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FEDERATION OF NIGERIA

ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
FEDERAL PRISONS DEPARTMENT
FOR THE YEAR 1957-58

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FOREWORD

I am pleased to have this opportunity of writing a few words about the work of the Federal Prisons Department. During the period under review, I inspected most of the Federal Government Prisons and was greatly impressed by the dedicated manner in which the Director and his Officers have applied themselves to their duties. Prisoners are sent to prison as a punishment. Discipline must therefore be strict. But our aim is to provide them with such training and example, as to make them on release, morally, physically, and educationally, better equipped to face the world.

This report shows what we have done in these respects. It also shows what we are doing to help Nigerians in the Department to attain greater positions of responsibility. The approval of the new schemes for training Prison Cadets and Assistant Chief Warders, during the year, is a notable landmark in the Department's progress. But we need more recruits of high calibre. The life of a Prison Officer offers great opportunities for men of initiative who realise the satisfaction and happiness of a career devoted to helping those in need.

J. M. JOHNSON,
Federal Minister of Internal Affairs

9th March, 1959.

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Annual Report on the Federal Prisons Department for the Year 1957-58

I.—PRISONS

1.—GENERAL REVIEW

The total number of Federal Government Prisons administered during the year under review was 51. They are :—

(a) *Convict Prisons* (11) :

Abeokuta, Buea, Calabar, Enugu, Jos, Kaduna, Kakuri (Prison Camp), Kirikiri, Lagos, Port Harcourt, and Warri.

(b) *Provincial Prisons* (6) :

Bamenda, Benin-City, Mamfe, Ogoja, Onitsha and Owerri.

(c) *Divisional Prisons* (34) :

Aba, Abak, Abakaliki, Ado-Ekiti, Afikpo, Agbor, Ahoada, Aro-Chuku, Auchi, Awka, Badagry, Degema, Eket, Ijebu-Ode, Ikom, Ikot-Ekpene, Ilaro, Ilesha, Itu, Kano, Kumba, Kwale, Nsukka, Obubra, Obudu, Ogwashi-Uku, Okigwi, Okitipupa, Opobo, Owo, Sapele, Ubiaja, Umuahia and Uyo.

Under Part II—Other Penal Institutions, reports on Native Authority prisons in the Northern and Western Regions, on Probation work and Approved Institutions, other than the Enugu Approved School, which remains the responsibility of the Federal Prisons Department, are not included in this Report, as they are not the responsibility of the Federal Prisons Department. Reports on Probation and Approved Institution, other than Enugu, can be seen in the Reports of the Federal and Regional Social Welfare Departments.

The daily average prison population of all Federal Government prisons was 11,614.87. This is an increase of 362.68 when compared with the daily average population of the previous year.

The total number of persons in custody at the commencement of the year was 11,524 and on the last day of the year under review, it was 12,729. The lowest number in custody in any one month was 9,813.

During the period under review, the total number of persons admitted to prison was 26,486 on conviction, and 14,838 for safe custody. These numbers include 1,374 convicted women and 948 unconvicted women.

The most common offences for which persons were committed to prison during the year were offences against persons with and without violence, offences against property with and without violence, offences against public authority, offences against public order and offences against native laws and customs.

The percentage of sentences of six months and under for the same period was as follows :—

1955-56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62.59
1956-57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59.48
1957-58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61.69

Of the total number of persons committed into Prisons during the period under review, 3,869 were between the ages of sixteen and twenty.

Legislation.—The following legislation was enacted during the year under review.

(a) *Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council No. L.N. 58 of 1957.*—By this order a Prison Camp opened at Bukuru on the plateau was appointed as a part of Jos Convict Prison. The object of this camp was to ease the overcrowding at Jos Prison and provide an ideal form of unskilled labour for short sentence prisoners.

(b) *Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council No. L.N. 91 of 1957.*—By this order Epe (Lock-up) which was formerly known as a Divisional Prison was closed.

(c) *Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council No. L.N. 102 of 1957.*—This order excluded the former Native Authority Prison at Kaduna as a part of Kaduna Convict Prison.

(d) *Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council No. L.N. 120 of 1957.*—This order amended section 10 of the Prisons Ordinance by the deletion of the expressions “Chief Secretary to the Government, the”, and “Civil Secretary of the Northern Region” and the substitution therefore of the words “the Deputy Governor of the Northern Region”.

(e) *Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council No. L.N. 29 of 1958.*—This order appointed a Prison Camp at Calabar as a part of the Calabar Convict Prison. It also appointed a first offenders Prison at Apapa (Kirikiri) as a Convict Prison and the new Prison at Umuahia as a Divisional Prison.

The Prison Camp at Calabar was opened to relieve the overcrowding at Calabar Convict Prison and to provide employment for the Prisoners on the Calabar Rice Scheme under the direction of the Eastern Region, Department of Agriculture.

The Divisional Prison at Umuahia was opened to replace that at Bende because Bende is situated on a very bad road which is closed for about three months every year.

(f) *Nigeria (Constitution) Order in Council No. L.N. 62 of 1958.*—The purpose of this order is to delete the entries relating to the Bukuru Prison Camp as there was not sufficient work throughout the year to make the camp worth-while.

The order also appointed a Prison Camp at Abeokuta as a part of Abeokuta Convict Prison to ease the overcrowding at the main prison and employ prisoners on quarry work to produce stone for sale and prison buildings.

Staff Training.—As an interim measure pending the acceptance by Government of an entirely new Cadet scheme—one which would offer both good prospects and good pay in training, the Department, using the Senior staff and facilities that were available at the Warders' Training Depot organised two Special Training Courses each of six months duration—the first course commenced in May 1956 and the second in October 1957. Students were selectively chosen and were from all ranks of the uninformed and clerical grades of the Department, and one was from another Government Department. Thirty-nine men attended the courses: from the first course, two were successful in gaining promotion to the rank of Assistant Superintendent of Prisons and the remainder with the exception of two men, were promoted in the subordinate grades, five of them to the rank of Prison Cadets. From the second course eight were promoted to the rank of Assistant Superintendent of Prisons and three to Cadet Assistant Superintendent of Prisons. A Refresher Course designed specifically to test the potential of serving senior subordinate staff, who were not quite to the standard required for the Special Course, was organised to run concurrently with the latter. The results of these courses though reasonably good, made it apparent that an entirely new and comprehensive system of recruitment and training was imperative if the declared policy of filling senior posts by Nigerians was to be implemented.

In anticipation of this, extensive alterations to the Warders' Training Depot, an Administration Block, Assembly Hall providing seating accommodation for 150, Reading Room, Library and General Store have been planned and partly executed.

The title of the Establishment has been changed to the Prisons Service Training School, which is more appropriate to its future function. The approved establishment of Cadets was increased under the Supplementary Estimates from 6 to 12. In December, following consultations with the Establishment Division of the Ministry of Finance and the Nigerianisation Officer, the Council of Ministers finally approved for the next year an establishment of—(i) 12 Cadet Assistant Superintendents of Prisons in a special scale of £300-100-500 in the place of 12 posts of Prison Cadets in the scale D 3, 4; and (ii) 18 Assistant Chief Warders-in-Training in the Scale H 8.

The educational requirement for (i) is the General Certificate of Education at Advanced level in two general subjects and at Ordinary level in English. Candidates must be between the ages of 18 and 30 years at the time of application. The posts are primarily for direct entrants to Government service, but serving officers in the Prisons and other Government Departments would be eligible provided they are of this age group and in possession of these educational qualifications. No relaxation of these requisites are permitted to accommodate serving officers. The training period will be for three years and includes periods in basic training at Central Prisons, the Prisons Service Training School, Prisons Headquarters, Local Prisons as Officer-in-Charge and six months training in the United Kingdom including a course at the Imperial Training College, Wakefield. Those who successfully complete the training will be eligible for confirmation as Assistant Superintendents. Exceptionally, those who show during training that they do not need the full course would be eligible for promotion on probation or trial to the Assistant Superintendent Grade before the expiry of the three years period but would not be confirmed until that period had expired. A Cadet who proved unsuitable for the rank of Assistant Superintendent would, in the case of a direct entry, have his appointment terminated or, in the case, of a serving officer, revert to his former post.

The educational requirements for (ii) is a Pass in the General Certificate of Education at Ordinary level or its equivalent, or Secondary VI, or, in the case of an outstanding candidate, Secondary IV. Age limits will be 23 to 35 years. In the case of serving officers of the Prisons Department the educational qualifications and upper age limit could be relaxed, if such candidates were sufficiently experienced and otherwise suitable.

The training period will normally be for three years. Following six months' basic recruit training and six months' Advanced training at the Prisons Service Training School. Candidates will be attached to Central Prisons to gain experience. During the whole period direct entrants would be on probation while serving officers will be appointed on secondment as Assistant Chief Warders-in-Training. In exceptional cases an outstanding trainee could become an Assistant Chief Warden before completing his full three years training, while a really outstanding trainee could be considered for accelerated promotion from Assistant Chief Warden to Assistant Superintendent of Prisons after undergoing a course of training in the United Kingdom.

Both Schemes should attract sufficient numbers of suitable young Nigerians to the Service by direct entry, whilst the Assistant Chief Warden-in-Training Scheme will provide not only an attractive avenue to accelerated promotion for serving officers, but will permit the direct recruitment of men to a responsible rank, who have rather less academic qualifications, but who are otherwise suitable by character, temperament and intelligence.

