

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 392

S T . H E L E N A .

REPORT FOR 1902.

(For Report for 1901, *see* No. 371.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty,
August, 1903.



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No. 392.

ST. HELENA.

(For Report for 1901 see No. 371.)

GOVERNOR GALLWEY to MR. CHAMBERLAIN

The Castle,
St. Helena,

17th June, 1903.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1902, together with my Annual Report covering same.

I have, &c.,

H. L. GALLWEY,

Governor.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1902.

I.—FINANCIAL.

(A.) REVENUE.

The Revenue for the year from all sources amounted to £23,095, which is £1,519 less than the Revenue of the previous year.

Customs receipts were the principal source of Revenue and amounted to £16,627, an increase over 1901 of £761. Taking £6,000 as the average annual Customs' receipts under normal conditions, the above figures show that the presence of the Boer prisoners of war benefited the Revenue to the extent of £10,627 during the year under review. Further the Colonial Treasurer estimates that £900 of the Post Office Revenue was collected from Boer prisoners alone during that period.

The Revenue exceeded the Expenditure by £4,481.

The most noticeable decrease in the Revenue for the year, as compared with 1901, was under the head "Miscellaneous," amounting to £2,419, and was due to the fact that in 1901 the Colony recovered from the War Office and Admiralty sums amounting to £2,592, which had been expended on behalf of these Departments.

Attached are two statements marked K and L respectively; the former being a statement of the Revenue for the years 1901 and 1902, in which the different heads are shown; and the latter, a return of the Revenue and Expenditure for the last five years.

(B.) EXPENDITURE.

The Expenditure for the year amounted to £18,613, being an increase of £3,686 over that of 1901. The principal causes of this excess were:—

- (a.) A payment of £2,158 was made towards the liquidation of the Imperial loan, leaving a balance still due on the 31st December, 1902, of £2,000. No payment was made in 1901. This loan was granted to the Colony by Parliament in 1871-72 to pay off certain outstanding debts.
- (b.) Increased expenditure under "Public Works Recurrent" amounting to £519, consequent on the employment of a large number of Boer prisoners on forestry work; expenses incurred in carrying out temporary repairs to Plantation House; and the cost of laying a new water main from Lufkin's Springs to Plantation House.

- (c.) Under "Public Works Extraordinary" an increase of £1,432 appears, caused by the necessary expenditure in the new drainage and waterworks in Jamestown; purchase of police quarters; renewing and repairing Quarantine Station; and expenses in connection with the Quarantine Hulk "Howden."
- (d.) An increase of £365 under Customs—due to increased rebate of duty on beer consumed by the troops during the period when the prisoners of war were interned in the Island.

The only noticeable decrease in Expenditure under any particular head, as compared with 1901, is found under "Miscellaneous," amounting to £830. This decrease was principally due to the reduction of expenditure under the sub-head "Sanitary Precautions." In 1901 the expenditure under this sub-head was £875, whereas in the year under review it amounted to £114.

Attached is a statement marked M showing the Expenditure for the years 1901 and 1902 under the different heads.

(C.) ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

Attached is a statement, marked N, of Assets and Liabilities, which shows an excess of Assets over Liabilities of £13,747 on the 31st December, 1902. The excess on the 31st December, 1901, was £9,952.

This satisfactory condition of the Colony's finances is solely due to the presence of the Boer prisoners of war in the Island, together with the large garrison and the men-of-war that were necessary to guard them.

The balance of £2,000 still due to complete the paying off of the Government loan of 1871-72 is not included in the return of Liabilities.

(D.) CURRENCY.

£15,000 in specie was imported during the year, against an export of only £250.

Local remittances made by bills granted by the Government on the Crown Agents amounted to £84,482 during the year, from which commissions amounting to £585 were paid.

