

COLONIAL REPORTS--ANNUAL.



No. 1053.

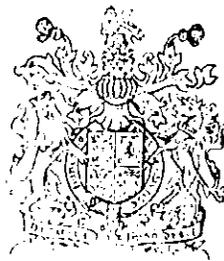
GAMBIA.

REPORT FOR 1919.

(For Report for 1918 see No. 1034.)

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

December, 1920.



LONDON:
PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

To be purchased through any Bookseller or directly from
H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
IMPERIAL HOUSE, KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C. 2, and 28, ABINGDON STREET,
LONDON, S.W. 1;
37, PETER STREET, MANCHESTER; 1, ST. ANDREW'S CRESCENT, CARDIFF;
23, FORTH STREET EDINBURGH;
or from E. PONSONBY, LTD., 116, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

1920.

[Cmd. 508 36.]

Price 2d. Net.

No. 1053.

GAMBIA.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT, 1919.

I.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

1. *Geographical.*—The Gambia is the most northerly of the British West African Dependencies. It consists of the territory on the banks of the River Gambia, which flows approximately due west falling into the Atlantic Ocean in latitude $13^{\circ}24'$ North and longitude $16^{\circ}36'$ West at almost the most westerly point of Africa.

2. The Colony is surrounded on the north, east, and south by the French Colony of Senegal. The French country to the south is itself a strip between British and Portuguese territory.

3. *Area and population.*—The area of the Gambia is 4,132 square miles, that is to say, rather larger than Cornwall and Devon together. The population is estimated at about 240,000, of whom 8,000 live in the capital—Bathurst—at the mouth of the river. The inhabitants belong to a number of tribes with widely differing racial characteristics and speaking different languages. English is confined to about one-half of the inhabitants of Bathurst, who are the educated Christian West Africans known to Europe. The remainder of the population of the Colony and Protectorate are mainly Mohammedans—the chief tribes being the Mandingos (about one half of the total), Fullas, Jollofs, Sarahulis, and Jolas. The latter are pagans and are described as uncivilised. The Jollofs claim a very ancient descent, which is borne out by their striking features of an Egyptian type.

The European population of the Gambia is less than 200, composed of officials, traders, and a few missionaries.

4. *Historical.*—The first descriptive accounts of the Gambia River date from the middle of the 15th century, when Cada Mosto, a Venetian, visited the river in charge of an expedition fitted out by Prince Henry of Portugal. He appears to have travelled some forty miles from the mouth in 1456. The Portuguese were able to maintain a monopoly of the trade 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, it appears, had then traded in these parts for above

thirty 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 power of Portugal was then on the wane, 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.

5. The first permanent British settlement in West Africa was made in about 1620 on an island now known as James Island, 35 miles up the Gambia River. The French made numerous attempts to capture the island and were on one occasion able to hold it for two years until it was handed back at the Peace of Ryswick in 1697. The English in turn raided St. Louis and Goree, in Senegal—the latter place lying in the harbour of Dakar. Senegal was in the hands of Great Britain from 1760 to 1779 and again during the Napoleonic wars. A clause in the Treaty of Versailles in 1783 finally confirmed England in her possession of "Fort James" and the "River Gambia." Albreda, a French factory on the north bank of the river near St. James's Island, was, however, reserved for the French. From 1664 an annual grant of £10,000 had been made by the Crown in subsidy of the Royal African Company and their successors, who owned the settlement. Mr. Golberry, an officer in the French service, estimated the trade of the Gambia in 1786 at about £260,000 per annum.

6. In 1807 the abolition of the Slave Trade (which was followed in later years by the repatriation of captured slaves) brought economic ruin on the settlement, and the Government subsidy was increased to £23,000 annually.

7. By the Treaty of Paris in 1814 England evacuated Goree. British merchants and a few French traders from Senegal who wished to remain under the British flag formed a settlement under the charge of Colonel Brereton on a sandy spit at the point of St. Mary's Island, at the mouth of the Gambia, in 1816. This was first, it is said, known as Leopold, and afterwards, in 1823, the name of Bathurst (after the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department) was given to it by Sir Charles McCarthy, Governor of Sierra Leone. The Gambia was controlled from Sierra Leone from 1807. That place was eventually selected in 1821 as the seat of the Government of all the British settlements on the West Coast.

