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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND  
ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF

# THE GAMBIA, 1932

*(For Report for 1930 see No. 1543 (Price 1s.) and for  
Report for 1931 see No. 1572 (Price 2s.))*

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND  
ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF

THE GAMBIA, 1932

Prepared for the Government of the Gambia  
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1933

1933

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# THE HISTORY OF THE

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# Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of the Gambia 1932.

## CHAPTER I. HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE.

### *History.*

In the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th centuries the Arabs acquired and recorded a good deal of information about the interior of West Africa, but the cartography of Senegambia remained still a blank south of the Gezola or Gedala Tuareg of the Seguiet-el-Hamra (Wadi Targa) when the Genoese Giovanni di Caringnano made his planisphere in 1320.

In the 12th and 13th centuries, however, the numerous Jewish trading communities which traded mainly in gold from such centres as Tuat and Nul Lamta (Wadi Draa) south to Melli (Bambuk) and beyond, had acquired so much information about the Western Sudan and Sahara that the maps of the cartographers of Majorca as, for instance, the planisphere of Angelino Dulcert (Majorca) 1339 A.D., and that of the converted Jew Mecia de Viladestes 1413 A.D. show a considerable advance in recorded knowledge.

The latter shows Taghazza or Taodeni of the salt mines (the Tutek of the El Bekri) as Tutega, and also Tacrur, the country of the Tucolor, and for the first time the Gambia River is shown under the name "N'gelaka". To the north of the N'gelaka is a name Ude or Wude, also a country and cape called Abach as well as Ihsengar (the Senegal River). In the valley of the river N'gelaka, a place called Tegerut is shown, the name being probably akin to the name N'gelaka, both being derived from the Berber N'gel, N'gar, or N'gir with Berber ending -ek or -ik. Angelico Dulcert shows, to the south of the coast region called Abach, a people called Felle who are probably identical with the Ude of Viladestes, *i.e.*, Fulbe.

Though Phœnician sailors from Gadeira (Cadiz) are said to have traded down the West Coast of Africa, the first recorded European exploratory expedition to the Gambia by sea was that of the Genoese Antonio Usodimare, who, on the 12th December, 1455, wrote to his relatives that he had "gone 800 leagues further than any other Christian" and had navigated his 'caravel' as far as the Gambia (Gambia).

Usodimare had left Genoa about the time of the death of the King of Spain, John II of Castile in 1454, at a time when the Spaniards were busy protesting to the Pope against the Portuguese expeditions to Cape Bogador and beyond, but Usodimare's interests or sympathies led him to take back to Lisbon an envoy from a Gambian chief, and agree to make a second voyage to the Gambia as an envoy of the King of Portugal, Alphonso V.



In the letter above quoted, he remarks that he is to sail again in ten days from Lisbon. He also says that the envoy from the Gambian chief was a descendant of a Portuguese sailor who had been saved from one of the ships of the Vivaldi Expedition which had been lost about 170 years before, *i.e.*, in 1285.

Usodimare related his adventures "in the land of Badomel" (*i.e.*, the land of the Bur Dumel) to the Venetian Ca'da Mosto. The latter, on the 22nd March, 1455, set out on board a Portuguese 'caravel', supplied by Prince Henry the Navigator, to make further explorations in Senegambia. Ca'da Mosto records that the King of the Jolofs at this time "was called Zucholin". Ca'da Mosto disembarked at Cayor, "the palm beach of Bur Dumel". At the town of the 'Bisboror', the nephew of the king, Ca'da Mosto was entertained. The Bur Damel was a professing Muhammedan at this time.

The Jolof Kingdom is said by Ca'da Mosto to have extended east as far as the country of the Fulbe and the Tucolor. South of the Kingdom of Joal and north of the Gambia was the country of the Barbasines. Their King lived in the interior in a fortified town called Jagaon (Jago) in place of the former Capital M'bissel in Sine west of Kaolack. Ca'da Mosto also disembarked on an island in the estuary of the Gambia which he called the Isle of St. Andrew after the christian name of a sailor who was buried there.

On proceeding further Ca'da Mosto was told that the country belonged to King Farisangal (Bur Senegal) a vassal of the Bur Melli.

Twenty leagues south of the Gambia (100 miles) Ca'da Mosto met the Casa Mansa, but before making this journey he records that he went 60 leagues (240 miles) "to the south" in the kingdom of the 'Battimansa'. The word 'south' however, here does not mean "directly south", but south east. The Battimansa was the King of the "Baddi-bu", between the Bintang Creek and Kantora. Almost at the same time as Ca'da Mosto's visit to the Gambia, it was visited by Diago Gomez who also mentions the 'Farisangal' (Bur Senegal). Guided by a certain Bucker (Bukr) Gomez visited Kantora. It was believed by these travellers that the Senegal and Gambia were two mouths of one river enclosing the "delta of the Nile of Gana". The two rivers are so shown on a Venetian map of that period.

According to Pacheo Pereira, the chief commercial centre of Kantora at this time was called Sutuku. The whole of the right bank of the Upper River was subject to the King of Melle (Bur Melle), the left bank presumably being the Kingdom of the Batti Mansa.

The trade route from Kaukau (Gao) to Kantora at this time passed Samanda (near Segou on the Upper Niger), Conmuberta (Galam), and Cereculle (Sarahulle), according to an informant of Gomez.

Gomez made a second Expedition to the Gambia and visited Ulimansa (Mansa of Wuli) and then the Battimansa on the left bank with whom he made some kind of treaty.

The King of Nonymans (Niumi), who had hitherto been hostile, was also visited, and a treaty, "sealed by drinking the red and white wine of Portugal", was made.



In 1460 Gomez returned not to Niimi but to the 'Barbasines', neighbours of the Serreos (Sereres). The Bur Gebil (Jolof chief of the Griots) had just been defeated and pursued by the Burbuk, (Jolof king) and had taken refuge at a port called Zaza (Albreda).

The voyages made by Ca'da Mosto and by Gomez established the trade supremacy of the Portuguese on the West Coast of Africa and they were able to maintain a monopoly for more than a century. An English expedition, fitted out in 1481 was prevented from sailing by the influence of King John II of Portugal. In 1588 a Patent from Queen Elizabeth gave certain merchants of Devon and London a monopoly for ten years of the "free and whole trafique trade and feat of merchandise" to and within the Senegal and Gambia rivers. It was stated in the Patent that one voyage had already been performed. The second voyage under the Charter, which was made in 1591, is described in Hakluyt. The French had then traded in these parts for above 30 years, but the "Frenchmen never used to go into the river of Gambia, which is a river of secret trade and riches concealed by the Portugals".

The annexation of Portugal to Spain under Philip II in 1580 caused the decline of Portuguese maritime enterprise, and early in the 17th century the English established themselves in the Gambia and the French in Senegal to the north. For the following two centuries these countries contended with varying fortunes for the mastery of the two rivers, the coast ports between and the trade of the hinterland.

In 1618 a Royal Charter was granted by King James I of England to an Association of London Merchants, entitled "The Company of Adventurers of London trading in Africa", with Timbuktu *via* the Gambia as their objective. George Thompson, who had travelled in the Barbary States, was despatched to the Gambia at the head of an expedition, with orders to ascend the river, then believed to be a tributary of the Niger, penetrate into the interior in the search for the Eldorado in Africa of that age, and enter into commercial relations with its ruler. He reached Kassang (Gassan), a Portuguese trading station, some 147 miles up the river, but during his absence inland his ship was captured and the crew murdered by the Portuguese. A relief ship was despatched from England, and Thompson, continuing his explorations, founded a settlement at Fatta Tenda, about 240 miles from the mouth of the river. He was afterwards killed in a quarrel with one of his company.

Richard Jobson then headed two expeditions sent out by the Company to find Thompson. During the second, Jobson sailed up to Fatta Tenda, where he succeeded in establishing friendly relations with the natives. He ascended the river in boats beyond the Barra Kunda rapids, prior to his final return to England. He was followed about 40 years later by Vermuyden, a Dutch explorer and merchant of Charles the Second's day.

In the year 1664 Captain (afterwards Admiral Sir Robert) Holmes, R.N., founded and built a small bastioned fort, mounting 46 guns of different calibres, on a low-lying rocky island, 18 nautical miles



above Bathurst, and named it Fort James in honour of the Duke of York, afterwards King James II of England. In 1695 the French levelled it to the ground, but it was soon rebuilt, though again twice taken by the French in 1702 and 1709. During the years 1695 to 1697 the French held possession of it, and founded on the North Bank, opposite the island, the fortified settlement of Albreda, the site of which was purchased from the then King of Barra, an ancestor of Demba Sonko, who, in 1826, concluded with the British the Ceded Mile Treaty. By the Treaty of Versailles in 1783 the exclusive British rights to Fort James and the River Gambia were recognized by France in return for a similar recognition on the part of England of the French rights over Senegal, including the Island of Goree, which had been recaptured by British arms in 1759. Great Britain, however, retained the right to trade for gum with the Moors at Portendik, near Cape Blanco, and as a set-off the French retained their factory at Albreda. Territorial re-adjustments followed by the Treaty of Paris in 1851, and again in 1857. The headquarters of the Royal African Company on the Gambia were graphically described by Francis Moore, a writer in the service of the Company, in 1730.

The same Company despatched Captain Bartholomew Stibbs in 1723 on a voyage up the Gambia. He was followed by Harrison in 1732, and, in turn, by Captain Leach, Captain Pyke, McHoughton, Captain Major, and many others, all of whom were engaged in trade, exploration, and the slave traffic.

In 1788 the African Association, since merged into the Royal Geographical Society, was formed under the presidency of Sir Joseph Banks, President of the Royal Society, and further steps were taken to explore the interior. In 1791 Major Houghton ascended the river, travelled across the Kingdoms of Bambuk and Wuli, and then disappeared, having, it is thought, been murdered. In 1795, and again in 1805, the Association sent out Mungo Park to explore the River Niger. On the death of Park, the Upper Gambia was abandoned as a route to Timbuktu and the Niger.

Chartered Company administration was ruined by the Act of 1807, which abolished the slave trade, and although an annual subsidy of £23,000 was paid to the Company, it was unable to make a profit and its assets were taken over by the Crown.

Since 1816 the seat of Government has been at Bathurst, which was founded by the English merchants who left Senegal and the Island of Goree when those territories were restored to France after the Napoleonic wars. It was named after the then Secretary of State for the Colonies.

### *Geography.*

The Colony, which comprises the towns of Bathurst and Georgetown and some adjoining land, has an area of only 69 square miles.

The Protectorate is a narrow strip of territory approximately ten kilometres wide on each bank extending up the river for nearly three



hundred miles from Bathurst. The Gambia River has its source near the village of Labe on the Futa Jallon plateau. It flows westward for about 700 miles. The river is navigable for ocean-going steamers as far as Kuntau-ur, 150 miles up river, and for vessels drawing less than two fathoms as far as Koina—292 miles from Bathurst—the easternmost village in the Protectorate, where there is a rise of two feet daily with the tide. During the rains the upper river rises some thirty feet.

