

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 1034.

GAMBIA.

REPORT FOR 1918.

(For Report for 1917 see No. 979.)

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
May, 1920.



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1920.

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No. 1034.

G A M B I A .

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK FOR 1918.*

I.—FINANCIAL.

1. *Revenue.*—The total revenue collected in 1918 amounted to £133,323, an increase of £15,346 over that for 1917, and £8,328 more than the revenue collected in 1913, which was the highest previously recorded.

The revenue and the amounts collected under each head during the year were as follows:—

(1) Customs Duties	£96,862
(2) Port Dues	932
(3) Licences, &c.	1,891
(4) Fees of Court, &c.	6,967
(5) Post Office	945
(6) Rent of Government Property, excluding rent of land in the Protectorate	513
(7) Interest	5,477
(8) Protectorate	19,035
(9) Miscellaneous	677
(10) Land Sales	20

It will be seen that Customs Duties provided nearly three-quarters of the total revenue for 1918. The amount from this source exceeded that collected in 1917 by £12,104, so that the difference between the total revenue for these two years is accounted for very largely in this way. The receipts from *ad valorem* duties (£41,303) were the largest ever recorded, being nearly £12,000 more than the record amount received in the previous year. The increase is attributable no doubt rather to the increasing value of articles on which an *ad valorem* duty is paid than to larger importations. The import duty on kola nuts and the export duty on groundnuts continue to be by far the most important items of Customs revenue.

Slight decreases in the second, sixth, and ninth heads of revenue mentioned above were much more than counter-balanced by increases under the other heads; by no means inconsiderable increases under the heads, Fees of Court, etc., and Protectorate.

The value of the Colony's investments at the end of the year was £140,275, and the cash balance was £53,370.

* A Sketch Map will be found in the Report for 1914, No. 861: [Cd. 7622-52.]

2. *Expenditure.*—The Expenditure for the year was £88,703, being less than the revenue by no less than £44,620, less than the estimated expenditure by £9,673, and about £6,000 less than the expenditure for the previous year.

The principal savings resulted from the unavoidable postponement of certain public works due to vacancies in staff and the delay caused by the War in the supply of materials ordered in the United Kingdom. The expenditure for the year followed the normal lines and requires no special explanation.

3. *Financial position.*—The excess of Assets over Liabilities on the 31st December, 1917, was £125,816, and on the 31st December, 1918, £193,894. There is no public debt.

The following is a comparative statement of the total Revenue and Expenditure for the last five years:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1914	£86,071	£120,921
1915	92,253	89,028
1916	103,075	83,217
1917	117,977	94,519
1918	133,323	88,703

4. *Currency.*—The currency of the Colony consists of West African silver coins (2s., 1s., 6d., 3d.), which are rapidly replacing British silver currency.

French five-franc pieces, known locally as “dollars,” are accepted by Government and the banks at 3s. 10½d. (the legal value), although for trade purposes they are worth 4s. The circulation of these coins is decreasing rapidly owing to the French Government having prohibited the exportation of them from France.

The shortage of silver coins, due to the world shortage of silver, has been met to a certain extent by the introduction of West African currency notes for £1, 10s., 2s., and 1s.

The two banks established in the Colony are the Bank of British West Africa, Limited, and the Colonial Bank.

II.—TRADE AND AGRICULTURE.

1. *Volume of Trade.*—The total value of the Colony's trade inwards and outwards (excluding specie) for the year 1918, was £1,802,316, an increase of £152,358, as compared with the previous year.

The following table gives the total value of imports and exports for the last five years, excluding specie.

	Imports.	Exports.
1914	£388,339	£693,658
1915	302,495	430,620
1916	478,805	542,843
1917	697,052	952,906
1918	919,426	882,890

2. *Imports.* The total value of imports (exclusive of specie) was greater by £222,374 than in 1917.

The import of most of the principal articles was greater than in 1917. The total quantity of cotton piece-goods imported was 11,023,963 yards valued at £377,973, or an increase in quantity of 1,155,174 yards, and in value of £156,221, as compared with 1917. The United Kingdom supplied more than 65 per cent. of this article.

Other cotton goods were valued at £51,393—an increase of £19,145.

The quantity of rice imported was 36,359 cwts., valued at £70,733. This was 9,791 cwts. less than was imported in 1917, but £9,992 more in value. The United States of America supplied no less than over 93·5 per cent. of the rice imported, although this was only the second year that that country had supplied rice to the Colony. Empty bags which are used in the groundnut trade showed a decrease of 251,877 in number and £6,170 in value as compared with 1917.