8. The history of the Gambia during the 19th century is a record of the gradual extension of settled government along the banks of the River. It was not, however, until comparatively late in the nineteenth century that the limits of the Colony and Protectorate were settled between Great Britain and France. In 1857 the latter country gave up Albreda in exchange for certain British rights in Senegal, and the river then became wholly British for 300 miles from the mouth. The boundary agreement signed in 1889 restricted the British Territory to a breadth of about 30 miles for the first 70 miles from the sea and thereafter to a strip ten kilometres wide on each bank of the river. The work of delimitating the boundary was concluded in 1899.

9. *Administration.*—The Gambia was made an independent Crown Colony in 1843. From 1866 to 1888 it was a portion of the Government of the West African Settlements. In the latter year it again became,

and has since remained, a separate Government. The administration of the Gambia is of the usual Crown Colony type with a Governor and an Executive and Legislative Council, the latter being composed of officials with an unofficial nominated element.

The Colony outside of Bathurst is administered on the Protectorate system. The Protectorate is divided into five provinces under Commissioners, who travel continuously through their provinces for eight months in the year, hearing complaints, redressing grievances and collecting taxes. The direct taxes amount to 4s. only per annum for each compound containing not more than four houses or huts. All administrative and judicial functions are centred in the Commissioners. Each province is divided into a number of districts with Head Chiefs over each, who are appointed by the Governor, after the wishes of the people have been ascertained. Headmen of towns are appointed by the Commissioners. There is a Native Tribunal in each district, composed, in addition to the Head Chief who presides, of four or five of the leading inhabitants with powers of trial and punishment. Appeals lie in all cases from the judgment of the tribunals to the Commissioner, and from the Commissioner to the Supreme Court. All native laws and customs which are neither inconsistent with English law nor repugnant to natural justice are taken cognizance of and enforced.

10. *Industry.*—There are no mines in the Colony. Iron ore exists in large quantities, but it has hitherto not been found to be worth exportation.

Boat-building and repairing by native shipwrights is done on a comparatively large scale. Most of the cutters used in the ground-nut trade have been built locally from local materials.

The chief industry is farming. The ground-nut is the staple article of cultivation, but the people grow sufficient corn, millet, and rice to be self-supporting in a good year.

There are leather and iron workers, goldsmiths and weavers in many villages. Basket-making and pottery is also carried on, but there is no export of these articles. There were large herds of privately-owned cattle in the Protectorate until 1917, when it is estimated that not less than 80 per cent. were killed off by an outbreak of rinderpest or an allied disease.

11. *Climate.*—The climate of the Gambia is less unpleasant than that of the other West African Colonies, though it does not follow that it is more healthy. The mean temperature is 77° with a mean daily range of 15°. The absolute range in Bathurst is between 55° and 105°. Rain falls between June and October; for some cause which has not hitherto been explained, the average annual fall is diminishing. For the decades 1887–1896, 1897–1906, 1907–1916 the average was 54, 48 and 39 inches respectively. In 1917 the fall was 37·68 inches, in 1918, 54·03 and in 1919, 39·23. For about one-half of the year the North East trade blows.

12. *Health and Vital Statistics.*—As in other West African Colonies, considerable attention has been paid to the Medical and Sanitary Departments of Government. Comparatively large sums have been disbursed in the endeavour to make Bathurst healthy, and the conditions of living have markedly improved. The death-rate in Bathurst was 35·28 in 1919. The total number of deaths registered was 299,

against 234 births. No vital statistics for the Protectorate are available.

Malaria has decreased considerably, but venereal disease, tuberculosis and amoebic dysentery are stated to be on the increase.

The tsetse fly abounds in many parts of the Protectorate. The natives appear to have become immune to a great extent. Four cases of sleeping sickness and two deaths were reported in Bathurst in 1919.

