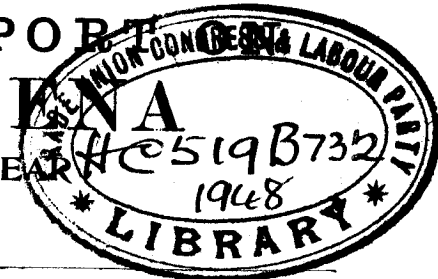


COLONIAL OFFICE
ANNUAL REPORT
ST. HELENA
 FOR THE YEAR
1948



THE SERIES OF COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS which was re-introduced for the year 1946 (after suspension in 1940) is being continued with those relating to 1948.

It is anticipated that the Colonies and Protectorates for which 1948 Reports are being published will, with some additions, be the same as for the previous year (see list on cover page 3).

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		PAGE
PART I		
Summary of matters of general interest during the year 1948		2
PART II		
CHAPTER		
I	Population	8
II	Labour Organization	9
III	Public Finance and Taxation	10
IV	Currency and Banking	18
V	Commerce	18
VI	Production	21
VII	Social Services : Education	24
	Social Welfare	26
	Housing.	27
	Health	27
VIII	Legislation	31
IX	Justice, Police and Prisons	32
X	Public Utilities	33
XI	Communications	34
PART III		
CHAPTER		
I	Geography and Climate	35
II	History	38
III	Administration	40
IV	Weights and Measures	41
V	Newspapers and Periodicals.	41
APPENDICES		
I	50 years statistics of Population, Births, Deaths, Marriages, Divorces and Judicial Separations	42
II	10 years statistics of Supreme Court Cases	43
III	10 years statistics of other Courts	44
BIBLIOGRAPHY		47

LONDON : HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

1949

PRINTED IN ST. HELENA

The cover illustration shows Jamestown Wharf

PART I

Summary of matters of general interest during the year 1948

The birth of the Royal Prince in November was received with acclamation in the Colony and was marked by a public holiday.

Through the co-operation of the Commonwealth Relations Department and the New Zealand Government, New Zealand Woolpack and Textiles Limited placed at the disposal of Government an expert to advise on the fibre industry. As a result of his visit plans were made to rebuild the Mills, install modern machinery and improve the output and quality of the fibre.

A South African Company was granted a licence to carry out a fishing survey in St. Helena and Ascension Island with a view to the installation of a cannery. The result of the survey which covered a period of several months is not yet known.

Through the good offices of the Chairman of the Union Castle Line (Sir Francis Vernon Thompson, Bt., K.B.E.) the s.s. Llanstephan Castle was fitted out to take forty emigrants per voyage to South Africa. By the end of the year nearly two hundred Islanders, mostly women, had taken advantage of this special facility.

During October a squadron of the Home Fleet with Rear Admiral Mansergh wearing his flag in H.M. Aircraft Carrier "Theseus" accompanied by H.M. Aircraft Carrier "Vengeance" and the destroyers "Corunna" and "Jutland" made a mock attack on the Island in which some thirty naval aircraft took part. This was the first time that many of the Islanders had seen aircraft in action. Photographs of the Island were taken by the aircraft and these were developed and dropped by aircraft in the grounds of Plantation House within three hours of the visit. "Corunna" ran in and took off mails.

H.M.S. "Nigeria" (Captain Carne) paid a visit to St. Helena and Ascension Island in November staying several days. Later in the month the Aircraft Carriers, homeward bound, carried out further manoeuvres and "Jutland" visited Jamestown to lift mails.

The Australian Yacht "Kathleen" and the South African Yacht "Cariad II", both making a tour of the world, visited the Island during the year.

The Colony Ten Year Plan continued to progress, particularly the housing programme, new school buildings and agriculture.

AGRICULTURE

The land and possibly the fisheries are the only basic natural resources in St. Helena and agriculture must therefore continue to be

SUMMARY

3

the backbone of the Island economy. 1947 was exceptional for its rainfall but this year has been marked by an almost complete drought for the last two and a half months. This caused a drop in potato production and if it continues will cause a severe shortage of both sweet and common potatoes in the new year.

Many cultivators experienced economic difficulty owing to loss of war-time markets and increased cost of planting material, especially seed potatoes. Shipping continued to be irregular and it has not yet been found possible to supply their requirements in vegetables.

Flax Fibre

The chief export of the Colony is the fibre of New Zealand flax (*Phormium tenax*) and the industry increased its export of hemp by 100 tons. The price of hemp rose from £53. 10. 0. per ton to £61 per ton and the price of tow from £37. 5. 0. to £52. 10. 0. per ton. The total exported during the year was 940 tons of hemp and 377 tons of tow.

Legislative measures to provide a fund for the rehabilitation of the Mills were introduced during the year and work on rebuilding will commence in January, 1949.

Rope Manufacture

Small quantities of flax fibre were manufactured locally into rope, twine and matting. 40 tons of unbatched rope and twine were exported to South Africa and approximately 3 tons used locally for matting and sacks.

Lily Culture

The cultivation of the beautiful St. Helena Christmas lily (*Lilium longiflorum*) continued and export increased from 3,800 bulbs in 1947 to 4,800 in 1948 and is expected to show a similar increase in the new year export. Bulbs of this species from St. Helena have an advantage over those imported into England from elsewhere in respect of the time of arrival in United Kingdom. St. Helena bulbs if planted in the open in England in early summer flower in late August or early September but are used chiefly for hot-house cultivation for blooming at Christmas.

The propagation of bulbs of the *Lilium speciosum rubrum* was continued at the Agricultural Station and it is hoped that this species will be available for export by 1951.

Essential Oils

Further samples of peppermint oil (*mentha piperita*) were despatched to the United Kingdom and received a more favourable report than the 1947 samples. The question of proceeding with production for export is under consideration.

Fruit Culture

Government continued the import of fruit trees, vines and berries from South Africa. Some imports were also made by private growers. Trials are in progress at the Agricultural Station on the cultivation of granadillas (*pasiflora edulis*) with a view to investigating the possibilities of export of the fruit juice.

Livestock

The usefulness of the Government Stock Centre was enhanced by the importation of an Ayrshire bull and two Ayrshire heifers in calf. Poultry was also imported including White Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds and Australorps; also Aylesbury and Khaki Campbell ducks.

The services of the Government Dairy Shorthorn bull and the donkey stallion are now free to livestock owners.

Animal Diseases

There were two cases of anthrax and the usual precautionary measures were taken including inoculation. St. Helena is singularly free from animal diseases and no tuberculosis has yet been recorded in cattle. Two dogs imported from United Kingdom during the year died in quarantine of canine distemper shortly after arrival. This disease is otherwise non-existent on the island. Strict quarantine is imposed on all livestock imported into the Colony.

Forestry

Re-forestation was carried out with increasing vigour by the Department of Agriculture and Forestry who planted out 23,630 seedlings during the season in various parts of the Island. Some seedlings were sent to Ascension Island for planting. It is to be regretted that little interest in this branch of agriculture is shown by landowners.

Fisheries

The 1948 fishing season was very poor, only mackerel being taken in quantity. Albacore, tuna and bonito failed to appear in any numbers owing to the absence of 'fry'.

Finance

The total expenditure on Agriculture and Forestry including grants under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts amounted to £11,244.

PUBLIC WORKS

The Public Works Department has been fully extended throughout the year providing regular employment for 167 workmen. The Department has 12 apprentices training in various trades.

Building

Two new schools were constructed during the year. Sandy Bay School was started in February and opened in November, and has pupil accommodation for 100. The Half-Tree-Hollow School was completed except for floors owing to the lack of timber supplies from abroad. This school will accommodate up to 120 children.

A new store was built at the Pilling School in Jamestown and 7 dwelling houses were erected. A full maintenance programme was completed and extensions and improvements to Government buildings were carried out.

A new bungalow at Southern for the Agricultural Superintendent was built and the reconstruction of Staff Quarters No. 2 in Jamestown was completed.

The outhouses at the Government flax mill at Longwood were completed early in the year.

The Government Garage and Workshops were re-organized and largely reconstructed during the year under the supervision of the Foreman Mechanic. These buildings replaced the cattle sheds which had for years served as the Government Garage for equipment, vehicles and plant. A marked improvement has resulted from efficient supervision and the provision of suitable buildings and plant.

The wharf and sea front received considerable attention. The railings on the front were renewed and the former timber posts replaced with concrete.

Water supplies at Longwood were augmented by the laying of two miles of new main carrying double the quantity of water.

Total expenditure on Public Works including grants under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts amounted to £26,100.

EDUCATION

Education is compulsory in the Colony between the ages of 5 and 15 years and attendance is generally good.

The school population at the end of 1948 was 1,203, a net increase of 49 during the year.

The staff position went from bad to worse owing to continued emigration of teachers. There are only two expatriate officers in the Department of Education and all other teaching staff have to be trained locally. The proportion of teachers to pupils at the end of the year was 1 to 45 and further depletions of staff are expected in 1949.

Secondary education continues to progress and an additional class was admitted in August. The completion of the second year of the secondary school has confirmed the noticeable educational and

physical benefits derived by the pupils. Owing to an epidemic of whooping cough all schools were closed for three months from July to September.

School buildings

The Secondary School was transferred to more spacious accommodation in the former residence of the Bishop of St. Helena and now has classroom accommodation for 60.

A new primary school at Sandy Bay was opened in November with capacity for 100 children and a similar building at Half-Tree-Hollow for infant and junior children was almost completed at the end of the year. These Schools were built out of funds provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts.

Total expenditure on Education including grants under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts amounts to £3,567. This sum does not include the cost of the new school buildings.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The health of the population during the year has on the whole been good. There were two epidemics; one of nephritis in April and one of whooping cough in July. The latter affected most of the population under 16 years of age. The last outbreak of this disease was in 1929. Registration of births and deaths is compulsory and is reliable. The number of deaths was 39 giving a death rate of 8 per 1000 of the population.

