

COLONIAL OFFICE

REPORT ON
ST. HELENA
FOR THE YEAR
1949



THE SERIES OF COLONIAL REPORTS which was re-introduced for the year 1946 (after suspension in 1940) is being continued with those relating to 1949. It is hoped that the territories for which 1949 Reports are being published will be as listed on cover page 3.

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Contents

	PAGE
PART I Review of the Year 1949	3
PART II CHAPTER 1 Population	5
CHAPTER 2 Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation	6
CHAPTER 3 Public Finance and Taxation	7
CHAPTER 4 Currency and Banking	15
CHAPTER 5 Commerce	15
CHAPTER 6 Production	17
CHAPTER 7 Social Services	21
CHAPTER 8 Legislation	26
CHAPTER 9 Justice, Police and Prisons	27
CHAPTER 10 Public Utilities	28
CHAPTER 11 Communications	28
PART III CHAPTER 1 Geography and Climate	30
CHAPTER 2 History	31
CHAPTER 3 Administration	33
CHAPTER 4 Weights and Measures	33
CHAPTER 5 Newspapers and Periodicals	33
PART IV Ascension	34
APPENDIX I Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes Completed	37
II 50 years statistics of Population, Births, Deaths, Marriages, Divorces and Judicial Separations	38
III 10 years statistics of Supreme Court cases	39
IV 10 years statistics of other Courts	40
READING LIST	42
MAP	<i>At end</i>

LONDON: HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

1950

PART I

Review of the Year 1949

IN the Birthday Honours the Governor, Mr. George Andrew Joy, C.M.G., was elevated to a Knighthood by appointment as a Knight Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire and received the accolade at Buckingham Palace on his arrival in England on leave in July.

During the year the death occurred at the age of 78 of one of the Island's leading public figures, the Hon. F. G. N. Deason, Esq., O.B.E., head of the flax milling and farming firm of Deason Brothers and Sheriff of the Colony since 1920. The business is being carried on by Mrs. James Deason.

The Government Secretary, Mr. Kenneth Howard Clarke, M.B.E., administered the Government in the absence of the Governor.

At a ceremony on 23rd June a new Advisory Council was sworn in on the dissolution of the former Council which had completed the full period of three years.

The development plan has continued to progress steadily although the housing programme has had to give place to the rehabilitation of the flax mills which commenced this year. The capacity of the Public Works Department is limited by the available supervisory personnel and certain materials. Three of the eight mills have been re-constructed and one was in operation by the end of the year. Three more should be in operation by March, 1950.

In agriculture advances have been made in the establishment of a pure-bred dairy herd and, with the generous aid of the Chairman of the Union Castle Line, Sir Vernon Thomson, Bt., G.B.E., who arranged for free transport, 10 more Ayrshire heifers (non-pedigree) were obtained during the year. These heifers arrived in calf and with the two purchased in 1948 have produced nine heifer calves and three bull calves. The milk produced by this herd is used for school children, and during school holidays it is made into butter for which there is a ready sale.

Re-afforestation was continued with the planting of some 33,000 seedlings, mostly black wattle. Much clearing of scrub bush and replanting with economic timber trees has been done. In building progress has been made with new schools and renovations to the post office which has been re-designed to give more efficient service to the public. Maintenance and improvement of facilities in Government buildings and properties has been kept at a high level. Water supplies have received attention and a new main has been laid from Osborne's Spring to Red Gate in order to improve the supply to Half Tree Hollow by including water from Osborne's Spring. Later water will be piped to the Cleugh's Plain area.

Production of flax fibre (*Phormium tenax*) was fully maintained during

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The cover illustration shows Main Street, Jamestown

the year and prices improved with the decontrol in the United Kingdom of the hemp and tow market.

A large percentage of the bulbs of the St. Helena Christmas lily exported to England during the year proved defective owing, it is thought, to the bad climatic conditions during the early part of the year. Investigations are proceeding into the methods of growing and packing with a view to preventing the export of defective bulbs.

The 1949 fishing season was poor and no type was very plentiful. The South African company which was investigating the possibilities of commercial fishery in the waters of St. Helena and Ascension has decided not to continue with the project.

Road remaking and waterproofing has continued and has shown the effectiveness of tar-emulsion in keeping down maintenance costs.

The health of the population during the year has been good and there has been no epidemic. In March there was the usual great increase in out-patients through coughs and colds, but this was of brief duration.

Unemployment continued at the same rate as in 1948 at about 125, but in August 100 men were sent to England under a Government sponsored scheme for work in agriculture. This reduced the number of men drawing relief, but additions brought the figure up to 60 shortly afterwards.

There was no serious crime during the year, but there was a marked increase in petty and praedial larceny over last year's figures. The prison population daily average was 1·7.

During the year an Administrator was appointed to the Dependency of Tristan da Cunha in view of the establishment of a commercial fishing concern on the Island.

A table of Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes is given at Appendix I.

PART II

Chapter I : Population

THE island population to-day is largely of mixed origin, being descended from settlers from Great Britain under the East India Company and slaves introduced from Africa and Asia. The language of the island has always been English, and the English way of life has become firmly established.

The population as ascertained by the census taken in 1946 was :

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

The distribution of population was as follows :

<i>District</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Jamestown, including Briars and Ruperts Valley	676	871	1,547
Country districts outside Jamestown	1,505	1,696	3,201
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,181	2,567	4,748

The estimated population on 31st December, 1949, was 4,664.

VITAL STATISTICS

	1947	1948	1949
Births	165	157	149
Deaths	31	39	56
Infant mortality per 1,000 births	36·36	60·51	60·40
Still-births (not included in above)	3	5	6
Illegitimate births (included in above)	37	52	38
Deaths of infants under 1 year old	6	10	9
Birth-rate per 1,000	32·2	32·3	31·95
Death-rate per 1,000	6·2	8·02	12·01
Immigrants			142
Emigrants			428

Chapter 2 : Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

OCCUPATIONS

The principal categories of wage earners as recorded in the 1946 census 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 large building programme on flax mills enabled the Public Works Department to provide regular employment for 180 workmen, and the number of apprentices increased to 20.

WAGES

In January, 1949, there was a general increase in wages. A comparative table of daily rates is given below :

	1948		1949	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Flax mill operatives	3s. 5d.	2s. 6d.	4s. 3d.	3s. 4d.
Agricultural labourers :				
Government	3s. 5d.	—	4s. 5d.	—
Commercial	2s. 9d.—3s.	2s. 3d.	3s. 3d.—3s. 6d.	3s.
General labourers :				
Government	3s. 5d.	—	4s. 5d.	—
Commercial	3s.	2s. 3d.	3s. 6d.	2s. 9d.
Skilled labour employed by Government :				
Carpenters	3s.—4s. 6d.	—	4s. 8d.—6s. 2d.	—
Masons, Plumbers, Wood Machinists	3s.—4s. 2d.	—	4s. 8d.—5s. 10d.	—

The average hours of work are 48 per week.

There is no labour department. Relations between employer and employee are regulated and disputes settled in consultation with Government.

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.

There was no legislation affecting labour enacted during the year.

MIGRATION OF LABOUR

There is no internal movement of labour but some emigration of domestic servants takes place to South Africa and the United Kingdom. During the year 100 men were sent to the United Kingdom for employment in agricultural work under County Agricultural Committees and 328 other St. Helenians emigrated. During the same period 142 returned from abroad.

Chapter 3 : Public Finance and Taxation

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

The revised estimate of ordinary revenue for the year was £58,475 as compared with the original estimate of £43,130. Apart from increased receipts from new issues of postage stamps, the higher revenue arose principally from customs dues and repayments of capital from the Food-stocks Revolving Fund.

The revised estimated expenditure for the year, excluding Colonial Development and Welfare grants, was £94,010 against an original estimate of £87,763

The anticipated deficit of £35,535 was accordingly more than offset by the grant-in-aid of £40,000, thus increasing the surplus, amounting to £3,112 at the end of 1948, to an estimated figure of £7,577 at the close of the year.

Expenditure on approved schemes from Colonial Development and Welfare grants was estimated at £23,175, the main expenditure being incurred by the Public Works Department on housing, water supplies and road improvements and by the Agricultural Department on development.

Essential consumable commodities continued to be subsidised throughout the year, the estimated amount paid on this account being £13,400.

Unemployment relief work had to be continued and the estimated expenditure amounted to £3,920. The transfer of 100 men in August for work under County Agricultural Committees in the United Kingdom effected savings, but these were more than offset by expenditure, estimated at £7,800, on their passages and other charges.