The inhabitants of the Protectorate are mostly Jollofs, Mandingos, Fulas, and Jolas, nearly all of whom are Mohammedans except the last named tribe who are pagan, though the Mohammedan religion is gaining ground amongst them and, as a result, they are gradually dropping their primitive customs.

*Upper River Province*, comprising the districts of Wuli, Kantora, Sandu and Fuladu East has an area of 911 square miles and a population of 35,400. The greater number of the inhabitants are Mandingos and Sarahulis with a rather smaller proportion of Fulas.

The Headquarters of the Province are situated at Basse, which is both the largest town in the Province and one of the most important river-ports in the Protectorate.

The districts of Sandu, Kantora and Wuli are all relics of former native kingdoms.

*MacCarthy Island Province* consists of the Districts of Sami, Niani, Nianiya, Upper Saloum, Lower Saloum, Western Niamina, Eastern Niamina, Dunkunku Niamina, Fuladu West, Western Jarra, Central Jarra, Eastern Jarra and MacCarthy Island. The area of the Province is 1,186 square miles and the population 53,250. The Headquarters are at Georgetown. The bulk of the population is Jollofs and Mandingos.

*South Bank Province* includes the Districts of Eastern Kiang, Central Kiang, Kiang West, Foni Jarrol, Foni Bondali, Foni Kansala, Bintang-Karenai, Foni Brefet, South Kombo, East Kombo, Central Kombo, North Kombo and Kombo St. Mary. The area of the Province is 1,088 square miles and the population 48,900. The Headquarters are at Bakau, Cape St. Mary. The majority of the inhabitants are Mandingos but there is a large number of Fulas in the more easterly Districts while the Kombo Districts are largely populated by Jolas.

*North Bank Province* has an area of 814 square miles and a population of 47,640. The districts of the Province are Lower Niumi, Upper Niumi, Jokadu, Lower Baddibu, Central Baddibu and Upper Baddibu. Of these the three Baddibu districts are predominantly Mandingo in population; Jokadu has a mixed population of Mandingos, Jollofs and Turankoes (Mahommedan Fulas) while the two Niumis are mainly mixed Joloff and Mandingo districts. The Headquarters are at Kerewan.



*Climate.*

The climate of the Gambia is not healthy though, with modern methods of sanitation and housing, conditions of living generally have greatly improved during recent years. The most trying part of the year is from June to October, which is the wet period. During the remaining months the climate compares favourably with that of other tropical countries.

*Meteorological Statistics, 1931.*

## CAPE ST. MARY STATION.

Month.			Mean Air Tempera- ture.	Relative Humidity.	Rainfall (inches.)
January	...	...	74.6	48	—
February	...	...	73.5	70	—
March	...	...	88.1	59	—
April	...	...	74.6	63	—
May	...	..	77.6	67	0.05
June	...	...	79.6	72	3.34
July	...	...	80.0	76	8.33
August	...	...	79.2	80	25.81
September	...	...	79.7	76	8.76
October	...	...	81.6	68	1.32
November	...	...	78.6	57	—
December	...	...	75.2	31	—
				Total ...	47.61 inches.

In the Protectorate the records of rainfall were :

South Bank Province	(Sukuta)	55.56 inches.
North Bank Province	(Kerewan)	32.97 "
MacCarthy Island Province	(Georgetown)	36.36 "
Upper River Province.	(Wuli)	39.01 "



## CHAPTER II GOVERNMENT.

The main political divisions of the Gambia are the Colony of the Gambia and the Protectorate, the latter consisting of four Provinces each administered by a Commissioner. The whole country is under the control of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, to whom the Commissioners are responsible for their respective Provinces. The Colony includes the Island of St. Mary (on which the town of Bathurst is situated) and also Brefet, Bajana, MacCarthy Island, the Ceded Mile and British Kombo all of which are administered by the Commissioners under the Protectorate system. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of the Colonial Secretary (ex-officio Member) and several other senior officials. The Legislative Council of the Colony, of which the Governor is the President, includes the Colonial Secretary (ex-officio Member), some Official Members, usually the Members of the Executive Council, and also several Unofficial Members.

*Protectorate System.*—This system was introduced in 1894 by an “Ordinance to provide for the exercise in the Protected Territories of certain powers and jurisdiction by Native Authorities and by Commissioners”, (No. 11 of 1894), which laid down that “All native laws and customs in force in the Protected Territories which are not repugnant to natural justice nor incompatible with any Ordinance of the Colony which applies to the Protected Territories, shall have the same effect as Regulations made under this Ordinance”. The Ordinance defined the powers of the Chiefs in the following terms:—

“31. Every Head Chief and Headman shall possess and exercise—

(a) The powers of a Conservator of the peace, including the power of binding over unruly persons with sureties of the peace, and of preventing or suppressing riots, affrays and tumults of every description.

(b) The power of carrying into execution within his district, sub-district or village any law of the Imperial Parliament or of the Colony of the Gambia, any Order of Her Majesty in Council, any decree or order of the Supreme Court, or any order of the Commissioner, subject to such instructions as he may from time to time receive from the Administrator or Commissioner; or, in respect of decrees or orders of the Supreme Court, from the Chief Magistrate;

(c) The power of apprehending, detaining and sending to the Commissioner's Court for examination, or to the Courts at Bathurst for examination and trial, of every person accused of any serious offence or crime, such as murder, robbery, slave-dealing, whether of the like or a different kind, and it shall be the duty of every Head Chief and Headman to use his utmost endeavour to discover the authors of all such offences.”

The protection of persons executing Chiefs' orders was provided for by Section 32 of the Ordinance which reads “Every person employed



"by a Headman or Native Court in carrying into effect any order lawfully made, shall have the like protection for that purpose as a person authorized to execute Process of the Supreme Court".

Ordinance No. 11 of 1894 has been revised in some respects but the administration in the Protectorate still hinges on the Chief (or Seyfu) and the Headman (or Alkali) the Alkali being responsible to the Seyfu for his town and the Seyfu to the Commissioner of the Province for his district.

The Alkali is chosen by the people of the village and his position is confirmed by the Commissioner. He acts as the representative of his village in dealing with Government and personifies the village community. This is exemplified by the fact that it is the Alkali who allots, to those who need it, unoccupied land belonging to the village as a community. He is bound by tradition to seek and to listen to the advice of the elder men in the village.

In the event of disputes arising, in the community, which cannot be composed by the friends or relatives of the parties the Alkali, although armed with no judicial powers is often able by virtue of his office to act successfully as arbitrator and prevent the matter from reaching the point of litigation.

The Seyfu holds a position partly established by legislation and partly inherited from the Kings of former times. The Mandingo word for King (Mansa) is now applied only to the Governor who is, in native phraseology, the "King of Bathurst", and this limitation of the word reflects the passing of much of the old kingly powers. Yet a good deal of the standing and authority of the Kings remains, especially in cases where it is possible to appoint as Chief one of an old ruling family. It is now the policy, therefore, to appoint such men as far as possible, since on the authority inherent in the office depends a great part of the Chief's utility and prestige.

The Seyfu is appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Commissioner, who has previously ascertained which of the candidates has the best claim or commands most the respect and obedience of the district. This district opinion is becoming an increasingly important factor in the choice of a chief. Apart from his general administrative duties and the supervision of his district, the Seyfu is usually the President of the Native Tribunal of his district and exercises powers which may be compared roughly to those of a Police Court, appeals lying from his Court to that of the Commissioner.

During the year 1932 more continuity in Protectorate Administration was effected by the establishment of a definite Administrative Head Quarters in each of the four Provinces, with Provincial Offices which are open for business throughout the year. The former system of advances of 'seed nuts' and rice to the Chiefs and people of the Protectorate was also discontinued resulting in a large increase in home-grown food-stuffs as well as an adequate export crop of ground-nuts, and a considerable all-round gain in morale and more confident exercise of responsible local administrative supervision by Chiefs and other Native Authorities.

*Local Government.*—In 1931 the Bathurst Urban District Council and Board of Health was constituted in place of the Board of Health for the purpose of advising Government upon matters relating to the welfare of the inhabitants of the Town, and is composed of representatives of the various Government Departments concerned, of six Members elected by the Town Wards and of four Members, nominated by the Governor, representing the Commercial and Shipping interests.

Meetings of the Council were held in each quarter of the year 1932 and not only was the advice tendered at these meetings of great value to Government, but also the Councillors individually afforded considerable assistance in regard to numerous matters affecting the general welfare and progress of their Town.



## CHAPTER III. POPULATION.

The Population of the Gambia according to the 1931 Census was 199,520 of which 14,370 inhabitants reside on St. Mary's Island. The Island contains few inhabitants outside the Town of Bathurst.

Generally speaking the various races are distributed throughout the Protectorate with the exception of the Jolas who are practically confined to the South Bank Province. The numerical distribution of the Races in the Protectorate is as follow :—

Mandingo	85,640
Jollof	25,864
Fula	22,273
Jola	19,410
Sarahuli	12,316
Tukulor	11,653
Bambarra	3,261
Aku	786
Others	3,947
Total	185,150

People of all these races are included amongst the inhabitants of Bathurst.

Vital statistics are recorded in the Island of St. Mary only as, owing to the illiteracy of the people, the collection of reliable data in the Protectorate is impossible.

The statistics in respect of Bathurst for the past five years are as follows :—

	Births.	Deaths.	Infantile Mortality (per 1,000 births registered).
1928 ... ..	262	461	395
1929 ... ..	315	502	333
1930 ... ..	366	411	283
1931 ... ..	422	369	227
1932 ... ..	339	355	242

As regards the above figures it is necessary to state that whereas all deaths taking place in Bathurst are registered, (certificates of death and burial permits being required in all cases), births of infants to parents, in particular to illiterate parents, are not always registered. This would account for the comparatively large excess of deaths over births which have been registered from year to year. It is likely however, that registration of births will become more accurate as time goes on since parents, including illiterate parents, are beginning to realise the value of certificates of birth to their children in adult years.

With regard to the Infantile Mortality Rate the figure given for 1932 is for the whole of Bathurst; of the 339 births, 93 were conducted by the clinic staff and of these 10 died within

twelve months giving an Infantile Mortality Rate of 107 per thousand which compares favourably with similar work in the British Isles, and compares more than favourably with the general mortality rate of 242 for the whole of Bathurst.

*Emigration and immigration.*

There is practically no emigration from the Gambia.

At the commencement of each ground-nut planting season a number of natives cross the border into the Protectorate from French Territory for the purpose of assisting the local farmers in the planting and harvesting of the crop. These 'strange farmers' return to their homes after the crop has been marketed. Likewise a considerable number of foreign labourers and petty traders come to Bathurst at the beginning of each trade season and leave again when the season ends. The number of 'strange farmers', labourers and petty traders visiting the Gambia naturally fluctuates according to trade conditions. Immigration returns show that during the past three years the persons entering Bathurst by sea numbered as follows:—940 in 1930, 851 in 1931 and 634 in 1932; but it may be assumed that the majority of these people returned, or will return, to their homes. Immigration is controlled by the Immigration Restriction Ordinance (No. 12 of 1924) under which no person is allowed to enter the Gambia who:—

- (a) is likely to become a pauper or a public charge,
- (b) is an idiot or insane,
- (c) is deemed by the Governor to be an undesirable immigrant,
- (d) is a prostitute, or
- (e) is not in possession of a passport valid under the law of the country of which he is a citizen.

