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No. 1664

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

# THE GAMBIA, 1933

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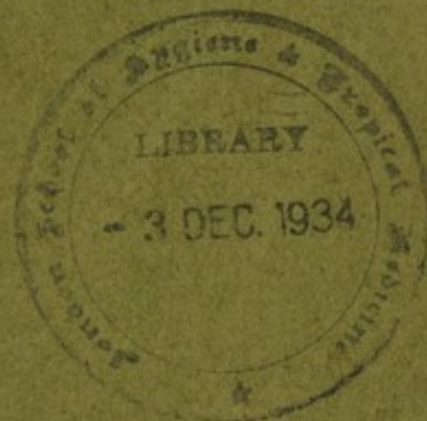
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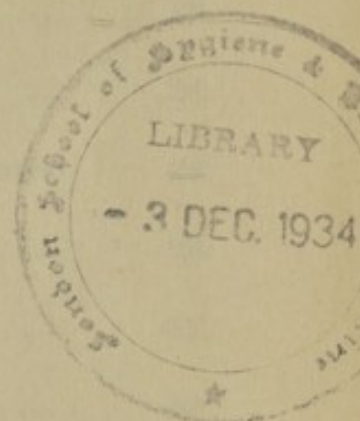
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# Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of the Gambia 1933.

## 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 Genœse 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 Tukulor, 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 Genœse Antonie 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 Gamba (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 Dumel was a professing Mohammedan 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 Tukolor. 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), Commuberta (Galam), and Cereculi (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 Nomymans (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 Niumi 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 1661 Captain (afterwards Admiral Sir Robert) Holmes, R.N., captured from the Duke of Courland's men the Isle of St. Andrew, on which was a small bastioned fort, mounting 8 guns of different calibres.



Captain Holmes re-named the fort in honour of the Duke of York, afterwards King James II of England and called it Fort James. 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 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 Kunta-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 Jolofs, Mandinkos, 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 790 square miles and a population of 42,134. The greater number of the inhabitants are Mandinkos 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, Nianija, Upper Saloum, Lower Saloum, Western Niamina, Eastern Niamina, Dunkunku Niamina, Fuladu West, and MacCarthy Island. The area of the Province is 1,101 square miles and the population 38,492. The Headquarters are at Georgetown. The bulk of the population is Jolofs and Mandinkos.

*South Bank Province* includes the Districts of Western Jarra, Central Jarra, Eastern Jarra, 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 1,294 square miles and the population 65,462. The Headquarters are at Bakau, Cape St. Mary. The majority of the inhabitants are Mandinkos but there is a large number of Fulas in the more easterly Districts while the Foni Districts are largely populated by Jolas.

*North Bank Province* has an area of 814 square miles and a population of 47,636. 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 Mandinko in population; Jokadu has a mixed population of Mandinkos, Jolofs and Tukulors (Mohammedan Fulas) while the two Niumis are mainly mixed Jolof and Mandinka 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, 1933.*

## CAPE ST. MARY STATION.

Month.			Mean Air Tempera- ture.	Relative Humidity.	Rainfall (inches.)
January	...	...	76·1	61	—
February	...	...	78·1	50	—
March	...	...	80	53	—
April	...	...	78·1	53	—
May	...	..	76	63	—
June	...	...	79·1	68	3·07
July	...	...	79	76	16·20
August	...	...	78·1	80	13·20
September	...	...	80	76	5·23
October	...	...	80·1	72	5·21
November	...	...	74	56	0·37
December	...	...	68·1	42	—
				Total ...	43·28 inches.

In the Protectorate the records of rainfall were :—

North Bank Province	(Kerewan)	45·83 inches.
McCarthy Island Province	(Georgetown)	45·75 "
Upper River Province	(Wuli)	58·20 "
South Bank Province	(Cape St. Mary)	43·28 "

## 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, including 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 was later superseded by the Protectorate Ordinance of 1913 and during 1933 an advance was made in the administration of the Protectorate by the enactment of the Native Authority and Native Tribunals Ordinances, (Nos. 3 and 4 of 1933). The two Ordinances, though each deals with separate matters of detail, are in fact directed to one common purpose, the development of local self-government by the Seyfolu and people of the Protectorate, under the advice and supervision of the Commissioners who represent the Governor.

The Native Authority Ordinance provides for the establishment and constitution of Native Authorities in the Protectorate and provision is made for the continuation of existing Seyfolu and Alkalolu as Native Authorities.

It defines in far greater detail than does the Protectorate Ordinance 1913 the duties and powers of Seyfolu and Alkalolu in their executive capacity. It confers on Native Authorities power to issue administrative orders dealing with a great variety of matters in regard to persons subject to their jurisdiction and also imposes duties in connection with the prevention and suppression of crime.

The Native Tribunals Ordinance establishes throughout the Protectorate a system of Native Tribunals with defined jurisdiction both Criminal and Civil. It deals with the judicial powers of Seyfolu and Alkalolu, as the Native Authority Ordinance deals with their executive powers. Sections dealing with the removal of proceedings from Native Tribunals to the Court of a Commissioner and with the revisory powers of Commissioners reproduce in a clearer manner the rules governing these matters in the Protectorate Ordinance 1913. Other sections also reproduce the law existing under the Protectorate Ordinance 1913.

Commissioners no longer sit with Native Tribunals, which are now quite separate from the Courts of the Commissioners.

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 Mandinka 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.

The former system of advances of seed groundnuts and rice to the Seyfolu and people of the Protectorate was discontinued in 1932, and in 1933 each Native Authority made a Rule under which every cultivator of ground-nuts in the Protectorate is required to deposit in the village store, after the winnowing of the year's crop, five bushels of seednuts. Of the amount so deposited four bushels are returnable to the depositor at the beginning of the next planting season, the remaining bushel being placed in the village reserve.

The scheme, with the full co-operation of the Seyfolu and people, worked very well and resulted in an adequate supply of seed and a good export crop of ground-nuts.

Ample supplies of home-grown food-stuffs were also produced, and from the scheme there resulted a considerable gain in morale and a more confident local administration by Seyfolu and Native Authorities.

*Local Government.* In 1931 the Bathurst Urban District Council and Board of Health was constituted in place of the former Board of Health for the purpose of advising Government upon matters relating to the welfare of the inhabitants of Bathurst.

The Council, of which the Colonial Secretary is Chairman, is composed of representatives of the various Government Departments most closely concerned in the administration of Bathurst, of six Members elected by the Town Wards of Bathurst, and of four Members nominated by the Governor to represent commerce, industry or other interests.