The cost of subsidies, relief work and transfer expenses accounted for approximately 27 per cent. of the ordinary expenditure, and although the employment of agricultural and other workers in the United Kingdom will effect some reduction in expenditure on relief, the necessity for subsidies still remains.

PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1949

<i>Revenue</i>	
	£
Customs	16,900
Port and Marine	1,950
Licences, Taxes, Court Fees, etc.	3,478
Post Office	14,219
Rentals, etc.	2,225
Interest on Investments	300
Miscellaneous	2,370
Ascension (Postal)	14,033
Revenue from Foodstocks Revolving Fund	3,000
	<u>58,475</u>
Colonial Development and Welfare Grants	23,175
Total Revenue	81,650
<i>Expenditure</i>	
Pensions	1,491
Governor	2,807
Secretariat and Printing Office	3,449
Treasury, Customs, Port and Marine	3,202
Post Office	1,637
Health	9,464
Education	7,224
Agriculture and Forestry	5,032
Police and Gaol	1,616
Audit	959
Public Works Department	2,736
Public Works Recurrent	9,500
Contributions, Special Allowances and Miscellaneous	2,276
Poor Relief	4,420
Ascension	1,994
	<u>57,807</u>
Total Ordinary	57,807
Public Works Extraordinary	3,170
Emergency Expenditure	33,033
Total Extraordinary	36,203
Total Expenditure	94,010
Colonial Development and Welfare	23,175
Grand Total	117,185

ESTIMATED REVENUE IN 1949 COMPARED WITH ACTUAL REVENUE IN PREVIOUS FOUR YEARS

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	17,909	15,161	13,824	14,949	16,900
Port and Marine	1,764	1,509	1,747	1,881	1,950
Licences, Taxes, etc.	1,535	1,488	1,549	2,438	1,888
Court Fees, etc.	2,566	2,795	1,784	2,315	1,590
Post Office	7,097	14,038	4,802	15,362	14,219
Rentals, etc.	2,284	2,208	2,174	2,612	2,225
Interest	686	590	376	93	300
Miscellaneous	1,626	1,659	5,517	2,011	2,370
Ascension	8,344	14,496	5,302	15,234	14,033
Revenue from Foodstocks Revolving Fund	—	—	—	15,000	3,000
	<u>43,811</u>	<u>53,944</u>	<u>37,079</u>	<u>71,895</u>	<u>58,475</u>
Grant-in-Aid	—	25,000	—	30,000	40,000
Total	43,811	78,944	37,079	101,895	98,475
Colonial Development and Welfare Grants	19,904	19,650	23,588	24,918	23,175
Grand Total	63,715	98,594	60,668	126,813	121,650

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE IN 1949 COMPARED WITH ACTUAL EXPENDITURE IN PREVIOUS FOUR YEARS

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
	£	£	£	£	£
Pensions	1,350	1,036	1,140	1,101	1,491
Governor	1,847	1,837	2,636	3,059	2,807
Secretariat and Printing Office	2,133	2,024	2,236	3,460	3,449
Treasury, Customs, Port and Marine	1,566	1,978	1,791	2,299	3,202
Post Office	751	910	799	1,123	1,637
Health	7,412	7,678	7,585	7,214	9,464
Education	4,855	5,062	7,385	6,076	7,224
Agriculture and Forestry	3,745	3,679	11,169	5,128	5,032
Police and Gaol	1,713	1,591	2,053	1,448	1,616
Audit	—	—	—	1,815	959
Public Works Department	5,195	3,540	5,247	1,661	2,736
Public Works Recurrent	7,820	7,852	8,547	9,235	9,500
Contributions, Special Allowances and Miscellaneous	2,711	3,916	3,308	4,364	2,276
Poor Relief	691	2,532	4,784	3,948	4,420
Ascension	2,326	2,407	1,743	1,628	1,994
	<u>44,115</u>	<u>46,042</u>	<u>60,431</u>	<u>53,559</u>	<u>57,807</u>
Total Ordinary	44,115	46,042	60,431	53,559	57,807

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
	£	£	£	£	£
Public Works Extra-ordinary	2,687	2,408	23,761	4,071	3,170
Emergency Expenditure	15,894	16,829	16,773	15,315	33,033
	18,581	19,237	40,535	19,386	36,203
Total	62,696	65,279	100,966	72,945	94,010
Colonial Development and Welfare	21,357	23,543	23,790	26,681	23,175
Grand Total	84,053	88,822	124,756	99,626	117,185

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1948

Liabilities	£	s.	d.	Assets	£	s.	d.
Deposits, invested or partly invested	112,097	3	10	Cash held locally and at Crown Agents	14,591	15	0
Colonial Development and Welfare	3,570	1	4	Cash remittances in transit to Crown Agents	1,400	0	0
Other Deposits	15,300	19	9	Investment of available balances	17,000	0	0
Foodstocks and other Essential Supplies Revolving Fund	12,900	13	3	Investment of Deposits	99,439	16	10
Bills of Exchange	408	12	3	Advances	7,121	4	2
				Excess of Liabilities over Assets	4,724	14	5
	£144,277	10	5		£144,277	10	5
Due by Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes					7,836	8	6
St. Helena War Savings Certificates accrued interest on 31st December, 1948					685	2	9
General Revenue Balance:							
Surplus and Deficit Account (Surplus)					27,187	0	7
Deduct deficit at 1st January, 1948					31,911	15	0
Deficit at 31st December, 1948					£4,724	14	5

TAXATION

The principal sources of taxation and the yield of each during 1948 were as follows:

	£
Customs:	
Import duties	13,457
Export duties	1,493

	£
Port and Marine:	
Wharfage	1,282
Shipping dues	370
Craneage	187
Licences, Taxes, etc.:	
Boats	89
Road vehicles	316
Cinema	51
Dogs and Horses	167
Estate and succession duties	876
Import tax	385
Entertainment tax	121
Shops, butchers, etc.	134
Water rates	125
Fishing	50
Miscellaneous	124

Customs duties

The main features of the Customs Tariff are as follows:

Import Duties

Commodity	Rate or Unit	Preferential	General
Clothing:			
(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 per cent.
(b) Cotton	do.	10 per cent.	12 per cent.
(c) Any other material	do.	30 per cent.	35 per cent.
(d) Jerseys, cardigans, pullovers and other knitted outer garments.	do.	10 per cent.	12½ per cent.
(ii) Ready to wear under-clothing—			
(a) Machine-made or woven in wool cotton or a mixture of both	do.	free	12½ per cent.
(b) Hand knitted in wool cotton or mixture of both	do.	10 per cent.	12½ per cent.
(c) Any other material	do.	30 per cent.	35 per cent.

Commodity	Rate or Unit	Preferential	General
(iii) Footwear—			
(a) Heavy outdoor boots and shoes and all children's shoes	<i>ad valorem</i>	free	2½ per cent.
(b) Others	do.	10 per cent.	12½ per cent.
(iv) Haberdashery and millinery	do.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.
(v) Hosiery made from—			
(a) Cotton, wool and mixtures	do.	free	2½ per cent.
(b) Silk and art silk	do.	30 per cent.	35 per cent.
Jewellery	do.	30 per cent.	35 per cent.
Linen, manufactured	do.	20 per cent.	25 per cent.
Silk and art silk	do.	30 per cent.	35 per cent.
Perfumery—			
(a) Toilet preparations and perfumed spirits	do.	30 per cent.	35 per cent.
(b) Dentifrices	do.	free	5 per cent.
Soap—			
(a) Common	per 100 lb.	2s. 1d.	2s. 6d.
(b) Toilet	<i>ad valorem</i>	15 per cent.	20 per cent.
Provisions—			
Butter and Cheese	per 100 lb.	4s. 2d.	5s. 0d.
Canned meat	per 100 lb.	6s. 3d.	7s. 6d.
Canned fish	<i>ad valorem</i>	15 per cent.	20 per cent.
Canned fruit	per 100 lb.	9s. 4d.	10s. 0d.
Jams	per 100 lb.	6s. 3d.	9s. 4d.
Provisions not enumerated elsewhere	<i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent.	12½ per cent.
Firearms—			
(a) Pistols and revolvers	each	15s. 0d.	18s. 0d.
(b) Others	each	£1 10s. 0d.	£1 17s. 6d.
(c) Parts and accessories	<i>ad valorem</i>	22½ per cent.	30 per cent.
(d) Ammunition	do.	30 per cent.	35 per cent.
Metal manufactures—			
Clocks, watches and parts thereof	do.	30 per cent.	32½ per cent.
Gramophones and phonographs, including loud speakers and accessories	do.	30 per cent.	32½ per cent.
Wireless instruments, apparatus and accessories	do.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.
Motor cars	per 100 lb.	12s. 6d.	13s. 9d.
Lorries and tractors	per 100 lb.	10s. 0d.	12s. 6d.
Machinery and parts	<i>ad valorem</i>	free	5 per cent.
Musical instruments	do.	30 per cent.	32½ per cent.
Plate and plated ware	do.	30 per cent.	35 per cent.

