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GAMBIA.

Report for 1925.

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No. 1306.

G A M B I A .

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT, 1925.*

Preface.

The first descriptive account of the Gambia dates from the middle of the 15th century, when Alvise 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 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, however, 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.

In the 18th century the Royal African Company controlled the commerce of the Gambia, and made large profits on their cargoes of slaves and gold and ivory and beeswax.

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.

* NOTE.—A sketch map will be found in the Report for 1914, No. 861 [Cd. 7622-53].

THE ROYAL VISIT.

The outstanding occurrence of the year was the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the 4th of April. On account of her great draught H.M.S. "Repulse" had to anchor at the mouth of the river, so the royal party was conveyed to Bathurst in the Governor's yacht, being met off the harbour by ten of the river steamers all gaily dressed with bunting. Not only the whole population of Bathurst, but many thousands from the Protectorate had assembled on the beach and in the streets, which were ablaze with colour. The warmth and loyalty of the Prince's reception in this, the most ancient of the West African Colonies, could not have been greater. The behaviour of the biggest and most cheerful assembly of people ever gathered in Bathurst was perfect. At the landing-place a replica of the Old Fort at James Island had been built, and in the Square, whither His Royal Highness proceeded after inspecting the Frontier Guard of Honour, he was met with a deafening welcome. After a visit to the Cenotaph, round which were grouped all the school children of Bathurst, His Royal Highness crossed to the Pavilion. Here, under a canopy of crimson and gold silk, addresses and presentations were made. All the Protectorate Chiefs, with their principal headmen and retainers and minstrels, had been brought down to pay their respects to their future King. It gave them unbounded pleasure when His Royal Highness actually addressed them in a short speech which, when interpreted, all could understand and appreciate. After luncheon at Government House a drive was taken to Cape St. Mary, where the Agricultural Station and the Cantonments are situated. This was followed by a most enthusiastic progress round the principal streets of Bathurst, which were adorned with no less than eight triumphal arches, that of the French Colony being a veritable work of art in the Moorish style.

At the garden party at Government House, to which over 600 guests were invited, a parade of ex-Service men was held. Immense enjoyment was given by the musical performance of the full band of the Royal Marines. The frank and simple courtesy of the Prince's bearing elicited the admiration and affection of all who saw him and left an impression which will never be forgotten in this Colony.

I.—Government Finance.

The Revenue and Expenditure for the last four years have been :—

| <i>Year.</i> | <i>Revenue.</i> | <i>Expenditure.</i> | <i>Loan.</i> | <i>Assets over Loan and Liabilities.</i> |
|--------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------|--|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1922 ... | 243,603 | 430,312 | 177,893 | 99,687 |
| 1923 ... | 407,581 | 211,316 | 147,893 | 148,058 |
| 1924 ... | 208,613 | 203,635 | 125,893 | 175,036 |
| 1925 ... | 189,086 | 271,836 | 113,743 | 104,436 |

The excess of assets over liabilities at the close of the financial year was £218,180, after writing off £32,546 rice and seed-nut debt, and excluding the liability to the West African Currency Board for the demonetisation of the five-franc piece.

Customs receipts, which represent 61 per cent. of the total real revenue of the Colony, brought in £111,470, against £133,425 the year before. Owing to ground-nuts having yielded the lowest crop for the last nine years, the amount of money in circulation was less than usual, with the result that there was a large falling off in Customs duties, notably in the four chief items:—

| | <i>Export Duty</i> <i>Ground-nuts.</i> | <i>Import Duty</i> <i>Kolas.</i> | <i>Ad valorem</i> <i>Duties.</i> | <i>Tobacco.</i> |
|----------|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1923 ... | 60,622 | 37,301 | 36,515 | 15,308 |
| 1924 ... | 57,572 | 29,231 | 18,867 | 11,172 |
| 1925 ... | 46,124 | 23,016 | 16,821 | 10,748 |

The revenue from licences has exceeded the estimate by £1,459, mainly on account of the new Ordinance (No. 21 of 1924), which came into force on the 1st of January, 1925, introducing licences to cover all trades and professions in the town of Bathurst.