New Prison at Kirikiri (Apapa).—The provision of a new maximum security Prison which would eventually permit the closure and demolition of the Lagos (Broad Street) Prison, has been under consideration since 1957. Effective planning was delayed because of financial stringency and public reference to the scheme was first made in the Department Annual Report for 1952-53, and a token sum was provided in the following year's Estimates. It was not taken up.

Plans prepared by the Public Works Department were submitted for examination by the Secretary of State's Advisory Committee on the Treatment of Offenders during 1955, on whose advice they were altered in several respects. Unfortunately, funds for the project were withdrawn and the scheme for the replacement of Lagos (Broad Street) Prison has had to be deferred indefinitely.

Overcrowding in Lagos (Broad Street) Prison and Ikoyi Prison made some alternative scheme necessary and plans for a Prison on less ambitious lines, to be built with prison labour under departmental supervision, were drawn up. The site selected for this medium security prison is some four miles west of Apapa, close to the village of Kirikiri on Badagry Creek. Whilst the site itself is a good one, difficulties of access are formidable as parts of the surrounding land are low and swampy. Bearing tests were carried out, and a pilot access road was constructed.

In October, Prison staff and some 50 prisoners occupied temporary hutted accommodation on the site and commenced work immediately on the first phase of the permanent buildings. At the end of the year approximately 180 prisoners were housed on the site, all of whom are engaged on the building of permanent accommodation and staff quarters.

Prisoners.—Purchases were made during the year of locally manufactured striped heavy cotton material for conversion to prisoners' clothing : in the past material for this purpose was imported from the United Kingdom. Star class prisoners will wear white uniform with a narrow blue stripe and Ordinary class, white uniform with a narrow red stripe. The distinction facilitates ready recognition of the class to which an inmate belongs and has no other significance. The pattern is exclusive to the Prisons Department and the new uniform will be brought into general use when existing stocks of the old ones are exhausted.

Buea Prison Farms.—Mention was made in last year's report of the acquisition by the Department of three farms in the vicinity of Buea Prison, formerly the property of the Cameroons Development Corporation by whom they had been operated for some years at a loss. It is satisfactory to report that at the end of the first year's trading the farms have rather more than paid their way as the audited Balance Sheet and Trading Account for 31st December, 1957 attached as Appendix V to this report shows.

After the provision for depreciation for the fifteen month period ending 31st March, 1958, the net surplus will be between £900 and £1,000, which will permit the repayment of the first instalment of £1,000 of the Working Capital of £2,500 to the Federal Government. The major profitable function of the farms is the sale of milk. A herd of over 300 cattle are maintained which only at the close of the year could be regarded "in balance" for milk production purposes.

Apart from the trading aspect of the establishments, the work done by the prisoners, under expert guidance should prove of immense value to them on their discharge. Some 130 men are accommodated under open conditions on the farms and their training includes animal husbandry, dairy work, pasture maintenance, the growing of animal feeding stuffs, market gardening, and the erection and maintenance of farm and other buildings. Another 60 or so men are accommodated in Buea Prison and work daily on the farms.

Borstal Institutions.—General proposals that young offenders in the age group 16 to 21 years should be detained for training in establishments other than prisons have had for some time the approval and support of the Federal and Regional Governments and, during the year, the draft of an Ordinance and Regulations, based on the relevant parts of the Prison Act and the Criminal Justice Act (1948), to provide for the establishment of Borstals Institutions in Nigeria, was prepared in Prisons Headquarters.

A site of some 1,200 acres of good arable land at Mokwa was allocated by the Northern Regional Government free of charge in August last and funds were approved for the first phase of construction there by prisoner labour. Mokwa is remote being 80 miles from Bida, but close to the railway. There are no utilities. Plans were finalised for work to commence on the 6th January, when two factors intervened which made the abandonment of the scheme so far as Mokwa was concerned, inevitable. Firstly the officer who was to take charge of the institution (an experienced Borstal trained officer from the United Kingdom Service) withdrew his request for secondment to Nigeria and, secondly, the Northern Region Medical Department intimated that it would not be possible to extend or improve the medical facilities existent in the Mokwa area, which were below the minimum required for the supervision of an institution of this nature.

At once, an alternative site was sought and the proposal was made to the Federal and Northern Governments that the Borstal should be established at Kakuri on a site already partly occupied by Kakuri Open Prison. Both Governments approved the suggestion. At Kakuri the difficulties regarding supervision, medical facilities and the utilities do not exist, but because of the lesser acreage available the large scale agricultural work planned for Mokwa will not be possible and vocational workshop training will have to be arranged for the larger proportion of the inmates. A lorry and prefabricated hutments purchased for Mokwa were moved to Kakuri, consequently there has been no waste of funds. Wells were sunk and the first phase of the development will be commenced during April 1958. The Borstal will be self-contained and completely separated from the adjacent Open Prison and contact between the two classes of inmates will not be possible.

2.—STAFF

Superior Officers.—Mr A. Clark, Deputy Director, retired on pension on the 14th March. The rank of Inspector of Prisons was re-designated Assistant Director and Inspector of Prisons.

Messrs J. R. Lloyd and G. D. Skelland, both Superintendents of Prisons, were transferred on promotion to Sierra Leone and to Uganda respectively. Messrs M. J. Terry, L. G. Edwards and H. H. Hargreaves joined as Superintendents.

The following promotions were made: To Deputy Director of Prisons, Mr R. G. Clark; to Superintendent of Prisons, Messrs J. O. Adingupu and P. N. Nweke, to Assistant Superintendent of Prisons, Messrs B. Nzerum, J. O. Chigbo, J. Nwachuku, J. U. Unuive, S. A. Osadebe and G. A. Amobi, to Principal, Approved School—Mr E. W. George. Mr F. R. G. Ford converted to the post of Technical Instructor (Prisons) in September 1957.

An increase of establishment was authorised for 4 Superintendents, 6 Assistant Superintendents, a Secretary-Typist and 6 Prison Cadets. A new rank, Senior Warder, Grade III was introduced and the rank of Assistant Chief Warder, Grade II was abolished; men in the latter rank converted to the one-grade rank of Assistant Chief Warder and a substantial number of First and Second Class warders were promoted to Senior Warder, Grade III. Costs of the new rank were partly offset by a decrease in the First Class Warder rank.

Personnel—Senior Officers.—At the end of the year the Superior Officers consisted of the following:—

<i>Personnel</i>	<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Strength</i>	<i>African</i>	<i>European</i>
Director of Prisons	1	1	—	1
Deputy Director of Prisons	1	1	—	1
Assistant Director of Prisons	4	4	—	4
Assistant Inspectors and Superintendents of Prisons	19	16	5	11
Technical Instructor	1	1	—	1
Assistant Superintendent of Prisons	19	18	18	—
Principal Approved School	1	1	1	—
Assistant Principal Approved School	1	—	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	47	42	24	18

SUBORDINATE OFFICERS

<i>Personnel</i>	<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Strength</i>
Secretary-Typist	1	—
Chief Clerk	1	1
Assistant Chief Clerks	5	4
First-class Clerks	11	11
Second and Third-class Clerks	37	37
Clerical Assistants	3	2
Senior Trade Instructors	3	3
Trade Instructors, Grade I	7	7
Trade Instructors, Grade II	8	7
Trade Instructors, Grade III	4	1
After-care Officers	5	5
Prison Teachers	2	2
Chaplains	5	5
Technical Assistants	1	1
Messengers	7	7
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	100	93

APPROVED SCHOOL STAFF

Senior Social Worker	1	1
Social Workers, Grade I	3	3
Teachers, Grade III	6	3
Second and Third-class Clerks	1	1
Welfare Assistants, Grade I	6	6
Welfare Assistants, Grade II	3	2
Nursing Assistant (Female)	1	1
Nursing Assistant (Male)	1	1
Artisan Instructors	5	4
Messengers	2	2
Night Watchmen	8	8
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	37	32

SUBORDINATE WARDER STAFF

	<i>Establishment</i>	<i>Strength</i>
Prison Cadents	12	3
Chief Warder, Special Grade	1	1
Chief Warders, Grade I	10	9
Chief Warders, Grade II	9	7
Assistant Chief Warders	39	36
Senior Warders, Grade I	56	52
Senior Warders, Grade II	70	67
Senior Warders, Grade III	111	111
First-class Warders	305	305
Second-class Warders	668	582
Third-class Warders	411	480
Recruit Warders	33	49
Senior Wardress	1	1
First-class Wardresses	7	7
Second-class Wardresses	56	47
Third-class Wardresses	13	2
Recruit Wardresses	4	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,806	1,759

TRIBES—SUBORDINATE WARDER STAFF

<i>Tribes</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Hausa	348	—	348
IbosEast	645	24	669
Ijaws—East	38	6	44
Ibibios	28	1	29
Efiks	31	5	36
Yorubas	80	2	82
Binis	160	2	162
Urhobos	36	—	36
Itsekiris	11	2	13
Ijaws—West	35	—	35
Ibos—West	138	11	149
Cameroons	133	2	135
Other Tribes	19	2	21
	<u>1,702</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>1,759</u>

OFFENCES

<i>Offences</i>	<i>Number</i>
Disobedience	53
Neglect of Duty	341
Sleeping on Duty	36
Insobordination	23
Absent from duty without leave	17
Other Offences	27
	<u>497</u>

PUNISHMENTS AWARDED

<i>Punishments</i>	<i>Number</i>
Imprisoned	2
Reprimanded	23
Reduced in Rank	5
Fined	242
Dismissed	12
Other Punishments	128
	<u>412</u>

LEFT THE SERVICE—SUBORDINATE WARDER STAFF

Retired on Pension	2
Resignations	3
Deaths	21
Dismissals	12
Imprisonments	2
Discharged as unlikely to become efficient	11
Discharged on Medical Grounds	3
Discharged with Gratuity	20
	<u>74</u>

The new pattern uniform referred to in last year's report has proved satisfactory and popular with all ranks of the services.