The only Bank in existence in the Colony is the Government Saving's Bank, which had a very prosperous year. As the manager of the Bank points out, the best test as to whether a Bank is moving ahead or backward is to consider the amount the depositors leave in the Treasury at the end of each year. The returns for the past 30 years (except one) show that the Capital or Reserve in 1872, *i.e.*, seven years after the Bank came into existence, was £1,130, and in 1901 it reached

£28,003; whereas in the year under review it amounted to £31,747, exclusive of interest for the year which amounted to £755. The amount deposited during the year was £11,409, being a decrease of £1,809 on the deposits of 1901. The withdrawals amounted to £8,274, as against £7,717 in 1901.

The amount of money invested on the 31st December, 1902, was £27,449, being an increase of £4,918 as compared with the corresponding date in 1901.

The number of depositors during the year was 221, being 3 in excess of 1901.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

(A.) TRADE.

I attach a return, marked O, showing the value of Imports and Exports for the last five years including the year under review. I also attach a second return, marked P, showing the Customs Revenue for the same period.

The abnormally high amount derived from duties in 1902 (and in 1901) was almost entirely due to the presence of the Boer prisoners of war and the troops required to guard them. The prisoners of war having now left the Colony, the Revenue derived from the Customs must materially decrease.

The exported articles during the period covered by this report were:—Empty hogsheads, hides, empty iron tanks, and a small amount of specie.

The chief Imports were:—Oilman's stores, £15,972; drapery and dry goods, £10,474; beer, £8,972; spirits and wine, £6,093; tobacco and cigars, £4,306; butter, £3,969; grain, seed, &c., £3,952; flour, £3,600; hardware and metal goods, £3,355; sugar, £3,088; rice, £2,613; coal, £1,725; leather goods, £1,597; and beef, pork, £1,423.

The figures given in table O do not include the value of stores, &c., imported by the Imperial Authorities for the use of the troops and prisoners.

No farm produce was exported during the year. In fact, no such produce has been exported since 1899, in which year one farmer exported 1,110 bags of potatoes, value £743, to the Cape.

During the internment of the prisoners of war in the Island the demand for farm produce was greater than the supply; and this alone would account for the fact of there being no export in these articles.

(B.) AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES AND BOTANICAL STATIONS.

There is no Botanical Station in the Island. There are Government Gardens in Jamestown in charge of an ordinary labourer.

A number of Eucalyptus and other trees were supplied from Plantation on repayment to the Public during the year to the extent of £69 4s. 6d., being an increase of £32 6s. 6d. on the 1901 sales.

During the greater part of the year a party of Boers were constantly employed at tree planting and forestry work at Plantation and Half-Tree Hollow. The expenses connected therewith amounting to £79 odd. It would appear that coffee planting would never pay in this Island. Labour is too expensive.

Crops were a total failure, at the beginning of 1902, owing to want of rain, but during the last seven months of the year conditions were fairly favourable.

An epidemic of scours among the cattle resulted in a heavy loss to many farmers. In a good season very fine crops of potatoes grow at Longwood—but owing to dampness in other parts of the Island potatoes, as a rule, suffer from blight and rot, and are a very uncertain crop. Very little appears to be done in raising other vegetables.

Stock raising and dairy produce are what the farmers chiefly depend on—but I understand there is only a small profit in either case. The grasses are poor, and the ground dries up quickly owing to the small depth of soil. All animals too, seem to be affected by the dampness of the atmosphere. This applies only to the higher lands. The best sheep and donkeys are found on the outskirts of the Island where it is warm and dry. Bees fare better in Jamestown than they do in the country. Cattle are only fit to kill off grass in November, December, and January, the three driest months. The cows give very little milk, and of a poor quality if only fed on grass. If fed on oil cake—which is the rule, in order to supply the demand for milk and butter—the cost of producing allows for little or no profit.

(C.) FISHERIES.

A Commission on the state of fisheries is now sitting with a view to seeing if it is possible to remedy the existing unsatisfactory state of the industry.

(D.) SHIPPING.

I attach a return, marked Q, showing the number and tonnage of vessels, both sail and steam, which entered and cleared with cargo and in ballast during the five years 1898 to 1902, both inclusive. Also a return, marked Q 1, showing the number of vessels which touched at St. Helena and were boarded by the Harbour Master during the year under review.