An election for Ward Representatives is held every December, and meetings of the Council are held every quarter. Much useful advice on matters affecting the Town of Bathurst and its inhabitants has been tendered to Government by the members of this Council both in their individual and collective capacities, and the Council serves as a valuable link between Government and the public.



## CHAPTER III. POPULATION.

The population of the Gambia according to the 1931 Census was 199,520 of which 14,370 inhabitants resided 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 was given in the Census as follows :—

Mandinko	85,640
Jolof	25,864
Fula	22,273
Jola	19,410
Sarahuli	12,316
Tukulor	11,653
Bambara	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 :—

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Infantile Mortality (per 1,000 births registered).
1929 ... ..	315	502	333
1930 ... ..	366	411	283
1931 ... ..	422	369	227
1932 ... ..	339	355	242
1933 ... ..	331	368	290

As regards the above figures it is necessary to state that whereas all deaths taking place in Bathurst are registered (certificates of deaths and burial permits being required in all cases), births of infants to parents, in particular to illiterate parents, are not 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 soon 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 1933 is for the whole of Bathurst; of the 331 births 82 were conducted by the Clinic Staff and of these 82 infants 8 died within twelve months giving an Infantile Mortality Rate of 98 per thousand which compares favourably with similar work in the British Isles and compares more than favourably with the general mortality rate of 290 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:—851 in 1931, 634 in 1932 and 817 in 1933; 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. Diseases of the Digestive and Respiratory systems remain the most prevalent there having been 4,606 cases of the former with 5 deaths and 3,108 cases of the latter with 42 deaths.

It is once more noticeable that respiratory complaints occur mostly during the relatively cold season, January to April, and digestive system complaints during the rains, June to October.

Malaria fever remains the most usual tropical complaint under treatment : in 1933 there were 811 cases with no deaths.

There are in the Protectorate one Hospital and two Dispensaries in charge of a Medical Officer and three Dispensers. From these centres prophylactic work is undertaken against all kinds of sickness including vaccination against small-pox.

In Bathurst there is an European and African general hospital (Victoria Hospital), an Infectious Diseases Hospital, two Maternity and Children's 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.

There were no outbreaks of serious illness such as yellow fever, plague or small-pox during 1933.

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 carried on with satisfactory results.

The Health Service 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 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 mud or 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 less extent—in Bathurst.

*Statistics.*

Province.	Population.	No. of Houses or Huts.
North Bank Province ... ..	47,636	20,509
South Bank Province ... ..	65,462	21,194
MacCarthy Island Province ...	38,492	23,765
Upper River Province ... ..	42,134	23,826
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 cultivation 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.
1929	...	...	56,355	765,564
1930	...	...	74,761	867,634
1931	...	...	66,811	506,125
1932	...	...	37,315	391,659
1933	...	...	67,370	500,766

A small export trade is done in Palm Kernels, Hides and Wax. In 1933 the exports of these commodities were :—

			£
Palm Kernels	615 tons	value	4,199
Hides	21,202 lbs.	"	185
Wax	11,095 lbs.	"	272

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 1933 some 1,900 head of



cattle are reported to have died of Rinderpest in the Gambia 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 South Bank Province are usually Jolas. In the other three Provinces practically all the graziers are Fulas.

The prevalence of Rinderpest (Cattle Plague) has been for many years the great obstacle to the development of the cattle breeding industry in the Gambia. Each year this dread disease has taken heavy toll of the herds of the country and made impossible the successful rearing of stock. The question of finding a remedy for this state of affairs has been under consideration for some time and during April and May of 1933 the Chief Veterinary Officer of Nigeria and the Veterinary Pathologist visited the country to investigate the situation and outline a scheme to deal with it. At the conclusion of their visit and as a result of their investigations an immunization scheme, extending over a period of 5 years at an estimated cost of £6,448 was put forward. This scheme was sanctioned by the Secretary of State and grants not exceeding one half of the total cost will be made from the Colonial Development Fund.

The scheme was commenced in November when a Veterinary Officer was seconded from the Nigerian Veterinary Department for the period November 1933 to May 1934. The Veterinary Pathologist from that country also paid a second visit in November and December to assist in the preliminary work.

The results of the experiments carried out up to the end of the year indicate that it should be possible, without incurring an unduly high mortality, to immunize the cattle of the Gambia against rinderpest by the ordinary "Double Inoculation" method as employed in other West African Colonies, using locally prepared serum.

In addition to cattle a considerable number of sheep, goats and pigs 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:—

		1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
		£	£	£	£	£
Merchandise	...	597,161	529,985	250,311	292,700	435,902
Specie	...	20,691	12,775	2,302	5,141	13,966
Total	...	617,852	542,760	252,613	297,841	449,868

The following table shows the principal items of Imports from the British Empire and Foreign Countries for the year 1933.

ARTICLES.	United Kingdom.	British Possessions.	France.	United States of America.	Other Countries	TOTAL.	
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	£	£	£	£	£		£
Apparel ...	8,720	...	486	119	6,547 <i>a</i>	...	15,872
Bags & Sacks	1,133	9,364	661	...	177	402,941 no.	11,335
Beer, Ale, Stout and Porter ...	1,479	...	...	...	301	10,095 galls.	1,780
Biscuits, Bread and Cakes ...	1,127	...	937	...	25	1,259 cwt.	2,089
Boots, Shoes and Slippers	443	...	136	...	3,509 <i>b</i>	51,641 pairs	4,088
Cement ...	489	...	46	...	206	286 tons	741
Coal ...	4,458	...	...	...	...	1,701 tons	4,458
Cotton Piece Goods ...	102,313	...	3,794	370	28,924 <i>c</i>	7,476,028 sq.yds.	135,401
Cotton Manufactures (other)	12,960	449	1,307	...	8,058	...	22,774
Cotton Yarn ...	13,090	...	2,776	...	329	237,507 lbs.	16,195
Flour Wheat	3,202	1,484	2,335	...	3	13,943 cwt.	7,024
Hats and Caps	1,136	...	2,533	...	3,055 <i>d</i>	...	6,724
Kola-Nuts ...	...	31,657	...	...	2	18,232 cwt.	31,659
Lumber ...	794	...	394	35	529	135,703 sup.ft.	1,752
Medicines and Drugs ...	2,786	...	347	129	98	...	3,360
Metal all kinds	11,602	...	1,386	...	2,226	...	15,214
Motor Cars and Lorries ...	1,264	416	...	...	221	22 no.	1,901
Oils, Edible ...	4,386	2,121	223	...	1,817	86,817 galls.	8,547
Oils, not Edible	2,217	...	421	6,075	2,560	210,632 galls.	11,273
Rice ...	208	24,022	3,379	...	2,422	84,128 cwt.	30,031
Salt ...	38	...	...	...	1,854 <i>e</i>	1,197 tons	1,892
Soap ...	1,822	...	4,942	...	145	6,480 cwt.	6,909
Spirits, potable	1,586	...	195	...	108	2,059 galls.	1,889
Sugar ...	355	...	13,926	...	321	17,162 cwt.	14,602
Tea ...	726	92	82	...	1,016 <i>f</i>	21,860 lbs.	1,916
Tobacco ...	6,208	...	117	5,530	203	175,652 lbs.	12,058
Wines ...	97	...	1,631	...	848 <i>g</i>	17,245 galls.	2,576