3.—PRISON BUILDING AND PRISON CAMPS

An extremely busy year and excellent progress has been made under the 1955-60 Economic Programme. The main task was as last year—the provision of modern staff quarters and cell accommodation for inmates and the improvement of existing buildings. The schedule below illustrates the progress made.

The amount available under Head 605 (1) Other Capital Expenditure was £46,000 which was distributed—

	£
Eastern Region	25,629
Western Region and Lagos	15,855
Northern Region	1,250
Southern Cameroons	3,266
	£46,000

EASTERN REGION

<i>Station</i>	<i>Buildings</i>	<i>Accommodation Staff</i>	<i>Provided Prisoners</i>
Aba	One two-roomed Ward	—	32
Awka	Three "D" Type Staff Quarters	3	—
Abakaliki	One Workshop added to existing single Shop	—	—
	One Double Workshop Extension to Female Ward	—	15
	One Prison Kitchen	—	—
	Conversion of old Kitchen to Young Prisoner Accommodation	—	20
	Extension between "D" and "E" Wards	—	9
	Three "D" Type Staff Quarters	3	—
	One Gate Lodge and Administration Block	—	—
Calabar	One Prison Camp	—	60
	Temporary Staff Accommodation for 6 families	6	—
Ikot-Ekpene	One Workshop added to existing Single Shop	—	—
	One Three-roomed Ward	—	48
	Three "D" Type Staff Quarters	3	—
Enugu	Extensions to "B" and "P" Wards	—	37
	One Cell Block and Penal Yard (walled)	—	3
	One Workshop	—	—
Ogoja	One two-roomed Ward	—	32
Nsukka	One three-roomed Ward	—	48
	Three two-roomed Wards	—	96
	Six "D" Staff Quarters	6	—
Owerri	One three-roomed Ward	—	48
	Three "D" Type Staff Quarters	3	—
Okigwi	One three-roomed Ward	—	48

EASTERN REGION—*continued*

<i>Station</i>	<i>Buildings</i>	<i>Accommodation Staff</i>	<i>Provided Prisoners</i>
Umuahia-Ibeku ..	One Complete Prison including gate lodge and Administrative Block, Cells, Kitchen, stores, etc., to accommodate 55 Prisoners	—	55
	Six "D" Type Staff Quarters	6	—
Uyo	One Gate Lodge and Administration Block	—	—
	One Single Cell Block and Penal Yard ..	—	12
	One Female Prisoner Cell in own Yard ..	—	20
	One Kitchen	—	—
	Four three-roomed Wards	—	192
	Nine "D" Type Staff Quarters	9	—
	PRISONS SERVICE TRAINING SCHOOL		
	Administration Block, Assembly Hall/ Reading Room and Library and General Store/(Seating accommodation for 150)	—	—
	GENERAL		
	250 Night Latrine Annexes	—	—
	Bed Boards for all new accommodation	—	—
	One Stores at Regional Headquarters ..	—	—
	Totals	33	775

The Public Works Department commenced work on the erection of "D" Type Staff Quarters at Calabar (24) and Onitsha (11) in February.

NORTHERN REGION

Mando Road (Kaduna)	Complete camp with security fence, piped water supply and ancillary buildings accommodation for 30 Prisoners and 8 Staff	8	30
	To be extended to accommodate 60 Prisoners. Will be occupied in April/ May, 1958	—	—
Kakuri Open Prison	Completion of one D/3 Type Staff Quarters, from 1956-57 Programme. Furniture for Prison Chapel and School-rooms	—	—
	Erection of Engine house for generating plant	—	—
Jos	Completion and furnishing of Female Section	—	—
	From Public Works Extraordinary Funds (Head 603) the following work was done with Prison labour :—		

NORTHERN REGION—*continued*

<i>Station</i>	<i>Buildings</i>	<i>Accommodation Staff</i>	<i>Provided Prisoners</i>
Kaduna	One Large Timber and Building Store ..	—	—
	One Cell Block for 67 Prisoners (substantially completed; materials in hand for completion)	—	67
	Manufacture of prefabricated huts for Mando Road Camp	—	—
	Extension to workshop completed ..	—	—
Kakuri Open Prison	Electrical wiring of all staff Quarters and Prisoner accommodation, including 23 reinforced concrete poles for power lines	—	—
	One large Produce Barn (for crop storage)	—	—
Jos	One Cell Block for 100 Remand Prisoners (substantially completed March 31: all materials for completion in hand) ..	—	100
	The Public Works Department completed one block of "Obalende" type Quarters (12 flats) for prison Staff at Kaduna, which were occupied in July	12	—
Total		20	197

WESTERN REGION

Abeokuta	Completion of self-contained extension to the prison (half completed in 1956-57 including the installation of electric lighting.)	—	—
Abeokuta Prison Camp	Three semi-permanent Association Wards for 60 Prisoners	—	60
	Semi-permanent Accommodation for 8 Staff	8	—
	Piped water supply and electric lighting	—	—
Benin-City	One D/3 Type Staff Quarters for ..	3	—
	One Block Single Cells for ..	—	6
	Sanitary annexes to existing buildings ..	—	—
	Preliminary work on a perimeter wall ..	—	—
Owo	One Block Single Cells for	—	6
	One Gate house	—	—
Ilaro	Three "D" Type Staff Quarters for ..	3	—
Auchi	Two "D" Type Staff Quarters for ..	2	—
	Water supply to Prison (work in hand) ..	—	—
Lagos	Electrical wiring of cell blocks	—	—

WESTERN REGION—*continued*

<i>Station</i>	<i>Buildings</i>	<i>Accommodation Staff</i>	<i>Provided Prisoners</i>
Ilesha	Completion of 9 "D" Type Staff Quarters (from 1956-57 programme)	9	—
	One Block Single Cells for	—	12
	Two Association Wards for	—	56
Ijebu-Ode	One Association Ward with wire perimeter fence for	—	56
	From Public Works Extraordinary funds (Head 603) the following was completed by prison labour :—		
Ilesha	Nine "D" Type Staff Quarters for ..	9	—
	One Association Ward (sub-divided) for	—	70
	Total	<u>25</u>	<u>266</u>

SOUTHERN CAMEROONS

Buea	One Prison Kitchen	—	—
	Erection of concrete fencing posts ..	—	—
	Two new Cell Blocks at Buea Lower Farms (foundation laid for both buildings. One constructed to sill height and the other to D.P.C. level. Materials in hand for completion) ..	—	—
Buea Farm	Installation of metering equipment at Upper Farm	—	—
Bamenda	Prison Rest House (site cleared and levelled. Foundations laid ; buildings in stone completed to sill height. Sufficient materials in hand for completion)	—	—
	Water Pipe repairs	—	—
Kumba	Four "D" Type Staff Quarters ..	4	—
Mamfe	One Prison Kitchen	—	—
	One Gate Lodge and Administration Block	—	—

Summary of Staff and Prisoners accommodation provided during the year :—

Staff	Permanent	66
	Temporary	22
Prisoners	Permanent	1,148
	Temporary	90

Camps.—Steady progress has been made throughout the year regarding the experimental prison camps attached to Central Prisons. Two of those mentioned in last year's report, Ogba River (Benin City) and the Agricultural Camp (Calabar) are proving successful and some 40 and 60 men were accommodated in each respectively at the close of the year. 25 acres of land at Calabar will be ready for rice planting in June 1958 and a further 25 are marked out. Unfortunately it became necessary to close the camp Bukuru (Jos) in December 1957, ten months after it was established. The reasons were that it was sited on reclaimed land, which in the wet season became severely flooded and the reclamation work on which the inmates were engaged became impossible. Material losses by the closure of the camp were negligible as the camp was of temporary construction and nearly all materials used in it were recovered.

A new camp was opened on a quarry site some two miles from Abeokuta Prison on the 13th January. It is of semi-permanent construction and accommodates 60 prisoners and 8 staff; electric lighting and a piped water supply are installed. Prisoners are employed in the quarrying of stone for sale and for prison buildings. The construction of a secondary new camp on the Mando Road some 7 miles from Kaduna was largely completed at the end of the period under review and will be occupied by some 30 prisoners in April 1958 and will be further extended during 1958. Here, the men will be engaged on work to be directed by the Veterinary Research Department of the Federal Government.

