

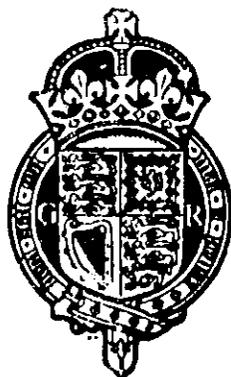
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No. 1347.

**GAMBIA.**

**Report for 1926.**

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## **GAMBIA.**

### ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT, 1926.

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#### **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 40 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 10 years of the "free and whole trafique trade and feat of merchandise" to and within the Senegal and Gambia rivers. It was stated in the Patent that one voyage had already been performed. The second voyage under the Charter, which was made in 1591, is described in Hakluyt. The French had then traded in these parts for above 30 years, but the "Frenchmen never used to go into the river of Gambia, which is a river of secret trade and riches concealed by the Portugals."

The 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.

### 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>Surplus of Assets over Loan and Liabilities.</i>
	£	£	£	£
1924 ... ..	208,613	203,635	125,893	175,036
1925 ... ..	189,086	271,836	113,743	104,436
1926 ... ..	214,181	213,643	103,601	115,118

The excess of assets over liabilities at the close of the financial year (excluding liability on Loan Account) was £218,717, as compared with £218,179 the previous year.

Customs receipts, which represented 66 per cent. of the total real revenue of the Colony, brought in £14,003, as against £111,470 the year before. A comparison of the four chief items indicates an improvement in revenue due to the increased groundnut crop, on which the prosperity of the Gambia so largely depends.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Export Duty. Groundnuts.</i>	<i>Import Duty. Kolas.</i>	<i>Ad valorem Duties.</i>	<i>Tobacco.</i>
	£	£	£	£
1923 ... ..	60,622	37,301	36,516	15,308
1924 ... ..	57,572	29,231	18,867	11,172
1925 ... ..	46,124	23,016	16,821	10,748
1926 ... ..	56,966	32,925	23,348	11,855

### 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. c.i.f.</i>	<i>Exports. f.o.b.</i>	<i>Balance of Exports over Imports.</i>
	£	£	£	£
1924 ... ..	1,563,059	669,700	893,359	223,659
1925 ... ..	1,338,548	615,927	722,621	106,694
1926 ... ..	1,555,303	351,137	904,166	253,029

\* In 1922 the Colony borrowed £187,000 from the West African Currency Board to cover the loss sustained in the process of the demonetization of the 5 franc piece. This loan is being repaid by annual instalments, with interest.

*Imports.*

Cotton piece-goods show an increase in value of £47,787 over the previous year. Over 90 per cent. of them came from England.

Other cotton manufactures and cotton yarn showed an increase in value of £13,571 and £8,597, respectively, over 1925. Less rice was imported than in the previous year, owing to the excellent local crops of koos and maize, the value of the rice imported being £72,270 as against £102,171 in 1925.

Practically all the kola nuts consumed in the Gambia come from Sierra Leone. £98,473 worth of nuts were brought in during 1926 as against £74,509 worth the year before.

A slightly increased quantity of sugar was used, but the declared value was less, being £18,504 as against £21,804 for 1925.

During the year no less than five times the amount of tea imported in 1925 was supplied. This tea is bought very largely by people from neighbouring territory because, being untaxed in this Colony, it is much cheaper than elsewhere.

The British share of the import trade was better than in 1925; the percentage returns of the principal importing countries being British 60, French 25, American 4, and Dutch 3.

*Exports.*

Of the total value of exports, groundnuts accounted for £862,578, compared with £693,097 in 1925. Palm kernels to the value of £11,293 and hides to the value of £2,795 were the only other exports.

The only export duty is that on groundnuts, which was first imposed in 1862 at 5s. a ton, was raised in 1874 to 6s. 8d., and in November, 1920, to its present rate of £1 per ton.