*a.* Including £5,038 from Japan

*b.* " £2,342 from Japan and £921 " Morocco

*c.* " £17,810 from Japan

*d.* Including £2,406 from Germany

*e.* " £1,849 " Cape Verde Islands

*f.* " £928 " China

*g.* Including £678 from Spain



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

Country.		1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
		%	%	%	%	%
United Kingdom	...	34.42	34.39	37.73	51.02	50.34
British Possessions	...	10.69	11.11	14.45	15.07	16.66
Totals—British Empire		45.11	45.50	52.18	66.09	67.00
Denmark	...	—	—	—	00.22	00.35
France	...	39.65	29.75	24.52	14.75	11.63
Germany	...	02.63	03.68	3.67	01.59	01.87
Holland	...	—	01.76	1.78	01.40	00.95
Japan	...	—	—	—	—	06.33
U. S. A.	...	06.63	06.87	8.35	06.06	03.12
Other Countries	...	05.98	12.44	9.50	09.89	08.75

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

Article.		1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cement	per ton	3 10. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 14. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 12. 9	3 10. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 11. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Coal	per ton	2 9. 10	2 9. 7	2 9. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 8. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 12. 5
Cotton Piece Goods	sq. yd.	0 0. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0. 5	0 0. 4	0 0. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Flour Wheaten	per cwt.	0 16. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 14. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 11. 11	0 12. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 10. 1
Kola Nuts	per cwt.	4 2. 1	3 14. 6	1 11. 8	1 10. 0	1 15. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Oils Edible	per gall.	0 3. 8	0 2. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 2. 5	0 2. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 1. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$
Rice	per cwt.	0 13. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 12. 8	0 9. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 9. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Salt	per ton	1 6. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 9. 2	2 6. 6	1 13. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 11. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Sugar	per cwt.	0 19. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 17. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 17. 0	0 17. 2	0 17. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tea	per lb.	0 2. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 2. 1	0 1. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 1. 9	0 1. 9

#### Exports.

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

		1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
		£	£	£	£	£
Merchandise	...	840,929	898,807	527,111	406,894	515,208
Specie	...	3,831	7,836	2,761	199,620	—
Total	...	844,760	906,643	529,872	606,514	515,208



The following table shows the principal items of Exports to the British Empire and Foreign Countries for the year 1933.

Country.	Groundnuts.		Hides.		Palm Kernels.	
	Tons.	Value.	No.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
		£		£		£
United Kingdom ...	23,902	171,057	—	—	269	2,022
British Possessions	320	2,163	—	—	—	—
France ...	24,735	195,277	1,281	175	—	—
Germany ...	4,245	29,201	—	—	229	1,373
Holland ...	11,151	79,757	—	—	77	562
Other Countries ...	3,017	23,311	80	10	40	242
Totals ...	67,370	500,766	1,361	185	615	4,199

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

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	%	%	%	%	%
United Kingdom ...	15.18	19.35	03.83	20.66	34.06
British Possessions ...	03.64	01.96	00.82	00.89	01.23
Totals British Empire ...	18.82	21.31	04.65	21.55	35.29
Denmark ...	06.83	04.29	—	—	03.02
France ...	33.03	39.95	56.90	59.80	37.97
Germany ...	28.01	17.82	19.91	00.92	05.94
Holland ...	10.26	16.17	15.21	10.73	15.59
Other Countries ...	03.05	00.46	03.33	07.00	02.19

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

	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Groundnuts per ton	13. 10. 5	11. 12. 1	7. 11. 6	10. 9. 11	7. 8. 8
Hides per lb.	0. 0. 7½	0. 0. 4¼	0. 0. 2¾	0. 0. 2	0. 0. 2
Palm Kernels per ton	13. 18. 5½	10. 17. 3	8. 19. 9½	7. 13. 8¾	6. 16. 6

*Shipping.*

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

				1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
				%	%	%	%	%
British	...	...	...	67.9	62.0	55.4	57.2	56.7
French	...	...	...	13.4	12.4	19.0	21.8	20.3
Dutch	...	...	...	2.8	3.0	4.3	2.7	2.5
German	...	...	...	5.4	5.7	3.3	4.6	8.0
Norwegian...	...	...	...	3.3	5.6	—	3.0	4.6
American	...	...	...	4.9	5.5	4.8	5.7	1.9
Italian	...	...	...	—	—	1.8	—	1.0
Swedish	..	...	...	1.2	3.0	7.2	4.9	3.3
Danish	...	...	...	—	—	2.9	—	0.3
Other Countries	...	...	...	1.1	2.8	1.3	0.1	1.4



## 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, rice and guinea-corn form the staple diet of the people, whilst a considerable amount of bread, sugar, salt 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>	...	...	...	<b>7d.</b>

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:—

	1933	1913
Rice per bag of 216 lbs.	24/6	33/-
Salt do. 66lbs.	2/6	1/6
Flour do. 98lbs.	14/3	16/6
Edible oil per Imp. Gallon	2/10	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 and Wines ... ..	125
Tobacco ... ..	10
Widows' and Orphans' Pension Scheme 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 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, Anglican, Roman Catholic and Methodist, which operate in the Gambia. 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 headquarters of the Education Department are in Bathurst, and the department is administered by the Superintendent of Education, a duty post held by an Administrative Officer. At Georgetown the Assistant Commissioner, MacCarthy Island Province, is also Officer-in-Charge of the Armitage School for the sons and relatives of Chiefs.