II.—Trade and Agriculture.

(a) TRADE.

The following table shows the balance of trade exclusive of specie during the last three years:—

| <i>Year.</i> | <i>Aggregate.</i> | <i>Imports</i> <i>c.i.f.</i> | <i>Exports</i> <i>f.o.b.</i> | <i>Balance of</i> <i>Exports over</i> <i>Imports.</i> |
|--------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1923 ... | 1,674,322 | 790,013 | 884,309 | 94,296 |
| 1924 ... | 1,533,059 | 669,700 | 898,359 | 223,659 |
| 1925 ... | 1,338,648 | 615,927 | 722,621 | 106,694 |

Imports.

Cotton piece-goods to the extent of 3,371,862 yards, valued at £154,409, showed an increase of £9,516 on the previous year.

Cotton yarn, however, showed a decrease to the value of £7,007. Owing to an excellent harvest of foodstuffs, there was a large reduction in the rice purchased from abroad, 17,659 cwt. less than in 1924. Whereas last year Germany supplied nearly two-thirds of the rice of France, this year the portion of rice imported from that country was only 10 per cent.

The quantity of rice imported from Germany in 1925 was 17,659 cwt., valued at £7,007, against 1,000 cwt. in 1924, valued at £4,000. Balance supplied 81 per cent. of a total of 21,659 cwt. imported.

The United States supplied the bulk of tobacco (95 per cent.) and of non-edible oils.

The British share of the import trade was slightly better than in 1924, but considerably less than in 1923, the percentage returns for the last three years being :—

| | | | <i>British.</i> | <i>French.</i> | <i>German.</i> |
|------|-----|-----|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1923 | ... | ... | 69 | 13 | 7 |
| 1924 | ... | ... | 54·31 | 17 | 16 |
| 1925 | ... | ... | 54·44 | 27 | 8 |

Exports.

Of the total value of exports, ground-nuts accounted for 95 per cent. Palma kernels and hides were exported to the increased value of £1,683 and £339 respectively, as compared with 1924, but the value of ground-nuts was £168,928 less, the gross quantity exported having fallen from 60,622 tons to 48,700 tons in 1925.

The average ruling price throughout the year was :—Wharf towns, £9 19s. 2d. per ton, or 2s. 5½d. per bushel. Shipping ports, £10 15s. per ton, or 2s. 8½d. per bushel. Liverpool prices, £17 5s. to £18 per ton, or 4s. 3¾d. to 4s. 6d. per bushel.

The main distribution of the exports of the last three years has been as follows :—

| | | | <i>British.</i> | <i>French.</i> | <i>German.</i> |
|------|-----|-----|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1923 | ... | ... | 49 | 39 | 7 |
| 1924 | ... | ... | 55 | 33 | 3 |
| 1925 | ... | ... | 46 | 35 | 5 |

(b) AGRICULTURE.

The Agricultural Department, which was revived in 1923, after an interval of eight years, has its headquarters at Cape St. Mary.

The work of enlarging and developing the botanical and decorative section there continued. Nurseries of lime, guava, sugar-cane, sweet potato, beans and bananas have been planted, and many manurial experiments have been made; while large numbers of ornamental and shade trees have been planted out in Bathurst town and its neighbourhood.

Ten plots treated with various fertilisers have yielded results which tend to show that the Philippine White variety of ground-nut is the best suited to the climate on account of its resistance to both *Ascochyta personata* and rosette disease.

On a plot of groundnuts, the yield per acre after an ordinary rain crop, the addition of manure, which averaged 4½ cwt. per acre, in the 1924-25 season, has not been found to increase the

two per cent. in the present season. The result has been shown in the prices now being quoted for Gambia ground-nuts in the European markets, the difference in favour of the Rufisque nuts, formerly 30s. per ton, having been reduced to between 5s. and 2s. 6d. In spite, however, of the improvement in quality, which has been manifest both in the weight of the nuts and in their reduced free fatty acid content, the local growers have not only reaped no benefit, but, on the contrary, have suffered actual loss by having the sand, which otherwise would have considerably increased the weight, removed from their nuts.