The value of hardware imported was £17,835—an increase of £3,238 over 1917.

Kola nuts weighing 1,698,506 lbs. and valued at £130,051 were imported from the neighbouring Colony of Sierra Leone; constituting a record for both quantity and value imported. The quantity imported exceeded the previous highest recorded, that for 1916, by 253,872 lbs. and the value that for 1917 by £17,179.

3,885 cwts. of wheaten flour, valued at £7,927 was imported, while in 1917 the quantity was 4,946 cwts., and the value £7,995.

The value of provisions imported was £8,670, a decrease of £637, as compared with 1917.

Tobacco weighing 183,580 lbs., and worth £13,259 was imported, an increase of 38,327 lbs. in weight and £5,195 in value compared with 1917.

The quantity of spirits imported in 1918 was 9,479 gallons, as against 13,497 gallons in 1917. The value, however, of the spirits imported in 1918 was only £88 less than that of the spirits imported in the previous year.

There was a decrease in the importation of sugar. The quantity imported in 1918 was 2,518 cwts., valued at £7,866, a decrease of 1,458 cwts., and £1,704 in value, as compared with 1917. 95 per cent. of the supplies came from Brazil, the United States of America, and Portuguese Possessions. The latter and Brazil, which supplied the largest quantity, appeared for the first time on the list of countries supplying sugar to the Colony.

The United Kingdom continued to be the chief source of supply, accounting for over 58 per cent. of the imports, excluding specie. The United States of America just ousted the British Colonies from second place, their percentage being 15·4, and 15·3 respectively. In 1917 the British Colonies supplied 19 per cent. and the United States of America 7 per cent. of the imports. France and its possessions.

which in 1917 had supplied 12 per cent. of the imports, in 1918 only supplied 7·7 per cent.

3. *Specie.* The total value of specie imported was £538,588. It consisted entirely of British coins owing to the fact that the exportation of French five-franc pieces had been prohibited by the French Government.

The export of specie during the year amounted to £217,320, being composed of British coins to the value of £216,000, and French five-franc pieces to the value of £1,320. The value of the latter coins taken across the border into French territory cannot be calculated.

4. *Exports.* The total value of the exports, exclusive of specie, was £70,016 less than in 1917.

The principal exports during the year were 56,489 tons of groundnuts, valued at £800,319; 644 tons of palm kernels, valued at £9,800; and 85,103 hides, valued at £51,520.

The groundnut crop of 1917-18 was only an average one, but good prices were obtained, and the value of the shipments made in 1918 was only £69,471 less than the value of the shipments made in the previous year, although there were 17,811 tons less exported in 1918 than in 1917.

Over 96 per cent. of the quantity of groundnuts exported went to the United Kingdom.

Similarly over 96 per cent. of the hides exported went to the United Kingdom. The export of hides was less than in 1917, being 85,103, valued at £51,520, as against 101,120, valued at £58,951, in that year.

The export of palm kernels increased slightly both in quantity and in value, in 1918, being 644 tons, valued at £9,800, as against 532 tons valued at £7,994 in 1917. The quantity exported in 1918 was shared almost equally between France and its possessions and the United Kingdom.

The trade in calabashes (gourds) which is done almost entirely with Sierra Leone continues to increase and its value in 1918 was £2,610.

Piassava.—26 tons of piassava, valued at £930, were exported in 1918, as against 15 tons valued at £550 exported in the previous year.

Of the total exports nearly 94 per cent. went to the United Kingdom. Slightly less than 3 per cent. went to France and its possessions. In 1917 the figures were 79 per cent. and 18 per cent. respectively. The groundnut crop which in pre-War days went nearly all to France was in 1918 shipped almost entirely to the United Kingdom.

5. *Shipping.*—The total number of vessels entered and cleared during 1918 was 412, with an aggregate tonnage of 282,066, a decrease of 43 vessels and 116,458 tons, as compared with 1917.

The number of steam vessels and sailing vessels entered was respectively 81 and 122; and of those cleared 87 were steam vessels and 122 sailing vessels. Of the steam vessels entered and cleared 122 out of

168, *i.e.*, 70 per cent., were British; while the tonnage of the British ships exceeded that of foreign ships by no less than 250,491 tons. Of the sailing vessels entered and cleared 88, with a tonnage of 2,214, were British, and 156, with a tonnage of 9,221, were foreign.