Elementary and Secondary education are provided by the Missions with the aid of Government grants, and Government also maintains a Mohammedan School in Bathurst, and a Manual Training Centre under the Public Works Department. There is no University education.

There are six elementary schools in Bathurst which, in 1933, had a total of 1,719 pupils on the registers (1,174 boys and 545 girls) and an average attendance of 974.5. These schools provide education up to the seventh standard.

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 registers in 1933 were 64 boys and 89 girls with average attendances of 53 and 69 respectively. Scholarships to these secondary schools are given each year by the Government.

In 1930 a Teacher Training School was opened in Bathurst, and in 1933 there were 14 students on the register.

In the Protectorate there is a Government boarding school at Georgetown in the MacCarthy Island Province, for the sons and near relatives of Chiefs, with 37 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 have only a local effect. The Methodist Mission maintains a small day school in Georgetown, and the Anglican Mission two day schools (unassisted) in the Protectorate.



A Committee was appointed in 1932 to draw up a revised syllabus for use in the Bathurst elementary schools. The new syllabus, after approval by the Board of Education, came into use on the 1st January, 1934, and will considerably assist educational progress in the Gambia.

The Education Rules, 1917, were amended during the year in respect of the award of attendance and proficiency grants and of grants for the training of teachers, (Rule No. 13 of 1933). Other amendments were also made in consequence of the introduction of the new syllabus. (Rule No. 22 of 1933).

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

#### *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. A second public sports ground is under construction in Half Die, Bathurst. 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. Government has also provided two concrete tennis courts for their use.

Singing is taught in all the schools. Free concerts are given once every week by the Police Band in front of Government House, where 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 regular monthly service but otherwise the mail steamers are irregular. The intermediate ships call outwards and homewards once in about every three weeks.

*Harbour of Bathurst.*

The Harbour of Bathurst is limited by the coast of St. Mary and a line drawn parallel thereto at a distance of three miles from Government House to the entrance of Malfa Creek.

Bathurst is a deep-water harbour. Anchorages offshore vary from 9 to 14 fathoms. The harbour is comparatively sheltered except during tornadoes which are of a short duration and which occur in July and October. There is sufficient water at the entrance for vessels of 27 feet draft to enter the Harbour.

The "T." Head of Government Wharf is 221 feet long, with a depth of 16 feet alongside. There are eleven other wharves which are from 100 to 200 feet in length, with an average depth of about 11 feet.

The tidal streams turn about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  hours after high and low water by the shore; their strength is considerable, but varies frequently without any apparent cause. During the ebb stream considerable swirls sometimes occur at springs during, and immediately after, the rainy season.

The harbour approaches are well lighted by a Light Vessel, buoys, and lighthouse structures.

*Internal.**River Transport.*

The River Gambia is navigable for ocean-going vessels, of not more than 12 feet draft, as far as Georgetown, 176 miles from Bathurst. At Kunta-ur, 150 miles from Bathurst, an ocean-going vessel can load to a maximum draft of 20 feet. Vessels not exceeding 6 feet 6 inches in draft can proceed above Georgetown to Fattoto, 288 miles from Bathurst, whilst launches and small boats can navigate as far as Koina, 292 miles from Bathurst.

During the trading season, groundnuts are brought down the river in ocean-going vessels, steamers and lighters. Cutters are employed to a large extent in transporting groundnuts from creeks and small ports to transit stations where deep-water vessels can load.

*Roads:—*

There are four Trunk Roads:

- No. 1. Bathurst-Jeshwang-Abuko-Lamin-Yundum-Brikama-Kafuta-N'Demban-Bwiam-Brumen Ferry. ( $90\frac{3}{4}$  miles).



- No. 2. Barra-Berrending (Bantanding) -Dasilami-Kerewan Ferry-Saba-Banni-N'Jakunda-Illiassa. (62 miles).  
 No. 3. Illiassa-Katchang Ferry-Konkoba-Kwinella-Jataba-Brumen Ferry. (22½ miles) with a branch eastwards at Jataba to Sandeng and the French Boundary. (2½ miles).  
 No. 4. Bantanding (site of old village on Trunk Road No. 2) to the French Boundary. (¾ mile).

In addition there is a secondary road running from Illiassa via Ballanghar, Kau-ur and Kunta-ur to Bansang Ferry where it connects with the Secondary Road on the South Bank running from Kwinella, (on Trunk Road No. 3). 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). Two Government Lighters, "Vampire" (170 tons) and "Jean Maurel" (174 tons) are also available for additional cargoes.

The Steamers call at 26 ports outward and homeward when proceeding to Basse (242 miles), and 31 ports when calling at Fattoto (288 miles). This ensures communication with all ports in the Protectorate twice weekly during the trade season from November to May. A fortnightly or monthly service is maintained for the remainder of the year.

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

	1931	1932	1933
Passengers carried	11,980	9,233	9,125
Cargo (tons)	2,409	1,311	4,403
Revenue from passenger traffic	£4,232	£3,134. 1. 10.	£3,036. 0. 0.
Revenue from freight	£3,712	£2,413. 14. 3.	£3,787. 7. 6.

The figures show an increase of freight carried owing to the larger groundnut crop in 1933.

The refitting of Government Steamers and of Vessels belonging to firms was carried out by the Marine Slipway and Engineering works. The workshop is fitted with modern equipment and is capable of carrying out repairs and refits to vessels of 400 tons gross—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—Konkoba (Road No. 3)	
Brumen (Connecting Roads Nos. 1 & 3)	
Lamin Koto—MacCarthy Island	
Sankuli Kunda—MacCarthy Island	
Bansang	} continuation of Road No. 2.
Kunchau Creek	
Basse	
Fattoto.	

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

Between Bathurst and Barra a regular ferry service is maintained by a private firm which received a subsidy of £200 from Government in 1933.

### *Postal Services.*

Mails are conveyed by Government river steamers weekly during the dry season and fortnightly or monthly during the rainy season. Travelling Post Offices are established on these boats and all classes of Postal business is transacted at the ports of call. The General Post Office is at Bathurst and District Post & Wireless Offices are established at Georgetown, Basse and Kunta-ur. The latter office is closed during the rainy season (June to October).

The total number of letters, postcards, papers etc., dealt with during 1933 was 171,104—an increase of 17,192 over the preceeding year.

Parcels dealt with during the year numbered 4,000 as compared with 3,397 in 1932. In addition, 641 small postal packets were dealt with.