The Strange Farmers who contributed materially to the harvest numbered 14,192, as against 14,188 in 1924. The majority of them were not from the Sudan as in former years, but from other parts of the Gambia.

In order to stimulate and improve the crop, on which the welfare of the Colony depends, twelve seed farms are being established in the Protectorate. They will be used as agricultural training centres and storage depots. Field trials of various economic crops will be conducted and practical demonstrations given in the use of up-to-date tools. Each of the farms will, it is anticipated, raise about ten tons of specially selected seed for distribution.

III.—Land and Climate.

(a) LAND.

The survey work performed during the year included service with the Anglo-French Boundary Commission on the frontier between Senegal and the Protectorate. Theodolite traverses of 22 miles of survey lines were made, and astronomical observations for latitude and Azimuth were taken at various points. Fifty-nine deeds were prepared for issue of title, five being for freehold grants, fifty-one for leasehold and three wharf licences.

The whole of the town of Bathurst as now laid out has been granted either in fee simple or under lease, and the assessment of rates on the property therein amounted to £3,757 for the year. The total area of lands (other than Colony lands) held under grants for trading purposes in the Protectorate has decreased owing to the termination or cancellation of grants on account of the centralising policy of the large firm.

The *W. G. C. Gazette* of the 17th inst. Geological specimens from the Protectorate which reported that specimens of commercial value or importance were found.

(b) CLIMATE.

Meteorological returns for Cape St. Mary and Georgetown show :—

| | <i>Average max. shade</i> | <i>Average min. shade.</i> | <i>Range mean.</i> | <i>Rainfall in inches.</i> |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| Cape St. Mary ... | 87·1 | 64·8 | 16·5 | 53·56 |
| Georgetown ... | 101·5 | 63·8 | 31·3 | 49·11 |

Rain fell on 75 days in Bathurst, the total fall exceeding the mean for the last 40 years by nearly six inches.

As accurate records are an important factor in agricultural matters, it is intended to establish twelve new recording stations in the Protectorate.

IV.—Education.

During the year there were 1,569 children on the registers of the elementary schools of the Gambia, 210 of whom attended the Mohammedan school and 59 the schools at Georgetown. The attendance was better than during the previous year, although the numbers on the registers have gone down. This is mainly due to the fact that the rainfall was more moderate than in 1924, and there was not so much illness among the children.

Two medical inspections were held, but it is to be regretted that no dental treatment is available for the children, who in many cases have ceased practising native methods of cleansing their teeth without adopting European methods.

Physical training is now taught in all the schools, and the Mohammedan children have been supplied with gymnastic apparatus. It is hoped that the keenness which has manifested itself with regard to the football competitions will extend to school work, and that the schools will build up a tradition of esprit de corps. The great difficulty which militates against this, and against teaching efficiency, is the constant change in the teaching staff. A step forward has been taken by the combined efforts of the Roman Catholic and Wesleyan Missions, who have started teachers' training classes. During the year the Government has sent a student of the Wesleyan High School to England for a college course in education.

Two boys at present hold scholarships from the Government and are in residence at Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone. The teachers' examinations have again been disappointing, especially in hygiene. A great handicap is the absence of suitable text-books.

The children make good use of the school time, but the standard of English is generally low. The children are taught to read and to write, but the standard is not high. The children are

V.—Communications.*(a) SHIPPING.*

The total of British, French, American, and German tonnage during the last four years has been :—

| <i>Year.</i> | <i>British.</i> | <i>French.</i> | <i>American.</i> | <i>German.</i> | <i>Total.</i> |
|--------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1922 ... | 556,283 | 81,358 | 22,365 | 67,998 | 835,663 |
| 1923 ... | 593,772 | 100,236 | 60,126 | 165,804 | 1,052,982 |
| 1924 ... | 643,796 | 92,369 | 93,446 | 158,060 | 1,100,729 |
| 1925 ... | 712,052 | 129,668 | 53,764 | 60,702 | 1,097,642 |

Of the total number of ships entered and cleared, 448 were ocean-going steamers (238 British) and 20 coasting.