III.—LEGISLATION.

There were nine Ordinances enacted, of which the most important were:—

- No. 8. "To provide for the re-construction and improvement of the system of water supply for Jamestown," and
 No. 9. "To provide for the carrying out of drainage works in Jamestown."

IV.—EDUCATION.

There is no provision for either Higher or Secondary Education in the Island. Primary Education alone is attempted, and there is great need for improvement in this branch.

There are nine schools in the Colony—four of which are maintained by the Government, two by a Charity known as "Miss Rebecca Hussey's Charity," two by the Benevolent Society, who receive a small grant of £30 per annum from the Government—and a military school maintained by the Military Authorities for soldiers' children. There are no private-venture schools in the Island.

During the year under review, 537 (approximately) children were under instruction in the eight schools. The military school does not come within the scope of this Report. This number is under 60 per cent. of the children as shown in the Census of 1901. The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of St. Helena in a report on the state of Education in the Island, says:—"The standard of Education is very low. Hitherto it has been of a most perfunctory character. Any attempt to teach anything beyond the simplest elements of reading, &c., has been made in some of the schools by causing the children to learn like parrots, answers to certain questions. Such a system is to be absolutely condemned. It is an abuse of the faculty of memory, and is detrimental to the intelligence. The primary object of Education is to teach the student how to think. This has never been done, and consequently the standard of intelligence is a very low one."

During my short experience in this Island I have satisfied myself that His Lordship has in no wise exaggerated facts. As a proof of the illiteracy, in 1901 and 1902 there were 68 marriages registered, and of those required to sign the register only 41 per cent. could write their names. The great want is a better class of teachers, those who have been trained in the art of teaching.

The question of Education is of paramount importance; and steps have already been taken with a view to remedying the existing unsatisfactory state of affairs; consequently I do not consider it would serve any good purpose to point out the many further defects at present existing under this head.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

(A.) HOSPITALS.

The number of cases treated in the Civil Hospital during the year was 146, of which 71 were females. The figures in 1901 were 124 and 56 respectively.

No record is kept of the number of out-patients treated.

The deaths amounted to 17, being an increase of 7 as compared with 1901.

The principal diseases fall under the following heads:—

Disease.	1901.	1902.
Digestive System ...	15	23
Enteric Fever ...	12	37
Tubercular Diseases ...	10	9
Respiratory " ...	—	11
Circulatory " ...	—	10
Bone	8	0

The increase in sickness is dealt with under the head of Public Health.

The Nursing Staff consists of a lady superintendent and three lady nurses, and is quite satisfactory and sufficient for all needs. The Acting Colonial Surgeon reports that the nursing arrangements are all that can be desired.

There is also a Military Hospital in the Colony, which does not, however, come within the scope of this Report.

(B.) SAVINGS BANK.

Particulars of this Bank are given under the head of Currency.

VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

(A.) CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

Supreme Court.—There was only one criminal trial, viz., manslaughter. The prisoner was sentenced to 10 years with hard labour.

Police Court.—In this Court the Police Magistrate heard 312 cases, as against 232 in 1901.

Cases.	1901.	1902.
Assaults and other offences against the person	47	33
Malicious injury to property	6	5
Offences against property other than malicious	5	20
Offences against highways, and stealth	6	13
Offences by seamen, boatmen, prostitutes, soldiers, and prisoners of war; such as soliciting, drunkenness, assaults, and minor cases	154	177

The above figures show 248 convictions in 1902, as compared with 218 in 1901.

(B.) PRISONS.

There is only one Gaol in the Colony, which building is in Jamestown.

The number of prisoners received into the Gaol during 1902 was 83, as compared with 41 in 1901. 88 prisoners were discharged during the year, as against 34 in 1901.

Of the 83 prisoners committed during 1902, 81 were for terms of imprisonment under three months, and one for over one year. There were no executions during the year.

On the 1st January, 1903, there were two convicted prisoners in the Gaol, and none awaiting trial.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

(A.) POPULATION.

