

No. 933.

ST. HELENA.



REPORT FOR 1916.

(For Report for 1915 see No. 896.)

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty

October, 1917.



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1917.

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No. 933.

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(For Report for 1915 see No. 896.)

THE ACTING GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Castle,

St. Helena,

28th July, 1917.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Colony's Blue Book, together with my Report thereon, for the year 1916.

I have, &c.,

W. DIXON,

Lt.-Col. R.M.A., Acting Governor.

The Right Honourable

Walter H. Long, M.P.,

Secretary of State for the Colonies.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1916.

I.—FINANCIAL.

(A.) REVENUE.

The revenue collected during 1916 amounted to £6,947 4s. 6d., being an increase of £480 15s. 4d. on the revenue collected in 1915, and £732 15s. 6d. less than the estimated revenue for 1916. This increase was mainly due to increased Customs Tariffs and the levy of a War Tax of one penny on penny postages, both brought into force during the year under review. The actual sum received from this additional taxation amounted to £405 19s. 5d. The decrease on the estimated revenue was mainly due to there being no importations of coal and less shipping to be supplied with water.

(B.) EXPENDITURE.

The Colony's expenditure for the year, exclusive of extraordinary military expenditure and wharf repairs, amounted to £9,454 15s. 6d. Extraordinary military expenditure amounted to £6,262 14s. 6d., or £2,100 11s. 11d. more than was estimated. This excess is accounted for by payment for certain rations for 1915 not being claimed by the Military Authorities until 1916, and also by reason of a sum being claimed by the same Authorities on readjustment of accounts for 1915. Had it not been for these payments there would have been a saving under this head.

Extraordinary wharf repairs amounted to £276 12s. 10d. more than the estimated amount of £2,250. These excesses, however, were met by the grant-in-aid from the Imperial Treasury, and the actual ordinary expenditure of the Colony for 1916 was £109 6s. 4d. more than in 1915.

(C.) GRANTS-IN-AID.

The excess of total expenditure over revenue was met by a grant-in-aid from the Imperial Exchequer of £13,678. This grant-in-aid was received by the Colony to reimburse itself for general purposes, wharf repairs, and for military expenditure for 1915 as well as 1916.

(D.) ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

The Colony's liabilities on 1st December, 1916 exceeded its assets by £867 11s. 3d., being an improvement of £434 9s. 8d. as compared with the same date in 1915.

(E.) CURRENCY.

Bills on the Crown Agents for the Colonies to the amount of £18,201 were issued during 1916, and remittances by money and postal orders

amounted to £5,325, making a total of £23,526 as against £22,687 in the previous year, being an increase of £839.

Specie imported amounted to £2,000, and the sum exported in worn coin was £240 for return to the Royal Mint.

The amount of cash, Imperial currency, and Bank of England notes in circulation at the end of the year was approximately £9,000.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

(A.) TRADE.

Revenue.

The Customs revenue for the year 1916 amounted to £3,688 4s. 3d., being an increase of £291 7s. 8d. as compared with the revenue for 1915. This increase is due mainly to export duties on an increased amount of fibre and tow exported (£49 18s. 6d.), import duties chiefly on a larger quantity of beer imported (£127 4s. 3d.), and the dues collected under the "War Taxation Customs Ordinance No. 1 of 1916," which, for the 4½ months that it was in operation, amounted to £165 19s. 5d.

On the other hand decreases occurred under "Water" £52, the amount supplied to His Majesty's ships and transports having decreased by 702 tons; "Warehouse Rent," £10 0s. 11d., less goods being stored in bond; and "Tonnage Dues," £11 19s. 0d.

Expenditure.

The Customs expenditure for the year amounted to £507 4s. 2d., being an increase of £60 13s. 0d. as compared with 1915. The rebate of duty on liquor, cigars, and cigarettes imported for the garrison amounted to £94 18s. 1d. as against £12 2s. 8d. in 1915, which more than accounts for this increase.

Imports.

The total values of imports during 1916 amounted to £46,514, being an increase of £3,055 over those of 1915. Of this increase £1,619 was due to new machinery imported for flax mills, beer and wine, £1,018 increase; and foodstuffs, £2,574; which, in spite of larger initial cost price of food, tends to testify to the gradually increasing ability of the islanders generally to purchase more of what to them are luxuries. In 1916 the Colonial Government imported £2,000 specie as against £1,000 in 1915.

The principal decreases in imports occurred in cement and lime, drapery, grain, stationery, sugar, timber and building material, and there is a welcome decrease (£131) in the amount of spirits imported.

Exports.

The total value of exports for 1916 amounted to £24,636, an increase of £11,223.

The principal exports as compared with 1915 were:—

Articles.	1915.	1916.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Animals. Calves ..	443	369	—	74
„ Sheep ..	70	—	—	70
Hay	132	225	93	—
Hides and skins ..	376	455	79	—
Metal, old	90	92	2	—
Oil, paraffin.. ..	31	—	—	31
Potatoes	313	488	175	—
Specie	—	240	240	—
Wool.. ..	856	859	3	—
Fibre and tow ..	11,101	21,907	10,806	—

There is again a considerable increase in the value of fibre and tow exported, which is not alone due to enhanced prices received in the London market, but also to increased shipments, 472 tons having been exported during the year as against 395 tons in 1915.