Any person who appears to the Immigration Officer to be without visible means of support is required to deposit the sum of £60, or to give security by bond in that amount.

At the expiration of eighteen months from the date of entering the Gambia, or at any earlier period, if the depositor not having become destitute or unable to support himself, departs from the Gambia, his deposit is returned to him.



## CHAPTER IV. HEALTH.

The health of the inhabitants of the Gambia was on the whole satisfactory. Complaints of the Respiratory and Digestive Systems remained the most prevalent; in 1932 there were 1515 cases of the former with 17 deaths and 2,563 cases of the latter with 10 deaths.

The Gambia is entirely an agricultural Colony, containing no mines or factories, and as a result no complaints are met with which can be ascribed to these two factors.

Malaria fever remains the most usual tropical complaint under treatment: in 1932 there were 632 cases with 2 deaths.

There are one Hospital and two Dispensaries in the Protectorate, in charge of a Medical Officer and three Dispensers, and from these centres prophylactic work is undertaken in the way of vaccination against small-pox and treatment of all kinds of sickness is undertaken. In Bathurst there is an European and African General Hospital (Victoria Hospital), an Infectious Diseases Hospital, two Maternity and Infants Welfare Clinics, and a Home for Infirm. These are all in charge of Medical Officers and there are European Nursing Sisters in the European and African Hospital and in the Clinics. In addition there is a Public Health Service which attends to drainage and sanitary organisation.

During 1932 there was no outbreak of serious illness such as yellow fever, plague, small-pox. The general public showed an appreciation of the special nature of the help obtainable at the Maternity and Infants Welfare Clinics.

Drainage and sand filling of depressions was much to the fore during the year and the reclamation of shallow, low-lying, tidal areas by sand and refuse was continued with satisfactory results.

The Health Department continued operations against mosquito breeding. This work is both difficult and expensive owing to the existence of large numbers of land-crab holes which provide ideal hatching-out places for mosquitoes.

## CHAPTER V. HOUSING.

There are no slums in Bathurst and the houses and compounds are well kept. There is some overcrowding at times during the "Trade Season" but not of a serious nature. All houses and compounds are periodically inspected by the Health Authorities and the Sanitary and Building Laws are enforced. Houses are constructed of different kinds of material ; for instance some are of wattle and daub, others of brick, others again are of concrete bricks, and the most usual roofing is of corrugated iron.

The native houses in the Protectorate are generally circular in shape and constructed of wattle and daub with conical grass roofs. These houses are well suited to local conditions. There is no overcrowding since ample space is available for expansion. The houses and villages generally are well kept and sanitation is satisfactory. Periodical inspections of villages are made by Commissioners and officers of the Medical Staff. In the Protectorate the houses are almost invariably built and owned by the occupants and the same applies, though to a lesser extent, in Bathurst.

*Statistics. (1931 Census).*

Province.	Population.	No. of Houses or Huts.
North Bank Province ... ..	47,636	20,509
South Bank Province ... ..	48,888	21,194
MacCarthy Island Province ...	53,254	32,540
Upper River Province ... ..	35,372	18,113
St. Mary's Island (Bathurst) ...	14,370	3,177



## CHAPTER VI. PRODUCTION.

The Gambia is almost entirely dependent upon groundnut cultivation which forms the staple export crop. The export crop, which varies from 40,000 to 70,000 tons, is raised entirely by African farmers, as the country is unsuitable for European settlers. There are no permanent plantations or estates, the whole of the cultivation being carried out by what is usually described as "shifting cultivation".

In addition to the cultivation of groundnuts a large quantity of foodstuffs is raised, including rice, maize, guinea corn, cassava, sweet potatoes etc., for local consumption. Cotton is grown on a fairly extensive scale in some Provinces, particularly the North Bank, and the lint is used locally for the manufacture of long narrow strips of coloured cloth. Experiments are being conducted in connection with the growing of crops under irrigation during the dry season.

The tonnage and value of groundnuts exported from the Colony during the last five years were as follows:—

Year.	Tons.	Value. £
1928	74,442	1,092,790
1929	56,355	765,564
1930	74,761	867,634
1931	66,811	506,125
1932	37,315	391,659

A small export trade is done in Palm Kernels, Hides and Wax. In 1932 the exports of these commodities were:—

		£
Palm Kernels	722 tons, value	5,550
Hides	90,121 lbs. „	816
Wax	41,246 lbs. „	1,254

There is no organised animal industry in the Gambia although it is estimated that there are usually about 35,000 head of cattle in the Colony and Protectorate. As the Gambia consists mainly of a narrow strip of territory on either side of the River and much of the land adjacent to the river is more or less swampy and tsetse-ridden, the position is to some extent analogous to that existing in larger Colonies where cattle are compelled, at certain seasons of the year, to frequent river valleys in which, while grazing is good, casualties from disease amongst the herds are numerous. The extensive French territories surrounding the Gambia act as a cattle reservoir for the Colony. There is consequently a continual movement of cattle to and fro across the border and the herds are owned by individuals on both sides of the border. As the border is some 600 miles in length the establishment of any effective control over the graziers and the movement of animals is impracticable. During 1932 some 7,000 head of cattle are reported to have died in the Gambia of Rinderpest but it is impossible to say how many of these were, in fact, animals which had recently crossed the border or were owned by natives in French territory. The ownership

of cattle in the Gambia does not appear to differ in kind from that which obtains amongst other agricultural communities in West Africa. There is, strictly speaking, no communal ownership and most cattle are the property of individuals. The owner is, however, seldom the person who grazes the herd and conversely the grazier seldom owns more than a few head of cattle in the herd which he tends, but he is usually given the milk and butter and a certain proportion of the calves born.

The graziers in the Gambia are practically all Fulas or Jolas in the South Bank Province.

In addition to cattle there is a considerable number of sheep, goats and pigs which are reared mainly for local consumption.

There are no minerals of commercial value in the Colony nor are there any important industries other than those already mentioned. A certain amount of leather, metal and pottery work is made for sale locally.



## CHAPTER VII. COMMERCE.

*Imports and Exports.**Imports.*

The imports for the last five years were as follows :—

		1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
		£	£	£	£	£
Merchandise	...	1,010,686	597,161	529,985	250,311	292,700
Specie	...	224,977	20,691	12,775	2,302	5,141
Total	...	1,235,663	617,852	542,760	252,613	297,841

The following table shows the principal items of Imports from the British Empire and Foreign Countries for the year 1932.

ARTICLES.	United Kingdom.	British Possessions.	France.	United States of America.	Other Countries.	TOTAL.	
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	£	£	£	£	£		£
Apparel ...	2,890	...	213	137	1,413	...	4,653
Bags & Sacks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. ...	219	2,608	338	...	60	97,178	3,225
Beer, Ale, Stout and Porter ...	1,168	...	...	...	335	8,413 galls.	1,503
Biscuits, Bread and Cakes ...	937	...	988	...	10	1,183 cwt.	1,935
Boots, Shoes and Slippers	738	...	520	...	841	20,238 pairs	2,099
Cement ...	1,493	...	28	...	151	500 tons	1,672
Cotton Piece Goods ...	69,251	...	2,465	260	8,302	4,775,199 sq.yds.	80,278
Coal ...	3,821	...	..	...	...	1,560 tons	3,821
Cotton Manufacture (other)	5,188	163	1,537	...	4,384	...	11,272
Cotton Yarn ...	6,879	...	693	...	662	146,672 lbs.	8,234
Flour Wheaten	1,318	1,072	1,953	2,547	26	11,035 cwt.	6,916
Hats and Caps	235	...	947	...	830	...	2,012
Kola-Nuts ...	...	23,567	...	...	2	15,691 cwt.	23,569
Lumber ...	453	...	703	79	35	86,564 sup.ft.	1,270
Medicines and Drugs ...	1,984	...	305	54	63	...	2,406
Metal all kinds	4,876	...	828	41	866	...	6,611
Motor Cars and Lorries No.	3,028	331	...	178	100	15	3,637
Oils, Edible ...	2,245	...	1,110	...	1,901	42,880 galls.	5,256
Oils, not Edible	638	622	234	7,591	1,774	183,480 galls.	10,859
Rice ...	8,901	11,867	10,090	...	5,243	75,002 cwt.	36,101
Salt ...	31	...	...	...	2,697	1,633 tons	2,728
Soap ...	124	...	2,760	...	140	2,585 cwt.	3,024
Spirits, potable	1,588	...	317	...	72	2,088 galls.	1,977
Sugar ...	468	...	9,668	...	752	12,675 cwt.	10,888
Tea ...	695	38	206	...	3	10,641 lbs.	942
Tobacco ...	4,103	...	107	5,468	324	141,672 lbs.	10,002
Wines ...	108	...	1,524	...	508	15,353 galls.	2,140

The percentages of Imports from all Countries, exclusive of Specie, were as follows :—

Country.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
	%	%	%	%	%
United Kingdom ...	37.99	34.42	34.39	37.73	51.02
British Possessions ...	10.23	10.69	11.11	14.45	15.07
Totals—British Empire	48.22	45.11	45.50	52.18	66.09
Denmark ...	01.89	—	—	—	00.22
France ...	34.08	39.65	29.75	24.52	14.75
Germany ...	05.19	02.63	03.68	3.67	01.59
Holland ...	02.04	—	01.76	1.78	01.40
U. S. A. ...	05.60	06.63	06.87	8.35	06.06
Other Countries ...	02.98	05.98	12.44	9.50	09.89

The following table shows the comparative prices per unit of the principal items of Imports for the last five years :—

Article.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cement per ton	3 6. 7½	3 10. 1¾	2 14. 7½	2 12. 9	3 10. 10½
Coal per ton	2 9. 0	2 9. 10	2 9. 7	2 9. 1½	2 8. 11¾
Cotton Piece Goods sq. yds.	0 0. 7¼	0 0. 5¾	0 0. 6½	0 0. 5	0 0. 4
Flour Wheaten per cwt.	0 18. 7	0 16. 7½	0 14. 11½	0 11. 11	0 12. 6½
Kola Nuts per cwt.	5 6. 0	4 2. 1	3 14. 6	1 11. 8	1 10. 0
Oils Edible per gall.	0 3. 8	0 3. 8	0 2. 10¾	0 2. 5	0 2. 5½
Rice per cwt.	0 13. 8½	0 13. 6½	0 12. 8	0 9. 3¾	0 9. 7½
Salt per ton	1 15. 9	1 6. 10½	1 9. 2	2 6. 6	1 13. 4¾
Sugar per cwt.	0 19. 7	0 19. 5½	0 17. 1¼	0 17. 0	0 17. 2
Tea per lb.	0 2. 2¾	0 2. 3¾	0 2. 1	0 1. 6¾	0 1. 9

#### Exports.

The Exports for the last five years including Specie were as follows :—

	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
	£	£	£	£	£
Merchandise ...	1,156,009	840,929	898,807	527,111	406,894
Specie ...	22,400	3,831	7,836	2,761	199,620
Total ...	1,178,409	844,760	906,643	529,872	606,514



The following table shows the principal items of Exports to the British Empire and Foreign Countries for the year 1932.

