towns conditions are naturally different and the cost of living varies considerably but as stated above tends to be higher the closer the Coast is approached. This cost of living is a matter of considerable importance in the mining centres and non-self-supporting townships such as Accra.

The Secretary for Mines in discussing the attractiveness or otherwise of certain mining areas wrote :—

" The influence of cheap food needs no emphasis. Tarkwa is notorious for the high prices of foodstuffs, partly because adequate supplies are not grown within reasonable distance of the mines. There is a marked improvement in the number of foodstuff farms round Tarkwa lately, but the inferior fertility of the soil will always militate against any approximation to the cheap food market at Obuasi.

“ Merely to illustrate the gap between the prices it may suffice to say that, depending on the season, eight to twelve (the writer has known up to sixteen) plantains or twelve to fourteen good sized eddoes may be bought at Obuasi for three pence. At Tarkwa for the same money one gets only two or three plantains or three good sized eddoes. Roughly, but without excessive error, this means that at Obuasi a labourer can live well on threepence a day ; at Tarkwa he will need to spend ninepence.”

But he pointed out how the cost of living has fallen during the decade. The prices at Tarkwa and at Obuasi in 1921 and 1931 show a general decline of from 25 per cent to as much as 80 per cent in articles of prime importance. The following table exemplifies this :—

	Tarkwa.			Obuasi.		
	1921	1931	Increase or Decrease. Per cent.	1921	1931	Increase or Decrease. Per cent.
Corn	1 cob. 1d	2 cobs. 1d.	-50	100 for 2/-	100 for 1/6	-25
Plantain	1d. each	2 for 1d.	-50	10 for 3d.	6 for 3d.	-80
Yam	2/6-4/-each	2/- 3/- each	-20	2/- each	8d. each	-66 $\frac{2}{3}$
Cassava	1d. each	2 for 1d.	-50	1d. each	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. each	-50
Oranges	1d. each	3 for 1d.	-66 $\frac{2}{3}$	—	—	—
Limes	6 for 1d.	6 for 1d.	—nil	5 for 1d.	5 for 1d.	—
Bananas	3 for 1d.	6 for 1d.	-50	7 for 1d.	10 for 1d.	-42.8
Fowls	5/- each	2/6 to 4/6d. each	about-33	4/- each	4/- each	—
Eggs	3d. each	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each	-50	2 for 3d.	2 for 3d.	—
Beef	1/6 per lb.	1/- per lb.	-33 $\frac{1}{3}$	—	—	—
Mutton	2/- per lb.	1/6 per lb.	-25	—	—	—
Cocoyam	—	—	—	10 for 3d.	5 for 1d.	-33 $\frac{1}{3}$
Groundnuts	—	—	—	1 tin 3d.	2 tins 3d.	-50
Onions	—	—	—	5 for 1d.	3 bunches 1d.	decrease
Okroes	—	—	—	10 for 1d.	6 for 1d.	-40
Beans	—	—	—	4d. lb.	2 handfuls 1d.	decrease
Tomatoes	—	—	—	5 for 1d.	32 for 1d.	-540

On this point viz. the decline in the cost of living the Acting Deputy Commissioner for the Eastern Province, Colony, wrote, and his remarks apply to the whole country, as follows:—

Any calculation to obtain a figure indicative of the cost of living in this Province is certain to be misleading. Not only do urban and rural values vary to an inordinate extent, but the monetary basis on which a cost of living index is ordinarily established bears in this country but little relation to the real cost of living.

The fact that there are practically no beggars in the urban centres in spite of unemployment and that Government has not yet had to contemplate the construction of work-houses, casual wards or general relief works proves that the lowest classes of the people are not on a starvation level and that their earning power is sufficient to enable them to live.

The standard of living among Africans is not widely different. Rich and poor alike subsist on practically similar food both in quality and in quantity. The food base is identical and except in a very few cases has remained unaltered from the traditional African menus. Of recent years there has developed an increasing sale of imported foodstuffs. But these are luxuries and regarded as luxuries; they are not essential to the well-being or life of the African population of this Province.

In Europe one cannot imagine an easy exchange from the standard menu of Mayfair to that of Bermondsey but one can quite easily imagine the return of the educated urban African from an occasional indulgence in European living to his own native dishes.

The result of this state of affairs is that no figure or rate of the cost of living is of any real value. The following comparative list of food prices in Accra as returned by the Census Officer illustrates the point:—

Footstuff.	1911.	1921.	1931.
Maize	9/- for 60 lbs.	3d a small calabash	3d a small calabash
Plantains	20 for 1/-	12 for 1/-	54 for 1/-
Yam	9d.-1/- each	2/6-6/- each	1/3-1/6d. each
Cassada	5-8 for 3d.	10 for 3d.	6 for 3d.
Oranges	4-5 for 3d.	2 for 1d.	2 for 1d.
Limes	10-20 for 3d.	21 for 1d.	30 for 1d.
Bananas	6-10 for 3d.	2 for 1d.	3 for 1d.
Fowls	1/- 2/6d. each	3/6-6/- each	2/- 3/- each
Eggs	1d. each	3d. each	2 for 3d.
Beef	1/- a lb.	1/6d. per lb.	1/3d. a lb.
Mutton	1/- a lb.	1/9d. per lb.	1/9d. a lb.

These figures do not indicate anything else than the rise and fall in certain foodstuffs. The only index of the cost of living is the standard of the living wage. It cost Government 2.88d. per diem to feed a convict prisoner in 1930-1; the actual cost for a free man to feed himself well would not exceed 4d. per diem. On this basis a possible cost of living figure can be reached, with

the result that one can make out the following table to show conditions in Accra, probably the most expensive centre for Africans.

	£	s.	d.
Daily food 30 days at 4d.	10	0	
Rent for room space	7	6	
One third cost of clothing	10	0	
Sundries	2	6	
Total	£1	10	0

or approximately 1s. per diem.

It can therefore safely be deduced that the cost of living in the bush areas of the Eastern Province is approximately 4d. a day, in the inland towns or large villages 6d. a day and in Accra 1s. a day.

Consumption of Alcohol.

