## II.-DEMOGRAPHY.

In order to ascertain the proportions of the sexes at birth and in mature life, and to obtain information as to the effect of polygyny on fecundity, the sex ratio of the firstborn, the relative mortality of males and females and other matters, genealogies were collected giving details of the families of over two hundred and seventy men, including one with fifty wives, who was himself the son of a man who had sixty wives and one hundred children.

Fifty-three daughters in these families had gone to husbands, but there was no information as to whether they were monogamous marriages or not. There was, however, a tendency to omit or overlook their dead children, and the same was true in a more marked degree of the information about older generations of my informants' families. These data are therefore not as a rule included.

In addition to these genealogies a few villages were completely counted and random samplings were made of chance assemblages of men at various places. For my genealogies were mainly derived from sub-chiefs and were apt to show an undue proportion of polygynous marriages, and might introduce other errors into the data.

On the whole, however, it was found that the systematic census could not be carried out with success even with the support of the paramount chief ; in more than one place the information vouchsafed in his presence was plainly erroneous and deliberately falsified. In other cases the paramount chief refused to give any assistance in the enquiry. On the whole, therefore, the data collected in this way were in bulk considerably less than those obtained by the genealogical method, and the reliability was inferior ; the glaringly erroneous data have, however, been omitted.

On the whole, the two sets of statistics show such close