Ante-natal and child welfare clinics were well attended and 60% of all deliveries were made in hospital. The birth rate was 32.3 per 1000 of the population. The infant mortality rate rose from 36.36 in 1947 to 63.69 per 1000 live births owing to 5 deaths resulting from whooping cough in babies of 2 months and under.

Regular medical and dental inspection of school children was carried out throughout the year.

Nurses

Difficulty in obtaining candidates for training continued to be experienced but it is hoped that the introduction of greatly improved conditions of service during the latter part of the year will attract suitable recruits.

Total expenditure on Public Health amounted to £7,585.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND POOR RELIEF

The number of unemployed men given relief work averaged 125 and expenditure on this item amounted to £3,550 during the year.

Poor relief is administered by the Poor Relief Board to whom an annual grant of £500 is made by Government towards the cost of maintenance of the Poor House, Mental Asylum and outdoor relief given to the aged and poor. The income of the Board is obtained from the rates.

CRIME

There was no serious crime during the year and the daily average prison population was 2.6.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

Imports during the year were valued at £118,204 and exports at £73,260.

Revenue amounted to £68,812. The Grant-in-Aid from His Majesty's Government was £30,000 and this together with Colonial Development and Welfare grants amounting to £21,185 made a grand total of £119,997.

Expenditure during the year amounted to £95,325 leaving a surplus balance of £24,672 for the year; there was an adverse balance brought forward from 1947 of £25,839.

ASCENSION ISLAND

Ascension is a dependency of the Colony and is normally occupied and controlled by Cable and Wireless Company, Limited.

The Manager is appointed Resident Magistrate and has two policeman from St. Helena to assist him in the maintenance of law and order. The population at 31st December was 56 Europeans and 135 St. Helenians totalling 191. Of these 46 were females. The health of the people was very good and there were no cases of serious sickness. There was no crime. Rainfall was normal. 17 British freighters discharged or loaded cargo during 1948.

PART II

Chapter I: Population

ST. HELENA

The Island population today is largely composed of descendants from settlers from Great Britain and slaves from Asia and Africa brought by the East India Company. The language of the Island has always been English and the English mode of life has become firmly established.

The estimated population on 31st December, 1948 was 4,857.

The population as ascertained by the Census in 1946 was classified as under:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Islanders	2,154	2,546	4,700
Other British residents	26	19	45
Other Nationals	1	2	3
	<u>2,181</u>	<u>2,567</u>	<u>4,748</u>

It is of interest to note that of this population 1,940 are children of school leaving age (15) and under.

The population is distributed as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Jamestown and Briars	676	871	1,547
Country districts	1,505	1,696	3,201

VITAL STATISTICS

Years	1946	1947	1948
Births	139	165	157
Deaths	53	31	39
Infant mortality (per 1000 births)	108	36.36	60.51
Still births (not included above)	2	3	5
Illegitimate births (included above)	32	37	52
Deaths of infants under 1 year old	15	6	10
Birth rate per 1,000	28.85	32.2	32.3
Death rate per 1,000	11.00	6.2	8.02

LABOUR ORGANIZATION

The population of Ascension on 31st December, 1948, was:—

Islanders	135
Other British residents	56
	<u>191</u>

with classification as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Islanders	117	18	135
Other British residents	28	28	56

Chapter II: Labour Organization

LABOUR

The principal categories of wage earners are as follows:—

Flax industrial workers	205
Agricultural labourers	165
Skilled and general labourers	350
Building tradesmen and apprentices	85
Fishermen and boatmen	50
Mechanics, engine and motor drivers	70

The labour supply was in excess of requirements but the re-opening of the Government-owned Flax mill, operated by a local firm, and the restarting of Fairyland Mill reduced unemployment and the average figure dropped to 125. Schemes under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts assist in reducing unemployment but the degree to which unskilled labour can be absorbed depends on the supply of skilled labour and adequate supervision.

WAGES

There has been no change in the daily rate of wages which are as follows:—

	Male.	Female.
Flax Workers	3/5	2/6
Agricultural Labourers—		
Government	3/5	
Commercial and Private	2/9 - 3/-	2/3
General Labourers—		
Government	3/5	2/9
Commercial and Private	3/-	2/3
Average for skilled male labour	4/2	

Hours of work:— 48 per week.

There is no official occupational organization. Relations between employer and employee are regulated and disputes settled in consultation with Government.

There were no industrial disputes during 1948.

LABOUR LEGISLATION

The principal laws in force for the protection of the worker are:—

St. Helena Factories Ordinance, No. 7 of 1937.

St. Helena Workmen's Compensation, Ordinance No. 3 of 1946.

United Kingdom legislation not covered by local laws may be applied *mutatis mutandis* to the Colony by virtue of the Interpretation and General Law Ordinance, No. 3 of 1895.

MIGRATION OF LABOUR

There is no internal movement of labour but some emigration of domestic servants to the United Kingdom and South Africa takes place. In 1948 183 persons emigrated to South Africa and 86 to Great Britain, whilst 27 St. Helenians returned from South Africa and 6 from the United Kingdom during the same period.

Chapter III : Public Finance and Taxation

The estimated revenue for the year under report was greatly increased owing to receipts from sale of Silver Wedding issue of stamps and from the Foodstocks Revolving Fund. The actual revenue amounted to £68,812.

The ordinary expenditure for the year totalled £74,140. The anticipated deficit to be met from a Grant-in-Aid is placed at £30,000 after taking into account an adverse balance of £24,870 brought forward from 1947.

Expenditure on approved schemes from grants under Colonial Development and Welfare amounted to £21,185. The principal expenditure was incurred by the Public Works on housing, schools and road improvements and by the Agricultural Department on soil conservation, re-afforestation and other agricultural developments.

Essential consumable commodities, in particular flour, were subsidized throughout the year and the price to consumers was controlled. The total amount paid in subsidies was £11,356.

Unemployment Relief Work had to be continued and the expenditure under this head amounted to £3,550.

The financial effect of the necessity of maintaining subsidies and finding work for the unemployed was considerable and accounted for 27 per cent of the ordinary expenditure. In the absence of a general increase in wage levels or a substantial fall in prices of essential imported foodstuffs (mainly flour) the necessity for subsidies will remain.

I. Principal Heads of Revenue and Expenditure for 1948:

REVENUE	£
Customs	14,500
Port and Marine	1,730
Licences, Taxes, Court Fees, etc.	4,145
Post Office	15,200
Rentals, etc.	2,020
Interest on Investments	70
Miscellaneous	1,111
Ascension (Postal)	15,036
Revenue from Foodstocks Revolving Fund	15,000
	<hr/>
Colonial Development and Welfare grants	68,812
	21,185
	<hr/>
Total Revenue	89,997
	<hr/>
EXPENDITURE	£
Pensions	1,150
Governor	3,217
Secretariat and Printing Office	3,263
Treasury, Customs, Port and Marine	2,258
Post Office	1,150
Health	8,219
Education	6,753
Agriculture and Forestry	4,768
Police and Gaol	1,532
Audit	1,864
Public Works Department	2,498
Public Works recurrent	8,930
Contributions, Special Allowances & Miscellaneous	3,725
Poor relief	4,050
Ascension	1,964
	<hr/>
Total ordinary	55,341
	<hr/>
Public Works extraordinary	3,329
Emergency expenditure	15,470
	<hr/>
Total extraordinary	18,799
	<hr/>
Total Expenditure	74,140
	<hr/>
Colonial Development and Welfare	21,185
	<hr/>
Grand Total	95,325

II. *Estimated Revenue in 1948 compared with actual revenue in previous four years.*

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	16,826	17,909	15,161	13,824	14,500
Port and Marine	2,037	1,764	1,509	1,747	1,730
Licences, Taxes, Court Fees, etc.	4,097	4,101	4,283	3,333	4,145
Post Office	9,194	7,097	14,038	4,802	15,200
Rentals, etc.	2,539	2,284	2,208	2,174	2,020
Interest	210	686	590	376	70
Miscellaneous	1,031	1,626	1,659	5,517	1,111
Ascension	15,426	8,344	14,496	5,302	15,036
Revenue from Foodstocks Revolving Fund	—	—	—	—	15,000
	51,360	43,811	53,944	37,079	68,812
Grant in Aid	15,000	—	25,000	—	30,000
Total	66,360	43,811	78,944	37,079	98,812
Colonial Development and Welfare Grants	17,580	19,904	19,650	23,588	21,185
Grand total	83,940	63,715	98,594	60,668	119,997

III. *Estimated Expenditure in 1948 compared with actual expenditure in previous four years.*

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
	£	£	£	£	£
Pensions	912	1,350	1,036	1,140	1,150
Governor	1,871	1,847	1,837	2,636	3,217
Secretariat and Printing Office	1,965	2,133	2,024	2,236	3,263
Treasury, Customs, Port and Marine	1,406	1,566	1,978	1,791	2,258
Post Office	935	751	910	799	1,150
Health	4,996	7,412	7,678	7,585	8,219
Education	4,497	4,855	5,062	7,385	6,753
Agriculture and Forestry	4,059	3,745	3,679	11,169	4,768
Police and Gaol	1,292	1,713	1,591	2,053	1,532
Audit	—	—	—	—	1,864
Public Works Department	6,417	5,195	3,540	5,247	2,498
Public Works recurrent	6,745	7,820	7,852	8,547	8,930

Carried forward.

Estimated Expenditure continued.