It is perhaps early yet to forecast the future of such camps, but it is satisfactory to report that prisoners have reacted favourably and that abuses of the extra freedom necessarily allowed to them have been very few. Prison staff posted to these establishments have cheerfully endured a certain amount of hardship and inconvenience in their off-duty hours because, of course, they are required to live and sleep in close proximity to their charges, they are to be complimented for the manner in which they have discharged their duties. It remains the policy of the Department to increase the number of camps and, wherever possible, to bring existing camps to a higher standard than at present.

Maintenance of Prison Buildings.—An extensive programme of repairs to prison buildings not on the register of the Public Works Departments, was carried out during the year by prison labour supervised by staff tradesmen. The work included painting, the installation of water and electricity, repairs and replacements of all kinds from furniture to fences. The sum allocated for the whole department was £10,000.

4.—POPULATION FIGURES

(a) The total population at the commencement and the end of the fiscal year, 1957-58, as compared with the previous two years is as follows :—

	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
In prison on 1st April	9,823	10,993	11,524
In prison on 31st March	10,993	11,524	12,729

(b) *Averages.*—The total daily averages and the daily average at each prison are as under :—

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PRISONS

Prison	Daily Average in Prison	Daily Averages			
		On Remand	Debtors	Convicted Persons	Lunatics
Aba	378.67	26.95	8.56	343.16	—
Abak	150.53	11.79	1.35	137.39	—
Abakaliki	438.67	83.06	—	355.61	—
Abeokuta	366.45	25.00	.50	339.94	1.01
Ado-Ekiti	56.19	9.90	.53	45.76	—
Afikpo	121.66	24.00	.58	97.08	—
Agbor	42.36	4.88	.58	36.90	—
Ahoada	112.09	21.95	2.44	87.70	—
Aro-Chuku	59.24	4.81	—	54.43	—
Auchi	53.43	6.74	.64	46.05	—
Awka	113.79	4.34	.30	109.15	—
Badagry	38.18	6.01	—	32.17	—
Bamenda	263.38	19.70	2.81	240.87	—
Bende (Umuahia)	70.03	5.61	.92	63.50	—
Benin-City	219.16	28.96	1.12	189.08	—
Buea	380.85	17.07	.01	363.77	—
Calabar	499.19	44.17	.56	420.56	33.90
Degema	93.93	5.37	.16	88.40	—
Eket	92.62	6.05	.11	86.46	—
Enugu	943.00	68.11	.23	756.94	117.72
Ijebu-Ode	141.31	25.55	.54	115.22	—
Ikrom	61.68	11.05	.63	50.00	—
Ikot-Ekpene	259.37	27.59	2.81	228.97	—
Ilaro	69.82	14.87	1.27	53.68	—
Ilesha	143.72	7.64	.08	136.00	—
Itu	63.35	6.89	—	56.46	—
Jos	812.10	91.84	.37	719.89	—
Kaduna	536.80	13.91	1.50	521.39	—
Kakuri	283.11	—	—	283.11	—
Kumba	93.44	20.70	.55	67.24	4.95
Kwale	54.20	10.48	.44	43.28	—
Lagos	793.70	151.73	.50	641.47	—
Mamfe	78.57	13.21	.32	65.04	—
Nsukka	105.79	16.50	1.39	87.90	—
Obubra	90.39	11.71	—	78.68	—
Obudu	38.35	6.97	.08	31.30	—
Ogoja	171.19	25.86	—	145.33	—
Ogwashi-Uku	65.92	16.81	.50	48.61	—
Okigwi	191.78	11.55	.76	179.47	—
Okitipupa	74.77	12.61	.27	61.89	—
Onitsha	289.34	38.59	.57	250.18	—
Opobo	111.76	10.96	.15	100.65	—
Owerri	198.65	28.77	1.04	168.84	—
Owo	93.15	20.45	.15	72.55	—
Port Harcourt	1,124.82	24.89	.08	853.92	245.93
Sapele	101.04	14.33	.89	82.86	2.96
Ubiaja	46.48	6.13	—	40.35	—
Uyo	181.69	15.11	.07	166.51	—
Warri	279.71	30.25	.93	233.19	15.34
Ikoyi	520.45	16.08	—	504.37	—
Kirikiri	45.00	—	—	45.00	—
Total	11,614.87	1,127.50	37.29	10,028.27	421.81

(c) *Sex*.—The total number of male and female prisoners admitted during the year as compared with previous two years is as follows :—

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1955-56	25,991	1,834	37,825
1956-57	36,260	1,836	38,096
1957-58	39,690	2,413	42,103

AGE GROUPS

	<i>Under 16</i>	<i>16-20</i>	<i>21-25</i>	<i>26-50</i>	<i>Over 50</i>
Male	35	3,616	10,276	22,744	3,019
Female	7	253	658	1,457	38
Total	42	3,869	10,934	24,201	3,057

Races.—The races of the prisoners admitted during the year are shown in Appendix III.

(d) *Offences*.—The offences for which persons were committed to prison during the year are as shown in Appendix IV.

5.—SENTENCES

The total number of persons committed during the year and classified according to the length of sentences imposed upon them is given hereunder :—

<i>Sentences</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
18 months and over	3,012	83	—	—	3,095
12 months and less than 18 months	2,259	95	—	—	2,354
6 months and less than 12 months	4,502	197	—	—	4,699
3 months and less than 6 months	5,260	303	—	—	5,563
1 month and less than 3 months	7,928	552	—	—	8,480
Under one month	2,151	144	—	—	2,295
Total	25,112	1,374	—	—	26,486

The percentage of total convictions when compared with the previous two years is as follows :—

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PRISONS

<i>Period</i>	<i>1955-56 Per Cent</i>	<i>1956-57 Per Cent</i>	<i>1957-58 Per Cent</i>
Under one month	62.59	59.48	61.69
1 month and less than 3 months			
3 months and less than 6 months	37.41	40.52	38.31
6 months and less than 12 months			
12 months and less than 18 months			
18 months and over			

6.—RECIDIVISM

From a total number of 26,486 persons received into prison to undergo sentences, the following are the figures showing previous convictions as compared with the two preceding years.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Once</i>	<i>Twice</i>	<i>Thrice or More</i>	<i>Total</i>
1955-56	3,871	2,233	2,282	8,386
1956-57	4,135	2,312	2,300	8,747
1957-58	4,394	3,018	2,685	10,097

61.88 per cent of admissions into prison to undergo sentences were first offenders.

7.—WOMEN PRISONERS

The comparatively small number of women committed to prison in Nigeria has always been remarked upon by prison officers. Although enquiries reveal that women in this country are more subject to family and tribal sanctions, the rise in the number of women prisoners committed to prison during the fiscal year under review attracts attention. One factor, the mass demonstration of the women in the Eastern Region against the modification of the Free Primary Education has been responsible for this increase.

As in the previous years, complete visual segregation of the women prisoners is vigorously pursued. The women are employed on weaving, knitting and needle work, cane stripping and preparation of vegetables for the kitchen.

Hereunder are given statistics about the women prisoners committed during the year under review :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Comparative Figures</i>
1955-56	1,834
1956-57	1,836
1957-58	2,413

The daily average number of women in custody was 334 as against 325 in 1956-57.

A total of 2,413 women admitted into prisons during the year and they are classified as follows :—

On Conviction	1,374
Civil Lunatics	5
Debtors	85
Remands discharged to courts and not subsequently received back into prison	694
Remands in custody as at 31st March, 1958	255
Total	2,413

The following table shows the offences for which women were committed to prison during the year :—

<i>Nature of Offences</i>	
Offences against persons with violence	227
Offences against persons without violence	93
Offences against property with violence	74
Offences against property without violence	242
Offences against liberty	47
Offences against public authority	94

Offences against public order	153
Offences against morality	51
Offences against native law and custom	52
Criminal Lunatics	—
Debtors	85
In default of payment of fines	181
Remands and awaiting trials including civil lunatics	1,114
Total	<u>2,413</u>

8.—JUVENILES

(PERSONS UNDER 17 YEARS OF AGE)

Forty-two juveniles, (thirty-five males and seven females), as against 27 in the previous year were dealt with in prison during the year under review.

Twenty were caned and discharged and the remaining twenty-two (fifteen males and seven females) were acquitted.

Further details on the treatment of juveniles will be found under Part II (ii) of this report.

9.—PERSONS ON REMAND

The number of remand prisoners admitted during the year was 18,055 males and 1,109 females. Of these, 4,820 males and 160 females were subsequently convicted; 9,004 males and 694 females were discharged on acquittal by the Courts and 4,231 males and 255 females still remained on remand at the end of the period.

The daily average of persons on remand and awaiting trial was 1,127.50. This represents 9.71 per cent of the total prison population as against 10.42 per cent in the previous year. Although this shows a little decrease yet, it is hoped that more persons on remand, particularly first offenders, will be released on bail to at least (a) afford the badly needed accommodation for convicted prisoners; (b) permit the staff to concentrate on their primary function of training the convicted prisoners; and (c) lessen the heavy charge on public funds.

10.—CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONERS

The division of prisoners into various categories and classes under which they live, work and are treated, according to their type, age and record continues to feature very prominently as an important part of Prison Administration.