13. *General.*—The Gambia has many natural advantages. It is the nearest to England of all her tropical dependencies. Steamers drawing up to 24 feet can enter the river at all states of the tide in safety. The harbour, which is above Bathurst, is without its equal on the West African Coast. The river, which is tidal for 300 miles, forms an unrivalled waterway. Steamers with a draught of 18 feet can proceed for about 120 miles, and for a further 50 miles if drawing under 12 feet. There are also several creeks which are navigable for ocean-going steamers. Buoys have been found unnecessary in the main river.

14. Some 60,000 tons of ground-nuts are exported annually. As it is estimated that not less than 640,000 acres of cultivable soil are available for ground-nut plantation, there is scope for considerable development of the agricultural wealth of the Colony.

15. The valley of the Gambia is rich in deposits of iron ore, ochres and china clay. An unlimited quantity of the former can be shipped direct from river cliffs into ocean-going vessels. It is, however, of poor quality owing to the large admixture of silica.

16. The entrance of the river is not at present lighted, and the Government and private wharves are not suited to the requirements of the Colony. Proposals for opening the approaches to the harbour for navigation at any time of the day or night by lighted buoys, and for building a wharf of considerable size have been under consideration for a long time and are likely to take practical form at an early date.

II.—GOVERNMENT FINANCE.

17. The Revenue and Expenditure for the past five years have been as follows:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Excess of Assets
			over Liabilities.
	£	£	£
1915	92,253	89,628	105,959
1916	103,075	83,218	125,816
1917	117,977	91,519	149,274
1918	133,324	88,703	193,894
1919	180,585	143,451	231,028

18. There is no Public Debt.

Approximately 75 per cent. of the revenue is derived from Customs Duties, the main sources in 1919 being £50,000 from ad valorem duties, £29,000 from the duty on kola nuts, and £22,000 from the export duty of 6s. 8d. a ton on ground-nuts. The general ad valorem duty is 7½ per cent.; boots and shoes jewellery and perfumery pay 10 per cent., and food 5 per cent.

19. The flourishing state of the finances of the Colony is not altogether satisfactory, as while they have been built up, there has been no corresponding expenditure in the development of the resources of the country. This arises mainly from the necessity for restricting expenditure during the war years, and the unwillingness of the Administration to make demands on the priority authorities for machinery and building material. The position is that a great deal of leeway has to be made up if the Gambia is not to retrograde, much more if it is to progress.

III.—PROGRESS OF TRADE AND AGRICULTURE.

(a) TRADE.

20. *Trade.*—The progress of trade during the last five years has been remarkable. The figures are as follows:—

	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports ..	521,151	884,553	991,626	1,458,014	1,250,320
Exports ..	595,797	705,546	1,046,503	1,100,210	1,553,521
Total	1,116,948	1,590,099	2,038,129	2,558,224	2,803,841

Excluding specie, the total trade returns show in:—

	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
	£	£	£	£	£
	733,115	1,021,646	1,649,957	1,802,316	2,409,561

During the above period, specie to the value of £565,808 has been imported in excess of the quantity exported.

21. The trading business of the Colony is now practically entirely in the hands of agencies. The principals have head-quarters in England or France, with local representatives. A list of the chief firms with their European addresses is printed as an appendix to this report.

22. The profits made by the merchants in recent years have undoubtedly been large, and should continue so, but there are difficulties in the way of opening a new business. Considerable capital is necessary, and there are few available sites for further buildings and wharves at Bathurst.

23. *Imports.*—The total import trade in 1919 was valued at £1,779,640, excluding specie, the value given being that at the port of export. Of this trade the value of cotton piece goods and articles of cotton manufacture was £335,570. Kola nuts (from Sierra Leone) account for £157,000, rice for £104,101, tobacco, £53,710, hardware, £47,765.

24. The course of the import trade during the last five years has been in the following percentage proportions:—

	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
United Kingdom	53	41	58	58	57
British Possessions	21	15	19	15	14
France and French possessions ..	19	27	12	8	8
United States of America .. .	4	4	7	16	19
Other Countries	3	3	4	3	2

25. America has made, and is making, a strong effort to secure a substantial share of the West African trade. She has in the last few years captured as large a share in the Gambia trade as Germany had before the War, with two per cent. more.