Contributions, Special Allow- ances and Miscellaneous	6,776	2,711	3,916	3,308	3,725
Poor relief	500	691	2,532	4,784	4,050
Ascension	3,211	2,326	2,407	1,743	1,964
Total ordinary	45,582	44,115	46,042	60,431	55,341
Public Works extraordinary	4,218	2,687	2,408	23,761	3,329
War Expenditure (now Emergency)	9,903	15,894	16,829	16,773	15,470
	14,121	18,581	19,237	40,535	18,799
Total	59,703	62,696	65,279	100,966	74,140
Colonial Development and Welfare	14,788	21,357	23,543	23,790	21,185
Grand total	74,491	84,053	88,822	124,756	95,325

IV.—*Statement of Assets and Liabilities at 31st December, 1947.*

LIABILITIES	£	s.	d.	ASSETS	£	s.	d.
DEPOSITS:—				CASH:—			
Invested or partly invested	76,454	12	11	Local, Crown Agents and Ascension	13,494	14	5
Colonial Develop- ment & Welfare	1,948	13	4	Remittances in tran- sit to Crown Agents	156	5	3
Other Deposits	11,949	8	9	Investment of Available Balances	3,000	0	0
Foodstocks and Other Essential Supplies Revolv- ing Fund	37,742	14	10	Investment of Deposits	69,903	4	8
Bills of Exchange	920	5	7	Advances	10,429	8	3
				Reciprocal Aid	120	7	5
				Balance of Liabilities over Assets	31,911	15	0
	129,015	15	5		129,015	15	5
Due by Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes							
St. Helena War Savings Certificates accrued interest on 31 December, 1947					£6,073	0	2
General Revenue Balance:—					531	16	4
Surplus and Deficit Account					40,298	5	11
Deduct Surplus Balance at 1st January, 1947					8386	10	11
Deficit at 31st December, 1947					£31,911	15	0

TAXATION

The principal sources of taxation and the yield of each during the year 1947 were as follows:—

	£
<i>Customs :</i>	
Import duties	13,825
<i>Port and Marine :</i>	
Wharfage	1,231
Shipping Dues	358
Crannage	112
<i>Licences, taxes, etc. :</i>	
Boats	86
Road Vehicles	287
Cinema	55
Dogs and Horses	171
Firearms	38
Game	31
Liquor	48
Import tax	329
Entertainment tax	177
Shops, Butchers, etc.	124
Water rates	134
Fishing	50

Following is a description of the principal heads of taxation:—

Customs duties. The main features of the Customs Tariff are as follows:—

Commodity.	Rate or Unit.	Preferential.	General.
<i>Clothing.</i>			
(i) Ready to wear outer clothing (except jerseys, cardigans and other knitted garments) made from:—			
(a) Wool or mixture of wool and cotton	ad valorem	Free	2½ p.c.
(b) Cotton	do	10 p.c.	12 p.c.
(c) Any other material	do	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
(d) Jerseys, cardigans, pullovers and other knitted outer garments	do	10 p.c.	12½ p.c.

Commodity.	Rate or Unit.	Preferential.	General.
(ii) Ready to wear underclothing—			
(a) Machine made or woven in wool cotton or a mixture of both	ad valorem	Free	12½ p.c.
(b) Hand knitted in wool cotton or mixture of both	do	10 p.c.	12½ p.c.
(c) any other material	do	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
(iii) Footwear—			
(a) Heavy out-door boots and shoes and all children's shoes	do	Free	2½ p.c.
(b) Others	do	10 p.c.	12½ p.c.
(iv) Haberdashery and millinery	do	15 p.c.	20 p.c.
(v) Hosiery made from—			
(a) Cotton, wool and mixtures	do	Free	2½ p.c.
(b) Silk and art silk	do	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
Jewellery	do	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
Linen, Manufactured	do	20 p.c.	25 p.c.
Silk and art silk	do	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
Perfumery—			
(a) Toilet preparations and perfumed spirits	do	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
(b) Dentifrices	do	Free	5 p.c.
Soap—			
(a) Common	per 100 lb	2s. 1d.	2s. 6d.
(b) Toilet	ad valorem	15 p.c.	20 p.c.
Provisions—			
Butter and cheese	per 100 lbs	4s. 2d.	5s. 0d.
Canned meat	per 100 lbs	6s. 3d.	7s. 6d.
Canned fish	ad valorem	15 p.c.	20 p.c.
Canned fruit	per 100 lbs	9s. 4d.	10s. 0d.
Jams	per 100 lbs	6s. 3d.	9s. 4d.
Provisions not enumerated elsewhere	ad valorem	10 p.c.	12½ p.c.
Firearms—			
(a) Pistols and revolvers	each	15s. 0d.	18s. 0d.
(b) Others	each	£1. 10. 0.	£1. 17. 6.
(c) Parts and accessories	ad valorem	22½ p.c.	30 p.c.
(d) Ammunition	do	30 p.c.	35 p.c.

Commodity.	Rate or Unit.	Perferential.	General.
<i>Metal manufactures</i>			
Clocks, watches, and parts thereof	ad valorem	30 p.c.	32½ p.c.
Gramophones and Phonographs including loud speakers and accessories	do	30 p.c.	32½ p.c.
Wireless instruments, apparatus and accessories	do.	15 p.c.	20 p.c.
Motor cars	per 100 lbs	12s. 6d.	13s. 9d.
Lorries and tractors	do.	10s. 0d.	12s. 6d.
Machinery and parts	ad valorem	Free	5 p.c.
Musical instruments	do.	30 p.c.	32½ p.c.
Plate and plated ware	do.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
<i>Spirits—</i>			
(a) Brandy, Gin Rum and Whisky			
(i) Not exceeding the strength of proof	per gallon	£4. 2. 6.	£4. 10. 0.
(ii) Exceeding the strength of proof	per proof gallon	£4. 2. 6.	£4. 10. 0.
(b) Cordials and Liqueurs all kinds, including bitters and flavouring extracts containing spirits	per gallon	£4. 2. 6.	£4. 10. 0.
<i>Wine—</i>			
(a) Sparkling	per gallon	£1. 5. 0.	£1. 7. 0.
(b) Still—In bottles and in wood	per gallon	£1. 5. 0.	£1. 6. 3.
<i>Tobacco—</i>			
(a) Cigars and Cheroots	per lb	£1. 5. 0.	£1. 7. 0.
(b) Cigarettes	per lb	12s. 0d.	16s. 0d.
(c) Other manufactured tobacco			
(i) Manufactured in the Empire entirely from Empire grown tobacco	per lb	10s. 0d.	—
(ii) Manufactured in the Empire partly from Foreign grown tobacco	per lb	12s. 0d.	—
<i>Fuel oils—</i>			
Motor Spirit	per gallon	4d.	6d.
Illuminating	per gallon	2d.	2½d.

Death Duties

Duties are payable in accordance with Ordinance No. 3 of 1942 on all property real and personal which passes on the death of a person. The duties are divided into—

- (a) *Estate Duty* which is a charge on the body of the Estate on a scale commencing with ½ per cent over £100 and not exceeding £1,500 increasing by an additional ½ per cent for each £1,000 up to £4,000. It then increases by 1 per cent for each £1,000 up to £6,000 scaling up to 10 per cent for £25,000 or over.
- (b) *Succession Duty* is imposed in addition to the Estate Duty and is collected on a scale varying with the relationship of the successor. The scale commences with succession value over £20 and not exceeding £500 the rate in the three classes are ½ per cent for a husband, lineal descendant or ancestor of the predecessor, 2 per cent for a brother or sister or their descendants and 5 per cent for any other degree of relationship or a stranger.

Ordinance No. 2 of 1948 makes provision for the transfer to Government of land in lieu of payment of duties by cash.

Stamp Duties

These are charges levied on all classes of instruments scheduled in the Stamp Duties Ordinance, No. 3 of 1922, and are collected by means of Postage Stamps under authority contained in Order by the Governor-in-Council, No. 3 of 1943 (all duties were doubled). Some of the principal duties are:—

Affidavits, declarations, etc.	5/-
Contracts or agreements under £10	2/6
" " " over £10	5/-
Arbitration awards under £50	5/-
" " " over £50	10/-
Authentication certificate	20/-
Mortgage bonds per £100 up to £500	2/-
" " " £1,000	3/-
" " " £2,000	4/-
" " " exceeding £2,000	10/-
Leases according to tenure and rental from	1/- to £2. 0- 0.
Notarial act or instrument	5/-
Power of Attorney—special power	2/-
general power	10/-
Deed of transfer of immovable property for every £10	1/-

Entertainment Tax

There is a tax under Ordinance No. 6. of 1947 on every ticket sold for any public entertainment on a scale of 1d. on a ticket not exceeding 1/-, 2d. on a ticket exceeding 1/- but not exceeding 2/- and 3d. on any ticket costing more than 2/-.

Import Tax

This was imposed by Ordinance No. 1 of 1941 and involves payment of 10/- per £100 value of goods imported into St. Helena.

Chapter IV : Currency and Banking

The St. Helena Coinage Order 1925 provided that all coins which are legal tender in the United Kingdom under the Coinage Acts of 1870 and 1891 and all silver coins which are legal tender in the Union of South Africa under the Coinage, Act, 1922, are legal tender in the Island of St. Helena but the revision of this order is under consideration. The amount of currency in circulation at the end of 1948 is estimated at £40,000.

There is no bank operating in the Colony.

The Government Savings Bank is the only banking institution in the Colony. The aggregate of depositors accounts during the last five years were as follows:—

Year.	Balances of Deposits at 31st December.
1944	£66,194
1945	£67,264
1946	£66,413
1947	£67,120
1948	£84,596

The total number of depositors on 31st December, 1948, was 494 as compared with 496 on the corresponding day of 1947.

The invested portion of the Savings Bank Deposits at the end of the year 1948 is represented by stock of the mean Market value of £72,671

Chapter V : Commerce

The main foodstuffs imported into the Colony are flour, rice, sugar, butter, lard substitutes, margarine, milk, grains, meat and provisions.