Commodity	Rate or Unit	Preferential	General
Spirits—			
(a) Brandy, gin, rum and whisky—			
(i) Not exceeding the strength of proof	per gallon	£4 2s. 6d.	£4 10s. 0d.
(ii) Exceeding the strength of proof	per proof gallon	£4 2s. 6d.	£4 10s. 0d.
(b) Cordials and liqueurs all kinds, including bitters and flavouring extracts containing spirits	per gallon	£4 2s. 6d.	£4 10s. 0d.
Wine—			
(a) Sparkling	per gallon	£1 5s. 0d.	£1 7s. 0d.
(b) Still—in bottles and in wood	per gallon	£1 5s. 0d.	£1 6s. 3d.
Tobacco—			
(a) Cigars and cheroots	per lb.	£1 5s. 0d.	£1 7s. 0d.
(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.	—
Fuel oils—			
Motor Spirit	per gallon	4d.	6d.
Illuminating	per gallon	2d.	2½d.
Export Duties			
Hemp	per ton dead-weight	—	£1 10s. 0d.
Tow No. 1 and No. 2	do.	—	10s. 0d.

Death duties

Duties are payable in accordance with Ordinance No. 3 of 1942 as amended by Ordinances No. 2 of 1948 and No. 17 of 1949, on all real and personal property 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 of ½ per cent. over £250 and not exceeding £500, 1 per cent. to £1,000, 2 per cent. to £2,000, 4, 6 and 8 per cent. to £3,000, £5,000 and £7,000 respectively, and scaling up to 25 per cent. on estates over £60,000. No duty is payable on estates not exceeding £250.

(b) Succession duty is imposed in addition to the estate duty and is collected at rates varying with the relationship of the successor. The scale commences with succession value over £250 and not exceeding £500, the rates in the three classes concerned being $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for a husband, lineal descendant or ancestor of the deceased, 2 per cent. for a brother or sister or their descendants, and 4 per cent. in the case of any other degree of relationship or a stranger. The rates increase to 1, 4 and 8 per cent. on a succession value not exceeding £1,000, to 2, 10 and 20 per cent. up to £10,000, and thereafter scale up to 4, 15 and 25 per cent. on a value in excess of £30,000. No duty is payable on a value not exceeding £250.

Provision is also made for the transfer to Government of real property in lieu of cash where duties are payable in respect of such property.

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. Some of the principal duties are:

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

Entertainment Tax

There is a tax under Ordinance No. 6 of 1943 on every ticket sold for any public entertainment on a scale of 1d. on a ticket not exceeding 1s., 2d. on a ticket exceeding 1s. but not exceeding 2s., and 3d. on any ticket costing more than 2s.

Import Tax.

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

Chapter 4 : Currency and Banking

The St. Helena Coinage Order, 1925, was revoked by Proclamation during the year and replaced by the Currency, Coinage and Legal Tender Ordinance, No. 5 of 1948, as amended by Ordinance No. 12 of 1949, which provided, *inter alia*, that the Colony's currency should be Bank of England notes and United Kingdom coins which are legal tender in the United Kingdom from time to time.

The amount of currency in circulation at the end of 1949, including South African notes and silver, is estimated at £40,000.

There is no commercial 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
1945	£67,264
1946	£66,413
1947	£67,120
1948	£84,596
1949	£77,209

The total number of depositors on 31st December, 1949, was 495 as compared with 494 on the corresponding day of 1948.

The invested portion of the Savings Bank deposits at the end of 1949 is represented by stock of the mean market value of £62,178.

Chapter 5 : 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 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total exports.

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

The price of fibre rose from £61 to £85 per ton f.o.b. during the year. Tow No. 1 remained unchanged at £52 10s. per ton f.o.b. Stripper tow at the end of the year stood at £42 per ton nominal.

The aggregate value of external trade, exclusive of bullion and specie, mounted to £241,961 for 1949 as compared with £191,464 for the previous year. Imports show an increase of £16,875 and exports an increase of £33,621.

IMPORTS

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

<i>Imports</i>	1947	1948	1949
	£	£	£
Food, drink and tobacco.	57,485	70,037	74,959
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	6,116	2,921	5,065
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	43,837	44,896	54,093
Miscellaneous and unclassified	21	350	963
	<u>107,459</u>	<u>118,204</u>	<u>135,080</u>

<i>Source of Imports</i>	1947		1948		1949	
	£	per cent.	£	per cent.	£	per cent.
United Kingdom	55,075	51½	61,789	52¼	70,994	52½
South Africa	21,460	20	15,536	13¼	30,297	22½
Australia	—	—	—	—	6,421	4¾
New Zealand	—	—	—	—	1,945	1½
Canada	—	—	—	—	2,034	1½
Rest of Commonwealth	15,149	14	17,880	15	4,638	3½
	<u>91,684</u>		<u>95,205</u>		<u>116,329</u>	
Other Countries	15,775	14¾	22,999	19½	18,751	13¾
	<u>107,459</u>		<u>118,204</u>		<u>135,080</u>	

Imports from South Africa consisted mainly of flour, sugar, grains, provisions, confectionery, wines, spirits, tobacco, beer, coal and candles.

Goods originating in the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries consisted mainly of flour, lard substitutes, margarine, butter, tea, cheese, milk, provisions, timber, hardware, drapery, spirits, cigarettes, cotton piece-goods, soap, motor vehicles, machinery and building materials.

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

There were increases in the value of imports of food, drink and tobacco (£4,922), raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured (£2,144), articles wholly or mainly manufactured (£9,197) and miscellaneous and unclassified (£613).

The principal increases in importations were beer, butter, confectionery, flour, milk, mineral oil and motor spirits, motor-cars, cement and timber ; and the principal decreases were lard substitutes, margarine, canned meats, sugar, tea, tobacco and cigarettes, spirits and liqueurs, and cotton piece-goods.

EXPORTS

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

<i>Commodity</i>	1947	1948	1949
	tons	tons	tons
Fibre	783¾	940	1,243
Tow	393¼	377	537
Rope and Twine	60½	40	30½
	<u>1,237½</u>	<u>1,357</u>	<u>1,810½</u>

<i>Commodity</i>	1947	1948	1949
	£	£	£
Fibre	33,725	55,833	83,400
Tow	9,735	14,764	20,843
Rope and twine	3,178	2,249	2,071
Other articles (wool etc.)	1,405	414	567
	<u>48,043</u>	<u>73,260</u>	<u>106,881</u>

<i>Country of Destination</i>	£	per cent.	£	per cent.	£	per cent.
United Kingdom	44,487	92½	71,011	97	98,361	92
South Africa	3,178	6¾	2,249	3	8,470	8
	<u>47,665</u>		<u>73,260</u>		<u>106,831</u>	
Other countries	378	¾	—	—	50	—
	<u>48,043</u>		<u>73,260</u>		<u>106,881</u>	

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 considerable increase in tonnage exported.

Chapter 6 : Production

FLAX

The production of Phormium hemp is the main agricultural industry of the Colony. There were eight mills in operation during the year, although one was closed temporarily for some nine weeks when the miller's supplies of anthracite ran short. The work of rebuilding and re-equipping

the mills was started and by the end of the year one mill was finished and in production, and a further three were nearing completion.

Rebuilding was carried out by the Public Works Department, all new mills and other buildings being designed and planned by the Department.

Warrells Gut Mill was replaced by a new mill, together with its ancillary buildings, on a new site. It was completed and opened for use during May and is capable of almost double the output of the old mill.

Broadbottom Mill. The construction work on this mill and its ancillary buildings was completed by the end of November, but the mill could not be put into use owing to the delay in arrival of essential transmission parts from the United Kingdom; these parts were received late in December and the mill should be running by the end of January, 1950.