To a certain extent connected with the cost of living and the dietary of the country is the consumption of alcohol. In 1930 the figures were as follows for imported intoxicants :—

	Gallons.	Value.
		£
Beer, Ales, etc.	1,029,760	176,705
Spirits (all sorts)	505,122	244,527
Wine, Sparkling and Still	262,473	96,666
Total	1,797,455	517,898

The total alcoholic consumption of the country was considerably higher and the country's annual drinks bill can be estimated as approximately :—

Imported Alcoholic Drinks	517,898
Customs Duties on above	742,199
Estimate of Trading Profit 12½ per cent	159,639
Estimate of Palm-Wine and Millet Beer	1,471,900
Total	£2,891,636

The gallonage can only be reached on a very conservative basis. The price of palm-wine and millet beer in the most expensive places cost approximately 1s. a gallon, therefore the lowest gallonage of these intoxicants can be reckoned at 29,438,000. Thus it appears that the per capita consumption of alcoholic drinks per annum is a trifle under 10 gallons and the expenditure per capita is 18s. 3d.

In spite of this apparently large consumption of alcohol the average African of the Gold Coast is certainly not a "tooper"; although acute bouts of drunkenness on occasions of festivity and funerals are sometimes indulged in. From no district in the Gold Coast is excess in alcoholic drink reported, and no record of any influence on adult, infantile or child mortality. The common native drink is palm-wine in the Colony and Ashanti. The alcohol content of palm-wine varies between five and six per cent at the time of purchase. Alcoholic fermentation usually ceases within about 24 hours after this, and acetous fermentation then sets in.

The common drink in the Northern Territories is the native beer—"pito." This is a fermented liquor obtained from the germinating grain of millet or guinea-corn. Moderate indulgence in fresh palm-wine leads to no ill effects. "Pito" possesses some of the properties of a food by virtue of its sugar and starch content. It has also, probably, anti-scorbutic principals, as a result of its contained vegetable acids and their salts, and might be valuable also as a source of Vitamin B.

For some time, especially since the war, there had been an agitation for the prohibition of the sale of spirits in West Africa and in the Gold Coast in particular. The agitation reached its peak in the early part of 1929, and partly as a result the Gold Coast Government appointed a Commission of Enquiry regarding the consumption of spirits.

The report in reviewing the history of the trade in spirits pointed out that the peoples of the Gold Coast had been accustomed to the use of alcohol from the earliest times. Prior to the advent of the European the natives prepared fermented beverages from the oil palm and the borassus; the effects brought about by drinking spirits were therefore familiar to them and this doubtless accounted for the demand which soon sprang up for supplies of European spirits. The trade of the Gold Coast was conducted until about the middle of the nineteenth century mainly by barter, and strong drink was one of the articles usually demanded in exchange for gold dust, ivory, etc. Indeed, to such an extent was it usual to include a quantity of spirits in every important transaction that even to-day it is customary among the members of many of the Gold Coast tribes to conclude a bargain by the parties thereto drinking spirits together, a rite called stamping the bargain.

The actual gallonage consumption of spirits during the past decade is as follows :—

	Brandy.	Gin.	Rum.	Whisky.	Total.
1921 ...	5,464	80,956	13,019	154,262	253,701
1922 ...	3,941	238,834	12,933	126,711	381,419
1923 ...	4,303	457,315	28,924	52,374	542,916
1924 ...	5,190	611,951	24,727	41,537	683,405
1925 ...	7,408	811,852	24,298	46,550	890,108
1926 ...	9,510	775,090	15,898	43,058	843,556
1927 ...	22,776	1,210,060	26,406	76,915	1,336,157
1928 ...	32,265	1,015,809	25,511	112,031	1,185,616
1929 ...	20,850	589,007	52,445	87,807	750,109
1930 ...	10,433	325,599	64,842	60,895	461,769

Even in the peak year, 1927, the consumption of imported spirits per capita of the population was negligible. But in the comparison with previous peak years of the preceding decade the year 1927 is not an outstanding one for heavy consumption, particularly when it is borne in mind that the consuming population was at that time smaller. Statistics undoubtedly show that a tendency exists towards an annual decrease which is probably due chiefly to increased duties.

A great deal of evidence was tendered to the Commission concerning the effect which the liquor traffic had on the natives. The opinion of the great majority of the witnesses was quite definitely that the people of this Colony are temperate, that there is very little drunkenness and that the situation in this respect is better than it was before the war. Only two witnesses (in Cape Coast) expressed the opinion that there was more drinking now than formerly. The evidence given by large employers of labour on this point was unanimous and to the effect that they knew of no instance where their work had been held up owing to over-indulgence in alcohol among their employees.

This is borne out by the returns of the Police Department.

According to these the numbers of people convicted on charges of being drunk and behaving violently in the Gold Coast, Ashanti, the Northern Territories and in British Togoland are as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Persons convicted.</i>				
1924-25	381
1925-26	449
1926-27	479
1927-28	406
1928-29	491
1929-30	436
1930-31	329



While the number of convictions for offences under the liquor licence laws was :—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>Persons convicted.</i>
1924-25	...	...	...	...	61
1925-26	...	...	...	...	58
1926-27	...	...	...	...	74
1927-28	...	...	...	...	171
1928-29	...	...	...	...	131
1929-30	...	...	...	...	173
1930-31	...	...	...	...	73

Some of the African witnesses insisted before the Commission that the consumption of alcohol was not only deleterious to the health of the people but was responsible for the decay of man-power in individual states. One witness in this category informed the Commission that "the drink effect, being deleterious, quickly assists the influence of our climate, which has chiefly been the cause of a reduction of the population of Saltpond. In the eighties the strength of one of the Saltpond companies was two thousand men—mostly men of valour. To-day the same company has 600 men only." Saltpond is in the state of Nkusukum and about half of the population of Nkusukum lives in that town. The figures of population of Nkusukum on the occasion of the various censuses were as follows :—

1891	...	...	...	...	5,268
1901	...	...	...	...	4,973
1911	...	...	...	...	6,409
1921	...	...	...	...	10,167
1931	...	...	...	...	12,617

These figures are sufficiently accurate in so far as the coast towns are concerned to be accepted as conclusive evidence that the population of Nkusukum has largely increased during the forty years ending 1931 and that the decrease of 1901 (the year of the Ashanti war) was merely temporary.

Exaggerated and biased statements such as the above appeared during the agitation against the importation of spirits even in the London papers; cold facts and figures proved the contrary, and the Commission gave it as its opinion that there was no evidence to support the statement that gin or any other form of spirits were in themselves either harmful or fatal to the constitutions of the people of this country. On the contrary, the medical evidence obtained by the Commission showed that the consumption of

spirits in the Gold Coast had not affected the health of such an ascertainable proportion of the population as to cause anxiety nor that it was of such a nature, or of such dimensions, as would justify the Medical Department in pressing for heroic measures of further restriction of the trade in spirits.