6. *Land Grants.*—Grants of land in the Colony and Protectorate are regulated by the terms of the Public Lands (Grants and Dispositions) Ordinance, No. 5 of 1902. No Crown Grants are made for a longer period than 21 years as a rule either in the Colony or in the Protectorate. The filling in of the Half Die area of Bathurst is gradually rendering habitable the swamp at the back of the town. The land is the property of the Crown and the demand for it is keen.

The value of land in Bathurst in the business quarter of the town, especially where there is access to the river front, is very high, and has increased appreciably in recent years.

Grants of land for periods of 21 years are made at the trading centres in the Protectorate where groundnuts are collected. The rates charged vary from £1 to £4 per 1,000 square yards, according to the situation and the facilities which exist for shipping produce in ocean-going steamers. The latter are not able to travel further up the Gambia than MacCarthy Island. The area granted is limited in ordinary circumstances to 6,000 square yards. The number of these grants has increased considerably and has advanced *pari passu* with the growth of trade.

7. *Agriculture.*—Groundnuts are by far the most important agricultural product of the Colony. They are the Colony's sole export of any importance, and hence the source of its prosperity. The nuts are planted at the beginning of the rainy season, in June and July; and are gathered in November after the rains are over. They are exported during the next six or eight months in the ordinary course of events. The scarcity of shipping due to war conditions has led to the exportation of the groundnuts being spread over a larger portion of the year.

The Government is obliged to purchase through the merchants a certain quantity of the best of the crop, and this is distributed on credit to the native planters, who pay for it through their native chiefs from the produce of the next harvest. This is necessary because the native planters do not retain a sufficiently large portion of the crop for seed for the following season, and also to meet the requirements of the immigrant "strange farmers," who, of course, have no seed to plant.

The satisfactory quality of the coming crop is ensured as far as possible by this change of seed.

Attention is also given by the natives of the Protectorate to growing food crops the chief of which consist of various kinds of corn.

Considerable areas are sown with rice in those districts where the swampy nature of the ground is best suited for the crop.

III.—LEGISLATION.

Ten Ordinances were passed during the year. The most important of these dealt with Motor Traffic, Wharves, and the issue of Currency Notes.

Most of the firms have wharves at the various riverine ports and legislation was introduced to regularise the legal position of these wharves and to provide for the licensing of all existing wharves and any which may be erected subsequently.

IV.—EDUCATION.

There are altogether eight elementary schools in the Colony, six in Bathurst, and two at MacCarthy Island. Of these one is owned and managed by the Anglican Mission, three by the Roman Catholic Mission, three by the Wesleyan Mission, and one by the Mohammedan community in Bathurst. There are no Government schools.

The number of pupils on the registers of the elementary schools of the Colony during 1918 was 1,473, *i.e.*, 98 more than in 1917.

The number of pupils at the Anglican School in 1917 was 235 : at the three Roman Catholic Schools, 538 ; at the three Wesleyan Schools, 592 ; and at the Mohammedan School, 108. Attendance is voluntary.

The schools are attended by boys and girls together, except in the case of two of the Roman Catholic Schools, one of which, the Convent School, is for girls only, the other for boys only.

All these elementary schools, except the Mohammedan School, are affiliated under the Education Ordinance No. 14 of 1903, and receive aid from the funds of the Colony in accordance with the rules made under that Ordinance. This aid takes the form of contributions towards the salaries of European superintendents, grants based on the average attendance, and on the results of an annual examination conducted by the Government Inspector of Schools, prizes for success in this Examination, and bonuses to teachers.

In accordance with the rules referred to above, an examination of native teachers is also held by the Government Inspector, and certificates are given, also small monetary awards.

The curriculum of the schools is prescribed by the owners, but as a considerable part of their income is derived from grants based on the results of the annual Government Examination the subjects taught are in fact chiefly determined by the above-mentioned rules under which the examination is held.

In addition to Government grants the income of the schools is derived from school fees, which may not exceed 6d. per week for each pupil, and from contributions by the owners.

The total expenditure of the affiliated schools in 1918 was £1,878, of which £1,296 was contributed by Government.

The Mohammedan School was attended in 1918 by 108 pupils, 27 less than in the previous year. The school presents candidates for the same annual examination as the other schools, but the financial aid which it receives from Government is not determined by the results of the examination. The salaries of the teachers are paid by Government, prizes are given, and a sum is voted annually in the Estimates for the upkeep of the buildings and furniture of the school.