Francis Plain Mill. This mill is in much the same position as Broadbottom; all parts have now been received and it is hoped that production in the new mill will commence during January, 1950.

Bamboo Hedge Mill. Work on this mill and its canteen is well in hand and it is hoped that it will be in production early in 1950.

Hutts Gate Mill. Work on this mill was begun early in November. A large double store was almost completed by the end of the year and retaining walls for the mill buildings are nearing completion. The work on excavation for the mill building is well in hand. This mill, which has been re-sited away from the old mill, has had of necessity to be built on a steep slope entailing a very large "cut and fill" job and extensive retaining walls.

Hemp and tow were decontrolled in the United Kingdom during the year resulting in enhanced prices. Hemp rose from £75 to £85 per ton. Production for the year increased as comparative figures below indicate:

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Hemp	956	704	783 $\frac{3}{4}$	940	1,243
Tow	357	332	393 $\frac{1}{4}$	377 $\frac{1}{4}$	537
Rope and twine	36	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{3}{4}$
Matting and sacks	—	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—

Total value of flax products exported in 1948 and 1949 were £73,021 and £106,542 respectively.

There is one factory for the production of rope and twine, 30.5 tons of which were exported to South Africa and a further 3.25 tons used locally.

The production of *Phormium tenax* is almost entirely in the hands of three local firms who own the bulk of the leaf-growing areas and operate all the mills. The Government owns one mill at Longwood which is leased to one of the firms on condition that the lessee shall purchase all small-growers' leaf offered at the mill at a price of 4 per cent. of the London market price for every ton of green leaf.

Contributions by hemp exporters to the fund for the rehabilitation of the industry at the rate of £11 5s. per ton exported continued throughout 1949.

LILY BULBS

Lilium longiflorum. Only 4,864 bulbs were exported to the United Kingdom during 1949. Bulbs of four grades were exported, viz. 3,408—8 inches in circumference, 977—9 inches, 151—10 inches and 328 double-crown bulbs. After all expenses had been deducted, the growers received payment for their bulbs at 8d., 9d., and 11d. each respectively, the total amount received by them being £172 3s. 10d. The Department of Agriculture and Forestry purchased a total of 91,110 bulbs of various sizes as planting material from growers who did not require them, and distributed free a total of 73,260 bulbs to other growers who had either no stocks or insufficient stocks; the balance was planted out by the Department.

Lilium speciosum rubrum. No bulbs of this lily are yet available for export, but the Department of Agriculture and Forestry was able to distribute a small number of these bulbs to growers to act as foundation stock.

Essential Oils. The question of commencing production for export of peppermint oil (*Mentha piperita*) is still under consideration. The crop did not withstand the drought at all well and had to be watered to keep it going. There appears little chance of large-scale production being introduced.

FOOD CROPS

Owing to adverse weather conditions during the early part of the year the production of both common and sweet potatoes came almost to a complete standstill. Government subsidy on common potatoes continued to be paid at the rate of £8 per acre. Subsidy on sweet potatoes was reintroduced as from 1st January, the rate being fixed at £4 per acre. At the same time the prices of both common and sweet potatoes were controlled at £12 and £8 per ton respectively. Production of other vegetable crops was about average, although the cabbage and carrot crops during winter did very well. Exports were made of mixed vegetables, potatoes, eggs and fruit to the value of £326 to Ascension Island and shipping calling at St. Helena.

Samples of granadilla (*Passiflora endulis*) juice were despatched to the United Kingdom, but no report had been received on these samples up to the end of the year.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The usual livestock census taken at the end of 1949 showed the following differences in total numbers from that of 1948.

	Cattle	Horses	Donkeys	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Poultry
1948	1,063	43	1,284	3,377	2,240	290	7,453
1949	1,038	42	1,235	2,652	2,372	256	7,768
	— 25	— 1	— 49	— 725	+ 132	— 34	+ 315

During the year 10 Ayrshire heifers, in addition to the two heifers and one bull acquired in December, 1948, were imported by the Department

of Agriculture, to provide foundation stock for the new Government dairy farm at Longwood. The animals, buildings and equipment have been paid for out of Colonial Development and Welfare grants, and both buildings and equipment are of advanced U.K. standard, including provision for machine milking, steam sterilisation of all utensils, and automatic drinking bowls. The bulk of the cattle fodder is locally grown and the concentrates necessary for full milk production, at present imported, should, as the scheme develops, become largely or wholly home-produced.

Six pig-styes were also constructed at the dairy farm as well as three manure platforms of the Colonel Baber type to prevent flies breeding.

The Government Stock Centre continued its work of selective breeding of cattle, pigs, goats, donkeys and poultry. A young pedigree Large Black boar was imported in March. The services of Government-owned bulls and donkey stallions continued to be available free to livestock owners.

During the year 207 cattle, 530 sheep and 95 pigs were slaughtered for consumption, this being an increase of 64 cattle, 66 sheep and 9 pigs over 1948. The number of goats slaughtered is not recorded. Sales of meat during the year amounted to 57,361 lb. beef, 16,245 lb. mutton and 7,664 lb. pork. The price of fresh beef, mutton and pork remained steady at 1s. 2d. per lb.

The price of fresh milk also remained constant at 2s. per gallon, with 6d. per gallon extra for delivery. No production figures are recorded, but the supply of fresh milk is still insufficient for the Island's requirements.

The production of butter has increased, the total recorded sales during the year being 395½ lb. This fresh butter meets a keen demand and it is hoped that production will increase considerably during 1950. The price of this butter varies from 3s. 8d. to 4s. per lb., depending on the producer, while the price of imported butter increased from 3s. 6d. to 3s. 11d. per 1-lb. tin.

FORESTRY

Re-afforestation was carried out by the Agricultural Department from funds provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act and 32,422 trees were planted out. Of this total 29,677 were acacias, mainly black wattle, the rest being pine, eucalyptus and cyprus. Seedlings were again supplied free to the few local landowners who asked for them.

It is estimated that 620 tons of timber were felled for fuel during the year and methods of reducing this high consumption are under consideration at present.

GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

The St. Helena Growers' Association, the only form of co-operative society on the Island, is mainly interested in marketing members' produce, although the Association did import a small quantity of garden tools, which members are able to purchase considerably cheaper than at local shops. The total sales of the Association were £1,433 during the year. £105 worth of potatoes, vegetables and fruit were supplied to Cable and Wireless, Ltd., at Ascension, £221 worth to ships calling at the Island, £191 worth to the Education Department for school meals and £916

worth sold through the Association's greengrocery store in Jamestown to the general public.

FISHERIES

Fishermen employed 26 boats for supplying the local market.

The South African fishing concern, which has been exploring the possibilities of commercial fishery in St. Helena and Ascension waters during the year, has decided not to continue with the project.

The 1949 fishing season was very poor, no type of fish being taken in any quantity.

Chapter 7: 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 for a total school population of 1,242 in 1949, an increase of 39 over 1948. There are no private schools. It will be noted that one-quarter of the entire population is of school age.

In August a completely new primary school was opened at Half Tree Hollow. This school was erected from funds provided by the Colonial Development and Welfare Act and is designed to accommodate up to 150 children of ages from 5 to 11.

The conversion of the former officers' mess at Longwood into an infant and junior school has done much to relieve congestion at Hutts Gate school, which is now principally used for children of 11 and over.

During the year the local teaching staff was further depleted by the departure to England of three certificated teachers and five pupil teachers, mainly to take up domestic employment. In the last two years the staff has lost 21 local teachers and the shortage of suitable staff is causing great concern. It is hoped that the introduction of a special bonus scheme in 1950 will be an inducement to young teachers under training to stay with the department at least for five years.

Owing to staffing difficulties it has been found impossible to arrange adequate teacher-training courses in term time; the Education Officer has conducted weekly classes however for all pupil teachers in the essentials of teaching and literature and the English language. The Education Officer has also held Saturday morning classes in advanced English and mathematics for teachers and a winter holiday course on the British Empire.

Secondary education continues to make satisfactory progress and 26 new pupils were admitted in August after individual testing by the Education Officer who selected 11 boys and 12 girls from 40 candidates in the 11 and 12 years age group. With the exception of the one boy, who is preparing for London matriculation in January, 1951, all the senior class

left school on reaching the age of 15 mostly to take up employment either as pupil teachers or clerks in Government offices.