A Census taken in 1901 showed the number of inhabitants to be 3,342. In addition to these the garrison (including women and children) amounted to 1,532; shipping, 321; and prisoners of war, 4,655 (including 5 censurs).

Taking the civil population, there were 165 births registered during 1902, as against 129 in 1901. The deaths totalled 118, as compared with 71 in 1901. Consequently the number of inhabitants were slightly in excess of the Census figures for 1901. Of the 3,342 inhabitants given above, no less than 3,172 were St. Helena born. The females exceed the males by about 20 per cent.

On the 1st January, 1902, there were 4,557 prisoners of war in the Island, the majority of these were repatriated towards the end of the year, and only 56 remained on the 31st December, 1902.

(B.) PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Acting Colonial Surgeon reports that during the year under review there was a considerable increase in the number of enteric fever cases and in digestive diseases. The increase in enteric fever is accounted for by the fact that this disease broke out in epidemic form at the Camp at Deadwood, where about 4,000 Boer prisoners were encamped. The disease was brought into the Island by the prisoners, and spread more or less all through the Island.

The steady increase in digestive diseases after the arrival of the Boer prisoners is attributed to the following causes:—

Articles of diet, such as fish, vegetables, &c., which the natives had been accustomed to live on were at famine prices on account of the abnormally great demand for such articles by the troops and prisoners. The natives, therefore, very often had to resort to tinned food, which they had never been accustomed to. This, the Acting Colonial Surgeon points out, was a fertile cause of dysentery and diarrhoea.

It appears there is invariably more sickness during the period from May to October—the rainy season—than during the other months of the year.

Vaccination appears to have been carried out universally. During the year nearly 400 persons underwent the operation with very satisfactory results, but I understand that the majority of the natives are still unprotected by vaccination. The number of deaths during the year was as follows:—

Civil population	...	...	...	...	118
Military	...	...	...	...	23
Sailors	...	...	...	...	3
Prisoners of war	...	...	...	...	95

Taking the Civil population at roughly 3,400 the death rate amongst the inhabitants proper was roughly 75 per cent.

(C.) SANITARY.

The country districts of the island being sparsely populated allows sanitary matters to be easily dealt with, and they are reported as generally satisfactory.

The sanitation of Jamestown appears to have been hitherto far from satisfactory, and in fact, as reported by the Acting Colonial Surgeon, the sanitary arrangements have been very primitive and very unsanitary.

The new drainage scheme and improvements in the water supply, which are now being carried out, should, when completed, greatly improve the sanitary condition of Jamestown. The water supply has hitherto not always been sufficient in

quantity to meet sanitary requirements. The quality of the water is excellent.

(D.) CLIMATE.

The only Meteorological Station is at Hutts Gate, situated about 1,900 feet above sea level. There were no phenomena recorded during the year.

The highest temperature in the shade was 78°, this was on the 6th February. The lowest maximum was 62° on the 1st November, and the lowest minimum for the year was 49°, recorded on the 17th September.

The total rainfall for the year was 34·740 inches, being 3·85 inches less than in 1901. The greatest fall in one day being 1·41 on the 3rd August. It rained on 254 days of the year, although on some of these days the fall was only ·005 inches. June, July, and August are the wettest months.

The prevailing wind is E.S.E. to S.E. On only seven days of the year was the wind recorded as "Calm."

Records of the different instruments are only taken once a day, at 9 a.m.

VIII.—POSTAL, TELEGRAPH, AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

(A.) POSTAL.

The Postal Revenue for the year under review amounted to £2,099 18s. 6d., being an increase of £9 11s. 11d. over that of 1901.

The Expenditure was £429 1s. as compared with £451 10s. 3d. in 1901.

During the year 507 bags of mails and 4,107 parcels post packages were received from England, being a decrease of 131 and 679 respectively, as compared with 1901.

From Cape Colony and Natal 32 parcels post packages were received, none having been received in 1901.

132 bags of mails were received from Cape Colony and Natal, being a decrease of 54 as compared with 1901.