Sailing vessels numbered 60. Practically half the ships calling here were British. German shipping yielded second place to French. Most of the ground-nut crop is carried to Europe in foreign bottoms.

(b) MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The Government flotilla consists of the steamers " Prince of Wales " and " Vampire," which ran a regular river service throughout the year with a mileage of over 25,000 miles, and the Governor's yacht " Mansa Kila Ba." Two lighters and four launches are also owned by the Government, one of the latter being attached to the Medical Department in the Protectorate.

All extensive refits have to be carried out at Dakar, but the Marine workshop at Half Die has been of great use for ordinary overhauls. The steamer " Prince of Wales," in addition to carrying some 5,000 passengers and much freight up river, is employed on periodical inspections of the buoys at the entrance of the estuary and, in September last, when a ship ran aground off the Bijol Islands, proved her suitability for salvage work owing to her shallow draught and high horse-power on engines and auxiliaries.

(c) POSTS.

A considerable decrease was recorded in the number of letters handled during the year, 202,457, as against 229,938 in 1924. Fewer parcels were received and despatched and far fewer money and postal orders were issued, especially during the second half of the year, after the cash-on-delivery system had been stopped. The people, apart from the European community, do not avail themselves much of postal facilities. Even in Bathurst difficulty is often experienced in delivering letters, the addressee suspecting the postman to be the bearer of a summons or a summons to court or a summons to appear before the court.

(d) TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

The technical side of these branches was transferred to the Public Works Department on the 1st of July.

During the trade season the wireless communications with Basse and Georgetown are much used.

A new station at Kuntaur was opened in December. The telephone service has been developed in Bathurst and has operated successfully throughout the year.

VI.—The Protectorate.

Owing to the merchants' participation scheme for the purchase of the whole ground-nut crop, and the reduction of buying centres, there has been a marked diminution in the number of petty traders and stations and a consequent decrease in revenue of over £500.

The number of Strange Farmers remained about the same as last year, but many of them are Gambians who leave their homes to avoid corn-growing and to get more cash.

In the MacCarthy Island Province the superior attractions of Senegal have led to a considerable exodus of the people.

The low price paid for the crop resulted in many loads of nuts, not only in this Province, being sent over the frontier.

At Kuntaur labour was so difficult to obtain that its position as the chief loading-port in the Protectorate is seriously menaced.

By installing ferries with the mainland it is hoped to revive some of the former prosperity of Georgetown.

The Protectorate was profoundly peaceful if not prosperous during the year under review, and a good deal of road-making was done. A causeway and bridge over the Sofaniama Creek have improved communications in the South Bank.

In that Province a wandering band of twenty Putankoes from Futa Jallon, who had been wanted for some time for committing burglaries, were rounded up with the aid of the French authorities. Less success was experienced in attempts to round up the wild beasts which cause so much damage to herds. The African lion is greatly feared by the African farmer, who can ill spare the toll of cattle when the lion and the leopard exact. The herds are gradually increasing, but set-backs are reported in the North Bank with outbreaks of peri-pneumonia and in Kombo of rinderpest.

The rice and other food-stuff crops were distinctly good, but the depredation of such mischievous animals as baboons, wild pigs and hipopotamuses was much complained of in the Province. The rice crop was also much damaged by the locusts.

VII.—Vital Statistics and Sanitation.

(a) STATISTICS.

There is an estimated population of 210,530 in the Protectorate.

In Bathurst, where registration is compulsory and reliable, there is a population of 214 Europeans and 9,919 Africans and Syrians.

The death-rate for the town of Bathurst, 33·17 per thousand, was the lowest since 1919.