Illicit Stills.

Since the Commission sat and as a result of their deliberations, the import duties on spirits have been increased and a scheme of annual reduction in the permitted gallonage of gin, amounting to 10 per cent per annum introduced, so that in ten years from 1930 the importation of gin will have ceased into the Gold Coast. Unfortunately the enhanced cost of spirits has introduced a fresh problem which easily may become a more deleterious factor in the health of the population than the evil for which the restriction sought a remedy. This is the introduction, fairly widespread to-day, of illicit stills where spirits of the crudest sort are manufactured from palm wine, corn and cassada. The actual figures for this crime from September, 1930, when it was first detected till February, 1932, are 62 stills discovered in the whole of the Gold Coast Colony.

Conditions of Labour.

Apart from the foregoing remarks concerning housing conditions and the cost of living there are but little data known about the general living conditions of the various classes of the community. The agricultural labourer both within and outside the area of commercial production lives a life not dissimilar from that of his employer. Among the peasantry hours of work are controlled by weather conditions and the requirements of the crop. Thus it has been observed among the Konkomba and the immigrant Bassari that the work of yam-heaping has been carried on well into the night, whilst among the grain-growers of the extreme north, harvesting is also continued after sunset. But in the cacao-plantations weather conditions do not play so important a rôle; labour is usually by piece-work, and the labourer fixes his own hours and daily quota of work.

Hunting and fishing are even less capable of regulation as to hours and the daily amount of work expected. But in the mining industry exact data are available.

Here conditions are under direct control and closely influenced by European thought both as to hours of work and as to the amount of the daily task, except when piece-work is apportioned. The following information has been supplied by the Secretary of Mines. From it can be gathered a very close picture of the conditions in the mine-fields and comparison can be made with similar conditions elsewhere.

The average number of Africans employed in the mining industry, annually since 1921 was :—

	Gold.	Manganese.	Diamonds.	Prospecting.	Total.
1921	10,313	805	125	—	11,243
1922-23	10,083	632	214	—	10,929
1923-24	10,025	1,222	748	—	11,995
1924-25	10,338	1,934	824	—	13,096
1925-26	9,135	3,114	978	—	13,227
1926-27	8,240	1,355	1,139	—	10,734
1927-28	7,831	1,531	1,357	—	10,719
1928-29	7,792	1,607	1,954	—	11,353
1929-30	7,386	1,740	3,014	—	12,140
1930-31	7,121	1,535	3,392	332	12,380

The decrease in the amount of labour employed in the gold mines and the increase in that working in the manganese and diamond mines require explanation.

The latter is due entirely to the development of these industries and the increased output. A table showing this latter increase indicates remarkable progress and as soon as world conditions are stabilised promises a future of prosperity in these two undertakings. Shipment of manganese only began in 1916 and that of diamond in 1920.

The decrease in the Gold Mining Industry can be accounted for by the closing of mines and the amalgamation of others. The number of companies engaged in mining in 1931 as compared with 1921 was :—

		Gold.	Manganese.	Diamonds.	Prospecting.
1921	...	16	2	1	—
1931	...	6	1	4	7

When considering the question of labour employed by mining Companies in the Western Province it should be understood that the figures relate to labour employed directly by the mines and that enumeration taken on Form A for the Villages controlled by the mines has not been adopted. The reasons for taking this course are that a number of mine employees do not live in the mine villages but prefer to live away in the bush or in adjacent villages and even, in some cases, in mining villages belonging to other mines.

There has always been this tendency but it has become more marked in recent years, as sanitary conditions imposed became more stringent. The benefits of a pipe-borne water supply, bath houses, properly constructed latrines, etc., are not appreciated by

all labour ; but in the opinion of some are offset by the efforts of the sanitary authorities to make the occupants keep their compounds clean.

Further as mines shut down and new ones open up many labourers prefer to remain in their old homes and will undertake a walk of two or three miles to their work.

For example labour employed at Abbontiakoon mine and Insuta Manganese mine can be found in the old Effuenta mine village ; Prestea boys will be housed at the Himan and the old Broomassie mines villages ; whilst the old Taquah mine village has many mine boys included in its inhabitants. It has been known for labour to take the early morning train to work at Insuta.

Under these circumstances it is considered advisable that figures different from those derived from Form A should be used in the following paragraph taken from a report submitted by the Secretary for Mines.

Important changes have taken place in the Western Province during the decade which has elapsed since the taking of the 1921 census. Some mines have closed down (Taquah Mine, Tarquah Central Mines and Kayiankor). Some have merged and worked as one (Abosso Mine and Adjah Bippo) ; whilst Bibiani started up in 1927 and thus attracted labour to another mining centre. Again the African Manganese Company (at the last census Wassaw Exploration Syndicate) has developed its resources and established a new village.

But probably the two most important modifications of the labour situation which have occurred are :—

(a) Whereas for the greater part of the last decade labour was scarce and the mines were starved owing to the counter-attraction of cacao and Government works, now there is an ample supply sufficient to meet all immediate requirements.

(b) The introduction of labour-saving devices such as the Jack hammer, Crowe Merrill process and more efficient power plants. One mine, the African Manganese Company, employs coal as fuel and thus dispenses with a number of firewood boys. Whilst Bibiani depends on oil for some of its power. Other proposed mechanical devices will no doubt effect the labour situation during the next decade. For instance the introduction of the Jack hammer at Abosso Mine (Tarquah and Abosso Mines Ltd.) has required the training of 110 machine drill drivers who by their presence contribute according to their skill to the displacement of some 600 hammer boys.

At the time of the taking of the 1921 census the mining industry was suffering from a serious shortage of labour, the reasons for which were manifold : influenza epidemic of 1918, military requirements by the authorities in French territories, competition of cacao plantations and governmental development, general post-war lassitude

But at the 1931 census labour conditions were normal and labourers willing to engage themselves. However, almost from the beginning of this industry in its modern phase the question of labour supply has been an urgent one. The Acting Civil Commissioner of the Tarquah District writing in August, 1882 :—

“ The natives of these parts are bad workers and are employed as little as possible at the mines Captain Burton and Cameron strongly advocate the importation of coolies so as to be independent of Kroomen and natives They (Kroomen) will only engage for a year at a time and nothing will induce them to remain longer, and the consequence is that, about the time they are really becoming skilled and useful labourers, this period of service is up and they take themselves off to their homes.”