83,262 letters, newspapers, post-cards, and book-packets were despatched to England, and 77,595 to Cape Colony and Natal. These figures show an increase of 171 and a decrease of 5,103 respectively, when compared with 1901.

1,404 parcel post packages were despatched to England during the year, and 714 to Cape Colony and Natal, showing decreases of 256 and 21 respectively, over 1901.

The total amount received in Money Orders amounted to £5,521 11s. 6d., being an increase of £333 10s. 3d. as compared with 1901.

£9,321 4s. 5d. in Money Orders were despatched during the year, on which a commission of £109 2s. 3d. was made. The figures in 1901 were £8,554 3s. 8d. with a commission of £101 3s. 7d. This increase in the amount of Money Orders despatched was due to the troops remitting money to their families through the Post Office instead of through the Military Department. The Revenue realized through the sale of postage stamps, post-cards, and registered envelopes amounted to £1,840 2s. 9d., being a decrease on 1901 of £59 19s. 3d.

The Post Master reports that no registered nor insured articles were lost during the year.

(B.) TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

Neither the Telegraph nor Telephone services are controlled by the Colonial Government. Telegraphic communication with the outer world was established *via* Cape Town in October, 1899, by the Eastern Telegraph Company, Limited. The section to Ascension was laid two months later. In February, 1900, Ascension was connected with St. Vincent, Cape Verde, which gave this Island direct communication with Europe by the already existing cables.

The Telegraph Staff originally consisted of nine operators, at present the number is 22. The reason of this increase is due to the fact that the station in this Island has to transmit all telegrams between Europe and South Africa, and at any time may be called upon to deal in the same way with all messages between Europe and Australia. The cables are duplexed, thus allowing telegrams to be sent and received simultaneously to and from England and to and from the Cape.

The cost per word to Great Britain and Europe is 2s. 6d. *via* St. Vincent, and 7s. *via* Cape Town.

The Telephone service is entirely under Military control. The total mileage of wire, administrative system, amounts to 38 miles, and command system, 32 miles.

During the year under review, 20,528 official messages were transmitted, and 4,421 private messages. Five Military and four Civilian operators are employed.

The Colonial Government give an annual grant of £45 towards the maintenance of this service.

IX.—MILITARY FORCES AND EXPENDITURE.

The garrison of the Island consists entirely of Regular troops. There is, however, a local corps, the "St. Helena Volunteer Sharpshooters," composed chiefly of Government and Civil employees, who are instructed in drill and target practice during non-working hours. This Corps would prove most useful should mobilization become necessary. A good spirit exists among the men. The strength of the Corps on the 31st December, 1902, was three officers and 75 men.

The primary object of the Corps is to train a number of the inhabitants of the Island to the use of the rifle so that their services in time of war may be available for the defence of the Island. During the year, those members of the Sharpshooters who had been employed in any military duties during the period the prisoners of war were in the Island were recommended for the South African Medal without a clasp. The only expense in connection with the corps is a Government Capitation Grant of £95 per annum, calculated at the rate of 35s. per officer or man.

X.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

(A.) IMPORTANT EVENTS DURING THE YEAR.

Great consternation and sorrow was caused throughout the Island on the news being received of His Majesty's serious illness, and the joy of the people on hearing of His Majesty's complete recovery and subsequent Coronation was ample proof that in the St. Helenians His Majesty possesses most loyal subjects.

The Colony sustained a loss by the death of Governor Sterndale, which event took place in London on October 3rd, 1902. Governor Sterndale always had the interests of the Island and its people greatly at heart, and was universally respected and esteemed.

The most important event during the year, which concerned the welfare of the Island, took place between the months of June and August, during which period between five and six thousand Boer prisoners were repatriated.

The first party to leave consisted of 118 leading Boers, who, after taking the Oath and satisfying the Authorities that they could maintain themselves, returned at their own expense to South Africa. The greater number of these were men of considerable property, who were anxious to return to their farms in the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies in order to be in time for the sowing season which commenced in August. The behaviour of the Burghers throughout the embarkation appears to have been most satisfactory.