The principal exports are New Zealand Fibre (*Phormium tenax*) and its by-product tow which together form 96½ per cent of the total exports.

There is a small trade in vegetables to ships and to Ascension Island.

The price of fibre rose from £53. 10. 0. to £61 0. 0. per ton f.o.b. during the year under review. Tow also increased in price from £37. 5. 0. to £52. 10. 0. per ton for No. 1 and from £33. 15. 0. to £48. 0. 0. per ton for No. 2 f.o.b.

The aggregate value of external trade, exclusive of bullion and specie, for the year amounted to £191,464 as compared with £155,502 for the previous year. Imports show an increase of £10,745 and exports an increase of £25,217.

Imports

The following tables show the principal heads and respective values for the past three years:—

Imports.	1946.	1947.	1948.
	£	£	£
Food, Drink and Tobacco	59,691	57,485	70,037
Raw materials and articles mainly manufactured	637	6,116	2,921
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	33,952	43,837	44,896
Miscellaneous and unclassified	95	21	350
	<u>94,375</u>	<u>107,459</u>	<u>118,204</u>

Supplying Country.	1946.		1947.		1948.	
	£	per cent	£	per cent	£	per cent
United Kingdom	51,292	54½	55,075	51½	61,789	52½
South Africa	25,540	27	21,460	20	15,536	13½
British India	28		50		9	
Rest of Empire	5,390	5½	15,099	14	17,871	15
	<u>82,250</u>		<u>91,684</u>		<u>95,205</u>	
Other Countries	12,125	12½	15,775	14½	22,999	19½
	<u>94,375</u>		<u>107,459</u>		<u>118,204</u>	

Importations from South Africa consisted mainly of flour, sugar, grains, dried fruits, jam, confectionery, wines, spirits, tobacco, beer, coal and candles.

Importation of goods originating from the United Kingdom and Empire countries consisted mainly of flour, lard substitutes, margarine, butter, tea, cheese, milk, timber, hardware, drapery, spirits, cigarettes, cotton piece goods, soap, motor vehicles, machinery and building materials.

Importation of goods originating in foreign countries consisted mainly of paraffin oil, petrol, canned meats and rice.

Exports

The following tables show the quantity, value and percentage of the principal exports for the past three years and the countries of destination.

Commodity.	1946.		1947.		1948.	
	Tons.		Tons.		Tons.	
Fibre	704		783 $\frac{3}{4}$		940	
Tow	332 $\frac{1}{2}$		393 $\frac{1}{4}$		377	
Rope and Twine	66 $\frac{1}{2}$		60 $\frac{1}{2}$		40	
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
	1,103		1,237 $\frac{1}{2}$		1,357	
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
	1946.		1947.		1948.	
	£		£		£	
Fibre	22,142		33,725		55,833	
Tow	5,224		9,735		14,764	
Rope and Twine	3,540		3,178		2,249	
Other articles (Wool, etc.)	884		1,405		414	
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
	31,790		48,043		73,260	
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
Country	1946.		1947.		1948.	
	£	p.c.	£	p.c.	£	p.c.
United Kingdom	27,874	87 $\frac{3}{4}$	44,487	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	71,011	97
South Africa	3,540	11	3,178	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,249	3
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
	31,414		47,665		73,260	
Other Countries	376	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	378	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	—
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total	31,790		48,043		73,260	
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	

The increase in the value of exports as compared with the previous year was mainly due to the increased price of Fibre and Tow and to the slightly greater tonnage exported.

There was an increase in the value of imports of food, drink and tobacco (£12,552), a decrease in raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured (£3,195), and increases in articles wholly or mainly manufactured (£1,059) and miscellaneous and unclassified (£329).

The principal increases in importations were biscuits, flour, tea, margarine, tobacco and cigarettes, cotton piece goods and soap; the principal decreases were meat (all kinds), milk, hardware, boots, shoes, candles and timber.

Chapter VI: Production

Flax

The production of Phormium hemp is the main agricultural industry of the colony. There were 8 mills in operation during the year. The Government Mill was re-designed and rebuilt in 1947, and largely re-equipped with new plant. The output from this mill exceeded the other mills.

Production for the year increased as comparative figures below indicate:

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Hemp	909	956	704	783 $\frac{3}{4}$	940
Tow	324	357	332	393 $\frac{1}{4}$	377 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rope and Twine	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
Matting and Sacks	—	—	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

Total value of Flax products exported in 1947 and 1948 were £46,929 and £73,021 respectively.

There is one factory for the production of rope and twine. The small amount of fibre used for the making of matting and sacks produced 232 square yards of matting and 702 vegetable sacks.

The production of Phormium tenax is almost entirely in the hands of 3 local firms who own the bulk of the leaf growing areas and operate all the mills. A condition under which the Government Mill is leased is that the lessee shall purchase all small-growers' leaf offered at the mill at a price 4 p.c. of the London market price for every ton of green leaf. During the year the other millers by agreement with Government fixed a price for the purchase of small-growers' leaf at their mills based on the London price.

The contribution to the fund for the rehabilitation of the industry was at the rate of £11. 5. 0. per ton exported. The work of rebuilding and re-equipping the mills will begin in January, 1949.

Through a Colonial Development and Welfare grant and the courtesy of the New Zealand Woolpack and Textiles Company, Ltd., the services of Mr. E. W. Sutton, Mill Superintendent, were made available during the early part of the year to examine and report upon the Phormium Industry.

Lily Bulbs

Lilium longiflorum. Only 4,801 bulbs were exported to the United Kingdom during 1948. Bulbs of 4 grades were exported namely 8,080 8 inches in circumference, 1,027 9 inch, 142 10 inch and 112 double crown bulbs. After all expenses had been deducted the growers received payment for their bulbs at 8d., 9d., 10d. and 11d. each respectively, the total amount received by them being £152. 16. 5d. The Department of Agriculture and Forestry purchased all planting material not required by individual growers and distributed it free of charge to other growers who had no stocks or insufficient stocks.

Lilium speciosum rubrum. No bulbs of this lily are yet available for export but it is hoped that the development of the species will be advanced sufficiently for export to begin in 1951.

Food Crops

Owing to adverse weather conditions during the latter part of the year the production of common and sweet potatoes decreased considerably. Government subsidy was paid on 73 tons of common potatoes and 28 tons of sweet potatoes up to 27th June when subsidy on a weight production basis was discontinued in favour of a subsidy on an acreage planted basis. No subsidy was fixed for sweet potatoes but the rate for common potatoes was fixed at £8 per acre. At the same time the prices of common and sweet potatoes were controlled at £10. 13. 4d. and £8 per ton respectively. Production of other vegetable crops was if anything a little below average, with the possible exception of onions which turned out very well. Only 3½ tons of potatoes, valued at £56, were exported but the amount of vegetables exported increased to 17,244 lbs. valued at £188. About 1½ tons of bananas valued at £50 were exported. Export of fruit and vegetables is only to Ascension Island and shipping calling at St. Helena.

The production of agricultural crops is carried out almost entirely by smallholders, with the exception of one farmer having an arable area of some 80 acres. With the exception of Phormium hemp and lily bulbs practically the whole agricultural productivity of the Island is devoted to food production for local consumption.

Animal Husbandry

The annual livestock census taken at the end of 1948 showed an increase in all livestock except poultry. For comparison the figures for 1947 and 1948 are given below:—

	Cattle	Horses	Donkeys	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Poultry
1947	900	43	1,274	3,315	2,178	222	8,230
1948	1,063	43	1,284	3,877	2,240	290	7,453
	plus 163	same	plus 10	plus 62	plus 62	plus 68	—777

In December the Department of Agriculture and Forestry imported a pedigree Ayrshire bull and two non-pedigree in-calf Ayrshire heifers to add to the Government Stock Centre which also includes a Dairy Shorthorn bull, some local cows and young half-bred Dairy Shorthorn stock, two donkey stallions, Toggenburg milch goats, a Large Black boar pig and several sows and numbers of Rhode Island Red, White Leghorn and Black Australorp poultry. The Government also owns a half share in another Dairy Shorthorn bull. The services of Government bulls and stallions are free to livestock owners.

Selective breeding is carried out at the Stock Centre and a gradual improvement is being made in the quality of the stock kept.

During the year 143 cattle, 464 sheep and 86 pigs were slaughtered for consumption. The number of goats slaughtered is not recorded. Sales of meat during the year amounted to 43,036 lbs. beef, 8,941 lbs. mutton and 8,812 lbs. pork. The price of fresh beef, mutton and pork remained steady at 1/2. per lb. throughout the year.

The price of milk remained constant at 2/- per gallon with 6d. per gallon extra for delivery. No production figures are recorded but the supply is still only a small fraction of the Island's requirements, the main producer on the island producing for sale a total of only 2,442 gallons during the year.

Forestry

Re-forestation was carried out by the Agricultural Department from funds provided under Colonial Development and Welfare Acts and 23,630 trees were planted out. These consisted of half acacias (Black wattle, green wattle, and blackwood) the rest being pine, eucalyptus and cyprus. Seedlings were supplied to one or two local landowners who asked for them.

It is estimated that 195 tons of timber were felled for fuel during the year.

Growers' Association

The St. Helena Growers' Association remains the only form of co-operative society on the Island and the members devoted most of their activities to marketing their own produce; they are however venturing into the field of co-operative purchasing and have placed an order for garden tools and hardware. The Association had a turnover of £1,292 during the year. £101 worth of potatoes and vegetables were supplied to Cable and Wireless Limited at Ascension, £202 worth to ships calling at the Island, £178 worth to the Education Department for school meals and £816 worth sold through the Association's green-grocery store in Jamestown.

Fisheries

Fishermen employ 32 boats for supplying the local market.