Letters received by the Dakar-Toulouse Air Mail numbered 600 the number despatched from Bathurst being practically nil. This was due to no suitable connection by sea from Bathurst to Dakar.

Money & Postal Order Statistics are as follows:—

	1932	1933
	£	£
Money Orders issued & paid, value	26,396	28,892
Revenue derived from Money Orders	151	164
Postal Orders issued & paid	5,448	6,518
Revenue derived from Postal Orders	44	52

The total revenue derived from the Postal Services in 1933 was £1,591 as compared with £1,575 in 1932.



*Telephone Service.*

A 24 hours' service was satisfactorily maintained in Bathurst and Cape St. Mary, the total number of subscribers, exclusive of extensions, being 76. The total value of the service was £540, of which amount £382 represented the value of free service to the Government Departments.

*Wireless Service.*

There is no land line telegraph system in the Gambia but internal communication is maintained by four Wireless Stations established at Bathurst, Kunta-ur, Georgetown and Basse, respectively.

The Station at Bathurst has a range of 1000 miles and communicates with ships at sea and with Dakar. Press from Rugby is received daily. The other three stations are purely for inland work and have a transmission range of 250 miles.

The total revenue derived from the Wireless Service in 1933 was £950 including £425 in respect of Government messages. The corresponding figures for 1932 were £772 and £360, respectively.



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

*Bank.*

The only Bank in the 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 cent 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 1933 was £218,936 as compared with £215,436 on the 31st December 1932 whilst Alloy Coins to the value of £259,872 were in circulation at the end of 1933 as against £221,372 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 the 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 Stores and Accounts 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 42 miles of distribution mains, the Ice making Plant, the Albert Market Refrigerating Plant, the Bathurst Waterworks, the Fire Protection Plant and the Government Motor Transport Service.

Roads, streets, tram lines and the Government Wharf in Bathurst are maintained by the Department and also the main road from Bathurst through St. Mary's Island to Kombo St. Mary, together with certain trunk roads in the Protectorate.

Activities during 1933.

(a) MAINTENANCE. (Expenditure £11,797).

*Bathurst Water Supply.*

The total number of gallons pumped at the Abuko Station during 1933 amounted to 46,013,000.

The rates charged are as follows :—

General water rate—(1½% on rateable value).

Water supply rate for services to private premises—£2 per annum.

Water supply to vessels—1/4 per 100 gallons.

Water supply by meter for business or private premises—1/6 per 1,000 gallons.

Washing out ground nut stores—£2 10/- per hour.

*Revenue.*

General water rate	}	...	...	£930	5	1
Water supply rate						
Water supplied to vessels	...	...	...	125	2	11
Water supplied by meter	...	...	...	3	7	0
Washing out ground nut stores	...	...	...	19	3	4
				<hr/> £1,077 18 4 <hr/>		

In addition, the value of water supplied to Government Departments amounted to £209 0s. 0d.

*Expenditure.*

Excluding the emoluments of the permanent staff provided for under personal emoluments of the Estimates the expenditure during 1933 on the maintenance of the Water Supply service amounted to £1,684 5s. 3d.



*Electric Light and Power Services.*

A continuous 24 hours' service was maintained. During the year a total of 350,569 Board of Trade units were generated as follows :—

No. 1 Generator 25 K. W. Capacity	...	...	23,720
" 2 " 50 " "	...	...	92,745
" 3 " 100 " "	...	...	118,744
" 4 " 100 " "	...	...	115,360
			<u>350,569</u>

Maximum load on generator 66 K.W. .99 P.F.

Load factor 41.68 per cent.

Units generated for the year show a decrease of 6,340 on last year's working.

The value of the supply of electrical energy during the year amounted to £7,744 whilst the cost of maintenance (exclusive of permanent staff) was £2,083.

The rates charged are :—

Lighting, 9d. per unit (minimum charge 7/6 and 10/- per month).

Domestic, 3d. " " 2/6 per month.

Power, 6d. " "

and contract rates fixed by agreement.

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

*Ice Plant.*

Tons. cwt. qrs. lbs.

The quantity of ice manufactured

amounted to ... 49 8 0 0

The quantity of ice sold amounted to ... 47 10 0 20

Cash sales realized £350 whilst the value of ice supplied to the Victoria Hospital and the Health Department was £93 0. 0.

The cost of production, exclusive of interest, depreciation of plant and buildings and supervising staff was £223 0. 0.

*Albert Market Refrigerating Plant, Bathurst.*

Approximately 122 tons of meat passed through this plant during the year, the running hours averaging 5.7 hours a day. 7,337 units were consumed.

*General.*

Other re-current items included the maintenance of Foreshore protection works, sluice gates, cemeteries etc.

(b) CONSTRUCTION, ETC. (Expenditure £26,701, including Colonial Development Fund Schemes).

The principal works carried out during the year included :—

Further reclamation work at the Lasso Wharf area and sand filling in the Cotton Street area,



The installation of an electrically operated pumping plant at the Victoria Embankment to reduce flood level in that district,

The installation of three new sluice gates,

Concrete sheet piling driven along the foreshore of the reclaimed area to the South and West of the Victoria Embankment,

The erection of a new Government petroleum store on the Lasso Wharf area,

The provision, for the Agricultural Department, of new Headquarters in the MacCarthy Island Province,

The completion of nineteen concrete-lined wells in the Kombo and three in Upper Saloum Districts.

#### *Colonial Development Schemes.*

These schemes are being carried out partly from a grant from the Colonial Development Fund and partly from Loan funds.

Trunk Road No. 1. The Scheme for development of roads in the Kombo, revised estimate £22,400, was continued.

The gravel road from Jeshwang to Sukuta was completed and treated with spraymex. Culverts were placed in the bed of the Sandhu Stream and the timber bridge was replaced with an earth causeway. The road formation was completed from Kanifi to Brikama, and gravelling was started. The total expenditure to December 31st, 1933 was £17,699.

The scheme for the renewal of the gravity main from the Reservoir at Cape St. Mary to the Town of Bathurst was carried out and nearly completed. The revised estimated cost of this work is £15,600 and the total expenditure to December 31st, 1933 was £15,440.

The scheme for the reconditioning of the Government wharf at Bathurst is estimated to cost £12,000. Part of the material was ordered from the United Kingdom. It is proposed to commence this work in March, 1934.