All the arrangements in connection with the repatriation were carried out under the directions of Colonel A. J. Price, C.M.G.

(B.) RAILWAYS, ROADS, AND CANALS.

Railways and canals do not exist in the Colony. With the exception of the roads in Jamestown, the control of all roads lies with the Imperial Authorities, who expended £692 on their upkeep and repair during 1902. The mileage of these roads is about 60 miles. The Town roads (2½ miles) cost the Colonial Government £70 during the year.

(C.) PUBLIC WORKS OF IMPORTANCE CARRIED OUT IN WHOLE OR PART DURING THE YEAR.

Important works in connection with improvements in the drainage and water systems were commenced during the year under review.

Work on the drainage was commenced on 23rd August, and excellent progress was made, thanks to the exertions of Mr. Brine and Mr. Chisholm.

Much difficulty was experienced in procuring ordinary labourers as well as artisans capable of laying pipes, &c. The amount sanctioned for the drainage works is £4,000, of which £2,024 5s. 8d. was expended during the year. This latter sum, however, includes the greater part of the materials required for the works, which arrived in September. It also includes a sum of £212 17s. 4d. paid for materials to be used for house drainage, and as this will eventually be recovered, the actual amount expended during the year was £1,811 7s. 11d.

The progress on the water-works, which were begun on 25th August, was satisfactory considering the local conditions. The rate of progress of the works was considerably impeded owing to the necessity of maintaining the water supply all the while to the town, so that temporary connections had to be made daily.

About the middle of November it became necessary to stop the works on the water supply as sufficient hands were not available to carry on both drainage and water-works at the same time; and also because no competent man could be obtained to perform the necessary connections and repairs to house services; the work already done in that connection being very unsatisfactory. The only way to meet such a difficulty is by getting out from England a competent man who could do all jointing and plumbing. This is being done.

The amount sanctioned for the water-works is £1,500, of which £768 0s. 8d. was expended up to 31st December, 1902. This outlay contains the greater part of the materials required, as well as a sum of £271 15s. for materials for house service work, and which will be recovered. Consequently the sum actually expended in connection with the water-works scheme during the year under review was £496 5s. 8d.

(D.) LAND GRANTS AND GENERAL VALUE OF LAND.

No grants of land were made by the Government in 1902. The value of land varies considerably, and it is hardly possible to quote a standard value. It appears that land very seldom becomes available for purchase, but when a purchaser actually appears, who is very anxious to acquire the land, the price paid is very often considerably in excess of the rateable value.

The rents of Government lands for the year under review amounted to £995 11s.

(E.) RATE OF WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Tradesmen earn about 5s. per day, and labourers, 2s. 6d. Domestic servants (female) earn from 15s. to 50s. per month, and men servants (grooms, &c.) from £3 a month.

The employment of a large number of the inhabitants by the Imperial Authorities, during the time the Boer prisoners were in the Island, was the means of allowing numbers of the labouring class to put by a considerable amount of money, with the result that rather than take the 2s 6d. a day rate, many prefer to remain idle and live on their capital. Many have emigrated to South Africa, being tempted by the high wages given there. Should considerable emigration take place, it would quite paralyze any progress in public works being made.

The absence of skilled labour in the Colony is deplorable. The cost of living is not cheap, having in some instances risen 100 per cent., as compared with prices before the Boer prisoners came to the Island. The staple diet of the inhabitants is fish, this has risen 100 per cent. in price, and in some cases 200 per cent., during the last three years.

The freight charged by the steamship companies on goods from England is very high, and in many cases adds from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. to the cost of the articles imported.

(F.) DEPARTMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS.