Owing to limited financial resources, it has not been possible to allocate separate prisons exclusively to different classes of prisoners as is done in some European countries, but some classification is effected, for instance Lagos (Broad Street) Prison is reserved for Ordinaries, Remand prisoners and Hospital cases. Ikoyi Prison for stars and female prisoners, Kirikiri Prison (Apapa) for Stars (Short sentences only), Kakuri (Kaduna) for Stars (long sentences only) and Prison Camps at Calabar, Benin and Abeokuta are reserved for Star prisoners with short sentences.

Unconvicted prisoners are segregated from other prisoners; those with previous convictions are separated from the others. Unconvicted prisoners are not employed on any work beyond keeping their cells and themselves clean.

11.—SPIRITUAL WELFARE AND EDUCATION

The figures below represent the declared religious inclinations of all persons in custody during the period under review.

<i>Denominations</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Roman Catholic	8,202	444	8,646
Church of England	5,277	469	5,746
Methodist	2,352	113	2,465
African Church	1,373	52	1,425
Other Christian Bodies	4,969	368	5,337
Mohammedans	7,433	349	7,782
Pagans and others	10,084	618	10,702
Total	39,690	2,413	42,103

Official paid chaplains representing the principal denominations are appointed to six convict Prisons—Calabar, Enugu, Jos, Kaduna, Lagos and Port Harcourt. In all other prisons, ministers, priests and lay workers hold regular services on Sundays and other days of devotion for their own people. These chaplains and the voluntary religious workers, in addition, conduct classes of religious instruction and make personal visits to prisoners of their own denomination at the prisoner's request.

The excellent work done by these men during the year is noted with great admiration, and it is therefore proper here to express the appreciation of the Department for their valued assistance and co-operation.

12.—GENERAL WELFARE AND EDUCATION

Superintendents and Officers-in-Charge of Prisons continue to give constant attention to the welfare of the prisoners committed to their custody. Vocational training has greatly improved in all the Federal Government Prisons and educational facilities are likewise improving every year.

With the appointment of Prison Teachers at Lagos and Port Harcourt Convict Prisons and with the assistance of Warders and After-Care Officers in other Convict Prisons and some provincial and large divisional prisons, mass literacy, ordinary English and Arithmetic classes are organised and conducted between 5 p.m. and 6 p.m. from Monday to Friday. For those not attending school games are organised such as football, volley-ball and net-ball. In some of the Convict Prisons cinema shows are given fortnightly, by the British Council and the Nigerian Information Services. School, games and cinema are appreciated and enjoyed by the participants.

13.—HEALTH AND DIET

The Adviser on Nutrition to the Federal Medical Department undertook for the World Health and Food and Agricultural Organization, a series of nutrition trials among long term prisoners (who were volunteers) at a certain prison, which commenced in June 1957. The experiments will continue over a period of eighteen months from that date. The Adviser reports that data from the preliminary tests regarding standard prison diets establishes:—

(i) that the mean daily protein intake of 51.7 grammes allows for a good margin of additional protein over the minimum (25-30 grammes) required to maintain good health.

(ii) The calorific value of the diet of 2,850 calories exceeds the minimum requirements laid down by the National Research Council which quotes a minimum figure of 2,500 calories for a normal working man.

(iii) The diet itself is undoubtedly superior to that on which the majority of Africans of low economic status are obliged to exist.

Both staff and inmates were affected by the wide outbreak of Asiatic Influenza, which reached this country in July-August 1957. In Lagos Prison alone there were over 400 cases, but fortunately no fatalities.

A total of 99 persons of whom 31 were lunatics died from natural causes during the year whilst in custody as under :—

In Prison hospitals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
In Public Hospitals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59
Lunatics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	<u>99</u>

14.—LUNATICS

Fifteen lunatics, of whom ten were males and five females, were admitted to prison during the year under review. Of these, six males and five females were civil lunatics.

The number of lunatics in prison on the 31st of March, 1958, was 423. The prisons in which they were confined and their classification are as follows :—

Prison	Criminal		Civil		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Abeokuta ..	1	—	—	—	1	—
Calabar ..	27	2	6	—	33	2
Enugu ..	51	—	66	—	117	—
Kaduna ..	2	—	—	—	2	—
Kumba ..	—	—	4	—	4	—
Port Harcourt ..	84	11	120	32	204	43
Sapele ..	—	1	2	1	2	2
Warri ..	3	—	5	5	8	5
Total ..	168	14	203	38	371	52

Apart from Abeokuta and Kumba, these prisons, or parts of them, have been declared to be Lunatic Asylums.

15.—LABOUR

Prison Labour falls into three main categories, *viz* :—

(a) Industrial labour employed on vocational trades and handicrafts which may prove useful after discharge from prison.

(b) Domestic labour such as cooking, sweeping, gardening, fuel cutting and general routine necessary in the administration of a prison.

(c) Unskilled labour such as quarrying, road making, general sanitation and station unkeep.

Labour under category (a) is confined to convict prisons and a few large provincial and divisional prisons where facilities for their introduction are available. It is the desired aim of the Department to employ prisoners on development schemes, and work of vocational value, to the greatest extent possible.

The average number of prisoners set to work daily in the Federal Government Prisons was 8,248. A total amount of £9,840-6s-6d was earned from Prison Industries during the year and work to the value of £179,610-17s-3d was carried out free for other Government Departments.

16.—EXTRA MURAL LABOUR

This type of sentence is not passed by Courts in Nigeria.

17.—INSPECTION AND VISITS

Though, as in the previous year, building under the Economic Programme occupied the time of the Inspecting Officers of the Department both at their Regional Headquarters and in the out stations, nevertheless, these officers as well as other senior Prison Officers made frequent visits to all the prisons. These visits have not only raised the standard of administration but also the morale and efficiency of the staff. Most of the prisons in the Federation were visited by the Minister of Internal Affairs and his Parliamentary Secretary. Prison Visitors and Visiting Committees, Judges of the High Courts, Magistrates and other *ex-officio* visitors made regular visits to all the prisons. Their useful reports and constructive recommendations have been most welcome and very helpful to the Department.

18.—DISCIPLINE

The number of offences against discipline committed during the year by prisoners and the punishments awarded were as follows :—

(a) Corporal punishment : Prison Offences	32
(b) Extra Imprisonment	158
(c) Forfeiture of Remission	1,974
(d) Solitary confinement with consequent loss of remission	228
(e) Reduced diet with consequent loss of remission	1,241
(f) Miscellaneous	27

The prison offences for which corporal punishment was inflicted during the year are set out in Appendix II (B).

Throughout the year, discipline in all the prisons has been generally good as can be observed from the decline in the number of awards of corporal punishments for prison offences over that of the last year. There were no untoward incidents during the year.

19.—ESCAPES

From the Federal Government Prisons, there were 146 escapes, 145 males and 1 female. Of these 41 were from within the prison enclosure, 5 from hospitals and 100 were prisoners employed outside the prison enclosures. Sixty-five were recaptured and 81 were still at large at the end of the year under review.

20.—EXECUTIONS

Seventy-seven (Federal Government) prisoners were sentenced to death which resulted in :—

Executions	25
Commutations to life imprisonment	3
Commutations to terms of imprisonment	14
Acquitted on appeal and discharged	2
Remaining in prison on 31st March, 1958	33
	—
	77
	—

In addition 17 were executed who were condemned in the previous year.

21.—REMISSION

During the year fourteen prisoners were released on medical grounds and thirteen others (eleven males and two females) were released on licence under section 29 of the Prisons Ordinance.

By good conduct and industry, all convicted prisoners with sentences of over one month are credited on reception with remission of one-third of their sentences. This remission is forfeited for misconduct. No doubt, this has been a great inducement to good behaviour and industry among the prisoners.

22.—AFTER-CARE

The following summary of the work carried out by the Department's After-care Officers may be of some interest :—

1. Number of prisoners interviewed	12,587
2. Number of transport warrants issued	810
3. Number of prisoners given financial aid	1,541
4. Number of prisoners given sewing machine	—
5. Number of discharged prisoners found employment	107
6. Total number of fines collected	603
7. Total amount collected	£5,586-18s-6d
8. Number of prisoners given clothing on discharge	165
9. Number of prisoners repatriated by the After-Care Officers	1,243
10. Unconvicted prisoners bailed in consequence of the After-Care Officer's work on their behalf	512

23.—FINANCE

The total gross expenditure on the Federal Government Prisons Administration during the year under review amounted to £800,357-11s-2d as against £751,584-13s-9d in 1956-57, an increase of £48,772-17s-5d.

From the gross expenditure should be deducted the sum of £9,840-6s-6d received in cash for goods made in the prison workshops. There was also the sum of £179,610-17s-3d which represents the total value of prison labour that was carried out for other Government Departments.

The average cost of maintaining a prisoner in a Federal Government Prison for the year was £68-18s-2d and the cost of feeding only was £24-7s-2d.