That state of affairs exists to a large extent to-day but there is not lacking a tendency for miners to settle and to rear children who are adopting the calling of their fathers. Probably the two main characteristics of Gold Coast labour have been that it was migratory and intermittent. Thus it has been very difficult hitherto to obtain absolutely reliable and accurate statistics. Labour has been wont to move from one mine to another or from mining work to some other form of employment and vice versa, merely for the sake of change. Some ‘ boys ’ will chop and change their jobs under assumed names on the same mine ; two ‘ boys ’ will often work on the same ticket on alternate days or weeks, only one name appearing on the Company’s books ; whilst some labourers prefer to work two days out of three. Again many instances occur where an employee will lay off for three or four months and then return to his former job ; and sometimes a ticket which shows an accumulation of pay will be sold to another individual, who will proceed to work on that ticket and draw the arrears of pay.

An interesting commentary on the tendency towards stabilisation of mines labour shows that 29.9 per cent was drawn from countries outside the Gold Coast and its dependencies. For the year 1921, the percentage was 41.42.

The tribal distribution of labour engaged in the mining industry is :—

Foreign Colonies ...	...	...	French Colonies	...	...	2,001
			Liberia	...	...	480
			French Togoland	...	...	179
British Colonies other than Gold Coast.	...	...	Northern Nigeria	...	...	438
			Southern Nigeria	...	...	983
			Sierra Leone	...	...	115
			Other British Colonies	...	...	33

Gold Coast	...	...	Accra and Akims	...	...	774
			Appolonians	...	...	338
			Ashantis	...	...	1,276
			Fantis	...	...	1,111
			Krepis	...	...	147
			Northern Territories	and		
			British Togoland	...	...	5,199
			Sefwhis and Denkeras	...	...	237
			Wassaws and Ahantas	...	...	796
			Total	...	...	14,107

There appears to have been a large increase of Northern Territory labour the figures for which for all mines in the Colony are 2,136 in 1921 and 5,199 in 1931. Caution, though, must be observed when using these figures because "boys" on the frontier in some instances have no idea at all on which side of the frontier lines they were born or bred.

Further details were supplied as follows:—

"Wages and hours of work.—Except in the case of a few clerks, labour is paid by the day, the actual payment usually being made on the completion of a 30-day ticket.

The division between skilled and unskilled labour is not very sharp, the reason being that in the skilled trades no real apprenticeship is served at present, and the acquirement of technical skill is largely the outcome of experience and personal adaptability. Now that the technical schools are turning out trained artisans, however, it is probable that in the near future the line of demarcation between skilled and unskilled labour will be more clearly drawn.

A raw unskilled native will receive 1s. a day on a surface job, or 1s. 3d. underground, and if he remains on the most elementary forms of work, such as shovelling or tramping, his pay might rise to 1s. 9d. If, on the other hand, he shows signs of intelligence he will be put on to work requiring a certain degree of skill or demanding a sense of responsibility, and might earn as much as 4s. 6d. per diem.

The pay for artisans ranges from 1s. 9d. to 10s. a day, the former sum being paid to an untried man, while the latter—which is quite exceptional—would be paid to a highly skilled electrician or to the driver of a mechanical shovel. Normally, the maximum pay of an artisan does not exceed 5s. per diem.

As to hours of work, in the case of Gold mining the usual day consists of eight hours, surface or underground, though on one mine, where the mill is only running part time, the mill employees put in a 12-hour shift. Normally, the week consists of seven working days, and the gold mines work three shifts per 24 hours.

On the Manganese mine at Nsuta the average working day is 9–10 hours, according as opportunity offers to provide time off for the midday meal; there is no night work on this mine, but whenever an increased output is required, the day is extended to 11 hours, in which case overtime is paid.

On the Diamond mines no work (other than that of an emergency nature) is done on Sundays, while, with the exception of one mine, there is no night work. The working hours amount to 9–10 per diem, as in the case of Manganese.

It is customary to pay for overtime at ordinary rates. *Age and average length of service.*—In view of the fact that the majority of mine employees are illiterate, it is practically impossible to ascertain their ages with any degree of accuracy. Direct questioning is useless, for a case was observed by the Secretary for Mines of a native who was asked by his employer how old he was, and though it was obvious the man was about thirty, he maintained that he was under twenty. Estimation of age has therefore had to rest with the judgment of the European engaged on this task.

The average age of surface employees is apparently about 25, while that of underground workers is slightly higher, being approximately, 26–27.

Length of service varies not only with the nature of the work, but also with the amenities afforded. For example, at Topiramang, where the Cayco Company is winning diamonds under bush conditions, labour is continually on the move, and it is doubtful whether the ordinary unmarried native would work for more than six months at a stretch, while even then, he might lie off for two or three days a week if he feels so disposed. In the older camps, where conditions are more settled, an employee—who is usually married—may become a veritable retainer; thus, at Obuasi a native fitter has been with the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation for no less than 30 years, while at Prestea there is a native boiler-smith who has been working on the property for 25 years.

On the Gold mines, the average length of service varies from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to five years on the surface, and from ten months to three years underground.

On the Diamond mines, where there is no underground work, the average length of service varies from six months to two years.

On the Manganese mine at Nsuta, where there is also now no underground mining, the average length of service is five years which is a testimony to the pleasant nature of the work and to the general living conditions.

Whether certain tribes favour certain forms of work.—Inasmuch as the opportunity for learning to read and write in English has up to the present been almost entirely confined

to the coastal districts, it follows that natives employed in a clerical capacity belong to one or other of the coastal tribes, such as Fanti.

Similarly, the artisans mostly come from the coastal towns, as the facilities there for learning a trade are so much better than those met with up-country.

Work requiring little or no previous training, accordingly, falls to the lot of the illiterate and less highly civilized natives, who are drawn from various tribes in the Northern Territories and from portions of French West Africa. These are the men whom some managers state prefer underground to surface work, but it may safely be assumed that no one would work underground if he could be assured of as good a living on the surface, though, of course, there are occasions when once a man has got used to underground conditions, he dislikes the idea of change.

In view of the above, it will be seen that the work allotted to a native on a mine is not necessarily what he would choose, but rather what he is best suited for, and it has been found that the tribes which take most readily to underground work are those from the Haute Volta and from the Northern Territories, while timber cutting is mostly in the hands of natives of Southern Nigeria.