The infantile mortality rate was less than in any year since 1917. This is attributable to the phenomenal success of the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic which was established at the beginning of the year under a European District Sister.

(b) PUBLIC HEALTH.

1. Bathurst. Thanks to the vigilance of the authorities, who have continued the campaign against rats and have insisted on rat-guards on all ships calling at the port, there has been no epidemic during the year.

A new Moslem and a new pagan cemetery have been laid out and fenced in after much levelling and filling up. The ground so utilized will no longer afford breeding facilities for mosquitoes as heretofore.

2. In the Protectorate a terrible outbreak of relapsing fever occurred at Nokunda in the North Bank Province. It rapidly swept off half the population. The people firmly believe that the pestilence fell on them because certain lands which had never before been cultivated for fear of disturbing the devil there were tilled during 1924. An extraordinary point about the visitation was that with a death-roll of over 700, only two yards, the headman's in the very middle of the village, and a trader's, on the outskirts, remained immune. The village has now been moved to an entirely new site.

(c) MEDICAL.

In-patients at the Colonial Hospital numbered 767, out-patients 15,895. The Hospital contains 51 beds, and in its precincts a special building is devoted to the work of the venereal clinic and for X-ray examination.

During the year, 48 European in-patients were treated.

The diseases most prevalent during the year were malaria, influenza and gastric troubles.

Reference has already been made to the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic, which is staffed by a European District Sister and three African assistants.

The Clinic was not formally opened by His Excellency the Governor till June, but the success of it has been so embarrassing that the waiting list had to be sifted and finally curtailed, as attendance could not possibly be given to all applicants. With the nucleus of three trained African midwives now attached to the institution a thorough service will be organised within two years.

VIII.—Judicial.

(a) CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

The Supreme Court disposed of 27 cases in 1925. The continuous session of the Court has done away with the delay, expense and dislocation of business which the assize system otherwise entails. There has been an almost entire absence of serious crime within the Colony during the past year.

The number of criminal cases has steadily decreased since 1922, and prosecutions of traders for failure to account for property entrusted to them under the Ordinance of 1855 have been fewer.

In the Police Magistrate's Court at Bathurst 549 cases were dealt with, as against 737 in 1924. This reduction is ascribed to the more settled conditions assumed by trade with the passing away of the pernicious influence of post-war booms, with their easy profits, high prices and reckless speculation. The Native Tribunals, in which theft cases predominate, are held under the supervision of the Travelling Commissioners. The figures below appear to indicate that crime in the Protectorate remains at a steady level, and the number of cases in which the offenders were punished with imprisonment instead of fine tend to show that larceny is being more widely regarded as an offence against the community.

| | 1922. | 1923. | 1924. | 1925. |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total of cases tried ... | 818 | 842 | 816 | 832 |
| Persons imprisoned ... | 147 | 181 | 181 | 226 |

(b) LEGISLATION.

Twenty Ordinances and ten Regulations were passed during the year, the most important of which had to do with Customs.

(c) POLICE.

During the year a large number of time expired men left the force, and it became extremely difficult to obtain suitable recruits. A revised scale of pay has been sanctioned with a view to levelling up the rate here with those paid in Sierra Leone and the Gold Coast. This should result in a better type of man being enlisted and in more re-engagements.

The Police Band has given two programmes of music a week in the Square. The Band is available for public and private functions and adds much to the amenities of Bathurst. The enrolment of apprentices has been a disappointment. The boys, as soon as they begin to become useful, have shown a disinclination to remain and to persevere in becoming good bandmen.

The Police have been assisted by the Arms and Ammunition Ordinance in keeping a stricter control over the importation and exportation of arms. The effect of the Immigration Restriction Ordinance and the Repatriation of Convicted Aliens Ordinance has been felt in freeing Bathurst from the presence of many undesirables who have made it their headquarters in the past.

(d) PRISONS.

The number of admissions into Bathurst Gaol was 281, and the daily average of prisoners was 96. The health of the prisoners has been uniformly good and the native rice now used has completely eliminated beri-beri from the prison.