Representatives of the South African concern holding the exploratory fishing licence granted in 1947 have made several visits and the licence has been extended until the end of 1949 but it is not yet known whether results will justify the investment of capital for the establishment of an industry.

The 1948 fishing season for albacore, tuna and bonito was very poor and only mackerel came in quantities. The supply of ground fish was about normal.

ASCENSION. Farm Production

The mountain farm maintains 18 cattle, 43 pigs, 9 donkeys and 704 sheep.

The following meat and vegetables were produced during the year :—

Meat	13,774 lbs.
Bananas	8,225
Vegetables	17,290 lbs.
Paw Paws	105
Potatoes (New)	15,326 lbs.
Potatoes (Sweet)	55,035 lbs.
Milk	16,230 pints.

Chapter VII. Social Services**EDUCATION**

Education is compulsory between the ages of 5 and 15 years under the provisions of the Education Ordinance No. 10 of 1941. Eleven primary schools and one secondary school are provided by Government and the total school population at the end of 1948 was 1203, almost a quarter of the entire population.

In November a completely new primary school was opened at Sandy Bay. This school, together with a Head Teacher's house, built on an excellent level site presented by the Hon. H. W. Solomon, O.B.E., is equipped with modern sanitation, kitchen, cloakrooms, 4 classrooms, and an assembly hall (2 classrooms separated by a folding partition) and has accommodation for 100 children. A similar school at Half-Tree-Hollow for Infant and Junior children was almost completed. This school has a tarmac playground and will house 140 children.

During the year 13 local teachers left the Department of Education most of them to take up domestic employment in England. Of these 5 were young certificated teachers the rest being pupil teachers



A FLAX "SUCKER" TRIMMED UP AND READY FOR PLANTING

The "sucker" is planted in depth to the tips of the two outside leaves



A PLANTATION OF NEW ZEALAND FLAX (PHORMIUM TENAX)
Flax cultivation and the extraction of the raw fibre forms the main industry of St. Helena



DONKEYS PROVIDE ST. HELENA'S CHIEF MEANS OF TRANSPORT
These donkeys are carrying flax in balanced bundles each weighing about half a cwt.



FLAX STRIPPING

This is the first main process in extracting the fibre from the flax leaves

under training. As most of the schools in St. Helena are small all-standard schools, a relatively high proportion of teachers to pupils is necessary for efficiency, but at the end of 1948 the proportion was 26 : 1203 or one teacher to 45 children. Further depletions of staff are expected in 1949. Candidates for pupil teachers are always forthcoming but among many of these there is a regrettable lack of seriousness of purpose and willingness to study; for most teaching is merely the best-paid and most attractive job available in the Island until a domestic appointment with free passage can be secured overseas. Various methods of making teaching even more attractive are being considered by the Government. In the meantime every effort has been made to persuade teachers who have reached retiring age to stay on, and married teachers who have left the profession to return to it. The average standard of knowledge and attainment in school subjects of pupil teachers now being recruited and entering the department at the age of 15 is that of an English child at the age of 11. It follows that the early part of their regulation 4 year Teacher Training period should be devoted almost entirely to the improvement of their general education; the acute shortage of staff makes this impossible at present. Pupil teachers are at present divided into two groups; Junior Pupil Teachers who spend 3 days a week in a school and 2 days at the Education Officer's classes and Senior Pupil Teachers who spend 4 days in a school and 1 day per week at the Education Officer's classes. Voluntary Saturday morning classes in Mathematics, Biology and English Literature are attended by a small group of Teachers and Pupil Teachers. The habit of reading for information is being encouraged among all teachers and a good teachers' library is slowly being built up.

The regular teaching staff has been strengthened by the addition of the services of one of the clergy who was formally a teacher in a mission school in South West Africa.

Secondary education continues to make pleasing progress and for the first time when a new class was admitted in August there were more boys than girls (10 boys and 7 girls). Selection was based on performance in Revised Binet tests administered by the Education Officer to 30 children (11-12 years old) presented by their Head Teachers as possible candidates. No Jamestown children selected refused to attend—a fact which can be attributed largely to the new school-bus service for Jamestown children.

A special vacation course of lectures and visits to illustrate the elementary principles of agriculture was given by the Acting Agricultural and Forestry Officer in the winter holidays. For the women teachers there were courses in toy-making and patching and mending by the Secondary School Head Teacher.

The 'Information' cinema fare provided by the Colonial Information Office has improved in quantity and variety. 35 mm. films are

shown by a commercial cinema in town and 16 mm. silent films by the Education Officer in outlying districts.

Compulsory swimming instruction was introduced to include all boys and girls of over 11 who live within 2 miles of the baths.

All schools were closed on 16th July and did not reopen until 27th September owing to an epidemic of whooping cough.

Vocational Training

Boys attending the senior schools receive instruction in carpentry and wood carving to fit them for apprenticeship with the Public Works Department. Girls are taught lacemaking, embroidery and other needlework and an additional class started in these crafts in the St. Paul's district has been well attended.

Excellent progress was made during the latter part of the year in Domestic Science. The Domestic Science Centre at the Country School has now been completely equipped. Classes in cooking and housekeeping have been conducted by wives of European officers with London Polytechnic qualifications in these subjects.

SOCIAL WELFARE

There are town and country units of Boy Scouts, Girl Guides and Brownies. A new troop of Scouts has been formed in the St. Paul's area and new Guide troop in the Longwood area. A small grant is made annually to these movements from Government funds.

The care and relief of the destitute is in the hands of a statutory body the Poor Relief Board. An annual grant is made to the Board by Government and about twice as much is collected by the Board by means of rates. The composition of the Board is laid down by Ordinance and it consists of two Government officials nominated by the Governor, two members of the Advisory Council nominated by the Governor and two elected ratepayers. It is of interest to note that the Advisory Council members are also ratepayers and that there is at all times a ratepayers' majority.

The Board maintains a Poor House with approximately 25 inmates and a Mental Asylum with eight patients.

There are six Friendly Societies with a total membership of 2,685. The functions of these Societies differ, some providing for sick relief pay, some for burial and others for both these services. They are subject to control by regulation under the St. Helena Friendly Societies Ordinance No. 1 of 1939.

HOUSING

There is over-crowding in houses in many areas but the erection of standard cottages by Government with funds provided under a Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme has helped to alleviate the position. During the year 1948 however it was not found possible to complete more than 5 new cottages and start two more owing to the heavy school building programme and maintenance of existing buildings. Since 1945 96 cottages have been built under similar schemes. These cottages are of good design and contain built-in cupboards, water closets, internal water supply, sinks and draining boards in the kitchens. Many are supplied with Dover Stoves. Houses in the country also have a garden tool and store shed.

The cottages are constructed of concrete blocks and roofed with corrugated asbestos sheeting and have metal windows. Rentals are sub-economic and amount to approximately 2.7 p.c. on the capital outlay.

Building Aid

Help is given in various ways to Islanders who build their own homes and technical advice is available free of charge. Purchase of imported material from Government can be arranged on easy payment terms by means of a Housing Loan Revolving Fund. New buildings must conform with certain requirements as to size and construction to qualify for a free grant under the scheme.

HEALTH

The general health of the population has been good. There were two epidemics during the year, one of nephritis and one of whooping cough. The latter affected most of the population under 16 years of age.

Vital statistics are given on page 8 but the analysis of deaths is of interest.

Age.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 1 year	5	5	10
1—9	3	2	5
10—19	—	—	—
20—29	—	—	—
30—39	1	2	3
40—49	3	3	6
50—59	1	1	2
60—69	3	1	4
70—79	—	5	5
80 and over	1	3	4
	—	—	—
	17	22	39
	—	—	—

Infant Mortality.	Male	Female	Total
1 day	1	1	2
1 week	—	1	1
10 days	—	1	1
2 weeks	1	—	1
1 month	—	1	1
2 months	3	1	4
	—	—	—
	5	5	10
	—	—	—

Infant mortality rate was 60.51 per 1000 births.

This figure shows an increase over 1947 of over 50 p.c., but it must be noted that 5 deaths were due to whooping cough (one at 2 weeks and 4 at 2 months). The disease reached epidemic proportions as owing to the isolated nature of the community there was no natural immunity the last known outbreak having been 20 years ago. There were 7 deaths in all caused by whooping cough.

Registration of births and deaths is compulsory and reliable.

The health of the European population was good and there were no deaths.

Maternity and Child Welfare

This social service has shown marked progress. There are 5 ante-natal clinics and advantage is being taken of them to an ever increasing extent. During the year attendances were as below:—

Ante-natal Clinics (5) 625 attendances in 175 sessions.

Child Welfare Clinics (6) 6,038 attendances in 294 sessions.

Out of 157 maternity cases during the year 98 came to hospital for confinement, the remaining 64 being attended in their homes.

Active propaganda has increased the demand by parents for the prophylactic immunization of their children against diphtheria. Supplies of the toxoid arrived at the end of the year in readiness for an intensive campaign in 1949.

School Inspections

The Medical Officer visits one school each week and this ensures that each school child is seen at least once each year. A card index system is used to keep accurate records. A very definite result of these inspections is the virtual elimination of scabies and impetigo from the school population. The Health Sister also visits the schools regularly and in addition made 1,232 visits to patients in their own homes.

Out-Patient Clinics

There are five out-patient dispensaries established at convenient centres and these are visited regularly by the doctors. During the year 4,321 new patients were seen and a total of 12,401 attendances was recorded. The doctors also made 1,036 visits to patients in their own homes.

Mental Asylum

There are 3 male and 5 female patients in the Asylum, the number remaining the same as for 1947.

Poor House

The medical supervision of this institution was also undertaken by the Medical Officer. It is regretted that for various reasons new accommodation has not yet been secured for either the Poor House or Lunatic Asylum.