26. The value of imports from America has been as follows:—

1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
£	£	£	£	£
12,322	18,075	50,487	141,873	235,548

This is the more remarkable as there are no exports from the Gambia to the United States.

27. The principal imports from America are rice, sugar, flour, fuel oils, timber and perfumery, hardware and leaf tobacco. Of these, all except the last two could be procured from India and Canada with advantage, if direct shipment could be arranged. Hardware manufacturers in the United Kingdom should endeavour to secure the trade which has passed from German firms. The value of the commodities imported under this head during 1919 was £47,764, shared equally between England and America.

28. *Exports.*—Of the export trade value of £1,229,921, ground-nuts are responsible for £1,172,843. The balance of £57,078 is made up of palm kernels, value £15,324, hides, £8,419, calabashes, £5,253, and a few minor products and articles not the produce of the Colony, valued at £28,082.

29. The exports of ground-nuts and palm kernels during the past five years have been as follows:—

	1915.		1916.		1917.		1918.		1919.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
Ground Nuts	96,152	£400,435	46,366	£506,093	74,300	£869,790	56,490	£800,319	70,270	£1,154,429
Palm Kernels	326	£5,457	669	£14,671	532	£7,994	646	£9,799	671	£15,324

30. During the half-century prior to 1916, the ground-nut trade came mainly into French hands, though Germany was in the years immediately preceding the War securing an increasing share. In 1913 the proportion was 58·37 per cent. to France, 24·56 per cent. to Germany and 6·72 per cent. to the United Kingdom and British Possessions. In 1914 France took 78·08 per cent. of the trade and Great Britain 9·40 per cent. War restrictions diverted the produce to the United Kingdom. Four English firms entered the business, and in 1919 Great Britain took no less a portion than 91·41 per cent., British Possessions, 1·72 per cent., the balance going to France, 2·59 per cent., and Denmark 4·24 per cent.

31. Gum, ivory, wax and rubber have practically disappeared from the export trade list. Gold also figured at one time, but, like ivory, it did not originate from British territory.

32. Manufacturers and importers of oilseeds in the United Kingdom who wish to get into touch with the Gambia trade should apply either direct to the principals of the various firms or to the Receiver General of the Colony, who is the Honorary Trade Correspondent of the Board

of Trade. There is a local Chamber of Commerce affiliated to the London Chamber of Commerce.

33. Individuals who wish to apply for employment in the Gambia as mechanics, clerks, etc., should address themselves to the headquarters of the firms in England or France.

(b) AGRICULTURE.

34. As the whole prosperity of the Colony is dependent on agriculture, too much attention cannot be paid to the needs of the Colony in this direction.

35. Climatic conditions and the lightness of the soil make the Protectorate particularly suited for ground-nut cultivation. Attempts have been made from time to time to introduce a second crop to fall back upon if necessary ; these have failed beyond the point of proving that other products can be raised successfully. So long as ground-nuts pay the people best this will not change.

36. *Ground-nuts.*—The ground-nut industry is on a very simple basis. There are no middlemen. The nuts are grown entirely by individual native farmers who sell direct to the merchant. The latter is in some cases the agent of the manufacturer in England or France. The crop is planted at the beginning of the rains in June or July. The Government supplies on an average about 1,000 tons of seed annually to supplement seed taken from the previous crop and furnished by merchants to their customers. Fresh selected seed nuts are at intervals purchased from Senegal in order to maintain the quality. About one and one-eighth bushels of seeds are planted per acre and this produces a crop of up to 45 bushels. The crop is lifted in November ; the whole plant is pulled up from the ground and dried in stacks ; the nuts are then beaten off with sticks. The planter keeps the nuts until the price offered by the merchants' dealers is high enough to suit his liking, unless he requires money urgently. The nuts are transported by donkey and head loads to the river towns where the trading stations are situated. After setting aside enough to pay taxes and for seed-nuts or rice bought from Government before the farming commenced, the greater part of the money received is expended in buying cotton goods, etc., from the merchants—usually from those who have bought the nuts.