It is a strange but interesting fact that the local native is of very little use for mining, and usually shuns it altogether, or, as in Eastern Akim or Ashanti only undertakes work of a light nature.

Whether labour accompanied by wives or not.—Where mines are of long standing, practically all the older employees have married and settled down, and the marriage of their daughters with bachelor recruits from elsewhere gives rise to a local community which adds very considerably to the amenities of native life and thus serves to attract labour.

The artisans or clerks from the coast towns are usually accompanied by their wives, but by far the greater portion of the French and Northern Territory natives arrive on a mine without their women, the reason being that they have come with no definite intention of settling down but rather with the idea of saving enough money to pay their head tax or to earn a dowry, etc.

Permanence or otherwise of labour.—As will be seen from the information supplied in connection with the above the labour derived from French West Africa and from the Northern Territories is essentially transitory, while even with the skilled labour consisting of colony natives there is a certain amount of change going on all the time owing to economic causes, for a mine which has been working steadily for years may have to curtail operations or even close down."

From the preceding paragraphs and notes on the various occupations in Chapter V as well as from the statistics showing the number of aliens in the country, it can be deduced that labour in the Gold Coast is plentiful, fluid and in the fullest sense voluntary.

Tendency towards Trade-Unionism.

There is a marked tendency to stabilisation noticeable not only in the mining industry but in occupations such as those of police and soldier, and there probably will be found at the end of the present decade a large and organised body of agricultural labour which will tend towards becoming tenant farmers, whilst the present plantation owners will gradually more and more drift towards the landlord class. At the same time there has been growing throughout the country a strong inclination to either trade unionism or the formation of guilds. Some of the occupational organisations have proved abortive, such as a cooks union, but the development of the Asafu movement outlined in Chapter III demonstrates beyond doubt that association and co-operation are ideas as indigenous to the Gold Coast native as to the burgher class of medieval Europe. There is in particular a strong organisation, for the moment regional rather than general, of motor drivers and mechanics; and in every important township there are springing up social societies of youth, which will in all probability provide the nuclei of trade and professional associations.

The idea of associations or guilds is found even in the extreme north where families not only preserve strictly the secrets of minor trades, but are willing to accept apprentices from outside. Hitherto this question has not been seriously studied, although long recognised. The Chief Census Officer in 1911 wrote :—

“ Certain of the trades possess organizations termed guilds, which are not dissimilar in objects and methods to a modern trade-union. The goldsmiths guild is the most powerful and of the greatest prestige. It is ruled by a Manche and Councillors, and possesses a tribunal. Expulsion from the guild is stated to be conducted in solemn form by ‘ cursing on the forge and bellows ’. The associations of carpenters and masons are not as active as formerly and those of the blacksmiths and coopers are said to be now practically defunct. The professed objects of the various guilds are to regulate wages, to make laws concerning apprentices, to guard against unfair competition and to settle disputes among the craftsmen. The regulations are enforced by fines and by methods of ‘ peaceful ’ persuasion.

“ The relation of master and apprentice is governed by native custom, and this custom has received recognition in the Courts. The master receives no fee or premium during the term of apprenticeship, and is expected to find employment for the apprentice, when he has become a qualified workman.”

From the above survey of conditions in the social life of the people of the Gold Coast, as well as from the statistics of employment and the data included in Chapter IV dealing with the economics of the country, it is evident that there has been a growing tendency towards industrialization. The easy days of the peasant living on his own patch of land, growing a sufficiency of food for himself and his family, obtaining his clothing from his own cotton or from the animals killed by him, building and repairing his own house would seem to be past. The native of the Gold Coast is living at one time in each of these successive stages of economic evolution which commonly are termed "household", "guild", "domestic" and "factory".

In the first-named where provision for the household only is arrived at, there is the group beyond the commercially productive zone; in the second, which is the stage of the commercially productive peasant, there is the owner of the small cacao-orchard or food-crop farm; in the third there is the locally employed, the carpenter, the blacksmith etc.; whilst in the fourth there is the mines labour, the railway employee and other workers under controlled or factory conditions.

Institutions.

It is only to be expected that there will arise in the Gold Coast the same problems which have arisen as a result of these conditions elsewhere. At the present moment, however, those problems are mostly on the horizon, and although it is not difficult to foretell that questions of unemployment, poor relief, orphans, waifs and strays, old age, etc., must in time be dealt with, yet at present they are neither apparent nor acute. Thus whilst no institutions such as work-houses, orphanages or houses for the aged are yet required to be supplied by the State, hospitals, lunatic asylums and prisons are needed. The lunatic asylums, of which only one exists in the Gold Coast, have been considered in the preceding pages, and there remain only the hospitals and prisons to complete this short survey of the social conditions obtaining in this country.

Throughout the country there were thirty-three hospitals in the year 1930-31 and 41 dispensaries which were served by a medical staff of 51. These were distributed:

	Hospitals	Dispensaries.	Medical Staff.
Gold Coast Colony ...	21	25	33
Ashanti... ..	5	5	7
Northern Territories ...	5	8	8
Togoland	2	3	3
Total	33	41	51

These had a total bed capacity for 667 males and 272 females together with 88 cots.

The attendances at the hospitals and dispensaries in the year immediately preceding the census amounted to 213,708 treated by the Medical Branch only, to which must be added 52,476 cases seen by the Women Medical Officers at the Infant Welfare Clinics.

This total of 266,184 cases constitute a record. Annually the number of attendances has been increasing, and the following short table may be of value for record purposes. The statistics for the infant welfare clinics are not included :—

1924-25	...	...	...	82,476
1925-26	...	...	...	97,910
1926-27	...	...	...	105,300
1927-28	...	...	...	133,069
1928-29	...	...	...	177,594
1929-30	...	...	...	184,424
1930-31	...	...	...	213,708

Medical Research.

At the beginning of the period under review the branch of the Medical Department then known as the Medical Research Institute was almost entirely occupied with research work, the amount of routine, clinical, pathological work being small. The amount of research work done is indicated by the number of papers published. In 1921 thirteen and in 1922 fourteen articles for which the staff of the Institute was wholly or partly responsible were published in medical journals. Of the subjects treated several were entomological, including descriptions of new species of midges by Macfie and Ingram and the others were chiefly clinical. The discovery of the skin parasite, *Agamofilaria streptocerca*, by Macfie and Corson and Dr. Ingram's important work on relapsing fever deserve mention. Relapsing fever had recently invaded the Gold Coast from French country and Dr. Ingram was the first to show that it was the louse-borne form and not the East African tick-borne form.