(B.) AGRICULTURE, STOCK, FORESTS, AND GARDENS.

From an agricultural point of view the greatly diminished rainfall (10·57 inches decrease) rendered 1916 an unsatisfactory year. The insufficiency of rain, more particularly in the latter half of the year, caused many crops to fail. This was noticeable in the case of potatoes, of which 16 tons of seed were obtained from Messrs. Sutton & Sons, and sold to 69 different growers at cost price, nearly all of which failed to crop well. The want of rain, however, cannot be held entirely to blame, for were the extermination of the numerous agricultural pests which exist understood, and thoroughly prosecuted throughout the Island, there is no doubt that much would be saved that is now lost. This is also the case with fruit culture, but small success in which can be expected while pests abound. The services of an agricultural expert with a knowledge of forestry would be a very valuable acquisition for the Island.

Cattle suffered somewhat from the continued dry weather of the latter part of the year. The same cause, combined with insect pests, rendered the raising and planting out of forest trees from seed unsatisfactory. Additional new ground was put under cultivation at Plantation, on which fodder for Government transport animals was very successfully grown.

The sale of fruit from Maldivia Garden realised £50 8s. 2d., as compared with £45 3s. 5d. during 1915.

The Government pasture lands at Botley's Lay produced a revenue of £102 2s. 6d., against which expenditure to the amount of £99 14s. 10d. was incurred; £20 of this was expended on repairs to the shepherd's cottage.

(C.) INDUSTRIES.

Fibre.—The figures shown below for the years 1914, 1915, and 1916, show the satisfactory results of the working of the Government Mill, and private mills could doubtless show equally satisfactory, if not

better, results, as, generally speaking, they grow and mill their own leaves, whereas the Government mill buys them from small growers.

	1914.	1915.	1916.
Number of working days	262	265	278
Leaves milled (tons)	1,257	1,417	1,708½
Fibre produced (tons)	127	152	180
Tow produced (tons)	37	37	42½
Receipts from sale of produce	£2,812	£5,847	£9,193
Expenditure	£3,402	£4,589	£8,061
Average market price of fibre			
per ton	£24 11 0	£32 5 0	£49 16 0
Ditto ditto tow ..	£13 0 0	£18 11 0	£28 5 0

Receipts.

As is seen from the above figures the sale of produce brought in £3,346 more than in 1915. This was due to the continually rising prices of fibre and tow which during the year averaged on the London market as shown above.

Expenditure.

	1915.	1916.
	£	£
<i>Local payments.</i>		
Purchase of leaves ..	1,997	4,066
Cartage and lighterage ..	254	294
Salaries and wages ..	1,008	1,155
Miscellaneous	283	248
	£3,542	£5,763
New construction	—	302
<i>London payments.</i>		
Freight	758	948
Oil	199	467
Miscellaneous	90	159
	£1,047	£1,574
New engine	—	422
	£4,589	£8,061

Expenditure is seen to be again higher than in 1915, mainly owing to larger purchases of leaves at a price which rises with the London market price of fibre.

Leaves were purchased from 61 different small growers, as against 57 in 1915. Fuel oil rose considerably in price during the year, but this will no longer have to be imported owing to the installation of the new 44 h.p. suction gas plant, which should start working early in 1917. This installation accounts for £724 increase.

Private Mills.—Messrs. Solomon & Company's Mill, in Sandy Bay, has worked throughout the year, milling 1,433 tons of leaves from which 164 tons of fibre and 45 tons of tow were shipped. This firm is starting another mill in 1917. A new mill belonging to Messrs. Deason Brothers started work in July and by the end of the year had milled about 320 tons of leaves from which 34 tons of fibre and 6 tons of tow were shipped.

At the end of 1916 there were 150 males and 36 females exclusively employed in the flax industry as against 78 males and 6 females at the end of 1915, whilst the total estimated amount of land under flax cultivation increased from 730 acres in 1915 to 750 acres in 1916.

The constantly increasing price received for fibre is expected to attract more small growers to plant, and the breaking up of fresh ground for that purpose will, it is hoped, lead to greater cultivation of foodstuffs whilst the flax plants are yet young.

Lace.—Most unfortunately for this industry Miss Girdwood, manageress of the Government Lace School for nearly nine years, felt obliged, through constant strain of work and anxiety which had told seriously on her health, to resign her position towards the end of the year. In view of the general need for economy, therefore, it was decided to accept Miss Girdwood's resignation, suspend the annual grant of £120 from the Imperial Treasury, and to close the Lace School for one year or more. At the expiry of this period it is possible that a judgment may be formed as to the ability and willingness of women and girls who have been trained in the school to carry on the industry without its supervision and encouragement. If, however, as is more than probable, it is found that the industry is in need of further stimulus, the policy of re-opening the school can be considered. Miss Girdwood had these possibilities in view on resigning as she has offered her services, after a period of rest, and circumstances permitting, in the interests of the Island women and girls.