Leper Colony

Three adult patients continue to receive treatment in this isolation hospital. The drug sulphetrone has been tried in these cases and it is noted with satisfaction that they appear to be benefiting from its use.

General Hospital

There is one hospital in the Colony, situated in Jamestown. The accommodation consists of four general wards each of eight beds, two private rooms and a room for newly born babies with eight cots. While this accommodation is a great improvement on the former facilities it is not yet considered adequate and schemes are under consideration for further improvement. During the previous year the Military Hospital next door to the Civil Hospital was taken over and this has much reduced the previous congestion.

The medical staff consisted of two European medical officers, a dental officer, sister-in-charge, a health sister and six St. Helenian nurses and one midwife. It is hoped to send the senior St. Helenian nurse to Britain to take the full nurse's training there some time in 1949. This will leave the hospital staffed by rather young and inexperienced local nurses but as a second sister is expected from the United Kingdom the additional supervision this will ensure and the steps proposed to improve the conditions of the local nurses ought to result in a general improvement in nursing standards.

During the year admissions to the hospital were as follows:—

	Male.	Female.
Adults.	156	206
Children	118	87
Maternity Cases		98

Surgery

During the year 8 major and 62 minor operations were performed. Of these the former were :—

Mastectomy for carcinoma of breast	2
Suprapubic cystotomy	2
Operation for inguinal hernia	1
Operation for ventral hernia	1
Excision of uterine fibroids	1
Salpingo oophorectomy for ectopic gestation	1
	<hr/>
	8
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No deaths were due to operation and there were only 17 deaths in Hospital during 1948 caused by the following diseases :—

Senile heart failure	2
Broncho-pneumonia	2
Cerebral haemorrhage	1
Mitral stenosis	1
Bacterial endocarditis	1
Multiple injuries with shock	1
Premature infant	1
Pertussis	1
Renal failure	1
Coronary thrombosis	1
Pulmonary tuberculosis	1
Convulsions	1
Ac. cholecystitis	1
Carcinoma of bowel with secondaries in liver	1

Chief diseases causing admittance to hospital were :—

Admitted in labour	98
Acute nephritis	77
Boils, carbuncles, whitlows, etc.	17
Pertussis	16
Gastro-enteritis	11
Varicose ulcers	7
Broncho-pneumonia	7
Abortion	6
Diabetes	6
Fractures	5
Albumenuria of pregnancy	4
Acute rheumatism	4

Nurses

The supply of suitable local recruits for the nursing profession is notably difficult in this Colony and is due to many causes. However a new scheme of recruitment and training has been approved together with better conditions of service and prospects which it is hoped will induce the right type of candidates to make nursing their career. The added possibility of being sent to the United Kingdom for training as State Registered Nurses will also doubtless have its effect.

Chapter VIII : Legislation

The following Ordinances were enacted during 1948.

- No. 1. Currency, Coinage and Legal Tender. Later repealed by No. 5. (7th January).
- No. 2. Estate and Succession duties (Amendment) enabling the payment of estate and succession duties by the transfer of land. (7th January).
- No. 3. Customs (Amendment) imposing a small export duty on hemp and tow. (18th March).
- No. 4. Phormium Industry; for the rehabilitation and improvement of the Flax industry and the establishment of a Fund therefor to which all exporters of hemp or tow contribute. (3rd May).
- No. 5. Currency, Coinage and Legal Tender; making United Kingdom currency only legal tender in the Colony. Not yet brought into force. (14th July).
- No. 6. Customs (Amendment) permitting free importation of uniforms, badges and equipment by Boy Scouts, Girl Guides and Church Lads Brigade Association and similar exemption for insignia, emblems and regalia imported by various Societies. (14th July).
- No. 7. Appropriation; providing finances for the services for 1948. (19th August).
- No. 8. Tristan da Cunha Administrator's; enabling the Governor to appoint an officer to administer the affairs of the Dependency of Tristan da Cunha. (6th December).

Rules

The following Statutory Rule and Order which was made is of interest : No. 3. Wild Life (Protection) (Ascension) (Amendment) Regulation which placed full protection on all birds and their eggs in Ascension.

Chapter IX : Justice, Police and Prisons

Justice

The Judicial organisation consists of—

The Supreme Court. Presided over by the Governor.

The Magistrate's Court. The Government Secretary is appointed Magistrate and there are also four Justices of the Peace any two of whom can sit in the Magistrate's Court.

The Small Debts Court. Two of the Justices of the Peace are appointed by the Governor as Judges of this Court.

The Juvenile Court This is held by the Magistrate but the only other persons present in Court are the Police Prosecutor and the parents of the accused child. Children are not imprisoned. There is no remand home.

At Ascension the Manager of Cable and Wireless Company Limited is appointed by the Governor as Resident Magistrate and one official of the Company is appointed by the Governor as a Justice of the Peace.

All Judicial Posts are honorary.

Statistics showing the analysis of all cases tried and resulting in conviction over the last ten years are given on pages 43 to 46.

Police

The Police Force consists of a European Superintendent of Police with a locally enlisted establishment of 1 Corporal, 4 Constables First Class and 6 Constables Second Class. Two Second Class Constables are stationed at Ascension and are relieved at intervals of six months.

Prison

The prison is situated in Jamestown and has three large cells capable of accommodating two prisoners each. There are modern ablution and sanitary arrangements. There is a womens' wing with accommodation for two females with adjacent quarters for the Matron. There is a large sitting room and a separate dining room. Inmates can borrow books from the Public Library. The Chaplain to the Prison holds Divine Service every Sunday when prisoners are in custody. The Prison is visited monthly by the Governor and the Government Secretary separately, and weekly by the Medical Officer. There were no cases requiring prison disciplinary action.

The prison population daily average was 2.6 during 1948 although only 4 prisoners were committed during the year; this figure included six sheep stealers who were convicted in 1947 and sentenced to two years each and were released during the year under review. There were no deaths in Prison.

Penal Administration

The Governor sits in the Supreme Court as Chief Justice and may call upon the Justices of the Peace to sit with him if he so desires. The Court sits with a jury of eight.

The Magistrate or any two of the Justices of the Peace sit in the Police (or Magistrate's) Court and have summary powers.

The Magistrate sits in the Juvenile Court and the public may be excluded therefrom.

The Lower Courts sit as required whilst the Supreme Court follows the sessional times of the English Law Courts.

All civil recovery of debts of over £25 are heard by the Supreme Court, lesser amounts being dealt with in the Small Debts Court.

Chapter X : Public Utilities

Water

Water supplies throughout the Island are piped from springs. The quality is excellent and generally uncontaminated. Quantity varies with rainfall but is usually adequate. The Jamestown supply at times suffers from the effects of flood water washing the sand from the filter beds with consequent discolouration but this is usually of short duration and has no harmful effects.

Much of the piping is lead and this has been and is being progressively taken up and replaced by iron piping as funds and supplies permit.

The iron main at Longwood was taken up and replaced by a larger main thereby doubling the normal supply. This area however suffers severe shortage for industrial purposes during drought.

Lighting

There is no electricity supply. Hurricane oil-burning lamps are used for street lighting when there is no moonlight. Electric street lighting for Jamestown has been contracted for privately but is held up pending supplies of cable. It is expected to be in operation before June 1949.

Transport

There is no public transport system.

Telephones

There is one exchange with a capacity of 75 lines of which 65 are in use. The lines are by underground cable from the exchange to various points in the Island and thereafter by overhead wires. The system is owned by Government and managed by a Committee

appointed by the Governor. Staff employed consists of three operators and one linesman with an apprentice.

Twenty four hour service is provided at a cost of £4. 15. 0d. per annum. Public call offices charge 3d. per call.

Chapter XI : Communications

Shipping

31 ships called during the year; 14 being southbound to South African ports and 17 to the United Kingdom. The only port in St. Helena is Jamestown which is an open roadstead with two good anchorages for ships of any size. The Port of Ascension is Georgetown. Mails are carried by British vessels. The ketches "Kathleen Gillette" (Jack Earle) and "Cariad I" (A. W. Flitton) also visited the Colony.

Roads

There are 64½ miles of metalled roads of which 38½ miles are fit for all-weather traffic.

Nearly 7 miles of roads have been tar surfaced since 1947 when this treatment was commenced. The roads are motorable but have steep gradients; the average being about 1 in 7. Cars of any horse power can be used.

There is no air or rail transport and there are no inland waterways.

Post and Telegraphs

In St. Helena there is one Postal, Money Order and Telegraph Office. Telegrams are accepted on behalf of Cable and Wireless Company, Limited.

In Ascension there is one Post Office, with similar functions.

Mails

Surface mails are carried by the Union Castle intermediate steamers and arrive approximately at six weekly intervals from United Kingdom and similarly from South Africa.

There is an arrangement whereby Air Mails and Air Letters may be sent to South Africa and the United Kingdom by surface mail for onward transmission by air to destinations beyond those countries. This facility was instituted during 1947 and has been appreciated by the public.

PART III

Chapter I : Geography and Climate

Geography

ST. HELENA is situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, 955 miles South of the Equator, 760 miles South East of Ascension Island and 4,477 miles from Southampton in Latitude 15° 55' South and Longitude 5° 42' West. The nearest point of the West African continent is 1,140 miles and the South American coast is 1,800 miles to the westward.

St. Helena Island is 10½ miles long by 6½ miles wide and has an area of 47 square miles of rugged and mountainous country of volcanic origin. The highest peaks are Actæon and Diana of approximately 2,700 feet. The only town and port is Jamestown. Greenwich Mean Time is used both in St. Helena and Ascension Islands.