Since 1922 there has been a relative increase in the amount of routine clinical work and the number of papers presented to medical journals has diminished, but very full annual reports have been issued.

In the latter half of the period under review experimental research has been devoted chiefly to plague, trypanosomiasis and relapsing fever. Work on plague was started in 1925 in connection with the preparation of vaccine for use in the outbreak of that year but the vaccine was never used as by the time it was ready the epidemic had subsided. However, interesting and valuable results were obtained by Dr. A. S. Burgess and formed the subject of two papers which have appeared in the *Journal of Hygiene*.

In connection with the control of cattle trypanosomiasis the entomologists have conducted some large scale experiments to determine the effects of clearing along cattle routes. The results have shown that clearing measures have had a definite effect in reducing trypanosomiasis in cattle on the routes. The possibility from an economic point of view of controlling tsetse by clearing and burning provided that the efforts are confined to definite objectives, has also been demonstrated. In connection with this work the staff of the field laboratory at Yeji has latterly done some very useful work on human trypanosomiasis particularly in relation to methods of diagnosis and to the late effects of treatment.

Work on relapsing fever has been resumed and one paper on the subject has appeared in the *West African Medical Journal*.

Routine clinical work has been continually increasing and has been made the subject of statistical studies, bearing on the relation of syphilis and yaws and on the prevalence of malaria.

In 1927 Dr. Noguchi of the Rockefeller Institute arrived in the Gold Coast in order to study yellow fever. A large part of the laboratory was placed at his disposal and Dr. Young, Director Medical Research Institute, volunteered to assist him. In six months however the work was brought to an abrupt conclusion by the tragic deaths of both Noguchi and Young from yellow fever.

At the moment the tendency is to do less actual research and more routine clinical work. This has been rendered necessary by the enormous increase which has taken place in the hospital and dispensary work of the ordinary medical officers.

The remaining public institutions directly concerned with the social conditions of the country are the prisons. These exist as lock-ups in most District Headquarters stations, whilst at Tamale, Kumasi, Sekondi and Accra the central convict establishments are to be found.

Statistics for these are available but there are none for the prison population of the gaols authorised under the various Native Administration Ordinances. However, in these latter, the class of prisoner does not as a rule belong to the ordinary criminal class. He is usually an offender against native customary law or some bye-law enacted by the Council of the State in which he was resident.

A reformatory was started in 1930 at Ada under the auspices of the Government but under the supervision of the Salvation Army. There were on census day three officers and three instructors with fifteen boys in their charge.

The criminal statistics show how the law-abiding character of the inhabitants of this country is increasing. In future censuses the return will have to include the number of convicts in the prisons recognised under the Native Administration Ordinance, but for the year ending 1931, those figures were insignificant.

In 1921 the prisons of the Northern Territories were not included in the Prison Departmental returns so that the same figures are excluded from the following table :—

Year.	No. of persons committed to prison.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment.	Daily average in prison.
1921	7,052	4,822	1,763.44
1931	7,579	4,890	1,679.43

or in proportion to the population as censused :—

Year.	Population affected.	No. of persons sentenced to imprisonment.	Ratio per mille.
1921	1,578,106	4,822	3.05
1931	2,149,440	4,890	2.27

or a decrease in the criminal population of 31 per cent.

The complete figures for the country, including the Northern Territories and the Northern Section of Togoland are :—

Number of persons committed to prison	...	8,245
Number of persons sentenced to imprisonment	...	5,441
Daily average of persons in prison	... ..	1,825.89

Of these the proportion of males to females was 78.57 : 3.81, which compares with the 1921 figures of 67.58 : 2.81.

The decrease must be regarded as very satisfactory but the number of persons who were charged for offences and fined therefor must also be considered. These were in 1921 7,231 and in 1931 20,301. This increase however can be satisfactorily accounted for by the increased number of convictions for sanitary and road offences, and indicates in no way any greater tendency towards serious crime.

The 1930-31 convicted prison population was 5,441 affecting a total of 3,160,386 persons or in the ratio of 1.72 per mille. This criminal population was to a large extent made up of foreigners. The precise tribal origin of the convicts was not obtainable for

this census but the following were classified in the four central prison establishments at Accra, Sekondi, Kumasi and Tamale :—

Classification.	Numbers convicted.	Percentage of criminal population.
Ga	151	5.5
Fanti	173	6.3
Others of the Gold Coast	1,403	51.12
Ashanti	487	17.74
Hausa	115	4.19
Sierra Leone	32	1.16
Lagos	48	1.74
Kru	110	4.0
Europeans	3	.1
West Indians	3	.1
Other foreigners	219	7.98
Total	2,744	—

It will be noticed that convicts alien to the Gold Coast accounted for 19.27 per cent of the total prison population whilst 11.98 per cent were foreigners. But owing to the difficulty of correct tribal classification and the arbitrary manner in which international boundaries have cut across tribal areas it is more than probable that a considerable proportion of the convicts classified as "Others of the Gold Coast" would be found to have included foreigners.

CHAPTER VII.

NON-AFRICAN POPULATION.

Number of Non-Africans—Sex Distribution—Increase of Females—Classification by Nationality—Occupational Return—Age Groups—Health of Europeans—Health of Asiatics.

The total number of non-Africans in the Gold Coast at the time of the census-taking was 3,182. This can be compared with previous censuses as follows :—

	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
Gold Coast Colony ...	428	716	1,389	1,530	2,408
Ashanti	—	—	223	447	624
Northern Territories ...	—	—	13	36	107
Togoland	—	—	—	20	43
	428	716	1,625	2,033	3,182

The increase in the decade is therefore 1,149 or 56.5 per cent and can be accounted for to a large extent by the influx of females and Syrians. The number of the former has risen from 208 to 626, whilst that of the latter from 116 to 570, of whom 180 are females, these two accounting therefore for 692 or 60.2 per cent of the total accretion.

The following table shows the actual increases or decreases according to sex and nationality.