The main percentage distribution of exports during the last three years has been :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>British.</i>	<i>French.</i>	<i>Dutch.</i>	<i>German.</i>
1924 ... ..	55	33	4	3
1925 ... ..	46	35	6	5
1926 ... ..	40	26	16	14

*(b) AGRICULTURE.*

The total crop of groundnuts exported was 61,072 tons, of which 3,728 were exported from Saboya in French territory.

The number of strange farmers was 13,553,\* as against 14,692 in the previous year.

\* Figures subject to verification.

The amounts grown by the local farmers and by strangers vary from year to year, but it is significant that in 1921, with 22,048 strange farmers, the total was only 59,175 tons.

To assist the growers, the Government distributed 290 tons of seed nuts at a cost, including bags, of £5,122, the whole of which sum has been repaid during the present trade season. Compared with 1925, when 560 tons were issued on loan, it will be seen that much more seed was kept back locally for planting, and it is believed that more careful selection was exercised in the quantity reserved for this purpose.

The nuts varied in weight from 23½ lb. per cut bushel to 28½ lb., and from tests made it would appear that the variation was largely due to the uneven rainfall.

The average price was 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d. a bushel.

The Imperial Economic Committee on marketing and preparing for market of foodstuffs produced within the Empire has drawn attention to the necessity of maintaining a high standard of purity, and progress in this direction has been the great aim of the Agricultural Department during the year.

Compulsory screening of nuts has entirely vindicated the farmers and proved that it is the traders who are responsible for adulterated produce.

The twelve seed depots have 10-acre lots fenced in round them, and field trials of groundnuts raised at headquarters have been carried out. Seven strains have been tested, of which the most promising variety is that known as Philippine White.

At Cape St. Mary Botanical Station the area devoted to ornamental and economic plants has been considerably developed during the year and lawns and grass-paths have been successfully established with Bahama grass.

Special attention has been given to the raising of fruit trees, as there is such a scarcity of fruit in the Colony; the plants being raised in kerosene tins until they develop a root system strong enough to withstand the severe conditions of the dry season.

Manurial experiments have tended to show that in dealing with Gambia soil artificial fertilizers alone will only maintain fertility for a limited period.

It has not as yet been possible to determine whether lack of humus or groundnut-soil sickness is the limiting factor.

Investigations with regard to insect and fungus pests have also been carried out. It was found that the ubiquitous white ant destroyed as much as 10 per cent. of the plants under experiment, and if a means of exterminating them could be found it would add thousands of tons to the annual crop of groundnuts.

A trial plot of sesame was raised, but its cultivation is not likely to replace that of groundnuts. Its monetary value per acre is less owing to its lower yield, but in well-drained black soil unsuited for groundnuts it could profitably be grown.

Efforts have been made during the year to revive the beeswax trade, which a hundred years ago was one of the main articles of export, 216 tons having been shipped in 1828, but the trade has now dwindled to nothing.

### III.—Land and Climate.

#### (a) LAND.

No complete survey of the Protectorate has ever been undertaken, nor would it be possible until the personnel of the Department is increased.

Sixty-four land leases and seven wharf licences in the Protectorate, and eight leases and two licences in Bathurst have been issued during the year.

The total assessment of rates for the town of Bathurst amounted to £3,800, and all available land has been taken up; the only spaces of any extent being MacCarthy Square and the Box Bar Race Course.

#### (b) CLIMATE.

Rain fell on 62 days during the year and the fall was 34.93 inches at the chief recording station at Cape St. Mary, which was 18.63 inches less than in 1925. Considerable variations in rainfall are found at the river towns, the total for Georgetown being 31.47 inches, whilst that for Fattoto was 43.65.

The highest temperature in the shade was 113° F. in June at Georgetown, but October was the hottest month of the year, with a mean maximum temperature of 93° F. and a mean minimum of 75° F.

The mean relative humidity for the year was 65 per cent.

### IV.—Education.

During the year there were 1,637 children on the registers of the elementary schools of the Gambia, 240 of whom attended the Mohammedan school. Annual examinations are held both for children and teachers, and 10 of the children are being taught at Government expense at the Wesleyan High School.