The majority of the Departments have been dealt with under the different heads, with the exception of the Public Works and Printing Departments. The Expenditure in the Public Works Department during the year amounted to £4,047. This expenditure is exclusive of the money spent in the new water and drainage works, reported on under another head. £600 odd of the above amount was expended in quarantine and sanitary precautions in connection with the plague in South Africa; and £670 in purchasing new police barracks. The work in connection with the Printing Department was somewhat heavy owing to the large demands made on the Department by the Imperial Government in connection with the repatriation of the Boer prisoners, 44½ reams of paper being used up, as compared with 13 reams in 1901.

The following are comparative statements for the last five years of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Poor Board and Public Market:—

Poor Board.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1898	863	850
1899	862	899
1900	857	871
1901	933	855
1902	897	899

Public Market.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1898	107	109
1899	191	172
1900	238	202
1901	242	173
1902	197	186

The financial year of the Poor Board ends on the 31st March, and that of the Public Market on the 31st December.

(G.) MISCELLANEOUS.

The financial position of the Colony on the 31st December, 1902, was satisfactory. The surplus, however, is not sufficient to cope with the many pressing needs in improvements and repairs.

The presence of the Boer prisoners, whilst it improved the financial status of the Colony, on the other hand, increased the cost of living and the rate of wages. Further, the Island was de-forested, in some parts to a serious extent, owing to the heavy call made for wood fuel for the prisoners and troops. The result of many of the boating and labouring classes making considerable sums of money has led to emigration and to disinclination on the part of some of such persons to accept the recognised wage.

H. L. GALLWEY,

Governor.

The Castle,
St. Helena.

K.

The following Table gives a comparison of the Revenue for the two last years classified under the principal heads :—

Head.	1901.	1902.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
1. Customs	15,866	16,627	761	—
2. Licenses, taxes, auction dues ...	947	825	—	122
3. Fines, fees of court or office, and reimbursements in aid ...	1,055	1,040	—	15
4. Post Office	2,090	2,030	—	60
5. Rents of Government property	886	996	110	—
6. Miscellaneous receipts	3,066	647	—	2,419
7. Interest	704	930	226	—
Total	24,614	23,095	1,097	2,616

L.

The following Table shows the Revenue and Expenditure during the last five years :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1898	9,152	12,349
1899	11,593	11,422
1900	15,391	12,603
1901	24,614	14,927
1902	23,095	18,613

M.

The following Table gives the various instances of Increase and Decrease under the different heads of Expenditure for the two last years :—

Head.	1901.	1902.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
St. Helena Volunteers ...	95	95	—	—
Public debt	—	2,158	2,158	—
Pensions	1,022	1,029	7	—
The Governor	1,050	969	—	81
Colonial Secretary	628	674	46	—
Customs	940	1,305	365	—
Legal	347	321	—	26
Savings Bank	525	628	103	—
Police	821	762	—	59
Medical	1,613	1,558	—	55
Education	542	541	—	1
Post Office	451	513	62	—
Miscellaneous Services ...	1,486	656	—	830
Colonial Engineer	191	191	—	—
Public works recurrent ...	2,059	2,578	519	—
Public works extraordinary...	2,413	3,845	1,432	—
Port and marine	486	545	59	—
Gratuities	105	—	—	105
Gaol	153	245	92	—
Total	14,927	18,613	4,843	1,157

N.

ASSETS and LIABILITIES, on the 31st DECEMBER, 1902.

Revenue.				Expenditure.							
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
Customs... ..	16,627	7	1				5,105	5	7		
Other Receipts... ..	6,467	18	2				13,508	13	1		
				23,095	5	3					
									18,613	18	8

Assets.				Liabilities.									
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				
In Colonial Chest	913	1	5				Arrears due by Colony						
With Crown Agents	7,980	7	4				Personal	35	0	0			
Remittances in transit to C. A.	5,326	2	10				Pensions (<i>See over.</i>)	101	18	7			
Advances due to Colony (<i>See over.</i>)... ..	10,340	9	3				Miscellaneous (<i>See over.</i>)	6,260	6	0			
Arrears of Revenue (<i>See over.</i>)	10	1	1				Due to Savings' Bank	31,747	1	3			
Parliamentary Grants	—						Loans (as below)	—					
Grants in Aid	—						Sea Carriage of Mails	108	19	7			
Mail Service	11	4	2				Grant to Benevolent Society un- drawn for year 1902.	30	0	0			
Invested for Savings' Bank (Market Value.)	27,449	5	9										
				52,030	11	10					33,283	5	5

Excess of Assets over Liabilities £13,747 6s. 5d.