## 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 1905. It is presided over by a Cadi who sits alone or with two Assessors, who are Justices of the Peace. 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 Mandinka or Jolof but a summarised record is made in Arabic. Appeal lies to the Supreme Court.

*The Bathurst Police Court* is usually presided over by the Police Magistrate. His Court which is a Subordinate Court of the First Class may, under the Criminal Procedure Code (Sec. 7), pass the following sentences:—

- (a) Imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.
- (b) Fine not exceeding £200.
- (c) Corporal punishment.

His jurisdiction extends to the summary trial of all offences not made cognisable only by the Supreme Court (Criminal Procedure Code, Sec. 4). Further summary jurisdiction over a great variety of matters is conferred by a large number of local Ordinances.

This Court may also be presided over by two or more Justices of the Peace. Several Europeans and Africans, both Christians and Mohammedans, are on the list of Justices of the Peace for the Colony. This Court when presided over by Justices of the Peace is a Subordinate Court of the Second Class and may under the Criminal Procedure Code (Sec. 8) pass the following sentences:—

- (a) Imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.
- (b) Fine not exceeding £50.
- (c) Corporal punishment.

Its jurisdiction extends to the summary trial of all offences not made cognisable only by the Supreme Court or by a Subordinate Court of the First Class. The Justices generally sit in the absence of the Police Magistrate on leave or in case of sickness. An appeal lies from the Bathurst Police Court, whether constituted by the Police Magistrate or Justices of the Peace, to the Supreme Court and the Court may be required to state a case.

*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 all criminal cases tried by these courts and by Native Tribunals 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 Bathurst Police Court, the Court of Requests and the Mohammedan Court have the same jurisdiction over matters occurring in the Protectorate as they possess in respect of matters occurring in the Colony.

*The Protectorate Courts* are the Native Tribunals established in each District, under the Native Tribunals Ordinance, 1933. These Courts, presided over by native members only, have jurisdiction only over natives. They administer native law and custom, the Mohammedan Law relating to civil status, marriage, divorce, dowry, the rights of parents and guardianship when the parties are both Mohammedans, and the provisions of local Ordinances which confer jurisdiction on them. The jurisdiction of a native tribunal is defined in the Warrant of the Governor establishing it. Native Tribunals are divided into two grades as follows :—

*Grade A.*—Criminal causes which can be adequately punished by nine months imprisonment or a fine of £15 or both such imprisonment and fine.

Civil actions in which the debt, demand or damage does not exceed £50.

*Grade B.*—Criminal causes which can be adequately punished by six months imprisonment or a fine of £10 or both such imprisonment and fine.

Civil actions in which the debt, demand or damage does not exceed £25.

The Commissioner of the Province has wide powers of control and revision over the proceedings of Native Tribunals.

In addition to the Native Tribunals there is the Provincial Court, established under the Subordinate Courts Ordinance, 1933 and presided over by a Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner. When presided over by a Commissioner, it is a Subordinate Court of the First Class with the same criminal jurisdiction as the Bathurst Police Court when presided over by the Police Magistrate (q. v.). When an Assistant Commissioner presides, the Court is a Subordinate Court of the Second Class with the same jurisdiction as the Bathurst Police Court when presided over by Justices of the Peace (q. v.). The civil jurisdiction of Provincial Courts is the same as the Court of Requests (q. v.). An appeal lies from the Provincial Court to the Supreme Court, and the Court can also be required to state a case for 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 Commissioners.



*Judicial Staff:*

There are one Judge, one Magistrate, twenty-six 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 receives fines and fees.

*Juvenile Offenders and Probation:*

There are very few juvenile offenders brought before the Courts. The imposition of imprisonment is avoided as far as possible and, when imposed, special prison arrangements are made. The Court has power to place first offenders on probation, but there is no regular probation system with paid probation officers.

*Fines and Sentences:*

Time is practically always given for the payment of 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 gaol.

*Crime:*

There has been no increase in the amount of crime during the year. In the Colony 454 persons were brought before the Bathurst Police Court during the year as compared with 478 persons in 1932. In the Protectorate the Provincial Courts and Native Tribunals dealt with 985 persons as compared with 942 persons in 1932.

The number of criminal informations filed in the Supreme Court was 8.

*Statistics for the year 1933.**Criminal.*

Court.	Cases.	Dismissals.	Committals for trial.	Convictions.
Supreme Court ...	8	5	—	3
Police Court ...	454	85	5	364
Protectorate Courts :—				
North Bank Province ...	153	14	—	139
South Bank Province ...	292	17	—	275
MacCarthy Is. Province	285	34	1	251
Upper River Province ...	255	37	2	218

*Civil.*

Supreme Court	...	...	19 cases
Mohammedan Court	...	...	131 cases
Court of Requests	...	...	1,438 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 120 other ranks, including 24 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.*

		1932.	1933.
Cases dealt with	...	447	417
Prosecutions conducted	...	317	271
Convictions obtained	...	272	242
Inquest summonses served	...	8	16
Warrants executed	...	9	4
Summonses and Subpoenas served	...	738	799

*Issue of Licences.*

Motor Vehicle	...	313	306
Dog	...	91	69
Firearms	...	288	364
Domestic Servant	...	280	384
Motor Driver	...	397	413
Liquor	...	14	17
Entertainment	...	27	15

*Traffic Control.*

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

*Finger Print Bureau.*

The Bureau, which was organised 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 included in the regular courses of instruction :—

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

*Health.*

The health of the Force during 1933 was good.

*Band.*

The public concerts given 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), the Assistant Inspector of Prisons (whose duties are performed by the Assistant Commissioner of Police), an African Chief Warder and twenty-three other African Warders.

*Health.*

The Prison is visited daily by a Medical Officer. The health of the prisoners during 1933 was good, the daily average number of sick being .56 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 work under the supervision of Warders. A garden is maintained by prison labour and during 1933, 10,950 lbs. of vegetables were raised for consumption by the prisoners.

*Prison Offences.*

The discipline during 1933 was good, only twenty-five offences being recorded. Three prisoners escaped but were recaptured.

*Admissions and Discharges.*

			1932.	1933.
Admissions	...	...	312	286
Discharges	...	...	315	246
Average daily number of prisoners	...	...	70.98	57.21



## CHAPTER XIV. LEGISLATION.

During 1933 twenty-six Ordinances were enacted.

The only Ordinances which call for any comment are:—

*The Native Authority Ordinance*—setting up Native Authorities in the Protectorate with power to make Orders governing a variety of matters for the well-being of natives in the area of the Authority.