ASCENSION ISLAND lies in Latitude 7° 55' 55" South and Longitude 14° 25' 55" West and is 3,717 miles from Southampton and 900 miles from Cape Palmas and the West African Coast. The Island is of volcanic origin and flat rising in a peak at the centre called Green Mountain to a height of 2,800 feet. The Island is 7½ miles long and 6 miles in breadth having an area of 38 square miles. The only town and port is Georgetown.

OTHER DEPENDENCIES

TRISTAN DA CUNHA chief of a group of islands of volcanic origin in Latitude 37° 6' South and Longitude 12° 2' West, discovered in 1506 by the Portugese Admiral Tristan da Cunha. The mainland is about 2,000 miles West of Capetown and 4,000 miles North East of Cape Horn and is S.S.W. 1,500 miles from St. Helena

The capital Edinburgh was named after the Duke of Edinburgh who visited the Island in 1867.

NIGHTINGALE ISLANDS are three of which the largest is 1 mile long by ¾ mile wide and takes its name from a British Naval Officer who visited it in 1760. The other two are called Stolten hoff and Middle and are scarcely more than large rocks.

INACCESSIBLE ISLAND is a lofty mass of rock 2 miles long and is the resort of penguins and sea birds.

GOUGH ISLAND (Diego Alvarez) lies in Latitude 40° 20' South and Longitude 9° 44' West and is about 250 miles S.S.E. of Tristan da Cunha. The Island is about 8 miles by 4 with a total area of 40 square miles. It has been a British possession since 1816 and has valuable guano deposits.

Climate

St. Helena although within the tropics enjoys a mild and equable climate owing to the constant South-East Trade Winds. At Jamestown the maximum shade temperature rarely exceeds 90° and the minimum is rarely below 57°, whilst upland temperatures average 10° lower.

Rainfall figures over the past ten years are as follows:—

	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.
Plantation	38.02	43.25	34.04	30.88	32.76	27.97	31.21	30.30	41.19	33.61
Hutt's Gate	38.20	41.68	33.90	30.95	28.05	21.44	25.28	23.03	42.26	33.23
Briars	24.00	27.42	22.26	16.96	16.32	18.41	16.10	17.91	25.70	21.44
Jamestown	8.93	9.84	7.39	6.29	5.57	7.54	6.44	5.67	9.26	8.33

The St. Helena Meteorological Station at Hutt's Gate (2,066 feet) recorded the following observations during 1948:—

Month	Amt. Cloud		Rainfall.			Weather. No. of days of				Wind. No. of observations of								
	Mean.	Total.	Max.	Date.	Rain.	Fog.	Clear Sky.	Over-cast.	No. of observations of									
									E.N.E.	E.	E.S.E.	S.E.	S.S.E.	S.	S.S.W.	S.W.	Calm.	
January	8.2	2.70	.94	23	17	16	4	1	-	-	-	89	37	7	-	-	-	1
February	7.5	3.89	.89	24	18	16	6	2	-	-	2	62	35	9	-	-	-	8
March	7.0	4.82	1.01	10	20	13	7	10	-	16	8	28	45	18	-	1	9	
April	8.7	3.63	.62	15	17	14	5	7	-	-	12	32	67	7	-	1	2	
May	8.0	2.08	.48	10	13	15	5	16	-	-	8	28	69	8	-	-	11	
June	8.5	2.22	.53	27	13	9	1	10	-	-	8	35	48	19	-	-	10	
July	9.1	6.65	.63	17	28	22	1	28	-	-	5	25	73	21	-	-	1	
August	9.1	1.37	.45	21	12	1	3	15	-	-	4	30	66	22	-	-	2	
September	9.6	1.03	.25	20	8	5	1	16	-	1	5	8	44	54	8	1	1	
October	9.5	3.42	.54	6	20	3	3	4	-	-	2	48	58	15	1	1		
November	8.7	0.45	.17	11	5	0	0	0	-	-	2	4	34	62	21	1	1	
December	8.9	0.97	.27	15	8	8	2	10	1	-	-	23	39	52	9	1	1	
Year	8.6	33.23			179	122	38	119	1	17	54	366	605	337	53	1	43	

The Supervisor of the Station, the Reverend Fenwick Hall, comments on the observations as follows:—

On the observations taken on the Hutt's Gate Station during 1948 there is little that calls for special comment. The weather throughout the year ran a normal course, with the exception that the lowest temperature of 52° was recorded as late in the year as November 17th. The same figure was recorded on September 20th and October 21st. In the ordinary course of events one expects the lowest temperature to be in July and August.

The total rainfall for the year was 33.23ins. while rain fell on 117 days. This total was slightly higher than the average for the previous 9 years of 31.76 inches.

The average relative humidity, however, was slightly lower, a figure of 90.6% being recorded as against the previous year's of 93.3%.

The highest temperature of 81° was recorded on January 21st, 22nd and March 1st.

On December 9th and 10th slight thunder and lightning storms occurred over the Island. These storms are very unusual over the Island, the last occurrence being November 4th, 1945, and before that only two or three older people could remember a similar event.

ASCENSION

This Island also enjoys a salubrious climate but is drier and hotter than St. Helena, although also enjoying the South East Trade Winds. Above 1800 feet on Green Mountain the climate is damp and foggy and the rainfall statistics show the difference between the mountain area and the sea level area to a marked degree.

Month	Mean Pressure.	Air Temperature.						Tension of Vapour. Mean.	Relative Humidity. Mean.	
		Mean.	Means of		Absolute Min. & Max.					
			Min.	Max.	Min. Date.	Max. Date.				
January	1014.0	63.5	60.0	68.0	58	1.4	81	21, 22	18.0	89.7
February	1013.6	65.7	62.1	74.4	60	15	80	16	19.5	91.0
March	1013.7	66.2	62.7	74.3	61	3	81	1	19.7	90.0
April	1014.3	64.4	61.7	70.1	59	12	74	25	18.5	89.9
May	1016.4	62.0	58.7	65.2	56	28	70	26	16.7	88.5
June	1018.9	60.2	57.5	63.3	55	30	71	21	15.6	87.7
July	1019.6	57.2	54.9	59.5	53	24	66	17	14.7	92.5
August	1018.8	57.3	55.1	59.9	53	7	69	20	14.6	91.0
September	1018.2	57.0	54.5	59.9	52	20	67	1	14.5	91.5
October	1017.8	56.3	53.6	59.2	52	21	67	27	14.5	94.5
November	1016.6	58.1	55.1	61.8	52	17	69	17	14.7	89.4
December	1015.1	60.8	57.8	64.8	56	2	73	9	16.5	91.5
Year	1016.4	60.7	57.8	65.0	55.6		72.3		16.5	90.6

Month	Georgetown m/m	Mountain m/m
January	11.4	89.3
February	11.8	49.0
March	4.0	8.4
April	28.6	49.2
May	9.1	67.7
June	12.7	49.0
July	20.3	92.2
August	3.3	21.5
September	7.0	69.4
October	5.0	55.9
November	7.1	46.9
December	5.7	81.4
Total for 1948	126.0 mms.	679.9 mms.
	or 5.0 ins	or 27.2 ins

The mean maximum temperature recorded on Green Mountain for the year was 72.3° F. The temperatures in Georgetown were very much higher the maximum being 92° and minimum 65° while the average maximum temperature was 84.5° and average minimum temperature 73.5°.

Water Supply

All fresh water is rain water stored in tanks there being 3,300 English tons in store at the end of 1948. Salt water is pumped up by windmills for ablution purposes in Georgetown.

Fauna

St. Helena. Of birds there is only one indigenous species, the Wire Bird, (*Algiatit sanctahelenae*) which is increasing in numbers considerably. Imported species include Pheasant and Partridge, Mynah (*gracula religiosa*), Canary (*serinus flaviventris*), Cardinal (*Emplictes madagascariensis*) Averdevat (*Estrelida astrid*) Java Sparrow (*Padda oryzivora*) Ground Dove (*geopelia tranquilla*). Of sea birds the commonest are terns. There are no snakes but a few geckoes and frogs. There is one giant land tortoise at Plantation House reputed to be very ancient. Rabbits are to be found but not in pre-war numbers since protection was removed from them. All birds are protected.

Ascension The Wideawake nests on the Island in vast numbers every eight months. Like all birds on the island it is fully protected but eggs are collectable for human consumption under licence issued by the Resident Magistrate. There are small numbers of partridges which may be shot if a permit is obtained. Turtles lay their eggs on the sandy beaches from January to May and licences are issued for a small quantity of the young to be captured for commercial purposes being sold stuffed and varnished. The waters round Ascension teem with fish of every description and of the larger species sharks, tuna, albacore and barracuda are particularly numerous.

There are no snakes and the one species of frog is now protected.

Chapter II : History

Discovery. 1502

St. Helena was discovered by the Portuguese Navigator Joao de Nova Castella on the 21st May, 1502, the anniversary of St. Helena, mother of Emperor Constantine. He landed at the valley where Jamestown now stands and built a chapel there which gave the valley the name 'Chapel Valley' by which it is still locally known.

The Portuguese kept the discovery of the island secret as a port of call for their East India Fleet. However in 1588 Captain (later Sir) Thomas Cavendish, Commanding H.M.S. Desire, called at St. Helena on his voyage round the world. He stayed 12 days and

recorded the presence of pheasants and partridges, which are still to be found, and quantities of fruit in Chapel Valley.

Thereafter the English and Dutch merchant ships called frequently to water and refit. In 1633 the Island was annexed by the Dutch but not occupied. The English East India Company seized St. Helena in 1659 but the Dutch re-took it on New Years Day 1673.

East India Company Charter

On the 5th of May, 1673, the English recaptured the Island and the East India Company held it under Charter from Charles II until 1834. During the period 1815 to 1821 the Emperor Napoleon was exiled on the island until his death on the 5th of May 1821.