The total amount of Government grants exclusive of the amount of £300 allotted to the secondary schools was £1,196.

The school playgrounds are so small that it is impossible to organise games for the children, but MacCarthy Square is reserved for their use one day a week, and the annual sports in which all the schools join take place each year on Empire Day. The school that obtains the best results in the races wins for the year the flag presented by the schools of Bathurst, New South Wales.

In March the Roman Catholic school at Georgetown had to be closed down, but the building has been handed over to the Government for a Mohammedan school which is to be opened at the beginning of 1927.

## V.—Communications.

### (a) SHIPPING.

The total number of ships entered and cleared during the year was 552, as compared with 528 in 1925.

The following table shows the distribution of British and French and also the total tonnage for the last four years :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>British.</i>	<i>French.</i>	<i>Total of all Nations.</i>
1923 ... ..	593,772	100,486	1,052,982
1924 ... ..	643,796	92,369	1,100,729
1925 ... ..	712,052	129,668	1,097,642
1926 ... ..	771,971	168,366	1,255,241

The percentage of shipping of various nationalities was : British 61, French 13, German 6, Italian 5, American 4.

The number of river craft licensed during 1926 was 395, but many of the sailing cutters are now being laid up and are being replaced by steel lighters towed by the small steamers belonging to the different firms.

### (b) MARINE DEPARTMENT.

During the year the Government maintained a regular river service, which is largely patronised by the public.

The Government launches are all equipped with Kelvin engines and have been in constant use by the Departments.

The dredger "Armitage" was transferred from the Public Works to the Marine Department in January and has been employed most of the year in reclamation at Half Die.

Operations were suspended for some weeks owing to the coal strike in England and afterwards the prohibitive price of coal.

The Marine workshop has repaired Government vessels, and an increasing amount of work is being undertaken for outside firms. The African staff are getting well trained and show signs of great promise in the future.

The observation light and the buoys at the entrance of the river have given no trouble, and a new light has been placed on Bijol Island for the benefit of ships approaching Bathurst from the south. It has a thousand candle-power working on dissolved acetylene, and is timed to give three flashes every 15 seconds, with a visibility of 14 miles. The structure consists of a 50-foot steel trestle tower.

The Gambia pilot service, manned by Africans who have a thorough knowledge of the river, is now controlled by the Marine Department. The men are appointed to vessels in rotation.

## (c) POSTS.

A considerable increase was recorded in the number of letters handled during the year, 263,957 as against 202,457 in 1925.

On the other hand, fewer parcels were received and despatched and comparatively little use is made of the money and postal order system in the Colony.

The air mail service via Dakar, Toulouse and Paris resumed operations in March and is becoming popular with the public.

181 private letter-boxes were rented by Bathurst residents.

The travelling post offices on the Government steamer enable people in the Protectorate to receive frequent mails.

The Post Office Savings Bank is moribund, the deposits having dropped to less than a thousand pounds. Those who are inclined to thrift prefer to place their money with the Bank of British West Africa.

## (d) TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

The stations at Basse, Kuntaur, and Georgetown sent and received 4,267 messages, as against 2,913 last year.

Communication with Dakar is still by cable, though a wireless agreement is under consideration with the Senegal authorities.

Press news from the high-power station at Rugby is received daily. Wireless receiving sets are now licensed in the Colony.

At the close of the year, 96 direct, extension, or sub-exchange telephone connections were in use in Bathurst, and there is also a telephone to Cape St. Mary.

**VI.—The Protectorate.**

In the 1925-26 season the merchants again joined in a participation scheme to control the price of nuts, but the opening of the 1926-27 season saw the end of it and competition has been resumed.

In the North Bank Province the village seed stores provided an ample supply of seed for planting, and in the other Provinces the village seed stores were supplemented by a Government distribution of about 300 tons.

The inhabitants of the Protectorate, though of various races, are a most law-abiding and peaceful people, and they have a system which exactly suits their requirements.