In 1918 the vote for the payment of salaries and prizes was £200, and for the upkeep of buildings and furniture, £30. The rest of the revenue of the school consists of school fees, amounting to £3 2s. 8d., and an annual contribution of £20 from the Mohammedan community.

In addition to the English subjects offered by candidates from this school at the annual general examination, pupils are instructed in Arabic and in the Koran, and are examined annually by the Cadi of the Mohammedan Court.

A Technical and Industrial School is maintained by the Wesleyan Mission, and instruction is given by a European instructor in such subjects as carpentry, masonry, joinery, and blacksmith's work. There were 16 pupils in 1918. The school receives Government aid in the form of an annual contribution of £350 towards the salary of the European instructor. Prizes based on the results of an annual examination, held by an examiner whom the Governor appoints, are also given by Government.

The school derives a considerable revenue from payment for work done for members of the public. In 1918 this sum amounted to £429. The expenditure of the school was £840.

The Wesleyan Missionary Society also maintains the only Secondary School in the Colony, which is managed by the Society independently of Government aid or control, and derives its revenue entirely from contributions from members of the Wesleyan community and from school fees. In 1918 there were 39 pupils at this school. Its expenditure was £206.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

1. *Hospitals and Medical Institutions.*—The total number of persons admitted to the Victoria Hospital, Bathurst, during 1918, was between 400 and 500. The daily average number of patients was 11.5. There were 58 deaths. Out-patients were attended to 7,798 times, and 23 operations were performed. No structural alterations were made in the hospital during the year. The number of Medical Officers and of European nursing sisters at work in the Colony was throughout the year less than normal in consequence of the absence of members of the staff on Active Service.

The only hospital in the Protectorate is at Georgetown, MacCarthy Island. No Medical Officer was available to take charge of this hospital, but periodical visits were made by the Senior Medical Officer, and a certificated native dispenser resided there. There were 33 persons admitted in 1918, and out-patients were attended on 1,250 occasions. There were 7 deaths.

During 1918 no case was admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, which is situated about 2 miles out of Bathurst.

At the Home for Destitutes in Bathurst, 9 persons remained at the end of 1917. There were 20 admissions during 1918, 3 persons were discharged, and 14 died, leaving 12 remaining at the end of the year.

These four institutions were maintained during 1918 with the whole of the Medical Staff at a total cost of £7,193.

2. *Government Savings Bank*.—A Government Savings Bank is managed by the Treasury both at Bathurst and at MacCarthy Island. There were 529 depositors with £1,771 to their credit at the end of 1918.

The amount of invested funds is £5,000. Interest on deposits is paid at 2½ per cent. There are no expenses of management.

3. *Victoria Recreation Ground, MacCarthy Square*.—The Victoria Recreation Ground was formerly controlled by a Board of Management of eight members appointed annually by the Governor. The Board, however, was divested of their ownership and control by an Ordinance passed in 1917, which vested the ownership of the land in the Crown and the control in the Board of Health.

VI.—JUDICIAL AND CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

1. SUPREME COURT.

There were 20 persons prosecuted in the Supreme Court, 17 of whom were convicted. 12 convictions for larceny and cattle stealing, 1 for other offences against property, 1 for rape, 2 for other offences against the person, and one for an offence classed as Miscellaneous. The small number of cases brought before the Supreme Court affords striking evidence of the rarity of serious crime.

2. BATHURST POLICE COURT.

During 1918, 423 cases were brought before the Court, as compared with 564 in 1917. Of these 357 were summarily convicted, 20 were committed for trial by the Supreme Court, and 46 were discharged. About one-third of these cases were prosecutions for offences against laws dealing with sanitation, and especially those aimed at the extermination of mosquitos. A decrease of about 80 cases in this class of offence as compared with 1917 would appear to show that the inhabitants of the town have a growing appreciation of the importance of sanitary measures and of the benefits derived therefrom. There were 66 cases of larceny.

The total number of summary convictions was 169 less than in 1917.

3. PROTECTORATE COURTS (NATIVE TRIBUNALS).

The number of cases brought before the native Tribunals was 460, a decrease of 11, as compared with the number in 1917. In all but four of the cases the accused persons were convicted. Disobedience of the orders of Chiefs, seductions, and offences against the person, not of a serious character, are the most common cases. In nearly 90 per cent. of these cases the punishment was by fine without imprisonment. This clearly shows the remarkable absence of serious crime in the Protectorate, as well as the quiet temper and the law-abiding nature of the Protectorate population.