For the last half of the year the secondary school was staffed by one pupil teacher and the head teacher, but the arrival early in 1950 of two teachers is expected and will remedy this situation.

Attendance at the secondary school remains outstandingly good at 99 per cent., and parents are showing an increasing desire for their children to attend.

In the latter part of the year transport facilities were extended to children attending secondary school from the Longwood district.

There has been a considerable increase in music teaching through the valuable voluntary services of Captain B. Constable of the Salvation Army, who since March has taught singing and the rudiments of music to the secondary school children and has conducted one class of teachers in elementary harmony and another in piano accompaniment.

Considerable progress has been made in the teaching of cookery, laundry and housewifery under Mrs. Constable in the Jamestown domestic science centre and weekly classes have also been held at the Country School centre.

It has been a very difficult year for the department and the main effort has been directed to maintaining existing standards.

The provision of a portable 16-mm. sound projector cinema machine will greatly enhance the value of both the Central Office of Information films and educational films shown by the Education Officer in all districts.

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.

A few ex-servicemen are receiving training in the Government garage and workshop both in practical mechanics and theory.

SOCIAL WELFARE

There are town and country units of Boy Scouts, Girl Guides and Brownies, and the annual camps were well attended. A small grant is made annually to these movements from Government funds.

The care and relief of the destitute is in the hands of the Poor Relief Board, a statutory body. 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. There is at all times a ratepayers' majority on the Board.

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 approximately 2,700. The functions of these societies differ, some providing for



With acknowledgments to H.M.S. Theos

AERIAL VIEW



With acknowledgments to G. F. Gammer

NEW FLAX MILL AT FRANCIS PLAIN



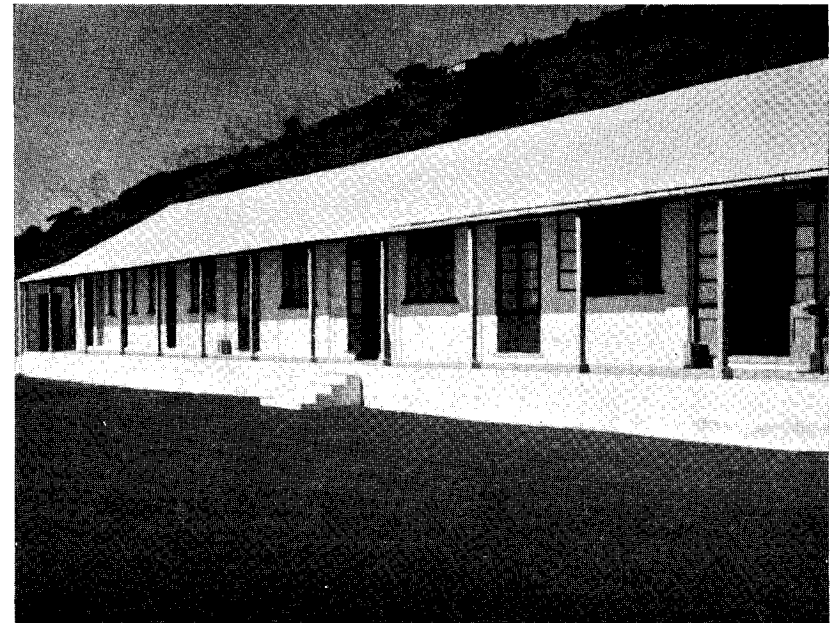
With acknowledgments to Dr. C. H. Gard

LONGWOOD AVENUE
Colonial Development and Welfare Housing Scheme



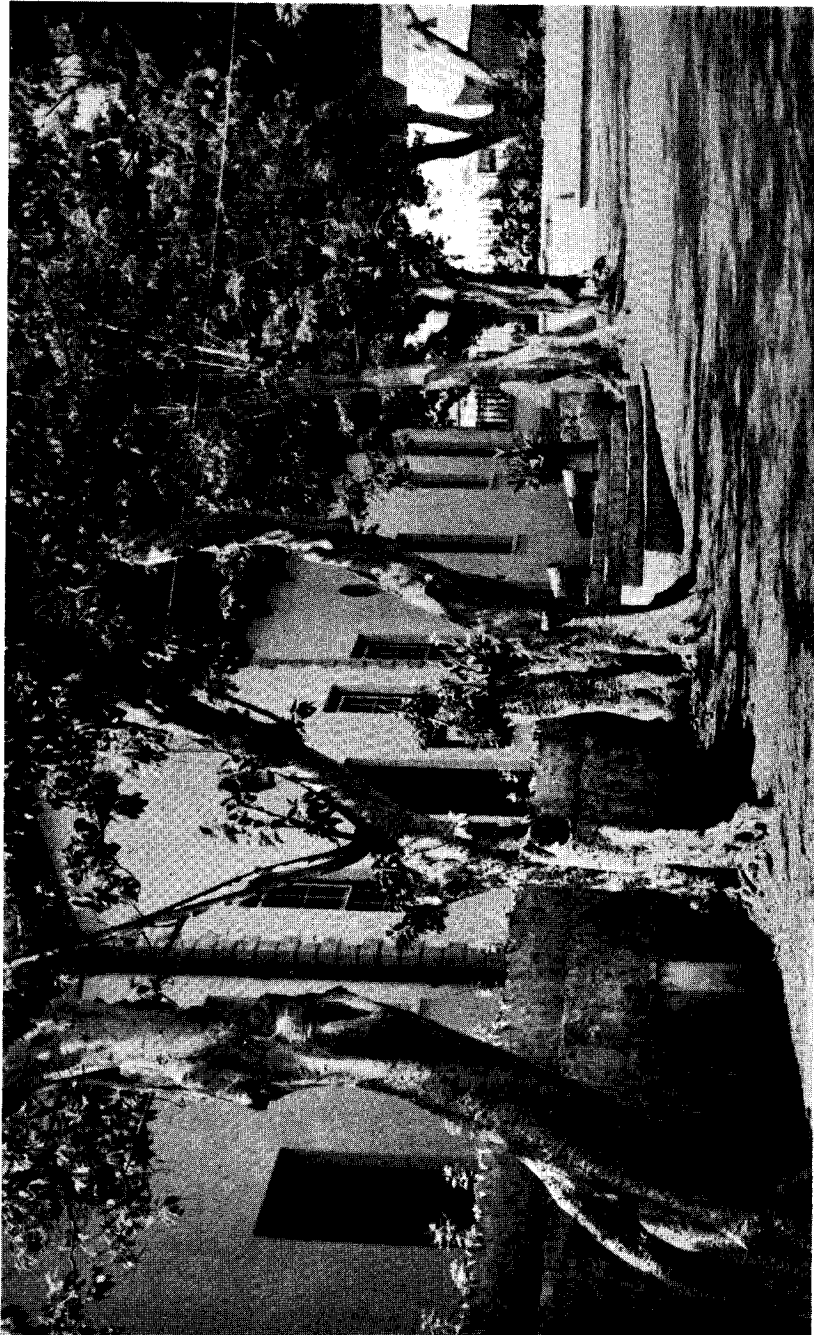
With acknowledgments to G. F. Gammer

SANDY BAY SCHOOL, BUILT WITH A COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT
AND WELFARE GRANT



With acknowledgments to Dr. C. H. Gard

HALF TREE HOLLOW SCHOOL



THE LAW COURTS, JAMESTOWN

SOCIAL SERVICES

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

Owing to the full employment of the Public Works building facilities on the construction of new flax mills and schools it was only possible to put up three dwelling-houses during the year.

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. In February there was a widespread epidemic of colds and coughs, but there has been little serious illness and no increase in the amount of major surgery.

The registration of births and deaths is compulsory and the figures are reliable. Vital statistics are given on page 5, but an analysis of the deaths may be of interest.

<i>Age</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under 1 year	6	3	9
1-9	1	1	2
10-19	—	2	2
20-29	—	2	2
30-39	1	—	1
40-49	1	—	1
50-59	5	3	8
60-69	4	7	11
70-79	7	7	14
80 and over	3	3	6
	28	28	56

<i>Infant Mortality</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1 day	1	1	2
9 days	1	—	1
10 days	1	—	1
1 month	—	2	2
3 months	1	—	1
5 "	1	—	1
10 "	1	—	1
	6	3	9

The infant mortality rate was 60.40 per 1,000 births. The health of the European population was good, there being only one death—an elderly man with chronic heart disease.