No change has been made in the Gaol accommodation except that the association wards have been fitted with wooden beds on concrete supports to enable the boards to be scrubbed more easily.

The Gaol at Georgetown is a well-constructed bush prison and is capable of housing 80 prisoners. A police detachment of one sergeant and ten constables carry out the duties of warders there.

IX.—Public Works.

Progress has been made in three of the four large schemes for the town of Bathurst.

The conversion of the old prison into a power-house has been completed. One of the 100 kilowatt engines supplied by Messrs. Ruston Hornsby and Company was set up by the end of the year, and the electric lighting of Bathurst is within measurable distance of completion.

As regards fire protection, the fire pumps ordered from Messrs. Merryweather, and the by-pass main required to link up the 150,000 gallon tank, are on their way out at the present time.

The dredger "Armitage" arrived in the Colony in August and is employed in filling in a one-acre settlement basin at Half Die, which forms part of the Recreation area.

Along of the four schemes the S.F. way has been held up. The superstructure for the rails has, however, arrived and the whole position now depends on the acceptance or rejection of the provision for steel pile side letters.

Handsome new offices for the Receiver-General's Department have been put up at the shore end of the Government Wharf. The material used was cement. The outlay of £5,889 worked out at 8·2 pence per cubic foot, which is the lowest cost so far attained in Bathurst for a building of that quality.

In pursuance of the new agricultural policy twelve seed-nut stores are being erected in the Protectorate, each one being designed to store at least 100 tons of nuts.

The total mileage covered by the cars and lorries of this Department, amounting to about 65,000 miles, has been run at a trifle over eightpence a mile. The Cubitt lorries have not been well suited for taking lengthy loads, and the purchase of six-wheel vehicles is now under consideration.

All labour, both skilled and unskilled, has been plentiful throughout the year, private employment having been scarce on account of bad trade. Whenever possible payment has been by piece-work rather than by day wages, and the decrease in labour charges as a result has been remarkable.

C. R. M. WORKMAN,
Colonial Secretary.

*Bathurst, Gambia,
4th July, 1926.*

The following Appendices are printed :—

- (1) Work conducted at the Imperial Institute during the year 1925 for the Colony of the Gambia.
- (2) List of principal firms trading in the Gambia.
- (3) List of Barristers, Solicitors and Patent Agents.

PUBLICATIONS ON THE GAMBIA.

"The Gambia Colony." F. B. Archer (St. Bill's Press) 1905.

"The Gambia," *Geographical Magazine*, 1912.

Annual Trade Report for the Colony, 1925, obtainable from the Colonial Office, London.

Appendix I.

Work conducted at the Imperial Institute during the Year 1925 for the Gambia.

Report on Ground-Nuts from the Gambia.

The twelve samples of ground-nuts which are the subject of this report were forwarded for examination to the Imperial Institute by the Director of the Agricultural Department, and are referred to in his letter dated 19th January, 1926.

Description.

The following table gives a description of the samples :—

| <i>Sample.</i> | <i>Weight.</i> | <i>Nuts.</i> | <i>Kernels.</i> |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|---|--|
| No. 1. Philippine, White. | 7 lb. | In good clean condition: $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch in length (mostly $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch) and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. Slight insect attack. | Of medium to large size; plump. Skins cream-coloured. Average weight, 0.54 gram. |
| No. 2. Mauritius. | 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ | In good clean condition: 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in length and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. | Of medium to large size: mostly plump. Skins light brown to pinkish-brown, mostly pinkish-brown. Average weight, 0.46 gram. |
| No. 3. Gambia, No. 1. | 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ | In good clean condition; $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch in length and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. | Of medium to large size; plump. Skins light brown to pink, mostly pink. Average weight, 0.45 gram. |
| No. 4. Senegal. | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | In good clean condition; mostly $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in length and $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. | Of small to medium size; fairly plump. Skins light brown to pinkish-brown, mostly pinkish-brown. Average weight, 0.35 gram. |
| No. 5. Gambia, No. 2 | 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ | In good clean condition: $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length (mostly 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch) and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. | Of medium to large size; plump, but about 8 per cent. shrivelled. Skins light brown to pink, mostly pink. Average weight, 0.46 gram. |
| No. 6. Zaria, No. 1. | 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ | In good clean condition; mostly 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in length and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. | Large and plump. Skins light brown to pink, mostly pink. Average weight, 0.55 gram. |
| No. 7. Philippine Pink, No. 1. | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | In good clean condition: $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length (mostly 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch) and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. | Large and plump; of even and attractive colour. Skins pale pinkish brown. Average weight, 0.58 gram. |