NOTE.—Balance of Parliamentary Grant of £2,000 is not included in the Liabilities.

ADVANCES DUE TO COLONY.

	Amount.
Government of Trinidad	£ 2 19 3
Crown Agent at Interest	9,000 0 0
Board of Trade	35 0 0
Meteorological Council	2 10 0
Transvaal Government	1,300 0 0
Total	10,340 9 3

ARREARS OF REVENUE.

	Amount.
Auction dues	£ 10 1 1
Total	10 1 1

PENSIONS.

	Amount.
T. Goodwin	£ 2 15 0
J. C. Melliss... ..	46 11 8
R. C. Pennell	34 7 6
J. Hercules	2 5 8
R. Dowling	15 18 9
Total	101 18 7

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Amount.
Bills of Exchange unpaid	£ 6,254 0 0
Fees due Emigration Agent	6 6 0
Total	6,260 6 0

VALUE of TRADE, 1898 to 1902.

Year.	Imports from.				Exported to.					
	United Kingdom.	Colonies.	Elsewhere.	Total.	United Kingdom.	Colonies.	Elsewhere.	Total.		
1898 ...	50,744	£ —	12,241	—	62,985	3,816	£ 3,746 specie	575	—	4,391
1899 ...	80,232	9,000 specie	7,598	3,869†	91,699	3,849	3,594 "	743	—	4,592
1900 ...	159,573	15,000 "	8,709	—	168,282	4,075	3,875 "	140	—	4,215
1901* ...	100,675	16,650 "	4,970	—	105,645	4,724	4,035 "	—	—	4,724
1902* ...	93,920	15,000 "	6,558	—	100,478	1,168	250	587	—	1,755

* Values of Imperial Government Stores not furnished.

† Whale oil transhipped.

DUTY, 1898 TO 1902.

Year.	Total Duties.	
	£	s. d.
1898 ...	2,819	4 3
1899 ...	3,765	1 7
1900 ...	6,527	17 2
1901 ...	10,891	17 0
1902 ...	11,326	12 0

P.

Q.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of SHIPPING ENTERED and CLEARED from 1898 to 1902.

	1898.		1899.		1900.		1901.		1902.	
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
British—	30	94,228	30	100,814	41	155,542	74	248,089	66	228,337
Steam	11	6,989	9	6,54	9	4,944	6	4,654	7	5,687
Sailing	19	87,239	21	94,270	32	150,598	68	243,435	59	222,650
Foreign—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sailing	1	201	4	1,771	3	1,546	2	859	1	419
Total	42	101,418	43	108,639	53	162,032	82	253,602	74	234,443

* Cleared in ballast.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of VESSELS which have touched at this PORT and been boarded by HARBOUR MASTER,
from JANUARY 1st 1902 to DECEMBER 31st 1902.

Class.	American.		British.		Danish.		Dutch.		French.		German.		Italian.		Norwegian.		Swedish.		Spanish.		Russian.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Vessels or War ...	—	—	8	28,014	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1,500	—	—
Mail and Merchant (Steamers and Transports)	—	—	95	299,334	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4,932	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Merchant sailing Vessels	7	8,242	38	42,419	1	501	1	1,165	2	1,865	3	2,969	5	6,284	29	23,851	5	3,186	—	—	2	1,852
Whalers ...	1	385	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	8	8,627	141	369,767	1	501	1	1,165	2	1,865	4	7,901	5	6,284	29	23,851	5	3,186	1	1,500	2	1,852

Tonnage of Men-of-War and Transports...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,514
" " Steamers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	304,266
" " Sailing Vessels ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92,719
Total Tonnage...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	426,499

1902 Number of Vessels ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	199
" Tonnage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	426,499