The detailed statements of expenditure under the various items for the year under review are as under :—

EXPENDITURE—HEAD 27, PRISONS 1957-58

Items in Estimate <i>Sub-head in words</i>	Approved	Actual		
	Estimate	Expenditure		
	£	£	s	d
1. Personal Emoluments	362,840	342,381	10	2
2. Local Transport and Travelling	35,000	42,597	14	1
3. Office and General	444	366	13	0
4. Motor Vehicles : maintenance and running costs	2,550	2,497	19	3
5. Uniforms and Accoutrements	18,793	18,575	8	7
6. Rations for Prisoners	276,000	282,909	15	10
7. Clothing and Bedding	25,110	21,374	14	1
8. Prison Stores	23,500	18,938	19	9
9. Tools for Prison Labour	2,710	2,407	9	4
10. Manufacturing materials	6,070	5,414	18	1
11. Approved School	13,900	13,976	7	1
12. Upkeep of Government Prisoners in Native Authority Prisons	20,718	13,105	1	9
13. Upkeep of Government Prisoners in the United Kingdom	10	—		
14. Semi-Permanent and Temporary Buildings : maintenance	10,000	9,838	11	0
15. Training School for Warders and Wardresses	300	300	0	0
16. Visits to Long Term Prisoners	120	19	5	7
17. Earning Scheme	1,500	1,239	10	9
18. Aid to Discharged Prisoners	1,600	1,266	15	9
19. Utility Services	9,980	12,820	16	3
20. Rewards, etc.	20	5	6	4
21. School Equipment	160	156	2	9
22. Prison Libraries	300	271	19	1
23. Burials	250	93	16	10
24. Motor Vehicles	2,000	1,929	0	5
25. Workshop Equipment	6,380	6,040	1	6
26. Electrical Kitchen Equipment	3,620	1,829	13	11
TOTAL	<u>£823,871</u>	<u>£800,357</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>2</u>

24.—EXTRACTS FROM THE ANNUAL REPORTS FOR 1957-58 OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF PRISONS

By the Superintendent, Abeokuta Prison

“During the year there were 1,275 admissions. A considerable amount of building work was carried out including the completion of the new extension to house 68 prisoners—all enclosed by an extension to the main security wall. The new Quarry Prison Camp, at Aro has a capacity of 60 and at the close of the year was occupied by some 60 prisoners of the Star class. They are employed on the quarrying of stone.

Prison industries include shoemaking, carpentry, tailoring, matmaking, wood-carving and the manufacture of burnt bricks. Sales from these realised £218-6s-9d. Some 60 men were engaged throughout the year on new building and maintenance work. A fuel plantation now in its fourth year is cultivated by prison labour.

Two-thirds of the staff are without official quarters and are compelled to live in the township; it is hoped that more quarters will be built next year.

Educational classes for illiterates and semi-illiterates are held in the prison every evening. Some 40 men attend and all are making good progress. There is a library of which good use is made. Regular services have been held throughout the year by ministers of the Christian and Moslem faiths.

Two hundred and six prisoners received monetary assistance on their discharge from prison and 45 were repatriated to their homes. The sum of £807-9s-4d was collected in respect of fines inflicted by courts. Twenty-four men participated in the Earnings Scheme. All were Star class prisoners, serving sentences in excess of three years and were of exemplary behaviour.

It is a pleasure to record that the Visiting Committee visited the prison regularly throughout the period under review. The standard of discipline both among staff and inmates was high and there were no unusual incidents."

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, BUEA CENTRAL PRISON AND SOUTHERN CAMEROONS PRISONS

Buea Convict Prison

"The Buea Farms acquired from the Cameroons Development Corporation on the 1st of January, 1957, have been since that date under the management of a Farms Manager employed by the Department.

The land totals 600 acres which is divided into three farms known as Lower Farm, Upper Farm and West Farm. The first of 130 acres specialises in the cultivation of food crops—maize, cocoyam, sweet potatoes, cabbage and cauliflour, etc., and for seed raising.

The buildings on this farm include a piggery, stores, maintenance workshops and an Open Prison Ward which accommodates 65 prisoners. The latter building was converted to its present purpose to permit selected Star class prisoners to be located on the site of their work and to live under "open" conditions of imprisonment. The conversion was admirably executed and included facilities for evening recreation, classroom space and good sanitation. Additional accommodation of permanent materials is in course of construction, which when completed, will enable further drafting of men from the prison to live and work under open conditions. The men here are given an extra ration of food necessitated by the long hours of labour. Several plough bullocks are housed in this location.

Upper Farm of 120 acres is concerned chiefly with the rearing of young cattle and the processing of milk, butter cream and cheese. An average of 120 head are housed in sheds on the farm and are grazed on mountain pasture. The principal buildings are the Farm Manager's house, a dairy, offices, stores. Sixty men are housed in temporary buildings. The men are long term Star class prisoners and are employed in the dairy and the care of the herd. All the men here are on the Earnings Scheme and a modest canteen is maintained in which the men can purchase tobacco, sweets, etc.

West Farm is the largest of the three. No prisoners are housed here, but they are drafted from Upper Farm and the prison and do the milking in an Arcon building used as a milking bail. At Soppo Garden 15 acres of vegetable garden is maintained and the produce has been sufficient to meet local demand. Output will be later extended.

At the close of the year the milking herd was 90 strong.

There were two unfortunate incidents concerning the farms and open prison. A valuable pedigree bull died at West Farm in spite of every effort to save it and one prisoner escaped from Upper Farm. The maximum care is taken of course in the selection of men who are to live under open conditions of imprisonment and it is perhaps to be expected that in the odd case confidence can be misplaced.

The total lock-up at Buea has averaged 400. Two hundred and seventy-five are housed in the main prison and from this source gangs are provided to assist on the farms in pasture maintenance, fodder cutting, road and fence repairs and labour for the carpenter's and blacksmith's shops.

Kumba Prison.—Efforts at this prison were concentrated on the improvement to existing buildings. Two wards have been completely renovated and a ceiling built in a third. A piped water supply has been installed ; four “D” type staff quarters are in course of construction.

Mamfe Prison.—Building programme has again taken priority. A double cell block which was commenced last year was completed. The work on a new kitchen, gate lodge, office and store was commenced. Three existing cell blocks renovated.

Bamenda Prison.—Attention was directed more to agriculture. Under the direction of the Resident Special Duty, a large area was planted with coffee. Arrangements were also made for the establishment of seed beds and nursery and through these, it is estimated that about 30,000 seedlings would be available for transplanting. A market garden was also established.

Middlewhite pigs are now reared at a profit and it is intended to introduce large whites in the next year by exchange with Buea Farm.

Building has progressed satisfactorily including a kitchen, carpenters workshops, garage, and a partly constructed Rest House which will be completed in the near future.

Regular mail deliveries were made round the Ring Road, prisoners being collected at the same time. The normal schedule, subject to undamaged bridges and a roadworthy vehicle is Bamenda-Nkambe—Wednesday ; Nkambe-Wum-Bamenda—Thursday.”

By the Superintendent, Calabar Prison

“The Prison Camp, the work on which commenced in February 1957 was formally opened with forty prisoners and six warders in December 1957. About 50 acres of mangrove swamp has been allotted to the Department, by the Agricultural Department for rice planting. Firewood is being collected from the cleared area for the use of the Prison.

Work has begun by the Public Works Department on eight type D.3 and two type D.1 quarters for the Staff. A section of ‘H’ ward has been converted into a School/Chapel which is being fully furnished.

It is hoped to start Adult Education classes soon. The Prison Chaplain and some voluntary christian welfare workers continued to render religious and social services to the prisoners of both sexes. New books have been provided in the library and prisoners are making good use of them.”

By the Superintendent, Enugu

“Two new wards and three separate cells were built by Prison labour in order to meet the daily rise in Prison population. The library remained as popular as ever. The number of prisoners who borrowed books from the library rose by fifty per cent. In addition to new books purchased, a free gift of 200 readers was made to the Prison by the Adult Education Organiser, Udi Division. The Prison School continued to progress and is now supervised by a warder in possession of a Higher Elementary Teacher’s Certificate. Not less than 500 prisoners received instructions in the various trades and three obtained the Labour Department Trade Certificate in Blacksmithery and Carpentry and more prisoners will be entered for the test during next year. Films were shown twice monthly to the prisoners by the Eastern Cinema Corporation. Religious Services continued to be held regularly for the main religious denominations.”

By the Superintendent, Jos Prison

“The Prison population continues to rise. The highest lock-up during the year was 939. The rise in population was due possibly to unemployment in the mines fields. The Prison camp at Bukuru which was opened in 1957 had to be closed down when the Mines Reclamation Department could only utilise 20 out of the 50 prisoners transferred into the Camp. The following buildings were completed : one new female block and a stone security wall. The building of a large cell block for the complete segregation of unconvicted prisoners which will

accommodate 100 was well advanced at the end of the year. The Prison industries produced a record receipt of £2,788 the major part being sales of quarried stone. A new combined wood-working machine has been installed in the carpenter's shop. Trade-training of prisoners continues and those who qualify will be examined by the Labour Department's Trade Testing Officer. Cinema films have been shown to prisoners who very much appreciated the shows. The school is well attended and a large waiting list is being kept of would be "scholars". Net-ball is played inside the Prison Compound and football on the Police recreation ground. The Discharge Board meets regularly each month and thanks are due to the non-official members for their valued help."

By the Superintendent, Kakuri Prison Camp

"141 prisoners including two from the Native Administration Prisons were received on transfer. All the prisoners continued to like the Open Prison life. No escape took place and no report was received of a prisoner being re-admitted into another prison after his release from the Camp. Two quarters for the staff, as well as one Prison Barn and engine house were built. Arrangements have been completed for the supply of electricity to the Camp. About eighty acres of land were cultivated and the main crops were cotton, guinea-corn and tobacco. An official of the Nigerian Tobacco Company who visited the Camp praised the quality of tobacco produced. Not less than 120 prisoners attended educational classes daily of whom 16 were tested by the Adult Education Officer with a view to awarding literacy Certificates. Religious services were held regularly by different denominations."