| <i>Sample.</i> | <i>Weight.</i> <i>lb.</i> | <i>Nuts.</i> | <i>Kernels.</i> |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|---|--|
| No. 8 Dixie Giant. | 4½ | In good clean condition; 1¼ to 1½ inch in length (mostly 1¼ to 1½ inch) and ⅝ inch in diameter. | Very large and plump. Skins brown to dark reddish-brown, mostly dark reddish-brown. Average weight, 0·62 gram. |
| No. 9. Bassø. | 6½ | In good clean condition; 1 to 1½ inch in length (mostly 1 to 1½ inch) and ½ inch in diameter. | Of medium to large size; plump. Skins light brown to pinkish-brown, mostly pinkish-brown. Average weight, 0·50 gram. |
| No. 10. McCarthy Island Province. | 7½ | In good clean condition; ¾ to 1½ inch in length (mostly 1 inch) and ¾ to ½ inch in diameter. A small amount of vegetable debris. Many husks rather weathered. | Of small to large size; fairly plump and of even colour. Skins pinkish - brown. Average weight, 0·37 gram. |
| No. 11. Upper River Province. | 6½ | In good clean condition; ¾ to 1½ inch in length (mostly 1 inch) and ½ inch in diameter. Small amount of vegetable debris. | Of small to large size; plump. Skins pinkish - brown. Average weight, 0·38 gram. |
| No. 12. South Bank Province. | 6 | In good clean condition; ¾ to 1½ inch in length (mostly 1 to 1½ inch) and ½ inch in diameter. Small amount of vegetable debris. | Of small to medium size; plump. Skins pinkish - brown. Average weight, 0·36 gram. |

The nuts of No. 1 (Philippine White) contained mostly two to three kernels while the nuts of the remaining samples contained mostly two kernels.

Results of Examination.

The nuts were examined with the following results:—

[See Table on page 16.]

The yields of oil from the whole nuts ranged from 35·6 to 37·7 per cent, except in the case of No. 8 in which only 30·5 per cent. was present. This lower percentage of oil was due to the fact that these nuts (Dixie Giant) had a rather large proportion of husk (31 per cent.).

The yields of oil from the kernels varied between 48·3 and 50·6, and thus in all cases exceeded the usual commercial standard of 48 per cent.

The acidity of the oil extracted from the kernels was satisfactorily low, the percentage of free fatty acids ranging from 0·15 to 0·6.

27th April, 1926.

| No.6 | No.7 | No.8 | No.9 | No.10 | No.11 | No.12 |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| 24 | 24 | 31 | 27 | 28 | 25 | 27 |
| 76 | 76 | 69 | 73 | 72 | 75 | 73 |
| 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.9 |
| 37.1 | 36.7 | 33.5 | 35.9 | 35.7 | 37.0 | 36.6 |
| 48.8 | 48.3 | 48.6 | 49.2 | 49.6 | 49.3 | 50.1 |
| 51.6 | 50.9 | 51.2 | 51.8 | 52.2 | 51.8 | 52.7 |
| 0.6 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.8 |
| 0.3 | 0.15 | 0.9 | 0.15 | 0.3 | 0.45 | 0.9 |