Country.	Groundnuts.		Hides.		Palm Kernels.	
	Tons.	Value.	No.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
		£		£		£
United Kingdom ...	7,619	80,019	2,002	101	96	717
British Possessions	15	176	—	—	—	—
France ...	23,506	241,259	4,313	601	135	1,219
Germany ...	—	—	988	114	491	3,614
Holland ...	3,669	43,619	—	—	—	—
Other Countries ...	2,506	26,586	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	37,315	391,659	7,303	816	722	5,550

The percentages of Exports to all Countries exclusive of Specie were as follows:—

	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
	%	%	%	%	%
United Kingdom ...	33.80	15.18	19.35	03.83	20.66
British Possessions ...	00.57	03.64	01.96	00.82	00.89
Totals British Empire ...	34.37	18.82	21.31	04.65	21.55
Denmark ...	06.38	06.83	04.29	—	—
France ...	30.92	33.03	39.95	56.90	59.80
Germany ...	20.60	28.01	17.82	19.91	00.92
Holland ...	05.81	10.26	16.17	15.21	10.73
Other Countries ...	01.92	03.05	00.46	03.33	07.00

The following table shows the comparative prices per unit of the principal items of export for the last five years:—

	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Groundnuts per ton	14. 12. 4	13. 10. 5	11. 12. 1	7. 11. 6	10. 9. 11
Hides per lb.	0. 0. 10½	0. 0. 7½	0. 0. 4½	0. 0. 2¾	0. 0. 2
Palm Kernels per ton	15. 12. 0	13. 18. 5½	10. 17. 3	8. 19. 9½	7. 13. 8¾

*Shipping.*

The percentages of Shipping of various Nationalities for the last five years were as follows :—

				1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
				%	%	%	%	%
British	...	...	...	64.1	67.9	62.0	55.4	57.2
French	...	...	...	12.4	13.4	12.4	19.0	21.8
Dutch	...	...	...	3.6	2.8	3.0	4.3	2.7
German	...	...	...	4.3	5.4	5.7	3.3	4.6
Norwegian...	...	...	...	2.8	3.3	5.6	—	3.0
American	...	...	...	4.8	4.9	5.5	4.8	5.7
Italian	...	...	...	3.9	—	—	1.8	—
Swedish	..	...	...	—	1.2	3.0	7.2	4.9
Danish	...	...	...	—	—	—	2.9	—
Other Countries	...	...	...	4.1	1.1	2.8	1.3	0.1



## CHAPTER VIII. WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Generally speaking, labour is plentiful, in fact during the slack season there is unemployment in Bathurst. In the trading season a considerable number of natives, from French Territory, enter Bathurst to obtain employment; whilst in the Protectorate numbers of French natives are employed by the local farmers in sowing and harvesting the groundnut crop. In both cases the majority of these immigrants return to their homes when the season is over.

*Rates of pay.*

The rates of pay for artisans such as Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Fitters, Masons and Painters range from 2/6 to 6/- a day (8 hours).

Unskilled labourers may be classified as follows:—

- (a) those on a monthly wage,
- (b) those on a daily wage, and
- (c) farm labourers.

(a) Labourers employed by mercantile firms, on monthly rates of pay, receive from 30/- to 36/- a month and, in most cases, a monthly issue of 45 lbs. of rice in addition.

Semi-skilled labourers (e.g. sanitary workers) permanently employed by Government receive from 1/9 to 2/6 a day. Unskilled labourers employed by Government receive from 1/3 to 1/6 a day. The normal day's work is 8½ hours.

(b) Daily wage labourers receive from 1/- to 1/3 a day, depending on the type of work. Piecework rates are sometimes paid when, e.g., ships are being loaded or discharged.

(c) Farm labourers from French territories are fed and housed by their employers and when the season's crop is sold they receive a proportion of the proceeds before returning to their homes. As regards the local natives each family as a rule tends its own farm but where outside labour is employed the conditions of employment are similar to those obtaining in the case of the French subjects referred to above.

*Cost of living.*

In the Protectorate, "corn" is the staple diet of the labouring class, whilst a considerable amount of rice, bread and fish is consumed. More rice is consumed in Bathurst especially by the foreign labourer. The daily cost of a labourer's food in Bathurst may be reckoned as follows:—

Rice or corn	...	...	...	3d.
Bread	...	...	...	1d.
Fish	...	...	...	1d.
Oil	...	...	...	1d.
Sugar	...	...	...	½d.
Condiments	...	...	...	½d.
<b>TOTAL</b>	...	...	...	<u>7d.</u>

Meat and groundnuts are sometimes substituted for fish and rice and the daily expenditure is then increased by about 1*d.*

The average labourer spends very little on house-rent and clothing—probably not more than 3/- a month on an average.

The cost of living in the Protectorate for a labourer who provides for himself is rather less than that in Bathurst.

The prices of foodstuffs are generally lower than those obtaining before the war. The following table gives some examples:—

	1932	1913
Rice per bag of 216 lbs.	26/-	33/-
Salt do. 66 lbs.	2/-	1/6
Flour do. 98 lbs.	13/-	16/6
Edible oil per Imp. Gallon	3/3	4/-
Sugar per lb.	3 <i>d</i>	5½ <i>d.</i>

*Cost of living, European Government Officials.*

The cost of living varies according to the income and tastes of the individual, but the following is considered to be the annual *minimum* outlay of an unmarried junior Government Official living in Bathurst:

	£
Servants ... ..	70
Washing ... ..	12
Firewood ... ..	9
Electric Light ... ..	10
Market (meat, fish, bread, vegetables, eggs, etc.)	40
Provisions & Wines ... ..	125
Tobacco ... ..	10
Widows and Orphans Pension contribution	24
Miscellaneous Expenditure including equipment	35
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>£335</b>

This amount does not include the cost of clothing which is purchased in England.



## CHAPTER IX. EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education in the Gambia is controlled by the Board of Education of which the Governor is the President. The Members of the Board include all the members of the Legislative Council, the Superintendent of Education and such other members, not exceeding six in number, as may be appointed by the Governor. The nominated members hold office for a period of not more than three years and they include representatives of the three Missions which operate in the Gambia, namely, the Methodist, the Anglican and the Roman Catholic Missions. The powers of the Board are defined in the Education Ordinance (No. 14 of 1903). Briefly, the Board is empowered to dispose annually of such sum as the Legislative Council has granted for the promotion of Education and to make regulations respecting grants-in-aid to assisted schools, the conduct of schools generally, the award of scholarships and other matters connected with the Education Ordinance. Such Regulations, after approval by the Governor-in-Council, come into operation as from the date on which they appear in the *Gazette*.

The Education Department is administered by a Superintendent of Education, who is an officer seconded from the Provincial Administration. The headquarters of the department are at Georgetown, where the Superintendent of Education also supervises the Armitage School for the sons and relatives of Chiefs.

Elementary, secondary and vocational education are provided by Government or by the Missions with the aid of Government grants. There is no University education.

There are six elementary schools in Bathurst which, in 1932, had a total of 1,765 pupils on the registers (1,191 boys and 574 girls) and an average attendance of 1,079. These schools provide education up to the seventh standard. Five of them are maintained by Missions (Anglican, one; Roman Catholic, two and Methodist, two) and the Government maintains a Mohammedan school at which Arabic is taught in addition to the English subjects.

There are four secondary schools in Bathurst, two for boys and two for girls, which are maintained by the Roman Catholic and Methodist Missions. The total numbers on the register in 1932 were 109 boys and 92 girls with average attendances of 67 and 72 respectively. Scholarships to these secondary schools are given each year by the Government.

A Manual Training Centre is maintained under the Public Works Department, and boys from all the Bathurst schools attend for instruction in carpentry, and suitable mechanical and geometrical drawing is taught in connection with the manual work.

A Teacher Training School was opened in Bathurst in 1930, under the Methodist and Roman Catholic Missions, at which some fifty Bathurst elementary school teachers, who had had no previous training, took a two-year course of instruction. The school is now training candidates for the teaching profession, and in 1932 there were twenty students on the register.



In the Protectorate there is a Government boarding school at Georgetown in MacCarthy Island Province, for the sons and near relatives of Chiefs, with 43 boys on the register. It is felt that more can be done to improve conditions among the Protectorate people by training the sons of the rulers and leaders of the people than by opening several small schools, which would only have a local effect, and the training given in the school leads to this end.

The following examinations were held during the year: Cambridge School Certificate, Junior and Preliminary Examinations; Clerical Services Examination, Elementary Schools Annual Examination; African Civil Service Language Examination (Preliminary).

#### *Welfare Institutions, etc.*

Free medical treatment is provided at the various Government Hospitals and Dispensaries for those unable to pay fees. As stated in Chapter IV the Government maintains two Maternity and Children's Welfare Clinics and also a Home for the Infirm. There are no philanthropical institutions nor is there any insurance scheme for the provision of medical treatment, etc., in the Colony.

#### *Recreation, etc.*

In Bathurst, Government maintains a public ground (MacCarthy Square) in which games are played by the inhabitants including the school children. Organised games are conducted by the schools who are allowed to import free of duty all materials required for sports. Football and Cricket leagues have been formed by the African residents of Bathurst and Government has provided two concrete tennis courts for their use.

Singing is taught in all the schools. Free concerts are given once in every week by the Police Band on MacCarthy Square and also in front of Government House, when the terrace gardens are thrown open to the public. These concerts are well attended and are much appreciated by the public.



## CHAPTER X. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

*External:—*

For mail services the Colony is almost entirely dependent upon the ships of Messrs Elder Dempster Lines Ltd. There is a monthly service but otherwise the mail steamers are irregular. The intermediate ships call outwards and homewards once in about every six weeks.

*Internal:—**River Transport:—*

As stated in Chapter I the Gambia River is navigable for ocean-going vessels as far as Kuntau-ur (150 miles from Bathurst) and for vessels drawing less than two fathoms as far as Koina (292 miles).

During the trading season, groundnuts are brought down the river in ocean-going vessels, steamers and lighters and also in cutters and schooners, though the latter have now been almost entirely replaced by steam craft.

*Roads:—*

There are four Trunk Roads:

- No. 1. Bathurst-Jeshwang-Abuko-Lamim-Yundum, Brikama-Kafuta-N'Demban-Bwiam-Brumen Ferry (90 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles).
- No. 2. Barra-Berrending (Bantanding),-Dasalami-Banni-N'Jakunda-Illiassa (62 miles).
- No. 3. Illiassa-Katchang Ferry-Konkoba-Kwinella-Jattaba-Brumen Ferry (22 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles) with a branch eastwards from Jatabba to Sandeng and the French boundary (2 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles).
- No. 4. Bantanding on Road No. 2 to the French boundary ( $\frac{3}{4}$  miles).

In addition there is a secondary road running from Illiassa *via* Ballanghar, Kau-ur, Kuntau-ur to Bansang Ferry where it connects with the secondary road on the South Bank running from Kwinella to Kudang, Bansang, Basse and Fattoto.

There are also a number of secondary feeder roads to the various river ports in the Protectorate.