On 22nd April, 1834 the Island was brought under the direct Government of the Crown after the Honourable East India Company had administered it for 182 years. In those days the annual expenditure was about £90,000.

In 1840 the French Frigate, *La Belle Poule*, arrived with His Royal Highness the Prince de Joinville to remove Napoleon's remains to France and departed on the 8th of October.

The first Bishop of St. Helena, Dr. Piers C. Claughton, landed on the 30th October, 1859.

In 1860 His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh visited St. Helena.

In 1874 the first New Zealand Flax (*Phormium tenax*) was introduced and although at first the experiment offered little hope of commercial success hemp is now the principal export of the Colony and the growing and manufacture of it is the main industry.

In 1890 the Zulu Chief Denizula, son of the great Cetewayo, was interned in St. Helena until 1897 when he and his retinue were sent back to Zululand.

In November 1899 the submarine cable from Capetown was landed at St. Helena by the Eastern Telegraph Company and was the first stage of the England to South Africa cable.

In 1900 General Cronje and his wife were sent to St. Helena with over 500 Boer prisoners of war. By 1902 there was a total of nearly 6,000 prisoners of war on the Island.

On August 4th, 1925 His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales landed from H.M.S. "Repulse" and remained on the Island for 2 days.

On April the 29th, 1947 Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth accompanied by Their Royal Highnesses the Princess Elizabeth and the Princess Margaret landed from H.M.S. "Vanguard" and toured the Island. His Majesty presented the Colony with his Royal Standard as a memento of this unofficial visit.

Ascension

The island was discovered on Ascension Day 1501 by a Portuguese Navigator and remained uninhabited until after the arrival of Napoleon at St. Helena in 1815. It was maintained by the Admiralty until transferred to the care of the Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1922 from which date it became a Dependency of St. Helena Colony.

Chapter III : Administration

The Government is administered by a Governor aided by an Executive and an Advisory Council. The Governor alone makes ordinances, there being no Legislative Council, but power is reserved to His Majesty in Council to legislate by order.

The Executive Council consists of the Government Secretary and the Colonial Treasurer as ex-officio members and such other nominated members as may be approved.

The Advisory Council consists of six persons not holding any office under the Crown, appointed by the Governor under the Public Seal of the Colony. Two Councillors are appointed from nominees submitted by the Friendly Societies and one Councillor represents the interests of the Phormium Flax Industry.

By Letters Patent dated 12th September, 1922, Ascension Island was made a Dependency of St. Helena. The residents on Ascension are all employees of Cable and Wireless who own and operate an important cable station which connects the Colony with St. Helena and various parts of the world. The Government of St. Helena is represented in the Dependency by the local manager of Cable and Wireless, who is appointed a Justice of the Peace and Resident Magistrate for this purpose. Postal duties are performed by an employee of the Company.

By Letters Patent dated 12th January, 1938, Tristan da Cunha, the Nightingale, Inaccessible and Gough Islands were made Dependencies of St. Helena. There are about 230 residents on Tristan da Cunha but the other three groups are unoccupied. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts maintains a Chaplain on the Island and an Administrator has been appointed by the Governor recently to take charge of affairs now that the fishery industry has been established there.

Municipal Administration

Under the provisions of the Poor Relief Ordinance, No. 4 of 1940, a Board was created with powers to impose and collect local rates on immovable property. The Board is responsible for the maintenance of the Poor House and Mental Asylum and for outdoor relief of the poor and distressed. The Board also carries out other duties of a

municipal nature such as control of the Public Market and slaughter house and street lighting. The Board consists of two official members nominated by the Governor, two ratepaying members of Advisory Council nominated by the Governor and two ratepayers elected by the ratepayers at their Annual Meeting. The Chairman is nominated by the Governor from amongst the members. There being therefore a non-official majority.

Chapter IV : Weights and Measures

The Law relating to weights and measures is governed by Ordinance No. 6 of 1905. All weights and measures in force in the Colony are the same as those in use in England.

Chapter V : Newspapers and Periodicals

There are no newspapers. The St. Helena Magazine published monthly by the Reverend Canon L. C. Walcott has been issued since 1921 and costs 3d per copy.

The official Gazette is published periodically at 6d per copy.

The Information Officer publishes a weekly news sheet compiled from the B.B.C. news bulletins.

There are under 200 radio receivers in the Island and there is no local broadcasting station.

Appendix I

Year.	Population.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Judicial Separations.
1899	4270	139	74	29	—	—
1900	5316	116	162	35	—	—
1901	5244	129	125	39	—	—
1902	5009	165	235	26	—	—
1903	9850 (includes 4655 P.O.W.)	146	76	32	—	—
1904	3458 (includes 424 Garrison).	122	52	29	—	—
1905	3781 (includes 269 Garrison).	136	56	18	—	—
1906	3544	118	46	11	—	—
1907	3485	134	36	17	—	—
1908	3517	84	37	19	—	—
1909	3553	96	27	17	—	—
1910	3441	87	40	22	—	—
1911	3482	95	39	20	1	—
1912	3519	104	44	26	1	1
1913	3514	101	51	22	—	—
1914	3563	84	55	22	1	—
1915	3594	87	53	26	—	1
1916	3604	108	51	24	—	—
1917	3634	96	50	33	—	—
1918	3654	112	36	37	1	—
1919	3648	125	29	27	1	—
1920	3718	85	33	17	4	—
1921	3670	93	24	20	—	—
1922	3658	97	37	20	—	—
1923	3654	114	28	20	1	—
1924	3703	106	38	21	—	—
1925	3747	111	44	29	—	—
1926	3747	111	67	41	—	—
1927	3747	99	63	36	1	1
1928	3995	123	69	31	2	—
1929	3747	121	40	34	3	—
1930	3747	120	40	30	3	—
1931	3995	126	59	28	—	—
1932	4144	152	58	32	1	—
1933	4170	116	68	31	1	—
1934	4224	101	47	26	—	—
1935	4318	150	45	40	—	—
1936	4341	134	66	23	—	—
1937	4415	132	32	42	—	—
1938	4474	168	61	21	—	—
1939	4622	123	49	24	2	1
1940	4710	158	47	30	2	—
1941	4702	157	45	40	3	—
1942	4860	151	54	40	3	—
1943	4992	196	35	43	1	1
1944	4992	155	36	31	1	1
1945	4942	193	65	38	2	1
1946	4897	139	53	23	1	—
1947	4969	165	31	25	3	—
1948	4857	157	39	26	3	—

Appendix II

Analysis of cases tried in the Supreme Court of St. Helena during the ten year period 1939 to 1948 inclusive.

YEAR.	CHARGES.	NO. OF CASES.
1939	Larceny	3
	Appeal against conviction in Magistrate's Court.	1
1940	Carnal knowledge of girl under the age of 16 years	1
1941	Appeal against conviction in Magistrate's Court	2
1942	Carnal knowledge of girl under the age of 16 years.	1
	Offence against the Imports (Emergency Powers) Ordinance, 1940	1
1943	Nil	—
1944	Carnal knowledge of girl under the age of 16 years	3
1945	Carnal knowledge of girl under the age of 16 years	2
1946	Carnal knowledge of girl under the age of 16 years	1
1947	Larceny	6
	Manslaughter	1
1948	Nil	—
		22

Summary of above charges.

Carnal knowledge of girls under the age of 16 years	8
Larceny	9
Manslaughter	1
Offence against the Imports (Emergency Powers) Ordinance, 1940	1
Appeals against conviction in lower court	3
	22

Appendix III

Ten Years Statistics of convictions in the Magistrate's Court
NOT resulting in imprisonment.

OFFENCE	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Assault	4	4	5	2	4	2	1	2	3	4
Assaulting Police	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Animals Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Regulations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Employers and	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Workmen's Act	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Failure to obey order	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
of Magistrate	—	—	1	8	7	8	1	8	1	—
Customs Ordinance	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	—	—	—
Disorderly Conduct	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Children and Young	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons Act	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Drunk and Disorderly	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Education Ordinance	—	11	4	11	3	2	7	4	7	2
Defence Regulations	—	2	3	—	—	1	11	—	1	—
Firearms Ordinance	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Larceny	6	4	7	5	8	5	1	2	1	2
Liquor Licensing	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milk Production Order	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Using obscene	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
language	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	3	—	—
Public Health	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ordinance	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Police Ordinance	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Receiving stolen goods	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Road Traffic Ordinance	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	8	2	—
Stowaway on ship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Selling Bread	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
underweight	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stallion Donkey Rules	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trespass Ordinance	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Vagrancy	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
Unlicensed Dog	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maintenance Orders for	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wives and Children	—	12	4	2	2	7	3	7	12	6
Harbour Regulations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Wounding	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	12	38	36	36	28	31	38	40	29	25

Ten Years Statistics of offences for which prison sentences were served.

OFFENCE	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Manslaughter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Wounding	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Carnal Knowledge	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	—
Sheep Stealing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	—
Larceny	3	5	4	7	7	3	—	—	4	—
Receiving stolen goods	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Embezzlement	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assault	—	3	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	3
Indecent Assault	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vagrancy	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Contempt of Court	2	2	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Drunk and Disorderly	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neglect of Children	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Evading Customs Dues	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Offences against	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conservation of Food	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Order	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Defence Regulations	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abuse and Stone-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
throwing	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	8	12	10	13	10	8	3	2	12	4

Total number of prison sentences during 10 years . . . 82

SMALL DEBTS COURT

Ten Years Statistics of cases heard in the Small Debts Court.

1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
15	27	16	51	15	35	18	24	14	5

JUVENILE COURT

Ten Years Statistics of offences tried in the Juvenile Court for which the boys were caned.

OFFENCE	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Using Abusive Language	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cruelty to Donkey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Using Obscene Language	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Larceny	—	2	1	—	6	—	—	4	—	—
Malicious Damage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2

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