4. PRISONS.

Thirty-six prisoners remained in the gaol at the beginning of 1918, and 132 were admitted during the year. At the end of 1918, 35 remained. The daily average was 50, as compared with 45.57 in 1917. The number of admissions was greater by 30 than in 1917.

The health of the prisoners was satisfactory.

Prison labour was employed on public works and on works within the prison of an estimated value of £503. The total cost of the maintenance of the prison, without deducting the estimated cost of the prison labour, was £1,683. The larger number of prisoners and the rise in the price of food and clothing are reflected in the cost of this institution.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS, PUBLIC HEALTH, AND CLIMATE.

1. VITAL STATISTICS.

No figures or reliable estimates are available as regards the total native population since the census of 1911. In that year the total population of Bathurst was given as 7,700, and that of the Protectorate as 138,401. It is probable that the population of Bathurst has increased but little since 1911. There is good reason to believe that the population of the Protectorate is at least 30 per cent. greater than that given in the 1911 census return. No accurate information is obtainable with regard to births and deaths in the Protectorate.

The total number of Europeans resident was 122, of whom 112 were males and 10 females. There were 6 deaths among the Europeans, all from pneumonia and influenza, and no births.

Two were invalided, both of whom were unofficials. No official was invalided.

The native population of Bathurst was estimated to be 7,700, or about 230 above the native population in 1911. The number of births was 263, and the number of deaths 550. The birth-rate was

34·1 per thousand, and the death-rate 71·4. The increased number of deaths was due to the influenza epidemic which swept over the whole coast in the latter months of the year.

Infantile mortality was at even a higher figure than usual. Out of a total number of 263 births there were 50 still-births, and 138 deaths of infants of less than one year in age. There were also 89 deaths of children over one year old and under five years of age.

Eighteen Christian marriages were solemnised in Bathurst and MacCarthy Island.

2. PUBLIC HEALTH.

As usual, malarial fever was the most prevalent disease. 118 of 506 cases treated in the hospital in Bathurst were cases of this illness, and out of 7,798 occasions on which out-patients were attended, malarial fever was treated 771 times. These figures are somewhat less than those for 1917.

There was no case of yellow fever, small-pox, or plague during 1918. There was one case of typhoid fever in 1918 which, however, owing to a relapse proved to be very serious and prolonged. Pneumonia, a common disease in the Colony at certain seasons, was more prevalent than usual.

The influenza epidemic was very serious. It began in September and lasted about four weeks, with the result that 6 Europeans and 317 natives died in Bathurst. It is estimated that there were 7,800 deaths in the Protectorate from influenza.

The sanitation of Bathurst is in the care of the Board of Health, a body consisting of 4 ex-officio members, and not more than 6 others nominated by the Governor.

A sum of £4,922 was spent by the Board in 1918 on its work and on the emoluments of its staff.

The improvement in the sanitation of the town continues, as is indicated by a further decline in the specimens of mosquito larvae found. 149 were found in 1918, as compared with 238 in 1917, 265 in 1916, 622 in 1915, and no less than 1,036 in 1914.

3. CLIMATE.

There are two Meteorological Stations in the Colony, one in Bathurst, and one at MacCarthy Island, distant from Bathurst about 150 miles.

Rain fell in Bathurst on 64 days between the 30th May and the 18th October. The total rainfall for 1918 was 54·03 inches; this was no less than 16·35 inches more than in 1917.

Indeed the rainfall was greatly in excess of the average for the past ten years, which is 33·45 inches.

The highest recorded temperature was 101 degrees on the 2nd April, and also on the 20th May; and the lowest, 48 degrees on the 16th March. The highest mean temperature in any month was reached in February, being 93 degrees, and the lowest in February and also in December, being 55·1 degrees.

At MacCarthy Island rain fell between the 2nd May and the 4th October, the total being 49·27 inches or 3·33 inches more than in 1917. The highest recorded temperature was 112 degrees in May, and the lowest 54 degrees in December. The highest mean temperature was 88 degrees in May and the lowest 76·5 in December.

VIII. POSTAL, CABLE, AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

POSTAL SERVICE.

The usual mail service between the Colony and the United Kingdom is by Messrs. Elder Dempster and Company's steamers, in normal times at intervals of about two weeks. Towards this service the Colony pays an annual contribution of £73. War conditions have increased the intervals between mails very considerably, and have made regularity impossible.