Heads of families, however, whose authority in the past no one dared to question, are beginning to find that they can no longer rely on receiving the obedience to which they have been accustomed. Young men do not find it incumbent on them to remain with their families and work for the common benefit; they want money to spend on themselves, and many leave their homes to farm in other districts or in French territory.

Amongst the so-called strange farmers only about one half are Senegalese; the others come from different parts of the Gambia.

More time has to be given to the roads owing to the increase of motor traffic.

This is especially the case in Kombo, which now has a good track from the west to the east of the Province. It was formerly impassable on account of the creeks which intersect the country, but a way has now been made round the head of the creeks, so that produce can be brought by land from the trading centres in Foni to Bathurst.

Cattle and donkeys are on the increase, but it will be many years before the country carries the head of cattle it had before the attack of contagious peri-pneumonia in 1917. Outbreaks of disease have occurred in the Niamina, Baddibu, and Saloum districts, causing serious damage, apart from the actual loss in animals, to the areas involved, because of the shortage of manure for the crops.

More Senegal sheep have come over the border than for years past. The rising franc and the ensuing change in the value of stock has brought this about, as well as the failure of pasturage in the surrounding territory on account of the light rainfall.

Manufactured articles have to a great extent ousted the old African crafts, but a revival of weaving among the Fulas and Tukulors is reported, and utensils of local make are still in some demand. It is rare now to come across a silversmith or goldsmith, as the alloy coinage and paper of the West African Currency Board is the only money in circulation.

Noxious beasts take their toll of the crops, monkeys and wild pigs being the most tiresome, whilst the hippopotamus frequents the rice farms along the river banks.

Lions are not often heard near the towns, but a male lion, shot in October at Gunjur, was said to have killed over 50 cattle.

## VII.—Statistics and Sanitation.

### (a) STATISTICS.

There is an estimated population of 220,000 in the Protectorate and 10,100 in Bathurst.

During the trade season the size of small places such as Kuntaur and Basse is greatly increased by people from across the frontier, but of recent years the markets at Kau-ur, Jowara, and other centres have permanently attracted many from the bush.

No reliable vital statistics are available from the Protectorate except Georgetown, where 19 births and 73 deaths were registered.

In Bathurst the birth-rate was 27.82 and the death-rate 33.16 per thousand. The infant mortality rate for the year was 356, whilst that of clinic infants was 34.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic has proved of great value.

## (b) PUBLIC HEALTH.

A very special watch was kept on all ships and river craft towards the end of the year owing to the wide prevalence of yellow fever in Senegal, but no case was encountered in the Gambia.

Though centres of plague infection were reported from the Azores to Lagos, the Colony and Protectorate were immune from this disease during the year, as well as from smallpox.

The water supply of Bathurst is delivered from a fenced area 15 miles away. It suffices for the present requirements of the town, which demands a normal supply of some 200,000 gallons a day.

As regards the general health of the town, which has been good during the year, a step forward will have been taken when it becomes possible to place on reclaimed ground that section of the population who have to live at present in the depressed areas which are subject to periodic flooding during the rains.

Georgetown, which has shown signs of revival since the opening of the ferries connecting it with the South Bank Province, is the cleanest town on the river.

There, as well as at Kuntaur, Basse, and Kau-ur, sanitary gangs are employed and incinerators for destroying refuse are used.

## (c) MEDICAL.

The total number of cases treated in the Victoria Hospital, Bathurst, was 787. Out-patients numbered 9,219.

174 in-patients and 3,406 out-patients were treated at Georgetown.

Two new dispensaries at Basse and Kau-ur have proved of great benefit to the people, and it is hoped to add a third at Kuntaur next year.

Relapsing fever again broke out on several occasions in the South Bank Province, a part of the Protectorate where the people are poor and their resistance to disease very low.

A vaccinator is now permanently employed on the staff, and his services have been in great request.

**VIII.—Judicial.**

## (a) CIVIL.

The Supreme Court disposed of five cases in 1926.