Maternity and Child Welfare

Ante-natal Clinics	224 Sessions	845 Attendances
Child Welfare Clinics	279 Sessions	5,601 Attendances
No. of Vaccinations		198
No. of Immunisations (Diphtheria)		659

School Medical Inspections

Each school child is examined at least once each year, and oftener if required. Scabies and impetigo have been practically eliminated from the school population.

School Dental Service .

This service has been completely reorganised. The dental surgeon now visits each school in rotation. Every child has now been seen at least once and treated, and accurate record cards have been introduced. In future, it is hoped that all children will be seen and treated at least twice each year.

The dental figures for the year are as follows :

	School Children	Other Patients
Extractions	1,262	2,850
Fillings	187	136
Other treatment	67	78
Dentures	—	37
Repairs	—	25
Examined	1,242	1,586

Out-patient Clinics

Five out-patient dispensaries, which are established at convenient centres and regularly visited by the doctors, had the following attendances :

New Cases	4,479
Total attendances	14,146

The doctors also paid 1,280 visits to patients in their own homes.

Mental Asylum

There has been an increase in the incidence of mental illness, the figures for the year being three males and five females; one patient was discharged as fit.

Leper Hospital

Three adult patients continue to receive treatment in this isolation hospital. Sulphetrone still seems to be benefiting these patients. One of the patients appears to be allergic to the drug and he, unfortunately, has still got active leprosy.

General Hospital

There is one hospital in the Colony and it is situated in Jamestown. After much consideration, it has now been decided to modernise and extend it on its present site and plans are in course of preparation. Various improvements have already been carried out and it is hoped that a start will be made with the main work during 1950.

The St. Helenian staff nurse was sent to Britain to take the full training of a state registered nurse and it is hoped that in due course she will return as a sister. There have also been other changes in the local staff due to emigration and illness.

The number of cases treated in the hospital is as follows :

Patients admitted during the year	518
Patients "carried forward" from 1948	18
Total number of cases treated in 1949	536
Deaths in hospital	20

The 536 patients spent a total of 8,255 days in hospital. The average number of patients per day was 22.62. (This average excludes infants born in hospital.)

The total of 518 admissions was made up as follows :

Adult Male	129
Adult Female	119
Children	153
Maternity	117

The hospital had a maximum number of patients on May 13th—35 adults plus 9 infants; and a minimum number on December 26th—7 adults plus 1 infant.

Number of infants born alive	111
Detained in hospital	1,277 days
Average detention per baby	11.5 days
Average number of babies per day in hospital	3.5
Out-patients attended to at hospital out of "Clinic" hours	588

Surgery

There were 85 cases operated on in hospital during the year, of which 78 were minor cases and seven major.

St. John Ambulance Brigade

A number of classes were organised and trained during the year and examinations were held with satisfactory results. St. Helena is now a recognised centre of St. John Ambulance Brigade activity.

Chapter 8 : Legislation

The following legislation enacted during the year is of interest :

Ordinance No. 1	Registration of United Kingdom Trade Marks, with Statutory Rules and Orders No. 3 being Regulations thereunder.
" " 3	Tristan da Cunha Ordinances (Application) Ordinance extends certain St. Helena and Ascension Ordinances to the dependency.
" " 10	Births and Deaths (Registration) (Amendment) Ordinance permits the issue of the short sixpenny form of birth certificate.
" " 11	Marriage (Amendment) Ordinance makes provision for marriages <i>in articulo mortis</i> .
" " 12	Currency, Coinage and Legal Tender (Amendment) Ordinance extends the principal Ordinance to cover notes and adds a subsection to make defacing notes an offence.
" " 14	Tristan da Cunha Ordinances (Application) (No. 2) Ordinance applies Ordinance No. 10 to the dependency.
" " 15	Marriage (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance clarifies the position of the Church of the Province of South Africa.
" " 16	Tristan da Cunha Marriage Ordinance applies the principal St. Helena Ordinance and validifies existing marriages.
" " 17	Estate and Succession Duties (Amendment) Ordinance increases the duties on larger estates and successions.
Statutory Rules and Orders No. 7	The Emergency Powers (Finance) (Tristan da Cunha) Order extends Exchange Control Regulations to the dependency.
Statutory Rules and Orders No. 8	Proclamation proclaims the revocation of His Majesty's Order-in-Council dated 12th October, 1925, in respect of the currency of the Colony in accordance with the St. Helena Currency Order, 1948, made by His Majesty in Council on 22nd December, 1948.
Statutory Rules and Orders No. 9	Proclamation brings into force the Currency, Coinage and Legal Tender Ordinance, No. 5 of 1948.
Statutory Rules and Orders No. 14	Control of Registered Midwives Rules under Ordinance No. 4 of 1943 requires registered midwives to apply annually each September for re-registration.

Chapter 9 : Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

The judicial organisation consists of :

The Supreme Court. The Governor as Acting Chief Justice presides over this Court. Appendix III analyses the cases resulting in conviction in the Supreme Court from 1940 to 1949.

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 Court hears civil cases for the recovery of debts below £25.

The Juvenile Court. This is held by the Magistrate or Justices, and 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.

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

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 and unpaid.

Statistics showing the analysis of all cases resulting in conviction over the last ten years are shown in Appendix IV.

POLICE

The Police Force consists of a European Superintendent of Police with a locally enlisted establishment of one corporal, four constables first class and six 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 and modern bath and sanitary arrangements. There is a women's 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. All Justices of the Peace and members of the Advisory Council are now official visitors to the gaol. There were no cases requiring prison disciplinary action.

The prison population daily average decreased from 2.6 in 1948 to 1.7 during 1949, only 12 prisoners being admitted for short sentences and 2 females on remand ; 3 males and 1 female were still in prison at the end of 1949.

There were no deaths in prison.

Chapter 10 : Public Utilities

WATER

The water supplies in various parts of the Island were slightly short for approximately two months during the early part of 1949. This was due to the very hot dry weather and low rainfall during the preceding months, and to the ever-increasing consumption of water as piped supplies make it easily available.

To ensure adequate supplies for domestic users and to supply ships' requirements it was found necessary to prohibit the use of hoses. This restriction enabled a full supply to be maintained for domestic users and all ships without any further reduction, except at the Flax Mill at Longwood, where the supply had to be cut in favour of domestic users.

LIGHTING

The Poor Relief Board who are responsible for street lighting have now contracted a private supplier for electric lighting in place of the hurricane lamps formerly used.

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 requires rehabilitation. It is 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 £6 10s. per annum. Public call offices charge 3d. per call.

Broadcasting

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

Chapter 11 : Communications

SHIPPING

Twenty-four merchant ships called during the year, 11 being *en route* to South African ports, 11 to the United Kingdom, 1 to the United States of America and 1 to South America; the Danish training ship *Danmark*, an American yacht *Yankee* and a Mexican yacht *Barco de Oro* also visited the Colony.

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.

ROADS

There are 64½ miles of metalled roads of which 38½ are all-weather. The roads are motorable but have steep gradients averaging 1 in 7. Cars of any horse-power can be used and lorries up to five tons.

Eight miles of roads have been tar-surfaced since 1947. The benefits of this treatment have become very evident as, in addition to the greatly improved surface of these roads, they need little maintenance. Previously the roads in Jamestown and district required remaking at least once a year due to the extreme dryness and lack of good binding material for water-bound roads, but tar-surfacing has made it possible to give more attention to the up-country roads.

For many years it has been the practice to fill potholes only and keep the drains and gullies clean on the country roads, but during 1949 it has been found possible to remake long stretches. During the process of remaking these roads many surface cross drains were replaced by underground drains, bad corners and bends were "banked", considerable widening carried out, and hundreds of cubic yards of hardcore handpacked where there was found to be insufficient foundation for the increasingly heavy motor traffic now in use on the Island.

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 intermediate Union Castle steamers and arrive approximately at six weekly intervals from the 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. During 1949 arrangements were concluded for air mail destined for the Island to be forwarded from South Africa and the United Kingdom by sea. This facility was instituted during 1947 and has been appreciated by the public and at times affects some saving in time.

PART III

Chapter 1 : 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 Actaeon and Diana, of approximately 2,700 feet. The only town and port is Jamestown. Greenwich Mean Time is used.

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°, while upland temperatures average 10° lower.