By the Superintendent, Lagos Prison

"Two new cell blocks were built and these increased the capacity of the Prison by 60. Overcrowding continues and this has remained so due to the increase in the number of Remand and Awaiting Trial prisoners which rose to 180 at one time and accommodation meant to be used for convicted prisoners had to be used to accommodate them.

Industries section worked to full capacity and despite the overcrowding most of the prisoners were provided with work and the rest were engaged on work outside the prison.

Recreational and educational facilities have been increased by the engagement of temporary warders who now carry out night duties in place of the established warders, and this allows for unlocking of some prisoners between 1.700 and 1.800 hours for games, concerts and discussions.

During the latter part of the year arrangements were made with the Medical authorities for prisoners sentenced to more than one month to be X-rayed at the Chest Clinic in the General Hospital. Five hundred and forty-one prisoners were X-rayed from October to 31st March. Two cases of T.B. were confirmed and treated. This arrangement is now a permanent one and newly convicted prisoners who have not been screened during the past year are sent to be X-rayed shortly after admission."

By the Superintendent, Kaduna Prison

"The population of the prison was considerably increased by transfers from Jos Prison which was grossly overcrowded. While two cell blocks accommodating 72 male prisoners each were completed, it is unfortunate to report that the rear wall of the prison, the After-care Officer's Office and the school chapel were demolished during a hurricane in October.

Work on the establishment of the Mando Road Prison Camp which is situated about seven miles from the main prison was started in earnest. The object of this camp is to supply labour to the Veterinary Department for the clearing of an area where poultry and cattle can be kept under observation for research and also to afford a good basic training for suitable prisoners in animal husbandry which might be useful to them on their discharge from prison.

The health of the prisoners was good. The Asiatic Influenza attacked some of the prisoners and staff but there was no fatality.

Various religious denominations carried out their religious services during the year and the Visiting Committee paid regular visits to the prison. Discipline of both the staff and prisoners was generally good."

By the Superintendent, Port Harcourt Prison

"Prison Industries were well up to standard during the year. The workshops were fully occupied, producing wooden frames for prison buildings in the Region. Orders were also received for making foot mats for the Federal Public Works Department and Cane Shields for the Police Department.

With the posting of a trained Instructor to the "Borstal" Wing of the Prison, the boys now enjoy much improved training facilities. The Prisoners Discharge and After-care Board which was instituted last year, did a lot towards the rehabilitation of the prisoners who came before it for consideration."

25.—PRISONS SERVICE TRAINING SCHOOL, ENUGU

As other courses of instruction have been included in the curriculum of the school, the name was changed from the Warders' Training Depot to the Prisons Service Training School. Apart from the Junior Courses for Recruit Warders, the following courses were held: Special Course, the Refresher Course and the Clerical Course. It is planned to begin a nine-month course for Cadet Assistant Superintendent of Prisons and Assistant Chief Warders in Training. In order to provide adequate facilities for these officers, extensive building programmes were embarked upon at the School. In addition to these, a large sum of money has been spent in redecorating all existing buildings, providing beds and mattresses for all students. The general standard of the School as a whole has been raised. A new assembly hall, library, office and a store are almost completed.

Of the 255 warders who attended the junior courses, 115 were from the Native Administration Prisons. This is in pursuance of our continued efforts to raise the efficiency of the Native Administration Prison Staff to the same standard as our Staff.

Adequate facilities are now available at the school for all the students.

Details of the courses are as below:—

<i>Course No.</i>	<i>Federal Government Warders</i>	<i>Native Authority Warders</i>	<i>Total</i>
32	80	34	114
33	30	45	75
34	30	36	66
—	140	115	255

Second Special Course	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Refresher Course	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Clerical Course	..	..	..	..	..	..	21

MYLES CAREW,
Director of Prisons

PART II.—OTHER PENAL INSTITUTIONS

ENUGU APPROVED SCHOOL

General.—The maintenance and upkeep of the School still remains the responsibility of the Prisons Department. The boys admitted to the School are mainly from the urban areas of the Federation.

Administration and Establishment.—The Staff changes approved early in the year were carried out and the establishment of the School is now as follows :—

- 1 Principal
- 1 Assistant Principal : Vacant
- 1 Senior Social Worker
- 3 Social Workers, Grade I (Housemasters)
- 6 Welfare Assistants, Grade I (House Officers)
- 6 Teachers, Grade III (1 Vacant) School Teachers
- 3 Welfare Assistants, Grade II
- 5 Artisan Instructors (1 Vacant)
- 1 Second Class Clerk
- 2 Messengers
- 1 Nursing Assistant Male
- 1 Nursing Assistant Female
- 8 Nightwatchmen

Building and Accommodation.—The School has accommodation for 240 inmates. The old Headmaster's House was converted into the Assistant Principal's house. Sanitary annexes were built to the boys' dormitories of the Junior School. The ceiling of the roofs of the Senior School has been carried out and work has begun on the Junior School. A punishment block has been altered and reconstructed into the School Office for the Junior primary of the School.

Courses of Instruction.—For the first time, the School was granted recognition for taking the Government Standard VI Examination. The School had 80 per cent success at the examination. 16 pupils took part in the Labour Departmental Trade Test and the following certificates were obtained by the successful pupils :

Bricklaying, Grade II	.. .. .	1
Bricklaying, Grade III	.. .. .	5
Painting and Signwriting, Grade II	.. .. .	2
Painting and Signwriting, Grade III	.. .. .	3

With the appointment of more qualified instructors to the School, and purchase of new machines, it is hoped that the School will obtain more passes next year.

Religious services and class meetings were held regularly by priests of different denominations.

Sports and Entertainment.—The evening activities included football, basket-ball, tennis, quoits and boxing. Weekly programmes included debates, concerts and plays, sing songs, etc. The School Native Dance team won the Hogan Bassey Cup. The British Council and the Cinema Corporation continued to give Cinema Shows regularly.

Health and Diet.—The health of the boys continued to be good. Except for a few boys, who were transferred to the General Hospital by the Medical Officer, all other boys were treated at the Sick Bay.

The following is an extract from the School Medical Officer's report :

General Health.—The general health of the boys remains good and the general sanitation of the School premises very satisfactory.

Diet.—The diet is good and adequate. No case of loss of weight was observed in the period under review.

Average Daily Attendance.—The average daily attendance in the School Clinic in the past year was 25 and the total attendance was as follows : Scholars 275. Staff and Families 348.

Illness and Mortality.—The common ailments in the School Clinic which was held three times a week were as follows : Malaria, minor injuries, Tracheo, Bronchitis, Rheumatism, Tinea. There were no deaths.

Infectious Diseases.—There were only eight cases of Varicella."

Home Leave and Visits.—Eight boys were granted home leave and all returned to the School on time. Parents of the boys some living near to the School and others from distant places, visited the School. The School was also visited by the following among others : The Federal Minister of Internal Affairs, the Director of Prisons, the East Regional Minister of Welfare, Chief Social Welfare Officer, Calabar and the Vice Chancellor of the University of Exeter.

Welfare and After-Care.—Finding of suitable jobs for boys who left the School continued to create a difficult problem. The School still depends on the Administrative and Welfare Officers for the securing of suitable employment for the boys on discharge. Of the 40 boys who left the School, 11 were secured jobs.

Statistics

Population on 31-3-57 = 200

<i>Increase</i>				<i>Decrease</i>			
Admitted	..	..	31	Discharged	..	..	35
Apprehended	..	..	12	Transferred to P.H.			
			—	Borstal	..	..	4
Total	..	..	43	Mandate Cancelled			5
			—	Absconded	..	..	22
				Total	..	..	66
							—

Population on 31-3-58 = 177

Daily Average Population = 182.17

Population.—The School population this year when compared with that of the previous years shows a decrease. Two factors are responsible for this decrease and they are (1) the introduction of the Universal Free Primary Education Schemes in the Eastern and Western Regions which have absorbed many children in schools and (2) the opening of Remand Homes and other Juvenile Welfare Centres in the Western Region and the expansion of the Welfare Services in the Northern Region.