*The Native Tribunals Ordinance*—establishing a system of Native Tribunals in the Protectorate, presided over by Native Members only and having jurisdiction only over natives. The extent of their jurisdiction is defined in the Warrant establishing them.

*The Subordinate Courts Ordinance*—establishing Provincial Courts in the Protectorate presided over by a Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner with original criminal and civil jurisdiction and powers of revision over the proceedings of Native Tribunals.

*The Labour Ordinance*—regulating the employment of women and children and young persons in certain industrial undertakings and giving effect to various International Conventions.

*The Criminal Code*—establishing a Code of Criminal Law.

*The Criminal Procedure Code*—making provision for the procedure to be followed in criminal cases.

*The Rates Ordinance*—making detailed provision for the assessment and the collection of rates in the Town of Bathurst.

*The Protectorate Markets Ordinance*—making full provision for the establishment of markets in the Protectorate and conferring powers on Native Authorities to make bye-laws for their management and general supervision.



## CHAPTER XV. PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

*Revenue and Expenditure.*

The Revenue and Expenditure during the last ten years was:—

YEAR.	REVENUE.	EXPENDITURE.
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
1933	231,787	180,161

*Development Loan.*

On the 1st February, 1933, the Crown Agents for the Colonies arranged a loan for the purpose of meeting part of the cost of development works undertaken in the Colony viz:—improvement of roads, water supply and wharf.

The amount of stock issued was £38,759 13 9 at £97 bearing  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent interest per annum. The loan is redeemable in 30 years and a sinking fund contribution is made at the rate of 1·9 per cent per annum. At the close of the year the sum of £12,641 1 0 remained undisbursed and the sinking fund stood at £643 12 6.

*Assets.*

(a) Surplus of Assets over Liabilities on			
31st December, 1933	...	£126,652	
(b) Reserve Fund	...	67,207	
(c) Steamer Depreciation Fund	...	13,898	
		<u>£207,757</u>	

*Taxation.*

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

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933.
<i>Customs Import Duties.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Ad valorem	14,510	12,509	7,522	18,588	18,480
Specific:—					
Kola Nuts	24,973	24,471	22,319	29,294	33,528
Kerosene & Petroleum	3,469	4,291	2,678	2,600	4,789
Soap ...	646	712	451	—	—
Spirits ...	4,856	4,911	2,587	2,463	2,461
Tobacco ...	12,264	11,492	9,954	10,821	14,704

	£	£	£	£	£
Wines ...	2,776	2,840	2,080	1,623	2,194
Other Articles	4,332	3,553	7,503	8,030	36,979
Rice ...	—	—	—	7,984	9,893
Parcel Post	837	839	572	517	524
<i>Customs Export Duty.</i>					
Ground-nuts	55,733	74,309	66,321	18,520	33,609
<i>Total Customs Duties.</i>	£124,396	£139,927	£121,987	£100,440	£157,161
Port Dues	4,355	4,042	2,959	2,324	2,773
Yard Tax	11,665	11,073	10,179	8,370	14,187
Trade Licences	3,662	3,413	2,360	1,968	3,111
Other Licences	2,454	2,594	1,911	2,435	1,883
Liquor & Motor Car etc.					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>£146,532</b>	<b>£161,049</b>	<b>£139,396</b>	<b>£115,537</b>	<b>£179,115</b>

*Customs Tariff.*

In the course of the year the assessment of duties on Cotton Goods and Rubber Canvas Footwear was changed from an *ad valorem* to a specific basis. A few minor alterations were also made in certain tariff rates.

*Excise and Stamp Duties.*

There are no Excise Duties. The revenue collected in 1933 under the Stamp Duty Ordinance amounted to £145.

*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:—

	£
1929 ...	11,666
1930 ...	11,073
1931 ...	10,179
1932 ...	8,370
1933 ...	14,187



## 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 performed in regard to lands held under lease from Government, the revision and preparation of plans, valuations of properties and the assessment of rates for the Town of Bathurst, etc.

Grants and Leases of public 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 in the Protectorate, 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 vary 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 £6,685 for the year 1933, whilst £153 was received in respect of fees for subletting and surveys. In 1932 the rents and rates amounted to £7,905 and the fees for subletting and surveys to £117. Expenditure was £1,841 in 1933 as compared with £1,875 in 1932.

### *Activities During 1933.*

#### *Surveys.*

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

The revision survey for a new edition of the plan of the Town of Bathurst was continued.

The South-Eastern boundary of the Royal West African Frontier Force Cantonments at Cape St. Mary was defined.

Road survey work was done in the Kombo in connection with the preparation of a plan showing the road from Bathurst to Lamin waterworks.



*Plans.*

167 plans were prepared in connection with lands granted or leased. Plans were drawn in the records of the Colonial Registry, as required.

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

A plan was prepared for the Colonial Report on the Gambia for 1932.

Copies of plans of the Aeroplane Landing Ground were made for the Air Ministry and for the Officer Commanding the Gambia Company Royal West African Frontier Force, and for the Royal Air Force, Middle East, Cairo.

A plan of Bathurst showing Wards with the plots laid out on the reclaimed area at Half-Die was prepared for the use of the Commissioner of Police.

A plan was prepared showing the road connecting Bathurst with Cape St. Mary and some of the roads in Kombo St. Mary as far as the Lamin waterworks.

*Grants and Leases.*

Forty-five grants and leases were prepared.

*Rates Assessment, Bathurst.*

The Rating List for 1933 was completed early in the year and that for 1934 was prepared for public inspection. The Rates Ordinance No. 16 of 1933 was passed in April, and the Rates Ordinance 1912 was repealed. Provision is made in the 1933 Ordinance for the appointment of Valuing Assessors to assess the annual values of premises in Bathurst. An annual Rates Assessment Committee is also appointed.

The Land Officer & Surveyor was the Chairman of the Rates Assessment Committee in 1933.

*Miscellaneous.*

The Land and Survey Department supplied the Public Works Department throughout the year with the correct local time for regulating public clocks.

Valuations of properties in Bathurst were made for the Curator of Intestate Estates.



## CHAPTER XVII. MISCELLANEOUS.

Experimental flights by the Deutsche Luft Hansa Company were carried out in 1933 with a view to the establishment of an air base at Bathurst in connection with the air mail service from Stuttgart to Port Natal (Brazil) via Cadiz, Las Palmas and Bathurst. Several visits were paid to Bathurst by the Luft Hansa catapult-ship "Westfalen", which was stationed in mid-Atlantic, in connection with the experimental flights.