During periods of the year when the export of groundnuts is in progress, communication with Dakar is frequent, and from there both to France and to the United Kingdom by the groundnut steamers, as well as by others which do not call at this Colony. There are two Post Offices in the Colony, one in Bathurst, and one at MacCarthy Island. The total revenue of the Post Office in 1918 was £945, being £43 more than in 1917. The expenditure was £902.

CABLE SERVICE.

The African Direct Telegraph Company, Limited, maintains the only cable telegraph station in the Colony. There is no inland telegraph.

TELEPHONE SERVICE.

The Government maintains a telephone service between Government Offices and certain outlying stations.

IX. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The activities of the Colony progressed satisfactorily during the year. The uncertainty as to trade prospects felt in the early part of the War disappeared entirely. The signing of the Armistice in November, 1918, has given rise to bright hopes as to the future. Foodstuffs from outside the Colony have been both scarce and expensive. A measure of food control, aimed at controlling the prices of the principal articles of food, the prices being revised from time to time, has been in operation throughout the year. Wages, however, have risen, and the price paid for groundnuts locally has been a good deal higher than usual.

The most memorable features of the year have been the influenza epidemic, which took such a heavy toll of the native population, and the exceptional heaviness of the rains.

The population continued to exhibit their loyalty and interest in the War by contributing generously to all War funds which were brought to their notice, although the greatly enhanced cost of living left the majority with but little to spare.

B. A. FINN,

Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary.

Bathurst, Gambia.

29th February, 1920.

APPENDIX.

WORK CONDUCTED AT THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE DURING THE YEAR
1918 FOR THE COLONY OF THE GAMBIA.*Economic Investigations.*

Reports on three sets of mineral samples were furnished by the Imperial Institute during 1918, as the result of investigations conducted in the Scientific and Technical Research Department. The results are summarised below.

Samples of aluminous minerals from Kossoun Hill were forwarded for examination with a view to ascertaining whether any of them were bauxitic in character. The results of the examination showed, however, that the samples were argillaceous and not bauxitic, and it is therefore unlikely that bauxite will be found in the beds from which these samples were obtained.

Seven samples of clays and limestones concretions, stated to have been collected on the left bank of the River Gambia, at a distance of about one mile from Yarbutenda, were examined in order to determine their character and possible value. It was thought in the Gambia that the concretions might be suitable for the preparation of agricultural lime, but this proved not to be the case. The clays might be used for making bricks and tiles, and in conjunction with the concretions for cement making.

Three samples of auriferous sand were also examined but were not of promising character, as the best example contained only 1 grain of gold per ton. The free gold was, moreover, in a very finely divided condition and would be difficult to recover from the sand.

Economic Enquiries.

A number of enquiries relating to the products, industries and imports of the Gambia were dealt with by the Technical Information Bureau during the course of the year.

These related to such subjects as palm nut cracking machines, groundnuts and other oil seeds, groundnut oil, jute cultivation, and timber.

General information relating to the resources, industries, and trade of the Colony has also been supplied to enquirers.

Gambia Court.

The Court is in occupation by the War Office, but representations have been made with a view to its early release.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.		
No	Colony, &c.	
Year		
1000	Zanzibar	1918
1001	Hong Kong	"
1002	Somaliland	1917-1918
1003	Cayman Islands	"
1004	Malta.	1918-1919
1005	Seychelles	1918
1006	Fiji	"
1007	Ceylon	"
1008	Nigeria	1917
1009	Turks and Caicos Islands.. . . .	1918
1010	St. Helena	"
1011	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
1012	Ashanti	"
1013	East Africa Protectorate	1917-1918
1014	British Guiana	1918
1015	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1918-1919
1016	Basutoland.. . . .	"
1017	Falkland Islands	1918
1018	Trinidad	"
1019	Bermuda	"
1020	Swaziland	1917-1918
1021	Somaliland	1918-1919
1022	Gibraltar	1918
1023	Grenada	1918-1919
1024	Jamaica	"
1025	Cyprus	"
1026	British Honduras	1918
1027	British Solomon Islands	1918-1919
1028	Straits Settlements	1918
1029	Gold Coast	"
1030	Nigeria	"
1031	Leeward Islands	1918-1919
1032	Sierra Leone	1918
1033	Bahamas	1918-1919

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907-8 and 1908-9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon.. . . .	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.