Rainfall figures over the past ten years are as follows :

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Plantation	43·25	34·04	30·88	32·76	27·97	31·21	30·30	41·19	33·61	32·98
Hutts Gate	41·68	33·90	30·95	28·05	21·44	25·28	23·03	42·26	33·23	33·04
Briars	27·42	22·26	16·96	16·32	18·41	16·10	17·91	25·70	21·44	21·59
Jamestown	9·84	7·39	6·29	5·57	7·54	6·44	5·67	9·26	8·33	6·39

The St. Helena Meteorological Station at Hutt's Gate (2,066 feet) recorded the following observations during 1949 :

Months	Amt. of Cloud	Rainfall			Weather No. of Days of				Wind No. of observations of						
	Mean	Total	Max.	Date	Rain	Fog	Clear Sky	Over-cast	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	Calm
January	7·0	0·29	0·11	22	7	4	2	5	—	—	4	46	79	3	—
February	6·1	0·83	0·32	11	8	2	12	6	—	—	5	53	48	4	—
March	6·0	4·13	0·80	23	20	3	6	2	—	—	5	50	60	3	—
April	7·2	4·28	0·61	5	21	2	3	4	—	—	7	48	62	2	—
May	6·1	5·34	1·84	4	17	8	8	7	—	—	4	2	43	67	4
June	6·8	4·79	0·74	22	21	4	3	4	—	—	5	6	42	58	4
July	6·6	2·29	0·84	24	12	8	3	8	—	—	5	4	68	55	1
August	7·0	3·37	0·44	24	20	3	2	6	—	—	7	53	49	2	—
September	7·6	3·37	0·75	20	16	6	2	6	—	—	1	50	65	1	—
October	7·5	2·24	0·33	30	17	12	1	1	—	—	4	60	62	—	—
November	7·2	1·37	0·24	5	15	10	0	5	—	—	5	49	66	—	—
December	7·4	0·74	0·18	17	8	6	2	15	—	—	3	57	64	—	—
Year	6·9	33·04			182	69	41	69	1	18	53	595	739	29	10

Months	Mean Pressure	Air Temperature							Tension of Vapour	Relative Humidity
		Mean	Means of Absolute Min. and Max.		Min. Date		Max. Date			
January	1014·1	63·8	60·3	67·5	59	1	78	31	18·1	90·7
February	1013·6	67·1	62·9	72·8	61	3	81	22	19·9	88·5
March	1012·9	66·8	63·5	69·6	60	11	82	29	20·3	90·3
April	1015·1	65·9	63·3	69·3	60	30	76	3	20·3	93·8
May	1016·0	62·9	60·0	66·6	57	31	75	19	17·7	90·3
June	1018·1	59·0	56·2	62·3	54	28	69	4	15·5	90·9
July	1019·1	58·0	55·1	61·5	54	26	70	23	15·0	92·1
August	1019·0	56·7	53·9	59·9	52	17	66	18	14·3	91·6
September	1017·9	56·7	54·7	59·7	51	5	68	15	14·8	94·3
October	1017·6	57·1	54·3	60·4	53	17	70	24	15·0	94·9
November	1015·9	57·8	54·9	61·0	53	17	69	24	14·8	90·9
December	1013·9	60·4	57·3	64·0	54	3	72	31	16·0	96·4
Year	1016·1	61·0	58·0	64·6	55·7		73		16·8	92·1

The Supervisor of the Station, the Reverend F. Hall, makes the following comments on the year's observations :

From December, 1948 to February, 1949, the Island experienced a long period of drought. For these 3 months, the rainfall figures were ·28 inches, ·29 inches and ·83 inches respectively, when one would ordinarily expect 6 or 8 inches. In spite of the drought, however, the rainfall for the whole year stood at 33·04 inches, which was slightly higher than the normal average. Rain fell on 182 days, the wettest month being April with 5·34 inches. The heaviest fall on any one day was 1·84 inches on May 4th.

The average relative humidity was 92·1 per cent. which was about normal. March 29th produced the highest temperature record 82° F., whilst the lowest was on September 5th with 51° F. This was rather late in the year for such a low temperature. As will be seen from the tables, the means of maximum and minimum are 64·6° F. and 58° F. respectively.

With the exception of the drought, the Island's weather ran its usual course, with nothing abnormal.

Chapter 2 : History

DISCOVERY

St. Helena was discovered by the Portuguese navigator, Juan de Nova Castella, on 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 Year's Day 1673.

EAST INDIA COMPANY CHARTER

On 5th 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 5th May, 1821.

On 22nd April, 1834, the Island was brought under the direct Government of the Crown after the 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 8th October.

The first Bishop of St. Helena, Dr. Piers C. Claughton, landed on 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 Cape Town 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 4th August, 1925, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales landed from H.M.S. *Repulse* and remained on the Island for two days.

On 29th April, 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.

Chapter 3 : 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.

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 is therefore a non-official majority.

Chapter 4 : 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.

About 90 per cent. of the scales and weights in the Colony were tested during the year, and in very few cases small adjustments had to be made to bring them up to standard. No prosecutions were necessary.

Chapter 5 : 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.

PART IV

Ascension

GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

THE Island of Ascension lies in the South Atlantic in latitude 7° 56' south and longitude 14° 25' west and has an area of some 34 square miles. The Island is a barren, rocky peak of volcanic origin and destitute of vegetation except at the top of the peak called Green Mountain (height 2,870 feet), but despite this the land supports considerable livestock.

The climate is definitely tropical but dry. Rainfall in 1949 was 5.2 inches (130 mm.) in Georgetown and 28.2 inches (702.7 mm.) on Green Mountain. The most rain fell in the months of March, June to August and October in Georgetown, while on Green Mountain the wettest periods were January (108 mm.), June, August to November (average 84 mm.). In Georgetown the maximum temperature recorded was 91° F. (mean max. 85°) and minimum 69° F. (mean min. 74.4°), while on Green Mountain the maximum was 83° with a mean of 73° over the year.

The phenomenon known as "rollers", when very heavy swells are experienced, was reported on 14 occasions during the year, although no large rollers occurred. They occurred most frequently in December, but on three occasions in April, May and September they were "up" for at least three consecutive days.

HISTORY

The Island was discovered on Ascension Day by a Portuguese navigator and remained uninhabited until after the arrival of Napoleon in St. Helena in 1815 when a Naval garrison was placed there. The Island was under the supervision of the Admiralty until it was made a Dependency of St. Helena by Letters Patent dated 12th September, 1922, and placed in the control of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

ADMINISTRATION

The administration of the Island is a purely domestic affair as there are no inhabitants, other than two constables, unconnected with Cable and Wireless, Limited. The Government of St. Helena is represented by the Manager of the Company, who is appointed by the Governor as Resident Magistrate, and another selected officer of the Company appointed Justice of the Peace, and two St. Helena police constables. The Resident Magistrate is responsible for law and order in the Dependency.

Postal work is undertaken by the wife of a member of the Company appointed by the Governor.

POPULATION

The European employees of Cable and Wireless, together with their families, totalled 46 (26 males, 20 females) and St. Helenian employees including domestics, amounted to 105 men and 5 women. With the two St. Helenian policemen and the wife of one of them, the total was 159.

HEALTH

The Company has a medical officer and during the year he paid 276 visits and treated 1,032 out-patients. The health of the community was good and there were no serious illnesses or accidents. There was a mild epidemic of febrile catarrh between April and June involving 27 cases with an average of five days sickness each.

There were no deaths and no marriages. Two births were registered, one male European and one female St. Helenian.

AGRICULTURE

A farm is maintained by the Company on Green Mountain and the census at the end of 1949 gives the following figures of stock:

Bulls	1	Boars	1
Cows	7	Sows	8
Heifers	4	Store pigs	6
Steers	1	Piglets	34
Yearlings	2	Donkeys	7
Calves	5		

Sheep and lambs estimated at 750

The Mountain farm produced the following quantities during 1949:

Meat	9,610 lb.
Bananas	9,498
Granadillas	160
Pawpaws	36
Vegetables	18,106 lb.
Milk	14,809 pints
Potatoes (new)	5,119 lb.
Potatoes (sweet)	80,598 lb.

Animals Slaughtered

Pigs	37
Cattle	2
Sheep	182

WILD LIFE

There are some wild donkeys, rabbits, cats and a few goats. A few partridges exist. Only rabbits and cats are permitted to be shot.

Sea-bird life is very plentiful; in particular the Island is famed for the vast numbers of the Wide-awake or Hack-backed tern (*Sterna fuliginosa*) which breed there.