37. *Strange farmers.*—A large proportion of the nuts produced in the Gambia are planted by "strange farmers" who come from East, North and South—sometimes long distances—from French and Portuguese territory. These farmers clear and plant the land allotted to them. They are fed and housed. In return they either work two days a week for their landlords and give him one-tenth of the produce of the land or work for three days and retain the whole. The landlord benefits further by getting a cleared area for his farm in the following year. The "strange farmer" usually returns to his home as soon as his crop has been harvested and sold. These immigrants number as many as 20,000 annually.

38. There has fortunately been, so far, little disease of the nuts to endanger the industry. The periodical introduction of fresh seed, the single annual crop, the fact of allowing the ground to revert periodically to bush and the enrichment of the soil by allowing herds of cattle to

wander at will over the farms after the harvest has been taken up, have all tended to keep the produce healthy.

39. *Cotton*.—In 1860 it was estimated that some 220 tons of cotton were grown. The planting of cotton decreased with the spread of the area under cultivation for ground-nuts and the introduction of English cloths and yarns. Many of the weavers use the latter for making the so-called native cloths and very little cotton is grown now. In 1903 and 1904 energetic measures were taken to encourage cotton-growing, and large quantities of American and Egyptian seed were distributed. The experiment failed and Mr. Dudgeon, Superintendent of Agriculture, reported in 1906 that he considered that “there was very little chance of cotton-growing being established in the Colony on a commercial basis owing to the unsuitability of the climate for cotton-growing on a large scale.”

40. *Rubber*.—Rubber was formerly exported from the Gambia to some extent. The highest point was reached in 1896 when 503,235 lbs. of the local value of £29,670 were exported. Rubber plants were not cultivated, the collectors tapping the wild *Landolphia* vine all the year round. The rubber produced was, when washed, worth about one third less than hard Para rubber. The export at present is negligible. The vine may have been killed off by the system of tapping, by the annual bush fires or by the increase of the land taken up for ground-nuts.

41. The difficulty in the way of growing other crops commercially lies in the absence of rain for seven months in the year. The possibilities of providing water for irrigation on a large scale were studied in 1903 by Mr. H. Parker. Good land for irrigating with a gentle gradient extends down the valley below Simoto stream in the Upper River, where there is a small resident population. On the lower river there is a comparatively large area with access at Ballanghar to ocean-going steamers, which is a suitable site for irrigation.

42. A single crop of ground-nuts and food crops only is harvested in the year, the ground lying fallow in the dry season. The farmers have an established rotation of crops which varies in different districts. After three or four years the ground reverts to bush for two or three years.

43. *Other crops*.—The staple food of the people is cereals, maize, guinea corn and millet, or varieties of these are the chief crops. A fair quantity of rice is also grown, particularly in the river flats. Among minor crops are sweet potatoes, cassava and beans. Oranges, mangoes, and pawpaws do well; there are few other fruit trees.

44. The land is all hand worked. Attempts have been made to introduce light ploughs and to encourage the people in the use of modern methods. These have failed—probably owing to the absence of an Agricultural Department in the Colony, which would ensure the application of that steady pressure over a number of years which is alone of any value in the endeavour to educate natives—above all where farmers are concerned.

45. *Timber*.—No timber is exported. Rhun palms, rosewood and mahogany are all utilized for local industries—shipbuilding, wharf-making, etc.; but these trees are not found in large quantities. The quality of the latter two was reported in 1908 by the Imperial Institute to be unsuitable for the European market.

IV.—LAND.

46. Land in the Protectorate may be said to be held communally. Each individual has as much land as he and his household can cultivate. In thickly populated districts it is on occasion necessary for some of the inhabitants to migrate for farming purposes to other parts of the Province or Protectorate, where they are treated in the same manner as the "strange farmers" alluded to in paragraph 37. They return to their districts after having sold their crop of ground-nuts.