The total mileages of secondary and feeder roads in each Province are approximately as follows:—

North Bank Province	...	...	116 miles
South Bank Province	...	...	95 "
MacCarthy Island Province	...	...	280 "
Upper River Province	...	...	200 "

*Marine Department.*

A regular passenger and cargo service is maintained by the Government Steamers "Prince of Wales" (400 tons) and "Lady Denham" (250 tons).

The steamers call at 26 ports outward and homeward when proceeding to Basse—a distance of 242 miles from Bathurst—and 31 ports when calling at Fattoto—a distance of 288 miles from Bathurst.



This ensures communication with all ports in the Protectorate twice weekly during the trade season from November to May; and during the remaining months of the year, a fortnightly or monthly service is maintained.

Statistics regarding the freight and passengers carried by the Marine Department are as follows:—

	1931.	1932.
Passengers carried ...	11,980	9,233
Cargo (tons) ...	2,409	1,311
Revenue from passenger traffic	£4,232	£3,134 1s. 10d.
Revenue from freight ...	£3,712	£2,413 14s. 3d.

The decline in freight was due to the trade depression; but a considerable decrease of expenditure was effected in the maintenance of Government Vessels.

The refitting of Government Steamers was carried out by the Marine Slipway and Engineering Works. The Workshop is fitted with up-to-date machines capable of carrying out all repairs and refits to vessels of 400 tons gross. This is the tonnage of the largest River Steamer at present in the Gambia.

The Marine Department also maintain and run launches which are mainly used for the conveyance of Government Officials in the Protectorate and for Harbour services at Bathurst.

#### *Ferries:—*

Passenger and vehicular ferries have been installed by Government in connection with the road system at the following points:—

Kerewan (Road No. 2)	
Katchang-Konkoto (Road No. 3)	
Brumen (connecting Roads Nos. 1 & 3)	
Lamin Koto—MacCarthy Island	
Sankuli Kunda—MacCarthy Island	
Bansang	} continuation of Road No. 2.
Basse	
Fattoto	

There is also a small passenger ferry at Bali in the Jawarra Creek.

Between Bathurst and Barra a regular ferry service is maintained by a private firm which received a subsidy of £200 from Government in 1932.

#### *Postal Service :—*

Mails are conveyed by Government river steamers weekly during the dry season and monthly during the rainy season. Travelling Post Officers are on these boats, and all classes of Postal business are transacted at all ports of call along the river bank. The General Post Office is at Bathurst and District Post & Telegraph Offices are established at Georgetown, Basse and Kuntau-ur. The latter office is, however, closed during the rains.



During 1932 the number of letters and other postal matter exclusive of parcels amounted to 163,252 (including 9,459 registered packets), the relative figures for 1931 being 182,483 and 11,008 respectively.

Parcels dealt with during the year numbered 3,397 (including 289 insured parcels), the figures for 1931 being 4,227 and 271 respectively.

Money and Postal Order statistics are as follows :—

	1931	1932
	£	£
Money Orders issued and paid, value	27,430	26,396
Revenue derived from Money Orders	158	151
Postal Orders issued and paid	5,830	5,448
Revenue derived from Postal Orders	47	44

The total revenue derived from the Postal Services in 1932 was £1,575 as compared with £1,514 in 1931.

*Telephone Service :—*

The service in Bathurst and Cape St. Mary was satisfactorily maintained, the total number of subscribers exclusive of extensions being 74. The revenue derived from the service was £519, (of which £368 represents the value of free service to Government Departments), as compared with £139, exclusive of the value of such service, in 1931.

*Wireless Service :—*

There is no land line Telegraph System in the Gambia but inland communication is maintained by four Wireless Stations situated at Bathurst, Kuntau-ur, Georgetown and Basse.

The Station at Bathurst which has a range of 1,000 miles also communicates with ships at sea and with Dakar. Press from Rugby is taken daily and circulated. The other three stations are purely for inland work and have a transmission range of 250 miles.

The revenue derived from the Wireless Service in 1932 was £772, including £360 in respect of Government messages, as compared with £428 in 1931.

## CHAPTER XI. BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS & MEASURES.

### *Bank.*

The only Bank in this Colony is the Bank of British West Africa which has a Savings Bank for small depositors. The Government has also a Post Office Savings Bank, the rate of interest being  $2\frac{1}{2}\%$  per annum.

### *Currency.*

The currency is British West African alloy and nickel-bronze coins of denominations 2/-, 1/-, 6d, 3d, 1d, &  $\frac{1}{2}$ d; and British West African Currency Notes of 20/- & 10/- denominations (French five-franc pieces which were formerly in circulation were demonetised in 1922).

Stocks of Currency are held on behalf of the West African Currency Board and issues therefrom are made to the Bank, as and when required, against payment in London.

The value of the Notes in circulation on the 31st December 1932 was £215,436 as compared with £211,932 on the 31st December 1931 whilst Alloy Coins to the value of £221,372 were in circulation at the end of 1932 as against £210,149 at the end of the previous year.

### *Weights and Measures.*

Standard Weights and Measures (Avoirdupois, Troy, Imperial Measures of Capacity, Length and Surface) are prescribed by the Weights and Measures Ordinance of 1902 and are kept by Government.

The Commissioner of Police is the Inspector of Weights and Measures and is assisted by a number of Deputy Inspectors amongst whom are included the Commissioners of the Provinces in the Protectorate.



## CHAPTER XII. PUBLIC WORKS.

The Public Works Department is responsible for the execution of all the public works in the Colony and Protectorate, for which provision is made in the annual Estimates, and for the maintenance of all Government buildings and property entrusted to the Department.

The Engineering staff consists of the Director of Public Works, the Assistant Director of Public Works, two Clerks of Works, Mechanical Foreman, two Electrical Foremen and two African Foremen of Works. The Accounts and Stores staff consists of two Accountants and nine African Clerks.

In addition to the above-mentioned works the Department operates the Electric Light and Power Services, comprising some 35 miles of distribution mains, the Bathurst Waterworks, the Fire Protection plant and the Government Motor Transport Service.

Roads, streets and tram-lines in Bathurst are maintained by the Department as is also the Government Wharf.

The main road from Bathurst through St. Mary's Island to Kombo St. Mary, together with certain trunk roads in the Protectorate serving the creeks and the lower river, are also maintained by the Department.

Activities during 1932:—

(a) MAINTENANCE (Expenditure £11,933).

*Bathurst Water Supply.*

A scheme costing £18,000 for the renewal of the gravity main was approved. The cost is being met partly from a grant from the Colonial Development Fund and partly from loan funds. It is intended to lay a 10-inch concrete-lined, spun cast iron pipe from the reservoir at Cape St. Mary to Bathurst, a distance of approximately eight miles. Delivery of a certain amount of the materials was effected.

The total number of gallons of water pumped during 1932 amounted to 39,456,000.

The rates charged are as follows:—

General Water Rate	...	...	1½ per cent on rateable value.
Water supply rate for taps in yard	£2	per annum.	
Water supply to vessels	...	...	1/4 per 100 gallons.
Meter Rate	...	...	1/6 per 1,000 gallons.

*Revenue.*

Water Rate (1½ per cent)	}	£1,180	0	5
Supply Rate per tap (£2 per annum)				
Watering Vessels	...	...	145	15 6
Metered Rate	...	...	2	10 4
		<hr/> £1,328 6 3. <hr/>		

In addition to the above the value of water supplied to Government Departments amounted to £247 1s. 0d.



*Expenditure.*

Excluding the emoluments of the permanent staff the expenditure during 1931 on the maintenance of the water supply amounted to £1,999 13 8.

*Electric Light and Power, Bathurst.*

A continuous 24 hours service was maintained and during the year a total of 356,909 Board of Trade Units were generated as follows:—

No. 1 Generator 25 K. W. Capacity	...	...	34,193
" 2 " 50 " "	...	...	162,152
" 3 " 100 " "	...	...	55,976
" 4 " 100 " "	...	...	104,588
			<hr/> 356,909 <hr/>

Maximum load on Generators 93.96 K.W. .99 P.F.

Units generated for the year show an increase of 44,092 over last year's working.

The value of the supply of electrical energy during the year amounted to £8,082 whilst the cost of maintenance (exclusive of permanent staff) was £2,224.

The rates charged are:—Lighting 9d. per unit (minimum charge 10/- per month), Domestic 3d. per unit (minimum charge 2/6d. per month), Power 6d. per unit, and a contract rate fixed by agreement.

Free services include the lighting of streets, the Hospital, Government Wharf, Government Offices and the Wireless Station.

*Ice Plant.*

The quantity of ice manufactured was 59 tons of which 58½ tons were retailed to the public at the rate of 1d. per lb. Cash sales realized £425, whilst the value of ice supplied to Victoria Hospital and the Health Department was £123. The cost to Government of producing the ice was £286, exclusive of interest and depreciation of plant and buildings and supervising staff.

*Albert Market Refrigerating Plant, Bathurst.*

Approximately 143 tons of meat and 2 tons of fish passed through this plant during the year, the running hours averaging 5½ hours a day. 7,380 electrical units were consumed.

*General.*

The Department also undertook the usual maintenance and repair of public buildings, roads and the Bathurst Government Wharf. The Motor Transport Service was satisfactorily maintained.

*(b) CONSTRUCTION, ETC.*

(Expenditure £15,561 including that on Colonial Development Fund Schemes.)

The principal works carried out during the year included:



*Reclamation and Drainage.*

Approximately £447 was expended on further reclamation in the Lasso Wharf Area in Bathurst and a tram-line was laid to facilitate sand-filling.

*Roads in Bathurst.*

The principal streets dealt with during the year were:—

Anglesea Street	...	...	Ballasted with cinders
Clarkson Street	...	...	surfaced with laterite and bitumen painted
Part Albion Place	...	...	do.
Rankin Street (Albion Place to Spalding Street)	...	...	do.
Peel Street (Spalding Street to Llewellyn Street)	...	...	do.

*Bathurst—Cape St. Mary Road.*

Bitumen surfacing was continued, leaving only a short section to complete.

*Trunk Roads.*

The consolidation of Trunk Roads Nos. 2 and 3 was continued, the principal works being the metalling of the Dasalami Causeway, the raising and straightening of the Boa Bolong Causway on Road No. 2 and the reconstruction of causeways on Road No. 3.

*Colonial Development Scheme.*

A scheme for the development of roads in the Kombo, estimated to cost £20,000, was sanctioned. Expenditure will be met partly from a grant under the Colonial Development Fund and partly from Loan funds. Work commenced in June when a quarry was established at Lamin Beretto from which some 21,000 cubic yards of laterite stone were obtained. Actual road work, clearing, stumping, etc., commenced in December on the section from Kanifi to Yundum whilst the gravelling of the road from Kanifi to Sukuta was also undertaken.



## CHAPTER XIII. JUSTICE AND POLICE.

## ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

The Courts in the Colony are the Supreme Court, the Court of Requests, the Bathurst Police Court and the Mohammedan Court.