Nationality.	Males.				Females.			
	1921.	1931.	Increase.	Decrease.	1921.	1931.	Increase.	Decrease.
British	1,480	1,472	—	8	149	371	222	—
Arab	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
American	25	14	—	11	3	4	1	—
Austrian	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—
Belgian	4	1	—	3	1	1	—	—
Bulgarian	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Chinese	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Danish	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
Dutch	7	38	31	—	2	5	3	—
French	73	138	65	—	6	19	13	—
German	1	68	67	—	1	18	17	—
Greek	7	24	27	—	—	2	2	—
Indian	14	56	42	—	—	—	—	—
Italian	59	98	39	—	—	5	5	—
Lithuanian	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Norwegian	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Roumanian	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Spanish	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Swiss	78	125	57	—	2	16	14	—
Syrian	72	390	308	—	44	180	136	—
Turkish	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—
West Indian	—	17	17	—	—	3	3	—
Total	1,825	2,452	627	25	208	626	418	—

In addition to the above there were 104 persons of non-African origin enumerated on ship-board. These were all males and were according to nationality :—

British	...	...	...	...	68
American	...	...	...	...	32
Danish	...	...	...	...	1
German	...	...	...	...	1
Portuguese	...	...	...	...	2

Of the 3,078 residents, there were distributed in the different political areas :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Gold Coast Colony	1,839	465	2,304
Ashanti	491	133	624
Northern Territories	89	18	107
Togoland	33	10	43
Total	2,442	626	3,078

Of these 626 females 425 were married, the remaining 201 included 66 girls under 15 years of age, leaving approximately 141 unmarried females in this country most of whom would be engaged in various work.

The marital state of the non-Africans is as follows :—

Province.	Married.		Unmarried.		Widowed.		Divorced.		Total.		Grand Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Western Province ...	332	92	233	11	9	2	5	—	576	105	684
Central Province ...	101	30	140	23	3	1	—	—	244	54	298
Eastern Province ...	453	206	547	92	13	8	3	—	1,016	306	1,322
Ashanti ...	234	81	249	46	7	6	1	—	491	133	624
Northern Territories ...	26	12	62	6	1	—	—	—	89	18	107
Togoland ...	11	4	22	6	—	—	—	—	33	10	43
Maritime ...	36	—	67	—	1	—	—	—	104	—	104
Totals ...	1,193	425	1,320	184	34	17	9	—	2,556	626	3,182

The occupational returns were not very satisfactory as there seems to have been considerable misunderstanding of the classification system used. It was as follows:—

	Total.		Maritime.		Grand Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Accountant	101	—	—	—	101
Carpenter	2	—	3	—	5
Civil Servant	541	—	1	—	542
Clerk (Commerce)	183	—	5	—	188
Clerk (Mining)	6	—	—	—	6
Clerk (Municipal)	2	—	—	—	2
Contractor (Building)	36	—	—	—	36
Contractor (General)	42	—	—	—	42
Contractor (Haulage)	2	—	—	—	2
Contractor (Road making)	22	—	—	—	22
Doctor	61	9	—	—	70
Electrician	10	—	2	—	12
Engine Driver	1	—	—	—	1
Engineer	100	—	15	—	115
Lawyer	8	—	—	—	8
Mechanic (Motor)	20	—	—	—	20
Mechanic (Other)	22	—	—	—	22
Mechanic (Railway)	28	—	—	—	28
Mercantile Agent	375	—	—	—	375
Mining Engineer	58	—	—	—	58
Miner	78	—	—	—	78
Missionary	104	63	—	—	167
Nurse	—	23	—	—	23
Postal	—	3	—	—	3
Retail Trader	234	—	—	—	234
Sailor	2	—	52	—	54
Secretary	3	3	—	—	6
Soldier	62	—	—	—	62
Storekeeper	106	—	—	—	106
Surveyor	21	—	—	—	21
Teacher	27	19	—	—	46
Timberman	8	—	—	—	8
Turner	3	—	—	—	3
Unclassified	184	506	26	—	716
Total	2,452	626	104	—	3,182

The return shows 136 engaged definitely in the mining industry but the average number of Europeans employed during the years 1921-1931 by the Companies or at work independently was:—

	1921.	1922-3.	1923-4.	1924-5.	1925-6.	1926-7.	1927-8.	1928-9.	1929-30.	1930-31.
Gold	252	265	257	229	190	195	202	209	200	181
Manganese	12	12	21	43	61	51	43	40	47	37
Diamonds	2	2	3	14	15	23	23	35	39	40
Prospecting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Total	266	279	281	286	266	269	268	284	286	267
Surface	199	201	201	211	209	200	189	207	218	201
Underground	67	78	80	75	57	69	79	77	68	66
Total	266	279	281	286	266	269	268	284	286	267

The age-groups are of interest as indicating the increase of the child population, due chiefly to the influx of Syrians.

A. Male.

	Up to 5.	5-15.	15-25.	25-35.	35-45.	45-55.	Over 55.	Total Males.
British	4	—	128	576	513	226	25	1,472
Arabians	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Americans	—	—	1	4	7	2	—	14
Austrians	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Belgians	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Bulgarians	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Chinese	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Danes	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Dutch	—	—	3	30	5	—	—	38
French	—	—	65	49	1	9	1	138
Germans	—	—	25	17	6	12	8	68
Greeks	—	—	2	13	7	1	1	24
Indians	—	—	32	11	8	3	2	56
Italians	—	—	7	52	31	7	1	98
Roumanians	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Russians	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Spaniards	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Swedes	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Swiss	1	—	57	49	15	2	1	125
Syrians	45	22	120	113	62	19	9	390
Turks	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
West Indians	—	—	2	3	3	7	2	17
Total	50	22	443	921	676	289	51	2,452

N.B.—The above table does not include Maritime Population.

B. Female.

	Up to 5.	5-15.	15-25.	25-35.	3-45.	45-55.	Over 55.	Total Males.
British	3	—	36	190	17	32	3	71
Americans	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	4
Austrians	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Belgians	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Dutch	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	5
French	1	—	5	10	2	1	—	19
Germans	—	—	—	6	6	5	1	18
Greeks	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Italians	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	5
Swiss	1	—	2	10	1	1	1	16
Syrians	33	28	44	32	27	11	5	180
Turks	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
West Indians	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	3
Total	38	28	91	258	148	53	10	626

N.B.—The above table does not include Maritime Population.

Health of Europeans.—The following report and statistics have been supplied by the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services. The question of the healthiness or otherwise of the country from a European point of view is still one of considerable controversy, and the figures submitted refer to the past decade :—

“ The Gold Coast cannot be considered a healthy country for Europeans. It is not and probably never will be a “ Health Resort.” The standard of health of the general African population is much lower than that of a European population living under average conditions in Europe.

The chief dangers to European life arise from mosquito-borne diseases. Conditions in local, circumscribed areas can be and have been improved, but to apply anti-mosquito measures effectively to the country in general has not been possible.