47. *Public Lands.*—All lands in the Protectorate which were not in actual occupation at the time when protection was established are regarded as public lands. They are controlled and granted or leased by the Government. A few freehold grants of lands of moderate sized areas were made in the latter part of the 19th century in the neighbourhood of Bathurst, and small plots were, down to 1913, granted in fee simple or leased for building and trading purposes for periods of 99 years. The present rule is, however, that no leases shall be allowed for a longer term than 21 years. Such leases or grants, as they are called, are usually given at suitable spots on the banks of the river for trading factories. The maximum area is 6,000 square yards, and the rent runs from £1 to £4 per annum per 1,000 square yards, dependent as the land is situated inland or in places where ocean-going steamers can go alongside to take in cargo.

The total rental value of lands in the Protectorate in 1919 was £2,096. The number of new grants issued in that year was 32.

48. *Concessions.*—No concessions of lands have yet been granted to Europeans, nor have definite applications for areas been received. In 1916 a Company secured a concession to cut *massava* along the river banks. Owing to a fall in the value of the *more*, operations were not carried on in 1919. A mineral prospecting and mining lease in the Upper River was granted in 1912 for 99 years. The work of exploration was chiefly directed to the search for payable gold, silver and iron ores. The concessionaire continued his researches for nine years and sent numerous specimens to the Imperial Institute for analysis. In no case were minerals found in payable quantities.

V.—EDUCATION.

49. *Elementary.*—There are six schools providing elementary education in Bathurst, and two in Georgetown, MacCarthy Island. There are no schools in the Protectorate proper, though there are *Almamis* in the majority of the Mohammedan towns who give some religious instruction to the children.

50. The number of children on the roll in the elementary schools was 1,517 in 1919, including 13 pupils in a Wesleyan Technical School. 662 children were being educated in the Wesleyan Schools, 587 by Roman Catholics and 176 by Anglicans. The schools conducted by these denominations are in receipt of Government Grants which amounted in 1919 to £914. The total expenditure was £2,007, the balance being raised by contributions from the managers of the schools and fees. A Mohammedan School with 112 pupils is supported by Government at a cost of £173.

51. The sum voted by the Government for education in 1919 was £1,838.

52. *Secondary.*—There is only one secondary school in the Colony. This is maintained by the Wesleyans and has some 40 pupils.

53. *General.*—The extension of facilities for education and the necessity for making provision for suitable school buildings and a skilled staff of teachers have long been recognised, but progress was delayed owing to the War. Measures are now being taken for providing an educational system that is consistent with the needs of the population.

VI.—CURRENCY AND BANKING.

54. British West African silver, British sterling, French five franc pieces (legal value, 3s. 10½d.), nickel-bronze coins (1d. and ½d.) and West African currency notes for £5, 20s., 10s., 2s. and 1s. are all legal tender. Currency notes to the value of £963,676 were imported during 1919. Paper money introduced in 1919 was unwillingly accepted at first, but perforce circulated freely later; there is, however, no doubt that a considerable amount of discounting took place which had a regrettable effect on prices.

There are two banks doing business in Bathurst—the Bank of British West Africa and the Colonial Bank.

VII.—COMMUNICATIONS.

55. *Communications.*—There are no railways or telegraph lines in the Colony. There is a small telephone installation in Bathurst.

56. The river is the main line of internal communication. Transport by land is effected by human head carriage and by donkeys. The only macadamized road outside Bathurst runs for eight miles from that town to the Atlantic coast. Other roads are clearings in the bush. They are suitable to a limited extent for motor traffic, but the absence of substantial bridges makes long journeys impracticable. The African Direct Telegraph Company have a station at Bathurst. The Admiralty erected a wireless station near Bathurst in 1915, and commercial messages are accepted from shore to ship and vice versa.

57. Arrangements were made in 1919 for the erection by the Marconi Company of Wireless Telegraph and Telephone stations in Bathurst and at MacCarthy Island, 176 miles distant, for internal communication. Further installations will be made at other ports on the river if the experiment is successful.