*The Mohammedan Court* was established in 1895. It is presided over by a Cadi. It has jurisdiction in matters exclusively affecting Mohammedan natives and relating to civil status, marriage, succession, donations, testaments and guardianship. In practice, its work is mainly confined to divorce and dowry among the Mohammedans. The proceedings are conducted in Mandingo or Jolloff but a summarised record is made in Arabic. Appeal lies to the Supreme Court.

*The Police Court* is usually presided over by the Police Magistrate. His jurisdiction extends to the summary trial of all offences not assigned to the Supreme Court and he may also hear and determine summarily thefts and cognate offences where the value of the property does not exceed £20 and the accused will be adequately punished by imprisonment not exceeding six months. Assaults and wounding and infliction of bodily harm, not amounting to felony, may also be dealt with summarily and a like imprisonment imposed. A further extension of summary jurisdiction of the Police Magistrate is given by the Imperial Acts Adoption Ordinance 1931 (No. 2 of 1931) which adopted *inter alia* the Criminal Justice Act 1925.

This Court may also be presided over by two or more Justices of the Peace. Several Europeans and African both Christians and Mohammedans, are on the list of Justices of the Peace. Their jurisdiction with respect to the thefts and cognate offences mentioned above is limited to cases where the value of the property does not exceed £5 and they have no jurisdiction in cases of aggravated assaults.

The Justices generally sit in the absence of the Police Magistrate on leave or in case of sickness. An appeal lies by way of case stated from the Police Court to the Supreme Court.

*The Court of Requests* is a civil court having jurisdiction in all claims up to £50, except malicious prosecution, libel, slander, criminal conversation, seduction, and breach of promise of marriage. The court may be constituted by the Police Magistrate or by two Commissioners. The procedure is summary and the general object of the court is the collection of small debts speedily and cheaply. An appeal lies to the Supreme Court.

*The Supreme Court* is a superior Court of Record and has analogous jurisdiction to that of the High Court of Justice in England. It is constituted by one Judge. In addition to receiving appeals from the subordinate courts, the Judge reviews, under the Summary Review Ordinance, all criminal cases tried by these courts in the Colony and the Protectorate. The Judge is also empowered to carry out the duties of the Police Magistrate if necessity arises.

*The Colonial Courts* i.e. the Supreme Court, the Police Court, the Court of Requests and the Mohammedan Court have jurisdiction in the Protectorate as well as in the Colony. *The Protectorate Courts*



properly so called are the Native Tribunals established in each district by the Protectorate Ordinance. Such Tribunals may be constituted by the Commissioner (the political officer) sitting alone or with Native members, in which case the tribunal may try summarily all but the more serious criminal offences and may impose imprisonment up to two years. When constituted by native members only, the powers of punishment and the jurisdiction are restricted and their decisions are subject to review and rehearing if necessary by the Commissioner. The civil jurisdiction of these tribunals is that of the Court of Requests and the Mohammedan Court at Bathurst, except that when the Commissioner sits the limit of amount of claim is extended to £200. In practice this jurisdiction is never used; all cases of value are brought in the Supreme Court. No lawyers can appear before a native tribunal without the special leave of the Judge of the Supreme Court or the Commissioner of the Province. An appeal lies in all cases from a tribunal when presided over by the Commissioner to the Supreme Court.

#### *Coroner's Court.*

A Coroner is appointed for the Colony and is paid by fees. Inquests in the Protectorate are held by the Commissioner.

#### *Staff.*

There are one Judge, one Magistrate, twenty-seven Justices of the Peace and Commissioners of the Court of Requests, four or more Commissioners, one Cadi and approximately two hundred members of native tribunals. There is one office for all the Colonial Courts which is in charge of a Clerk of Courts who keeps the records and receive fines and fees.

#### *Juvenile Offenders.*

In Bathurst the Police Magistrate or the Justices of the Peace are empowered to hold a Juvenile Court. The occasions are rare. The imposition of imprisonment is avoided as far as possible and, when imposed, special prison arrangements are made.

#### *Fines and Probation.*

Time is practically always given for the payment of fines. There is no regular probation system with paid probation officers, but since the Imperial Acts Adoption Ordinance came into force, early in 1931, it has been found possible to apply the principles of the Probation of Offenders Act 1907 to the work of the Bathurst Police Court. In the Protectorate, native law and custom operate in the treatment of offenders. Most offences are punished by small fines. Corporal punishment is practically never imposed by any court, Colonial or Protectorate. With regard to the Protectorate, all sentences of more than 14 days imprisonment must be served in Bathurst Goal.

#### *Crime.*

There has been no increase in the amount of crime during the year. In the Colony 478 persons were brought before the Bathurst Police Court during the year as compared with 681 persons in 1931. The



1931 figure was higher than normal owing to an increase in the number of persons prosecuted as undesirable immigrants. In 1930 the total number of persons brought before this Court was 447: a comparable figure with 478 for 1932.

In the Protectorate the native tribunals in their criminal jurisdiction dealt with 942 persons as compared with 1,235 persons in 1931, and 267 persons received sentences of peremptory imprisonment as compared with 378 in 1931.

The number of criminal informations filed in the Supreme Court during the year is higher than in 1931, but the offences were less serious. No persons were sentenced to death whereas in 1931 there were 9 death sentences of which 7 were commuted to lengthy terms of imprisonment.

*Statistics for the year 1932.*

*Criminal.*

Court.	Cases.	Dismissals.	Committals	Convictions
Supreme Court ...	22	1 acquitted 3 <i>nolle prosequi</i>	—	15
Police Court ...	478	96	20	362
Protectorate Courts :—				
North Bank Province ...	127	12	Nil	115
South Bank Province ...	218	7	Nil	211
MacCarthy Is. Province	295	29	2	264
Upper River Province ...	302	26	5	271

*Civil.*

Supreme Court	...	...	23 cases
Mohammedan Court	...	...	92 cases
Court of Requests	...	...	1,365 cases.

**POLICE.**

The Police Force is an armed body under the command of the Commissioner of Police. The other European Officers are the Assistant Commissioner of Police, the Superintendent of Police and



the Bandmaster. The African personnel consists of an Inspector of Police, two Sub-Inspectors and 124 other ranks, including 26 Band personnel.

In addition to the maintenance of law and order in the Island of Saint Mary, the Force is responsible for the issue of licences, the control of immigration, the supervision of Weights and Measures, traffic control, fire-fighting, court duties, the escort of convicted prisoners from the Protectorate to Bathurst Prison and other miscellaneous duties. In the Protectorate, police duties are normally undertaken by the Commissioners with the assistance of Court Messengers (known locally as "Badge Messengers").

*Maintenance of Law and Order.*

*Statistics.*

	1931.	1932.
Cases dealt with ...	625	447
Prosecutions conducted...	540	317
Convictions obtained ...	501	272
Inquest summonses served ...	19	8
Warrants executed ...	16	9
Summonses and Subpœnas served	395	738

*Issue of Licences.*

Motor Vehicle ...	291	313
Dog ...	154	91
Firearms ...	249	288
Domestic Servant ...	304	280
Motor Driver ...	288	397
Liquor ...	16	14
Entertainment ...	24	27

*Traffic Control.*

Control is maintained on weekdays in Bathurst from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.

*Finger Print Bureau.*

The Bureau, which was organized in 1931, is administered by the Bandmaster in addition to his other duties and satisfactory progress was made during the year.

*Weights and Measures* are dealt with in Chapter XI.

*Relations with the Public.*

Good relations were maintained throughout the year.

*Training.*

Being an armed force, instruction based on military principles is included in the syllabus of training. The following subjects are exercised in the regular courses of instruction:—

- Infantry drill.
- Physical training.
- Law and general police duties.
- Musketry.
- Observation training.
- Traffic control.
- Fire drill.

*Health.*

The Health of the Force during 1932 was good.

*Band.*

The public concerts given twice weekly were greatly appreciated by the inhabitants of Bathurst.

**PRISON.**

In the Gambia there is only one Prison which is situated on St. Mary's Island in a good position. The buildings which were formerly used as an isolation hospital, were converted into a prison in 1920. They are of solid construction, well ventilated and are provided with electric light and pipe-borne water supply. Accommodation is available for 150 prisoners and consists of three Association Wards, five solitary confinement cells, an infirmary, cook-house, stores and out houses. The Warders are accommodated close to the Prison.

*Staff.*

The Staff consists of the Inspector of Prisons (whose duties are performed by the Commissioner of Police), an African Chief Warder and nineteen other African Warders.

*Health.*

The Prison is visited daily by a Medical Officer. The health of the Prisoners during 1932 was good, the daily average number of sick being .11 or .15 per cent of the average daily number in the prison.

*Visiting Committee.*

The Prison is visited regularly by a committee appointed by the Governor. The present Committee consists of the Senior Medical Officer, the Land Officer and an African Member of the Bathurst Urban District Council. In addition, all the Justices of the Peace having jurisdiction in Bathurst may, when they so desire, inspect the Prison and examine the condition of the prisoners.

*Juvenile Offenders.*

On the very rare occasions that juveniles are committed to Prison they are given separate accommodation and are not allowed to associate with adult criminals.

*Female Prisoners.*

Very few females are committed to prison. Separate accommodation is provided for such prisoners and they are placed in charge of the Prison Matron.

*Employment of Prisoners*

In addition to the ordinary routine work of cleaning, cooking, etc., the prisoners are also employed on minor public works under the supervision of Warders. 6,000 cubic yards of sand has been



transported by Prison labour to the reclaimed area at Lasso Wharf during 1932. A garden is maintained by prison labour and during 1932, 9,870 lbs. of vegetables were raised for consumption by the prisoners.

*Prison Offences.*

The discipline during 1932 was good, only twenty-five offences being recorded. Four prisoners escaped and of these one prisoner is still at large.

*Admissions and Discharges.*

			1931.	1932.
Admissions	...	...	386	312
Discharges	...	...	354	315
Average daily number of prisoners	...	...	77.5	70.98

## CHAPTER XIV. LEGISLATION.

During 1932 the following legislation was enacted :—

*Ordinances :—*

1. The Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance.
2. The Oaths of Office (Amendment) Ordinance.
3. The Widows' and Orphans' Pension (Amendment) Ordinance.
4. The Customs Tariff Ordinance.
5. The Loan Ordinance.
6. The Aliens (Acquisition of Property) Ordinance.
7. The Navigation and Pilotage (Amendment) Ordinance.
8. The Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Ordinance.
9. The Supreme Court (Amendment) Ordinance.
10. The Court of Requests (Amendment) Ordinance.
11. The Manual Labour (Repeal) Ordinance.
12. The Registration of United Kingdom Designs (Amendment) Ordinance.
13. The Registration of United Kingdom Patents (Amendment) Ordinance.
14. The Town of Bathurst (Amendment) Ordinance.
15. The Quarantine Ordinance.
16. The Urban District and Public Health (Amendment) Ordinance.
17. The Widows' and Orphans' Pension (Amendment No. 2) Ordinance.
18. The Unseaworthy Ships (Detention) Ordinance.
19. The Protectorate Trade Licence Ordinance.
20. The Licences Ordinance.
21. The Protectorate Licences Ordinance.
22. The Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance.
23. The Passports (Amendment) Ordinance.
24. The Arms and Ammunition (Amendment) Ordinance.
25. The Dogs (Amendment) Ordinance.
26. The Education (Amendment) Ordinance.
27. The Protectorate (Amendment) Ordinance.
28. The Appropriation Ordinance.
29. The Trade Union Ordinance.