Three Vickers Victoria aircraft of the Royal Air Force visited Bathurst from Egypt during November on a West African Cruise, and spent nine days in the Gambia.

A visit was also paid to Bathurst in November by a Latvian airman.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lindberg arrived in the Gambia at the end of November and stayed for five days in Bathurst before flying to Port Natal (Brazil).

## 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 Dijeaux, 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	—



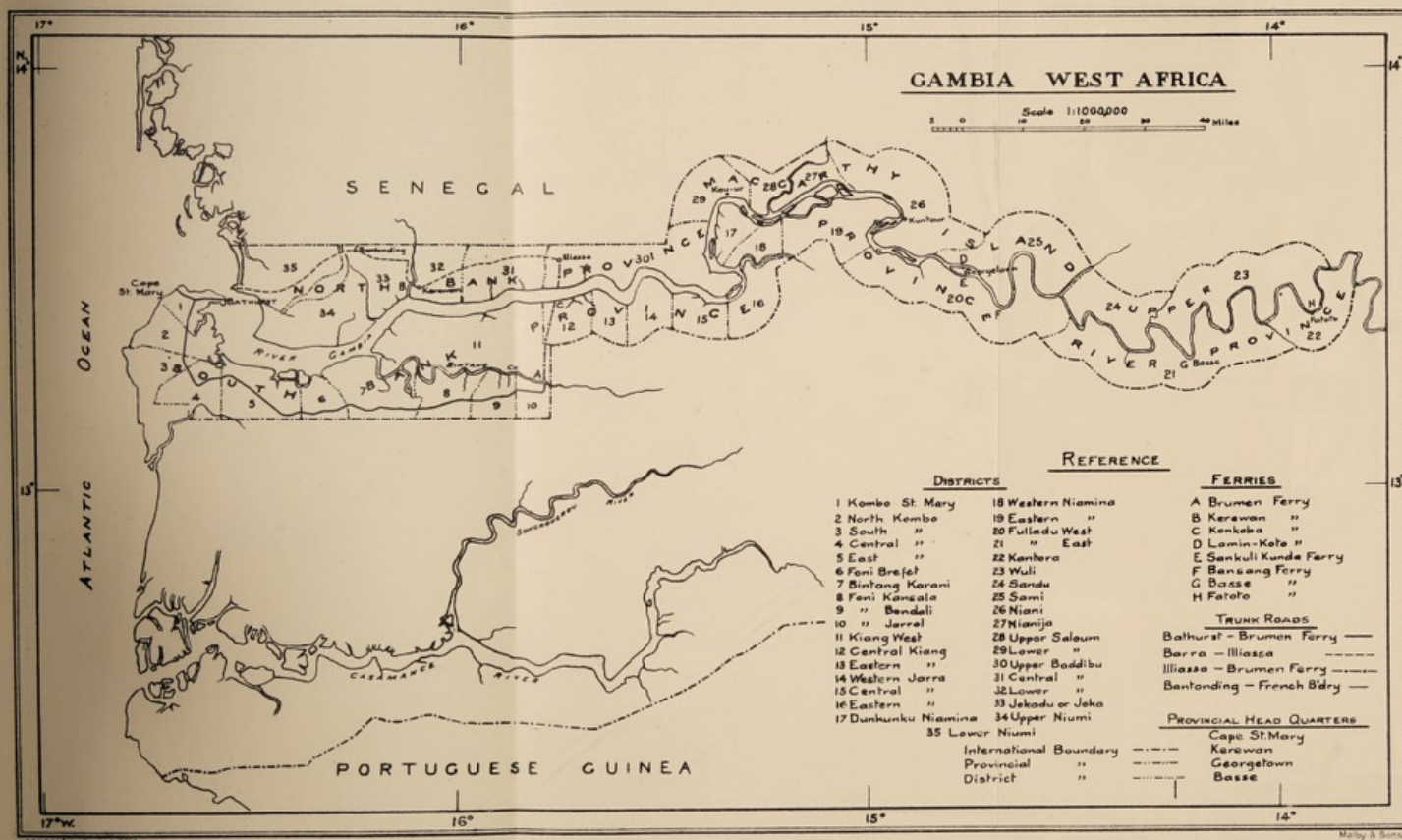
## APPENDIX II.

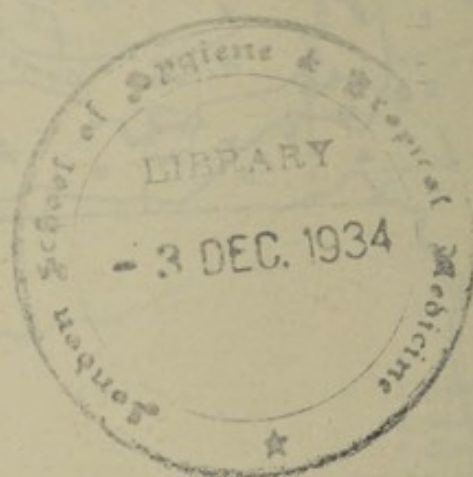
## LIST OF PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO THE GAMBIA.

WORK.	AUTHOR.	YEAR PUB- LISHED	AGENT.	PRICE.		
				£	s.	d.
History of the Gambia	H. F. Reeve, C.M.G.	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 Bathurst 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











# Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

## MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).  
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

## IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).  
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).  
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

## COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).  
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

## OVERSEAS SETTLEMENT.

Report of the Overseas Settlement Committee for the period 1st April, 1932, to 31st March, 1933. [Cmd. 4391.] 3d. (3½d.).

## KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932.  
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

## TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).  
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Fifth Annual Report, 1932-33. [Colonial No. 86.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

## BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

## SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

## MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

## SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

## MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

## WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).  
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

## BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

## THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).  
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

*All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.*

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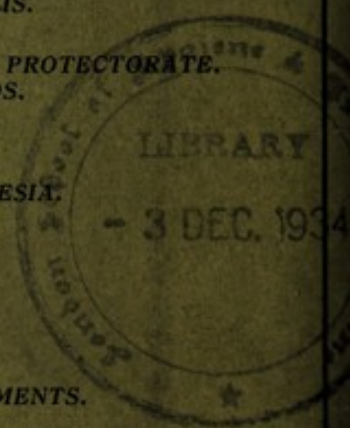


## COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply.

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## CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

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