58. Communication between the Colony and Europe is effected by the steamers of the African Steamship Company (Messrs. Elder Dempster and Co.), which run fortnightly between Liverpool and Bathurst. There is also a direct line of steamers from America (the Bull Line). Passengers also frequently travel to Europe by Dakar in French Senegal, which is 90 miles distant.

59. The total tonnage entering and clearing at the Port of Bathurst during 1919 was 441,860. Of this, 354,837 tons were British, 40,849 American, and 19,000 French.

VIII.—SOCIAL.

60. The cost of living is high in the Gambia and social unrest is increasing in Bathurst, at least where Unions and Associations have been formed on the most improved modern lines. Wages for skilled labour run from about 2s. 6d. a day to 7s. or 8s. out of the season, when the great majority of the natives return to their farms to plant. Mechanics, shipwrights and carpenters who are employed all the year round earn from 6s. to 10s. a day. Household servants are scarce, and they receive from £2 10s. to £6 a month.

H. HENNIKER-HEATON,

Acting Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

6th October, 1920.

The following appendices are printed :—

1. List of principal firms trading in the Gambia.
2. List of Barristers, Solicitors and Patent Agents.
3. Map of the Gambia.*

Recent Publications on the Gambia.

The Gambia Colony. F. B. Archer (St Bride's Press), 1905.

The Gambia. H. Reeve (Smith Elder), 1912.

Annual Trade Report of the Colony, 1900–1919, obtainable from the Crown Agents.

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

APPENDIX I.

Principal firms, &c.

The following are the principal firms carrying on a general import and export trade.

Name.	Address.	Address in Europe (if any).
*Bathurst Trading Co. Ltd. . .	Wellington Street	34, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.
*Barthes and Lesieur . . . .	.. ..	8, Cours de Gourque, Bordeaux.
*Compagnie Française de L'Afrique Occidentale.	.. ..	32, Cours Pierre Puget, Marseilles.
*Maurel Frères . . . . .	.. ..	6, Quai Louis XVIII., Bordeaux.
*Etablissements Maurel & Prom	.. ..	18, Rue Porte Dijeaux, Bordeaux.
*African & Eastern Trade Corporation, Limited.	.. ..	Royal Liver Building, Liverpool
*Louis Vezia & Compagnie . .	.. ..	83, Cours de Verdun, Bordeaux.
*Palmre, Limited . . . . .	.. ..	Moorgate Hall, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.
*Gambia Trading Co., Ltd. . .	Buckle Street . .	23, Water Street, Liverpool.
*Horsley, A. B., Limited . . .	Russell Street . .	.. ..
Jones, S. Horton . . . . .	.. ..	.. ..
Antoin Glain	Wellington Street	.. ..

* Members of the Bathurst Chamber of Commerce.

APPENDIX--II.

List of Barristers and Solicitors.

Barristers are entitled to practise as Solicitors and vice versa.

* S. J. Forster, M.A. B.C.L. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law, Wellington Street.

* I. J. Roberts, 6, Buckle Street.

M. J. R. Pratt, M.A., B.C.L. (Durham), Barrister-at-Law, Allen Street.

† G. K. Roberts, 6, Buckle Street.

* Patent and Trade Mark Agents.

† Trade Mark Agent.

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.
1018	Trinidad	1918
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
1034	Gambia	1918
1035	Barbados	1918-1919
1036	Mauritius	1918
1037	St. Vincent	1918-1919
1038	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	"
1039	St. Helena	1919
1040	Weihaiwei	"
1041	Nyasaland	1918-1919
1042	Turks and Caicos Islands	1919
1043	Grenada	"
1044	Bermuda	"
1045	Basutoland	1919-1920
1046	Cyprus	"
1047	Fiji	1919
1048	Straits Settlements	"
1049	Ceylon	"
1050	Gibraltar	"
1051	Somaliland	1919-1920
1052	Zanzibar	1919

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
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
91	East Africa Protectorate	Geology and Geography of the northern part of the Protectorate.
92	Colonies—General	Fishes of the Colonies.