The only Ordinances which call for any comment are —

*The Customs Tariff Ordinance*, which provides for the imposition of preferential duties in accordance with the agreements reached at the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa in 1932.

*The Loan Ordinance*, which provides for the raising of a loan for certain public works *i.e.* the making of roads in the Kombo District of the South Bank Province, the renewal of the water supply mains, and the reconditioning of the Government Wharf.

*The Aliens (Acquisition of Property) Ordinance*, conferring on aliens the right to hold and dispose of real and personal



property in the Colony in all respects as natural born British subjects.

*The Quarantine Ordinance*, which gives effect to the International Sanitary Convention 1926 to which the Gambia is a party, and makes full provision for preventing the introduction into and spread in the Gambia, and the transmission from the Gambia of dangerous infectious disease.

*The Trade Union Ordinance*, which provides for the compulsory registration of trade unions and other matters in connection therewith.

The Subsidiary Legislation enacted included the following :—

*Rules and Regulations:—*

1. The Marine Department (Reward Fund) Rules.
2. The Customs Duties (Drawback) Regulations.
3. The Police Regulations.
4. The Protectorate Ferry Regulations.
5. The Cinematograph Regulations.
6. The Motor Traffic (International Convention 1926) Regulations.
7. The Spirituous Liquors Rules.
8. The Hospital (Amendment) Rules.
9. The Petroleum Regulations.
10. The Postal Regulations.
11. The Wireless Telegraph Regulations.
12. The Quarantine Regulations.
13. The Arms and Ammunition Regulations.
14. The Protectorate Ferry (Amendment) Regulations.
15. The Education Rules.
16. The Hospital (Amendment No. 2) Rules.
17. The European Officers' Pensions Regulations.
18. The Amending Rules of the Supreme Court.
19. The Protectorate Ferry (Amendment No. 2) Regulations.
20. The Protectorate Regulations.

*Orders.*

- No. 3 Made under Section 39 of the Customs (Consolidation) Ordinance, 1916, prohibiting the importation of pistols in the form of stylograph pencils or in any other similar disguise.
- No. 6 Made under Section 6 (2) of the Cinematograph Ordinance 1931, appointing certain persons to form and be a Board of Control for the purpose of viewing, examining and censoring films, advertisements and posters intended for use in connection with cinematograph exhibitions.
- No. 8 Made under Section 12 of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1928, declaring Acetyldihydrocodeinone, its salts and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing any proportion thereof, to be dangerous drugs.

## CHAPTER XV. PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

*Revenue and Expenditure.*

The Revenue and Expenditure during the last decade was:—

YEAR.	REVENUE.	EXPENDITURE.
1923	£229,688	£211,317
1924	208,613	203,635
1925	189,086	271,836
1926	214,181	213,643
1927	252,419	277,625
1928	255,385	250,596
1929	235,265	289,506
1930	216,739	253,228
1931	184,825	227,487
1932	206,132	196,015

*Currency Board Loan.*

The balance of the Loan to the Colony from the West African Currency Board in connection with the demonetization of the French five-franc pieces was repaid during the year.

*Assets.*

(a) Surplus of Assets over Liabilities on	31st December 1932	... £75,026
(b) Reserve Fund	... ..	... 55,402
(c) Steamer Depreciation Fund	... ..	... 12,582
		<u>£143,010</u>

*Taxation.*

The main sources of Revenue from Taxation with the yield for the last five years were as follows:—

	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928.
<i>Customs Import Duties.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Ad valorem	18,588	7,522	12,509	14,510	33,706
Specific:—					
Kola Nuts	29,294	22,319	24,471	24,973	31,210
Kerosene & Petroleum	2,600	2,678	4,291	3,469	4,667
Soap ...	—	451	712	646	1,253
Spirits ...	2,463	2,587	4,911	4,856	6,990
Tobacco ...	10,821	9,954	11,492	12,264	12,346
Wines ...	1,623	2,080	2,840	2,776	4,447
Other Articles	8,030	7,503	3,553	4,332	7,621
Rice	7,984	—	—	—	—
Parcel Post	517	572	839	837	819

*Customs Export Duty.*

Ground-nuts	18,520	66,321	74,309	55,733	73,809
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<i>Total Customs Duties.</i>	£100,440	£121,987	£139,927	£124,396	£177,368
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Port Dues	2,324	2,959	4,042	4,355	5,049
Yard Tax	8,370	10,179	11,073	11,665	7,065
Trade Licences	1,968	2,360	3,413	3,662	4,664
Other Licences	2,435	1,911	2,594	2,454	2,758
Liquor & Motor					
Car etc.					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>£115,537</b>	<b>£139,396</b>	<b>£161,049</b>	<b>£146,532</b>	<b>£196,903</b>

### *Customs Tariff.*

A new tariff was introduced during the year which grants a preference of about 25 per cent. to articles of British Empire origin. A preferential duty at the rate of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* as against a general duty at the rate of 12½ per cent. *ad valorem* is levied on most articles that are not exempt or subject to a specific rate of duty. 5 per cent. *ad valorem* is levied on Motor Cars, Motor Lorries, Motor Cycles, Cycles and Rubber Tyres of British Empire origin, whilst the foreign product is subject to a duty of 25 per cent. *ad valorem*. The duty on Cotton Goods is 15 per cent. under Preference and 20 per cent. under General.

### *Excise and Stamp Duties.*

There are no Excise Duties.

The Stamp Duty Ordinance came into operation on the 14th January 1932 and during the year the Revenue collected thereunder amounted to £156.

### *Yard Tax.*

Under the Protectorate Ordinance the following scale of Yard Tax is imposed :—

- (a) For every yard containing not more than  
4 Huts or Houses ... 5/-
- (b) For every additional Hut or House in the yard ... 1/6
- (c) For every person residing in a yard other than  
a member of the family of owner or occupier ... 2/-
- (d) For every person residing in a yard who is not a  
member of the family of the owner or occupier  
and who cultivates public land ... 8/-

The Revenue from this tax during the last five years has been as follows :—

	£			
1928	...	...	...	7,065
1929	...	...	...	11,666
1930	...	...	...	11,073
1931	...	...	...	10,179
1932	...	...	...	8,370

## CHAPTER XVI. LAND AND SURVEY.

The Land and Survey Department carries out surveys of the townships in the Protectorate where plots are leased for trading purposes. Individual plots in the Protectorate and Bathurst are also surveyed when applied for and the necessary plans and deeds are prepared.

Various other surveys are made as required by Government and miscellaneous duties are carried out in regard to lands already leased, the revision and preparation of plans, valuations of properties and the assessment of rates for the Town of Bathurst, etc.

Grants and Leases of land in the Colony and Protectorate are regulated by the terms of the Public Lands (Grants and Dispositions) Ordinance No. 5 of 1902.

Freehold grants are now seldom made and then only in exceptional circumstances. The present practice is to grant leases either from year to year or for periods not exceeding 21 years.

Plots at the various trading centres, or Wharf Towns as they are called, where ground-nuts are collected for export, are leased at a rental varying from £2 to £4 per 1,000 square yards according to situation. The area of these plots is limited in ordinary circumstances to 6,000 square yards.

The whole of the Town of Bathurst as now laid out has been granted either in fee simple or under lease. Rents of plots leased by Government in Bathurst varying from 10/- per 1,000 square feet for plots in residential areas to £2. 10. 0. per 1,000 square feet for plots along the river front leased for commercial purposes.

No concessions of lands for the exploration of minerals or other purposes are in existence.

Rents payable to Government on public lands in Bathurst and the Protectorate and rates on properties in Bathurst amounted to £7,905 for the year 1932, whilst £117 were received in respect of fees for subletting and surveys. In 1931 the rents and rates amounted to £8,212 and the fees for subletting and surveys to £299. Expenditure was £1,875 in 1932 as compared with £2,198 in 1931.

Activities during 1932 :—

*Surveys.*

Plots were surveyed at various wharf towns in the Protectorate and in Bathurst.

Some revision survey was done to correct the plan of the Town of Bathurst.

*Plans.*

161 plans were prepared in connection with land granted or leased. 166 plans were drawn in the records of the Colonial Registry.

Various plans and sun-prints were made for Departmental use and for the Commissioners.



*Grants and Leases.*

Forty-nine grants and leases were prepared.

*Rates Assessment, Bathurst.*

The Rating List for 1932 was completed early in the year and that for 1933 was prepared. Owing to financial depression and the reduction of rentals in Bathurst the rates imposed for 1933 was reduced from £5 per cent to £4 per cent.

## APPENDIX I.

The following are the principal firms carrying on a general import and export trade in the Gambia :—

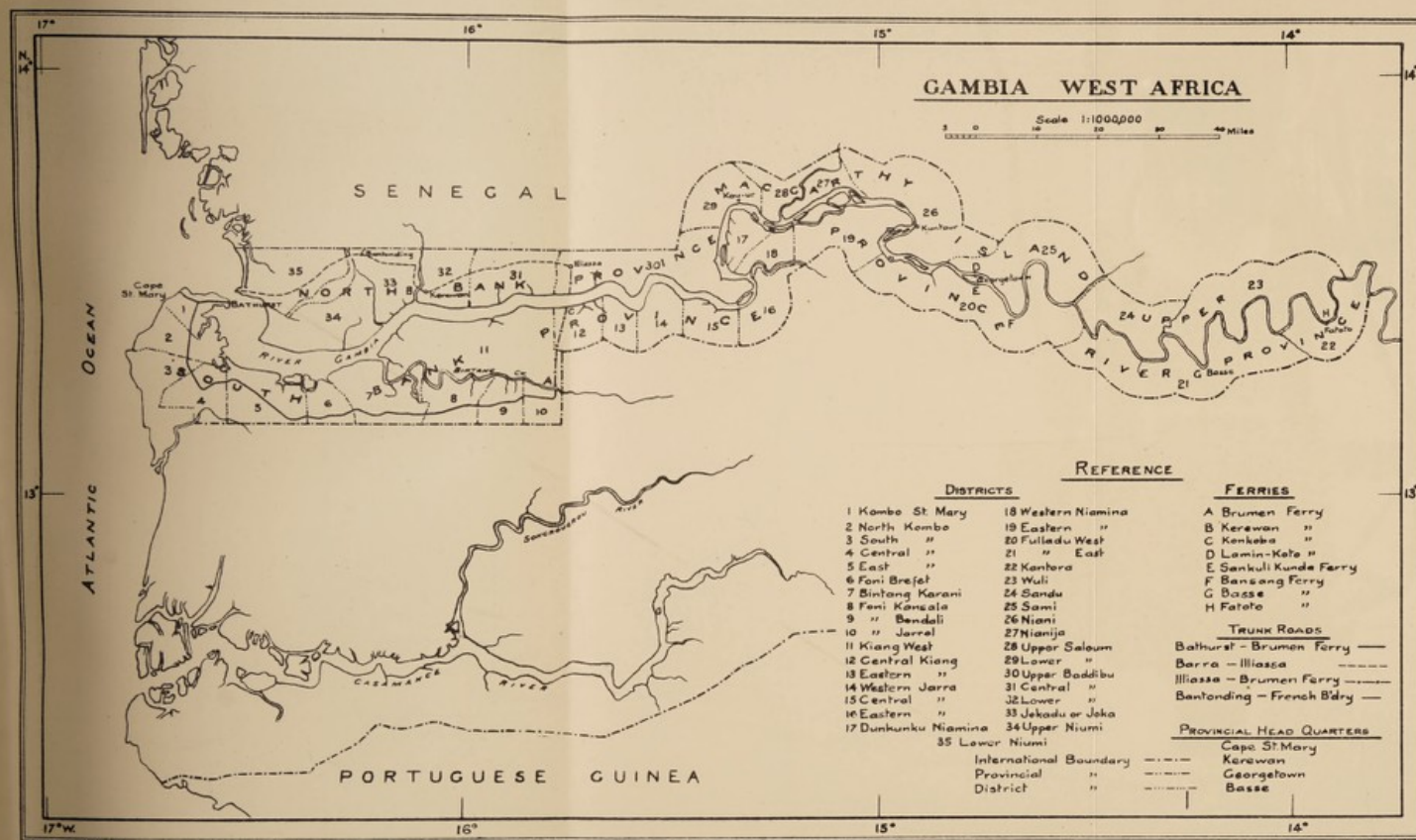
Name.	Address.	Address in Europe (if any.)
United Africa Co. Ltd.	Wellington Street	Unilever House, Blackfriars, London, E.C. 4.
Le Commerce Africain	do.	8, Cours de Gourque, Bordeaux.
Compagnie Française de L'Afrique Occidentale	do.	32, Cours Pierre Puget, Marseilles.
Etablissements Maurel & Prom	do.	18, Rue Porte Dijaux, Bordeaux.
Etablissements Vézia	do.	83, Cours de Verdun, Bordeaux.
Maurel Frères S. A.	do.	6, Quai Louis XVIII, Bordeaux.
V. Q. Petersen	do.	—
Sarkis Madi	Russel Street	—