All wild life is rigidly protected by Ordinance. Turtles abound at certain seasons and the catching of them is controlled by licence. The waters around the Island teem with fish; shark are very numerous as are also barracuda, tuna, bonito and a local small fish in multitudes called Black fish.

VISITORS

In February the American yacht *Yankee* (Johnson) called and sailed the same day.

The Governor of St. Helena and Lady Joy visited for a few hours *en route* for England on leave in July.

Sir Malcolm and Lady Trustram Fyfe called for a few hours in October *en route* for South Africa.

APPENDIX I

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE SCHEMES COMPLETED, OR IN BEING, AS AT
31ST MARCH, 1950

Scheme No.	Description	Amount of Grant, etc.	Amount issued before 1st Apr. 1946	Amount issued 1st Apr. 1946 to 31st Mar. 1950	Remarks
C.D.F. 453	Re-afforestation	£ 2,714	£ s. d. 1,735 0 0	£ s. d. 404 15 4	Terminated and replaced by D. 1095 and A. Completed.
D. 75	Appointment of woman Education Officer	2,500	2,080 0 0	403 17 6	
" 126 & A	Improvement of water supplies	4,519	4,484 0 0	—	Completed.
" 127	Provision of transit and fruit stores	1,220	1,009 18 4	—	
" 136A & B	Salary and pension of Agricultural Officer, etc.	6,500	1,375 0 0	3,265 0 0	Completed.
" 166	Establishment and maintenance of public reading-room, etc.	800	300 0 0	290 0 0	
" 198	Equipment and maintenance of 2 canteens for 3 years	400	300 0 0	73 3 4	Completed.
" 321	Five-year Agricultural Development Plan	26,000	6,400 0 0	18,200 0 0	Being a continuation of C.D.F. 593.
" 330 & A	Appointment of Sanitary Inspector	3,840	1,100 0 0	2,050 0 0	
" 401	Secondary education	3,350	550 0 0	1,790 0 0	Completed.
" 489 & A	Housing	60,000	10,000 0 0	27,850 0 0	
" 501	Milk and meals for schoolchildren	5,000	250 0 0	3,550 0 0	Completed.
" 676 & A.B.	Fisheries development	330	—	200 0 0	
" 696	Construction of primary school	5,500	—	5,500 0 0	Completed.
" 701	Improvement of water supply	2,288	—	—	
" 776	Improvement of water supplies and sanitation	3,000	—	{ 1,150 0 0 1,220 0 0	Completed.
" 777	Improvement of roads	5,000	—	4,970 0 0	
" 834 & A	Education—primary schools	2,550	—	2,490 0 0	Completed.
" 874	Primary schools at Sandy Bay	2,315	—	2,300 0 0	
" 875	Improvement of water supplies	3,500	—	1,800 0 0	Completed.
" 896	Visit of expert to advise on fibre industry	900	—	650 0 0	
" 966 & A	Health Department buildings	1,700	—	725 0 0	Completed.
" 1029	Education—primary schools	375	—	350 0 0	
" 1095 & A	Agriculture and Forestry	21,700	—	6,950 0 0	Completed.
" 1121	Training of a bookbinder	400	—	50 0 0	
" 1143	Appointment of 2 additional trained teachers	4,000	—	300 0 0	Completed.
" 1166	Secondary education	2,450	—	400 0 0	
	TOTALS	£172,851	£29,583 18 4	£86,931 16 2	

£116,515 14s. 6d.

APPENDIX II

Year	Population	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Divorces	Judicial Separations
1899	4,270	139	74	29	—	—
1900	5,316	116	162	35	—	—
1901	5,244	129	125	39	—	—
1902	5,009	165	235	26	—	—
1903	9,850 (includes 4,655 P.O.W.)	146	76	32	—	—
1904	3,458 (includes 424 garrison)	122	52	29	—	—
1905	3,781 (includes 269 garrison)	136	56	18	—	—
1906	3,544	118	46	11	—	—
1907	3,485	134	36	17	—	—
1908	3,517	84	37	19	—	—
1909	3,553	96	27	17	—	—
1910	3,441	87	40	22	—	—
1911	3,482	95	39	20	1	—
1912	3,519	104	44	26	1	1
1913	3,514	101	51	22	—	—
1914	3,563	84	55	22	1	—
1915	3,594	87	53	26	—	1
1916	3,604	108	51	24	—	—
1917	3,634	96	50	33	—	—
1918	3,654	112	36	37	1	—
1919	3,648	125	29	27	1	—
1920	3,718	85	33	17	4	—
1921	3,670	93	24	20	—	—
1922	3,658	97	37	20	—	—
1923	3,654	114	28	20	1	—
1924	3,703	106	38	21	—	—
1925	3,747	111	44	29	—	—
1926	3,747	111	67	41	—	—
1927	3,747	99	63	36	1	1
1928	3,995	123	69	31	2	—
1929	3,747	121	40	34	3	—
1930	3,747	120	40	30	3	—
1931	3,995	126	59	28	—	—
1932	4,144	152	58	32	1	—
1933	4,170	116	68	31	1	—
1934	4,224	101	47	26	—	—
1935	4,318	150	45	40	—	—
1936	4,341	134	66	23	—	—
1937	4,415	132	32	42	—	—
1938	4,474	168	61	21	—	—
1939	4,622	123	49	24	2	1
1940	4,710	158	47	30	2	—
1941	4,702	157	45	40	3	—
1942	4,860	151	54	40	3	—
1943	4,992	196	35	43	1	1
1944	4,992	155	36	31	1	1
1945	4,942	193	65	38	2	1
1946	4,897	139	53	23	1	—
1947	4,969	165	31	25	3	—
1948	4,857	157	39	26	3	—
1949	4,664	149	56	36	4	—

APPENDIX III

ANALYSIS OF CASES TRIED IN THE SUPREME COURT OF ST. HELENA RESULTING IN CONVICTION DURING THE TEN-YEAR PERIOD 1940 TO 1949

Year	Charges	No. of Cases
1940	Nil	—
1941	Nil	—
1942	Carnal knowledge of girl under the age of 16 years	1
1943	Nil	—
1944	Carnal knowledge of girl under the age of 16 years	3
1945	Nil	—
1946	Carnal knowledge of girl under the age of 16 years	1
1947	Larceny (Sheep-Stealing)	6
	Manslaughter	1
1948	Nil	—
1949	Larceny (Shop Breaking)	2
	Carnal knowledge of girl under the age of 16 years	1

Summary of above charges :

Carnal knowledge of girls under the age of 16 years	6
Larceny	8
Manslaughter	1

APPENDIX IV

MAGISTRATE'S COURT

Ten Years Statistics of Convictions in the Magistrate's Court NOT resulting in Imprisonment

Offence	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Assault	4	5	2	4	2	1	2	3	4	4
Assaulting Police	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	-	1
Animal Diseases Regulations	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Employers' and Workmen's Act	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Failure to obey order of Magistrate	-	1	8	7	8	1	8	1	-	5
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	9
Defence Regulations	2	3	-	-	1	11	1	1	-	-
Firearms Ordinance	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Larceny	4	7	5	8	5	1	2	1	2	4
Liquor Licensing	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk Production Order	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Using Obscene Language	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Police Ordinance	3	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1
Receiving Stolen Goods	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Road Traffic Ordinance	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	2
Harbour Regulations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-
Wounding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Malicious Injury to Property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Total	38	36	36	28	31	38	40	29	25	31

APPENDIX IV

41

ALL COURTS

Ten Years Statistics of Offences for which Prison Sentences were served

Offence	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Manslaughter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Wounding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Carnal Knowledge	-	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	-	1
Sheep Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-
Larceny	5	4	7	7	3	-	-	4	-	9
Receiving Stolen Goods	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Embezzlement	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assault	3	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	3	1
Vagrancy	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Contempt of Court	2	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neglect of Children	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Evading Customs Dues	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Offences against Conservation of Food Order	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Defence Regulations	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abuse and Stone-throwing	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	12	10	13	10	8	3	2	12	4	12

Total number of prison sentences during 10 years 86

SMALL DEBTS COURT

Ten Years Statistics of cases heard in the Small Debts Court

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
27	16	51	15	35	18	24	14	5	137

JUVENILE COURT

Ten Years Statistics of Offences tried in the Juvenile Court for which the Boys were caned

Offence	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Using Abusive Language	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cruelty to Donkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Using Obscene Language	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny	2	1	-	6	-	-	4	-	-	-
Malicious Damage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-

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