| | No.1 | No.2 | No.3 | No.4 | No.5 |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Husk in nuts | 25 | 26 | 26 | 23 | 27 |
| Kernels in nuts | 75 | 74 | 74 | 77 | 73 |
| Moisture in kernels ... | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.2 |
| Oil in kernels, expressed on :— | | | | | |
| Entire nuts | 36.9 | 37.4 | 36.8 | 37.7 | 35.6 |
| Kernels, as extracted from the nuts... .. | 49.2 | 50.6 | 49.7 | 49.0 | 48.8 |
| Moisture-free kernels ... | 52.4 | 53.7 | 52.8 | 51.9 | 51.5 |
| Acid value of Oil | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.3 |
| corresponding to :— | | | | | |
| Free fatty acids (ex- pressed as oleic acid) per cent. | 0.65 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.45 | 0.15 |

Appendix II.*Principal Firms, etc.*

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

| <i>Name.</i> | <i>Address.</i> | <i>Address in Europe (if any).</i> |
|---|-------------------|--|
| African and Eastern Trade Corporation, Ltd. | Wellington Street | Royal Liver Building, Liverpool. |
| Etablissements Barthes et Lesieur. | „ „ | 8, Cours de Gourque, Bordeaux. |
| Bathurst Trading Co. Ltd. | „ „ | 34, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C. |
| Etablissements Maurel et Prom. | „ „ | 18, Rue Porte Dijeaux, Bordeaux. |
| Compagnie Française de l'Afrique Occidentale. | „ „ | 32, Cours Pierre Puget, Marseilles. |
| Gambia Trading Co. | Buckle Street | 23, Water Street, Liverpool. |
| Maurel Frères. | Wellington Street | 6, Quai Louis XVIII, Bordeaux. |
| Louis Vezia & Co. | „ „ | 83, Cours de Verdun, Bordeaux. |
| Palmine, Ltd. | „ „ | Moorgate Hall, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C. |
| V. Q. Petersen | „ „ | ————— |

All the above Firms are represented on the Bathurst Chamber of Commerce.

Appendix III.*List of Barristers, Solicitors and Patent Agents.*

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.

S. Barlatt, M.A., B.C.L. (Durham), Barrister-at-Law, Leman Street.

W. D. Carrol, B.A., B.C.L. (Oxon), Barrister-at-Law, Pieton Street.

G. S. W. Ladapon Thomas, Barrister-at-Law, Kent Street.

*Patent and Trade Mark Agent. †Trade Mark Agent.

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| | | | |
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| BAHAMAS, 1925, No. 1285 | 6d. | LEeward ISLANDS, 1924-25, No. 1283 | 1s. |
| BARBADOS, 1925-26, No. 1301 | 9d. | MAURITIUS, 1924, No. 1281 | 9d. |
| BASUTOLAND, 1925, No. 1294 | 9d. | NORTHERN RHODESIA, No. 1292 | 1s. |
| BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE, 1924-25, No. 1265 | 9d. | NEW HEBRIDES, 1924, No. 1273 | 6d. |
| BERMUDA, 1924, No. 1279 | 9d. | NIGERIA, 1924, No. 1245 | 1s. |
| BRITISH GUIANA, 1925, No. 1300 | 1s. | NYASALAND, 1925, No. 1296 | 6d. |
| BRITISH HONDURAS, 1924, No. 1277 | 9d. | ST. HELENA, 1925, No. 1297 | 6d. |
| BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE, 1924-25, No. 1290 | 6d. | ST. LUCIA, 1924, No. 1268 | 6d. |
| BRUNEI, STATE OF, 1925, No. 1293 | 1s. 3d. | ST. VINCENT, 1925, No. 1303 | 6d. |
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| FEDERATED MALAY STATES, 1925, No. 1305 | 2s. | TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE, 1924-25, No. 1237 | 3d. |
| FIJI, 1925, No. 1299 | 1s. | TRINIDAD & TOBAGO, 1924, No. 1260 | 1s. 6d. |
| GAMBIA, 1924, No. 1249 | 6d. | TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS, 1924, No. 1258 | 6d. |
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