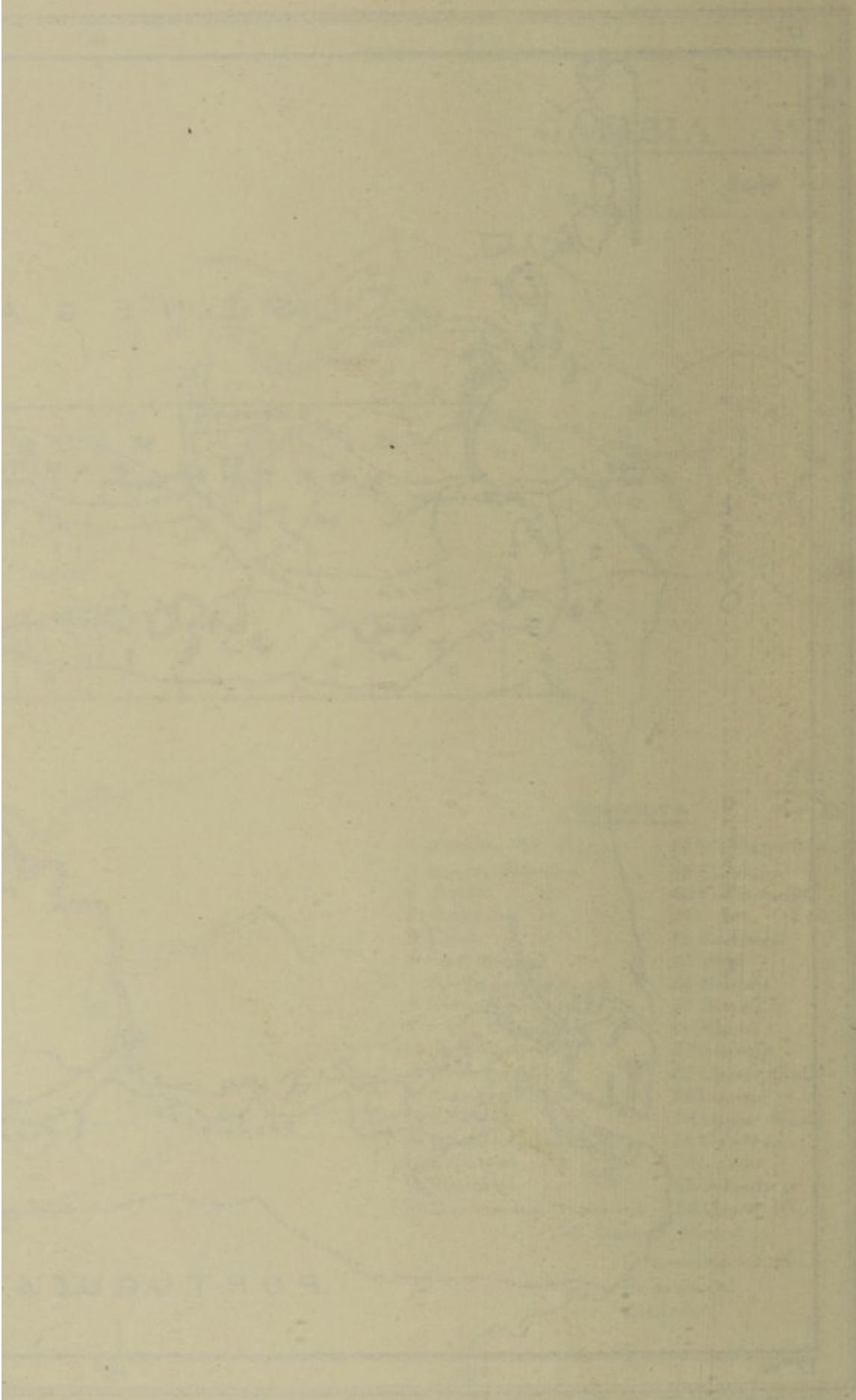
## APPENDIX II.

## LIST OF PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO THE GAMBIA.

WORK.	AUTHOR.	YEAR PUB- LISHED	AGENT.	PRICE.		
				£	s.	d.
History of the Gambia	H. F. Reeve	1912	Messrs. Smith Elder & Co., 15, Waterloo Place, London.	0	6	0
Report on the Agricultural conditions and needs of the Gambia.	M. T. Dawe, F.L.S., F.R.G.S.	1921	Receiver General, Bathurst.	0	5	0
Chronological Account of James Island & Albreda.	C. Gwyn	1921	do.	0	0	6
List of Plants collected in the Gambia.	M. T. Dawe, F.L.S., F.R.G.S.	1922	do.	0	1	0
Vocabulary of the Mandingo Language together with an Addenda.	Dr. E. Hopkinson, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.A., M.B. (Oxon).	1924	do.	0	10	0
Report by the Honourable W.G.A. Ormsby-Gore P.C., M.P., Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, on his visit to West Africa during the year 1926.	—	1926	Receiver General and Crown Agents for the Colonies.	0	3	6
Report on a Rapid Geological Survey of the Gambia.	W. G. G. Cooper	1927	do.	0	3	0
The Carthaginian Voyage to West Africa.	Sir Richmond Palmer, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.	1931	Receiver General, Bathurst.	0	5	0
A Short History of the Gambia.	W. T. Hamlyn	1931	do.	0	2	0
Annual General Report on the Gambia.	—	up to 1930	Receiver General, Bathurst, and Crown Agents.	0	1	0
Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of the Gambia.	—	—	do.	0	2	0
Annual Blue Book of the Gambia.	—	—	do.	1	0	0
Annual Report, Agricultural Department.	—	—	do.	0	3	0
Annual Report, Education Department.	—	—	do.	0	2	0
Annual Report, Medical Department.	—	—	do.	0	5	0







# EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD PUBLICATIONS.

Note on the work of the Board and Statement of Research and other Grants approved by the Secretary of State from July, 1926, to March, 1932. Cmd. 4121.	9d. (10d.).
Fruit Supplies in 1930. (E.M.B. 38.)	1s. (1s. 3d.).
Changes in the Demand for Butter. (E.M.B. 39.)	1s. (1s. 1d.).
Report on Development of Agriculture in the Bahamas. (E.M.B. 40.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
A Preliminary Report on an investigation into the Control of West Indian Insect Pests. (E.M.B. 42.)	1s. (1s. 5d.).
Recent Advances in Pasture Management. (E.M.B. 43.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Dairy Research. (E.M.B. 44.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Transport and Storage of Bananas with special reference to Chilling. (E.M.B. 45.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
British Empire Hardwoods from the point of view of Turnery.	2s. (2s. 2d.).
Wool Quality: A Study of the Influence of various contributory factors, their significance and the technique of their measurement. Cloth.	£1 1s. (£1 1s. 9d.).
Australian and New Zealand Fruit Shipments. Report of an investigation into the deterioration in transit of Imported Australian and New Zealand Fruit, 1927-30. (E.M.B. 46.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Banana Breeding at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. (E.M.B. 47.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Imperial Sugar Cane Research Conference, 1931. Report of Proceedings.	2s. 6d. (2s. 11d.).
Further Changes in the Demand for Butter, July, 1928, and July, 1931. Report of an Investigation into the Retail Marketing of Butter in Nottingham. (E.M.B. 48.)	1s. (1s. 1d.).
Fruit Supplies in 1931. (E.M.B. 49.)	1s. (1s. 3d.).
The Demand for Honey. (E.M.B. 50.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Milk Price Margins. A Report on the Differences between Producers' Prices, Wholesale Prices and Retail Prices of Liquid Milk in certain Large Cities in Different Countries. (E.M.B. 51.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Dairy Produce Supplies in 1931. (E.M.B. 52.)	1s. (1s. 3d.).
Empire Marketing Board. May, 1931, to May, 1932. (E.M.B. 53.)	1s. (1s. 3d.).
Survey of Vegetable Oilseeds and Oils. Vol. I. Oil Palm Products. (E.M.B. 54.)	1s. (1s. 4d.).
Canned and Dried Fruit Supplies in 1931. (E.M.B. 55.)	1s. (1s. 3d.).
The Demand for Canned Vegetables. (E.M.B. 56.)	1s. (1s. 1d.).
Wool Survey. A Summary of Production and Trade in the Empire and Foreign Countries. (E.M.B. 57.)	2s. (2s. 6d.).
Cattle Breeding in Jamaica and Trinidad. (E.M.B. 58.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
The Storage of Tropicall-grown Tomatoes. (E.M.B. 59.)	1s. (1s. 2d.).
Control of Wastage in Bananas, with special reference to Time and Temperature Factors. (E.M.B. 60.)	1s. (1s. 4d.).

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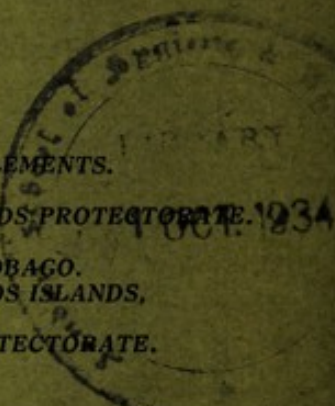


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