The following tables give the reasons for Mandates or Corrective Orders, Courts, Regions Religion, Age Groups and Tribes:

(a)	Reasons for Mandates	Admitted during year	Total 31-3-58
	Stealing	18	90
	Care and Protection	6	24
	Gambling	—	1
	Criminal Propensity	—	3
	Rape	—	1
	Manslaughter	1	2
	Beyond or Lack of Parental Control	3	15
	Wandering	—	6
	Housebreaking and Entering	—	3
	Unlawful Possession	—	5
	Breach of Recognisance or Probation	—	5
	No visible means of subsistence	—	1
	Murder	—	4
	Rogue and Vagabond	—	6
	Escaping from Lawful Custody	—	1
	Victim of Slave Dealing	—	1
	Unlawful Damage to Property	—	1
	Assault	—	1
	Juvenile Delinquency	—	1
	Defilement of a girl under 11 years of age	—	1
	Forgery and Uttering	—	1
	Attempted Stealing	—	1
	Attempt to Commit Felony	1	1
	Entering a House with Intent to Steal	1	1
	Absconding and Sleeping in the market	1	1
	Total	31	177

(b)	Courts		
	Magistrate	8	86
	Juvenile	19	77
	High	1	8
	Native Administration	3	6
	Total	31	177

(c)	Regions		
	Eastern	12	79
	Colony	4	29
	Western	10	53
	Northern	5	16
	Total	31	177

(d) Religion

	<i>Reasons for Mandates</i>					<i>Admitted during year</i>	<i>Total 31-3-58</i>
Roman Catholic	17	77
Protestant	12	74
Mohammedan	1	26
Pagan	1	—
Total	<u>31</u>	<u>177</u>

(e) Age

Years

10	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
11	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
12	..	..	..	..	..	5	18
13	..	..	..	..	..	4	18
14	..	..	..	..	..	13	39
15	..	..	..	..	..	4	30
16	..	..	..	..	..	1	31
17	..	..	..	..	..	1	31
18	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
21	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
Total	..	..	..	..	..	<u>31</u>	<u>177</u>

(f) Tribe

Ibo	..	..	..	..	..	8	65
Yoruba	..	..	..	..	..	11	51
Ibibio	..	..	..	..	..	4	10
Efik	..	..	..	..	..	1	10
Itshekiri	..	..	..	..	..	1	7
Ekoi	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
Tiv	..	..	..	..	..	—	3
Bini	..	..	..	..	..	—	4
Ijaw	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Urhobo	..	..	..	..	..	2	9
Kukuruku	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
Hausa	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
Cameroonian	..	..	..	..	..	—	3
Awori	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
Igala	..	..	..	..	..	—	2
French Togolander	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
Edo	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
Boki	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
Yakuri	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Ghanaian	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Annang	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Total	..	..	..	..	..	<u>31</u>	<u>177</u>

APPENDIX I
STATISTICAL REPORT FOR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PRISONS OF NIGERIA FOR THE YEAR 1957-58

Name and Nature of Prison	Total number of persons committed during the period			Number committed for debt, on remand and for imprisonment			Length of sentence of those sentenced to imprisonment								Previous Convictions			Daily average in Prison	Daily average on Sick list	Admission to Hospital	Deaths (excluding executions)	Executions
	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii	xiv	xv	xvi	xvii	xviii						xix
Prison A—Central	17,737	78	6,246	11,413	1,539	1,068	2,158	2,091	3,364	1,193	1,193	2,063	1,827	1,693	6,019.73	95.75	1,885	56	42			
Prison B—Local	24,366	609	8,684	15,073	1,556	1,286	2,541	3,472	5,116	1,102	1,102	2,331	1,191	992	5,595.14	71.17	1,656	34	—			
Total	42,103	687	14,930	26,486	3,095	2,354	4,699	5,563	8,480	2,295	2,295	4,394	3,018	2,685	11,614.87	166.92	3,541	90	42			
Men	39,655	602	13,941	25,112	3,012	2,259	4,502	5,260	7,928	2,151	2,151	4,367	3,012	2,679	11,281.35	—	—	83	—			
Women	2,406	85	947	1,374	83	95	197	303	552	144	144	27	6	6	333.52	—	—	7	—			
Juveniles { Boys Girls	35 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			

APPENDIX II (A)

NUMBER OF OFFENCES FOR WHICH CORPORAL PUNISHMENTS
WERE INFLICTED DURING THE YEAR 1957-58

(a) SENTENCES OF THE COURTS

<i>Nature of Offences</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Adults Cane</i>	<i>Juvenile Cane</i>
Stealing	128	128	—
Assault	23	23	—
Rape	4	4	—
Wandering	6	6	—
Obtaining	4	4	—
Demanding	1	1	—
Robbery	11	11	—
Breaking and Stealing	32	32	—
Felony	13	13	—
Unlawful Possession	6	6	—
Wounding	4	4	—
Incitement to mutiny	1	1	—
Unlawful Carnal Knowledge	4	4	—
Escaping from Lawful Custody	16	16	—
Defilement	2	2	—
Committing Act of Gross Indecency	2	2	—
House Breaking	1	1	—
Fraud	2	2	—
Abduction	2	2	—
Fighting	1	1	—
Entering Train without Authority	4	4	—
Personation	1	1	—
Receiving Stolen Property	1	1	—
Gambling	1	1	—
Conduct likely to cause Breach of Peace	3	3	—
Negligent Acts occasioning Harm	1	1	—
Total	274	274	

Note.—Juvenile canings are normally carried out in a Police Station as their sentence does not include a term of imprisonment. The Prisons Department has no record of such canings and the figures shown above should not be taken as representing the incidence of corporal punishment for juveniles in Nigeria.

APPENDIX II (B)

NUMBER OF OFFENCES FOR WHICH CORPORAL PUNISHMENTS
WERE INFLICTED DURING THE YEAR 1957-58

(b) FOR PRISON OFFENCES (ADULTS ONLY)

<i>Nature of Offence</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Cane</i>
Personal Violence against prison officers	16	16
Incitement to Mutiny	16	16
Mutiny	—	—
Total	32	32

APPENDIX II (C)

COMPARATIVE FIGURES—CORPORAL PUNISHMENTS

1955-56		1956-57		1957-58	
<i>By sentence of a Court</i>	<i>For Prison Offences</i>	<i>By sentence of a Court</i>	<i>For Prison Offences</i>	<i>By sentence of a Court</i>	<i>For Prison Offences</i>
591	23	404	40	274	32
614		444		306	

APPENDIX III

NATIONALITIES OF PERSONS COMMITTED TO PRISON DURING THE YEAR 1957-58

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Yoruba	6,700	319	7,019
Hausa	3,986	135	4,121
Ibo	14,077	1,203	15,280
Urhobo	1,203	46	1,249
Ijaw	1,049	102	1,151
Efik	921	29	950
Ibibio	3,585	337	3,922
Benin	1,140	41	1,181
Jekri	156	8	164
Cameroons	2,004	84	2,088
Nupe	92	2	94
Other tribes of Nigeria	4,084	96	4,180
Europeans	21	—	21
Liberians	55	—	55
Togoland	56	—	56
Gold Coast (Ghana)	59	2	61
Sierra Leone	28	1	29
Other Territories	474	8	482
Total	39,690	2,413	42,103

NATURE OF OFFENCES FOR WHICH PERSONS WERE COMMITTED
TO PRISON : 1957-58

<i>Nature of Offences</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Offences against the person with violence	1,954	227	2,181
Offences against the person without violence	1,578	93	1,671
Offences against property with violence	2,323	74	2,397
Offences against property without violence	5,245	242	5,487
Offences against liberty	534	47	581
Offences against public authority	1,752	94	1,846
Offences against public order	1,646	153	1,799
Offences against morality	461	51	512
Offences against Native Law and Custom	1,317	52	1,369
Debtors	602	85	687
In default of payments of fines	4,213	181	4,394
Criminal Lunatics	4	—	4
Civil Lunatics	6	5	11
Remand and awaiting trials	18,055	1,109	19,164
Total	39,690	2,413	42,103

Note.—The proportion of the total number of prisoners committed to prison in default of payment of fines to the total number of prisoners committed to prison during the year is 1 : 9 approximately.

BUEA FARMS—(PRISONS DEPARTMENT)
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1957

	£	s	d	£	s	d
LIABILITIES						
SUNDRY CREDITORS	0	4	4			
DEPOSITS ON MILK BOTTLES	1	16	6			
CHIEF ACCOUNTANT—SOUTHERN CAMEROONS—ACCOUNT CURRENT	285	14	4			
	287	15	2			
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF NIGERIA FIXED CAPITAL						
being purchase price of the Farms and of Ferguson Tractor Equipment	10,988	19	6			
Working Capital	2,500	0	0			
	13,488	19	6			
ACCUMULATED FUNDS						
Net Profit for the twelve months to date before provision for depreciation of fixed assets	1,305	16	11			
ASSETS						
Imprest				75	0	0
CASH AT BANK				1,008	3	5
CASH ON DEPOSIT WITH Southern Cameroons Treasury				2,000	0	0
	3,083	3	5			
SUNDRY DEBTORS FOR DAIRY Produce, Vegetables, etc.						
				706	9	6
LIVE AND DEAD STOCK AS PER valuation by the Farms Manager :						
Livestock				4,127	0	0
Feeding Stuffs				429	5	1
Dairy Stores and Equipment				75	18	7
Veterinary Stores and Equipment				172	19	0
Fertilizers, Seeds, etc.				128	1	3
Miscellaneous Stores				424	18	5
Petrol				11	12	9
Dairy Produce				18	18	9
	5,388	13	10			
Crops as per valuation by the Farms Manager						
FARM IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY				240	0	0
FERGUSON TRACTOR AND EQUIPMENT				220	5	4
PASTEURISING AND REFRIGERATING PLANT				988	19	6
FARM BUILDINGS AND INSTALLATIONS				750	0	0
	3,705	0	0			
	£15,082	11	7			

A. B. HOUSTON, *Farms Manager*
D. J. CALDER, *Chief Accountant,*
Southern Cameroons

24-3-
12-6-
25-6-
10-7-

901/759/660 (150)