“ For a European to maintain good health, care must constantly be exercised, and all excesses avoided. A considerable proportion of ill-health can be referred to lack of this necessary care. Many officials and non-officials who have taken up appointments during the last decade, served during the War. The effects of wounds, strain, shock, privation and previous illness must, therefore, be borne in mind. The average initially fit European, who is willing to take the necessary precautions can, however, lead a healthy, active life for a long period of years. This is particularly true if his service is divided judiciously into appropriate tours, alternating with periods of leave in a temperate climate. While resident in the Gold Coast the European, whether official or unofficial, should live, as far as possible, segregated from the general African population. In a country where both malaria and yellow fever are endemic, such precaution constitutes the surest safeguard.

“ A complete list of the causes of death of non-official Europeans over the period 1921–30 is as follows :—

	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Malaria and Blackwater Fever ...	43	28.7
Yellow Fever	32	21.3
Accidents (various)	13	8.7
Pneumonia	9	6.0
Cardiac Diseases and Heart Failure	9	6.0
Appendicitis	5	3.3
Dysentery	4	2.7
Enteric Fever, Pyrexia Unknown Origin	3 each	2.0
Hyperpyrexia, Peritonitis, Alcoholism, Abscess of Liver, Heat Stroke, Aneurysm, Nephritis	2 each	1.3

Cerebra hæmorrhage, Influenza, Intestinal obstruction, Duodenal ulcer, Suicide, Hæmorrhage (unspecified) Old age, Perinephritic abscess, Epithelioma, Meningitis, Belladonna poisoning, G.S.W. (unspecified), Diabetes, Phthisis, Carbontetrachloride poisoning	...	...	...	1 each	0.7
Total	...	...	...	150	

Of the above mentioned causes of death 60.6 per cent strictly can be called "tropical."

"The results are most interesting, and it will be noted that 50 per cent of the total deaths are due to two diseases—Malaria (including black water fever) and yellow fever. Both these diseases are mosquito-borne, and both are preventable.

"When compared with the figures of official European deaths the non-official European figures compare very badly.

"When deaths of non-officials are considered the following diseases are responsible :—

			<i>Per cent.</i>
(a) Malaria and Blackwater Fever	...	...	30
(b) Yellow Fever	...	...	21
(c) Pneumonia	...	...	8
(d) Heart failure (various causes)	...	...	6

"A percentage of 62.5 of the diseases causing the deaths of non-officials can be considered as being "tropical."

	<i>Total deaths.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Malaria and Blackwater Fever	11	18.8
Heart failure (various causes)	10	16.9
Yellow Fever	7	11.8
Pneumonia various)	6	10.2
Accidental death	5	8.5
Septicæmia	3	5.1
Nephritis	2	3.4
Enteric Fever	2	3.4
Uraemia, Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Suicide, Rupture of heart, Hepatitis, Heat stroke, Embolism, Dysentery, Cellulitis, Carcinoma, Aneurysm, Alcoholism, Toxæmia	1 each	1.7
Total	59	

"As a cause of "lost time" through sickness malaria stands supreme. Nearly 25 per cent of all working days lost are due to this disease.

“ Diseases chiefly responsible for the invaliding of officials group themselves in the following order :—

- (a) Malaria and Blackwater Fever 14.6 per cent.
- (b) Debility 13 per cent.
- (c) Neurasthenia 9.2 per cent.
- (d) Gastritis 4.6 per cent.
- (e) Pulmonary Tuberculosis 4.2 per cent.

“ Of these various conditions 44.4 per cent can be taken as tropical.

“ In the invaliding of non-officials the diseases chiefly responsible are found to be :—

- (a) Malaria and Blackwater Fever 17.9 per cent.
- (b) Debility 10.2 per cent.
- (c) Gastro-Intestinal diseases 7.2 per cent.
- (d) Pulmonary Tuberculosis 6.3 per cent.
- (e) Neurasthenia 6.0 per cent.
- (f) Cardiac diseases 4.9 per cent.
- (g) Enteric Fever 4.6 per cent.

“ Of these conditions approximately 53 per cent are “ tropical.”

“ A comparison between officials and non-officials is possible if the percentage of deaths and invalidings to the average total numbers resident during the period 1920-30 are taken :—

	Average total number resident.	Invalidings per cent.	Deaths per cent.
Officials	per annum. 1,020.7	4.38	.74
Non-officials	2,192	2.51	.87

“ It will be noted that, while the invaliding rate for officials is higher than that for non-officials, the death rate is lower.

“ Statistics show that for the invaliding and death rates, for both officials and non-officials, during the period 1902-1930, the high peak was in 1918 which corresponded to the influenza pandemic. An important rise of 1924-25 in official invalidings may be accounted for in two ways :—

- (a) In the period immediately after the war all new appointments were made from those who had served. Many of these, possibly owing to previous strain and hardship, were unable properly to withstand the tax on vitality of tropical life.

(b) All new entrants after 1919 were on the 18 months tour, and any officer who had to go home before the completion of the full tour was to be shown as invalided. In 1923 it was laid down that no officer who had completed 12 months' residence, should be shown as invalided, although sent home on grounds of ill-health before he had completed the full eighteen months tour. This new ruling probably explains the fall during 1926-28.

"*Health of Asiatics.*—The number of Syrians shows a large increase since 1921, when there were only 116. These people are liable to the same tropical diseases as Europeans and have no more resistance or acquired immunity. They live invariably in the native quarters of the various towns, and in outbreaks of mosquito-borne disease they quickly suffer.

"In nearly every outbreak of yellow fever a Syrian case, if not the very first, is among the earliest to come to light. For this reason the health of the Syrian community serves as a monition of the disease lying latent among the Africans with whom they live and mix so freely.

"The Indians, of whom there were only fourteen males in 1921, would seem to have a certain amount of resistance to the malaria of the Gold Coast, but it is doubtful if they have any more immunity than Europeans to other prevalent tropical diseases."

The above statistics seem to show that the time must come when this country will be considered comparatively healthy. The war against tropical diseases is being most intensively waged. During the decade the Rockefeller Institute have carried on an energetic campaign against them as well as the Government medical research bureaux in the country and in West Africa at large. There have been casualties, and the names of three at least, Stokes in Nigeria and Noguchi and Young in the Gold Coast, have been added since 1921 to that long list of heroic martyrs who have sacrificed themselves in the hope of conquering the fell diseases which so long have made the name of West Africa a by-word.