In the Court of Requests in Bathurst 1,061 small disputes were dealt with, and in the Protectorate 369 by the Native Tribunals.

The small number of civil actions is ascribed partly to the comparative poverty of the people and partly to the absence of the *animus litigandi* which is to be found in so pronounced a form elsewhere on the Coast.

## (b) CRIMINAL.

Not only has there been an almost entire absence of serious crime within the Colony during the past year but all the criminal courts report a diminished number of small offences, and only nine persons were punished in the Supreme Court between January and December.

It is especially noteworthy that only one trader was prosecuted for fraudulent practices under the Ordinance of 1855.

In the Police Magistrate's Court in Bathurst the number of charges of a criminal or quasi-criminal nature has shown a downward curve since 1924, the figures being :—

1924.	1925.	1926.
737	549	489

The statistics of the Protectorate Courts show that 166 persons were imprisoned during the year, as against 226 in 1925.

The Judge of the Supreme Court, who reviews all sentences passed in the Protectorate, has recorded his high appreciation of the way in which all Native Tribunals, whether presided over by the Travelling Commissioner or by the Head Chief, have discharged their judicial duties.

## (c) LEGISLATION.

Ten Ordinances and sixteen Regulations were passed during the year, the most important of which dealt with the electric light.

Motor traffic regulations have been amended owing to the increase in the number of cars and lorries.

During the year the Ordinances of the Gambia were revised and arranged under titles and chapters.

The new edition came into force by Proclamation dated 15th November.

## (d) POLICE.

The better rate of pay has resulted in the re-engagement of all those who were time-expired during the year, though the Force was short of its authorised strength at the close of 1926.

The Police not only carry out the ordinary duties of constables but they also furnish armed guards, man the fire brigade, and act as warders at the Gaol. There are three Police posts in the Protectorate.

The Police band is a great asset and its public performances are much appreciated by the community.

The number of calls to fires during 1926 was six. None was of a serious nature. The new water-supply system makes a greatly increased pressure and volume of water available for fire purposes.

There are twenty-two premises in Bathurst licensed to sell liquor. They are well conducted and in the majority of cases close, except on holidays and special occasions, before the legal hour, for want of customers.

## (e) PRISONS.

The number of admissions into the Gaol was 146, as compared with 281 in 1925, and the daily average of prisoners was 65, as against 96 the previous year. This marked reduction was attributed by the Prison authorities to the salutary operation of the Immigration Restriction Ordinance, 1924, and the Repatriation of Convicted Aliens Ordinance of 1924.

It was also due to the demand for labour elsewhere. The large floating population which usually drifts over the frontiers was absent. Great difficulty indeed was experienced during the trading season in loading ships.

It is from this class of casual labour that the Gaol is mainly recruited.

**IX.—Public Works.**

Of the four large Bathurst schemes referred to in the 1925 Report, on which over £60,000 have been spent, three are now in working order.

The new electric light and power station was opened on 24th May. It generates three-phase alternating current at 450 volts, 50 cycles per second periodicity. The total installed power is 250 kilowatts, and the main streets and buildings of Bathurst are now lit up.

During the time it has been working no trouble has been experienced either in the power-house or in the distribution system.

The total cost per unit generated for this first seven months' operation of the plant was 6.29 pence.

There is at present practically no day load on the station and the plant is therefore not run during daylight hours.

It is hoped that as the advantages of electric power become apparent the local firms will convert their various small plants, which, with the projected ice-making plant and the conversion to electrical drive of Government machinery, will provide a nucleus around which an adequate day load will be formed.

The new project for the protection of Bathurst against fire was completed and a 150,000 gallon reservoir tank has been built in the power-station yard. The booster pumps have been erected close by, and it is satisfactory to record that the mains have stood a pressure of 100 pounds to the square inch with ease.

Dredging has been carried out for the greater part of the year for the purpose of raising an area of 10 acres of tidal swamp at Half Die to a minimum elevation of seven feet above low-water level.

The output has been greatly below the designed duty on account of the stiffness of the material of the sea bottom.

This necessitates continual traversing of the induction pipe and constant shifting of the dredger itself with its attendant pipe-line of nearly half a mile in length.

As regards the slipway, tenders have been accepted and a resident engineer appointed. It has been decided to proceed without steel pile side jetties, and it is anticipated that the undertaking will be completed early in 1928.

Twelve seed-nut depots standing in fenced enclosures of 10 acres each have been erected at various sites in the Protectorate at a total cost of £6,667.

The depots are designed to hold 100 tons of seed each.

A plaque was erected on a pillar at the Abuko water works to commemorate the inauguration of the pipe-line to Bathurst during the Governorship of Sir Henry Galway.

Labour, both skilled and unskilled, was plentiful throughout the dry season and piece-work has been employed wherever possible.

#### **X.—General.**

In January a conference of the delegates of the West African National Congress was held in Bathurst.

In April a deputation of medical officers appointed by the League of Nations made a short stay.

The chief event of the year was the visit in April of the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Ormsby Gore, and his staff. He inspected the various public institutions in Bathurst, received deputations, and went to James Island and the Kombo. The report of his tour, which was published as a Parliamentary Paper\* in September, contains a valuable summary of the resources of the Gambia, and stresses its geographical situation as the most westerly portion of the continent and therefore the closest to the trade routes to South Africa and to South America.

Amongst the King's Birthday Honours a knighthood of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire was conferred upon the Governor, after 33 years' service in West Africa, and Membership of the Order on the Reverend Mother Joseph and the Reverend Father Meehan. The Reverend Mother Joseph belongs to the Congregation of St. Joseph of Cluny and has resided in Bathurst since 1890.

The Rev. Father Meehan of the Holy Ghost Fathers has been priest in charge since 1905. The presentations were made on Armistice Day and on that day for the first time a street collection on behalf of Earl Haig's British Legion Fund was organised, the total amount of £271 being obtained.

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\* Cmd. 2744.

From the first of December the business of Barclays Bank was transferred to the Bank of British West Africa.

During the year the port was visited by His Majesty's ships "Lowestoft," "Daffodil," and "Delphinium," and the cable steamer "Amber" also called.

C. R. M. WORKMAN,  
Colonial Secretary.

9th June, 1927

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#### APPENDIX I.

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#### **Work Conducted at the Imperial Institute during the Year 1926 for the Gambia.**

##### ECONOMIC INVESTIGATIONS.

During 1926 the following investigations were carried out for the Government of the Gambia:—

*Groundnuts.*—A number of different varieties of groundnuts are being cultivated experimentally in the Gambia, and during the year the Director of Agriculture forwarded 12 samples of nuts which had been produced in the trials. The varieties represented were—Philippine White, Philippine Pink No. 1, Gambia No. 1 and No. 2, Mauritius, Senegal, Zaria No. 1, Dixie Giant, and Basse, together with samples from the McCarthy Island, the Upper River and the South Bank Provinces.

The yields of oil from the whole nuts ranged from 35.6 to 37.7 per cent., except in one sample (Dixie Giant) in which a rather large proportion of husk was present. The kernels furnished from 48.3 to 50.6 per cent. of oil, the yield thus exceeding in all cases the usual commercial standard of 48 per cent. The acidity of the oil was satisfactorily low throughout.

Two samples of groundnuts taken from commercial consignments in the Gambia as they were being loaded for despatch to Europe were subsequently forwarded in connection with an investigation by the Department of Agriculture to determine the extent to which the acidity of the oil increases during transit. The samples gave a satisfactory yield of oil (48.6 and 49.3 per cent. from the kernels), but in both cases the oil was found to contain a rather large amount of free fatty acids (about 3 per cent.).

## 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 Gournay, Bordeaux.
Bathurst Trading Co., Ltd.	" "	34, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.
Etablissements Maurel et Prom.	" "	18, Rue Porto 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 Vezià & 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*.

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