Although the school did not finally close until the beginning of 1917, it is perhaps desirable here to state its financial position on closing: Cash balance in hand showed £70 1s. 11½d., whilst the value of work remaining unpaid for or unsold was, in South Africa £80, and in St. Helena £28. These amounts are being gradually collected, the former by Miss Girdwood and the latter by one of the local assistants of the school. Against these assets there is a loan of £253 3s. 7d. repayable to the Imperial Government.

(D.) SHIPPING.

The number of vessels calling at the Island during the year was 42, being three less than in 1915, with a total tonnage of 170,096. Vessels of five nationalities called, British heading the list with 35, followed by Dutch, three; Norwegian, two; French, one; and one American whaler. Of these, eight were war vessels or transports, 27 were merchant steamships, and six sailing vessels.

The mail service was continued by the Union-Castle Company, whose vessels made 22 calls from England and South Africa. The Eastern Telegraph Company's Cable ship "Britannia," usually stationed at St. Helena in normal times, was away on other stations from the month of May.

The total number of vessels sighted was 118, or 16 more than in 1915. Of this number 76 were communicated with by signal, 42 of which were boarded by the Harbour Master. None of these vessels were boarded by licensed traders. Twenty-three vessels entered and cleared at the port of Jamestown during the year, shipping and discharging cargo amounting to 3,876 tons, as compared with 6,650 tons in 1915. The decrease is mainly due to no coal having been landed.

III.—EDUCATION.

There are eight public elementary schools and one private school in the Island. Of the public schools three are Government, three are supported by the Hussey Charity Fund, one by the Benevolent Society, and one by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese assisted in the case of the last two by an annual grant from the Colonial Government.

The number of children attending the public schools during the year was :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Government schools ..	150	186	336
Other schools	193	161	354

The teaching of the usual elementary subjects and needlework has continued throughout the year, and the interest shown in the cause and progress of the War has been kept alive. Mr. Tucker, the Supervisor of Schools, proceeded to England on leave of absence in September, intending to join the Army temporarily, and Miss Short, the head teacher, was appointed acting supervisor in his absence.

Pupil teachers' classes have been held regularly during the year. Nine candidates sat for examination, of whom four were from Government and five from Hussey Charity Schools.

It is much to be regretted that funds do not permit of a scheme for either secondary or technical education. The numbers of efficient masons and mechanical tradesmen are decreasing, and their want will be felt in the future.

The schools were on the whole well attended, there being 29 prosecutions under the Education Ordinance, an increase of 8 on those during 1915.

IV.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

(A.) HOSPITAL.

There were 168 admissions to the hospital during the year, of which 96 were treated in the male ward and 74 in the female ward. The number of admissions shows a decrease of 21 as compared with 1915. The daily average of patients was 8·8.

There were 10 deaths, a percentage of 5·9, the figures in 1915 being 11 deaths and a percentage of 5·7.

The new operating theatre, the surgical fittings being presented by His Excellency the Governor and Mrs. Cordeaux, was opened in May, and has filled a long-felt want. Five operations have been performed therein during the year.

Miss Hart, Lady Superintendent, was on sick leave from 1st October to the end of the year. During her absence the duties at the Hospital were very efficiently carried out by the nursing staff, amongst whom there were no changes.

Dr. Draper, Acting Colonial Surgeon, left the Island on the 16th December, on completion of his two years' engagement. Major Foulds, R.A.M.C., carried out the duties of Colonial Surgeon till the end of the year.

(B.) SAVINGS BANK.

The number of depositors on the books of the Savings Bank on 31st December was 143, being an increase of 10 during the year.

The total sum deposited during the year was £2,763, as compared with £2,167 7s. 0d. during 1915, an increase of £595 13s. 0d. Withdrawals amounted to £3,135. Upwards of £1,000 with interest thereon were repaid by Bills of Exchange to four depositors towards the end of the year.

The Bank's accounts for the year showed an excess of £79 4s. 11d. in revenue over expenditure.

The amount standing to the credit of depositors on 31st December, 1916 was £8,596 13s. 5d. Against this amount stock to the value (purchase price) of £11,851 14s. 8d. is invested, the market value of which on the date named was £8,734 2s. 6d.

V.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

(A.) CRIMINAL.

Supreme Court.—One prisoner was arraigned before this Court and convicted for obtaining money under false pretences, but owing to the previous good character and youth of the accused no sentence was passed.

Police Court.—In this Court 103 cases were dealt with by the Police Magistrate, a decrease of 23 compared with 1915. This number includes 29 prosecutions under the Education, and 13 under the Road Tax, Ordinances.

112 trivial cases were dealt with by the police without bringing them to Court.

There were three cases of flogging for theft during the year.

(B.) PRISONS.

The number of prisoners committed to gaol during the year was twenty, against twenty-four during 1915. Two of this number were under observation for insanity. The daily average number in gaol was 77, the lowest on record for many years.

The cost of maintaining the gaol was £79 12s. 7d.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS.

(A.) POPULATION.

The estimated civil population on the 31st December, 1916 was 3,604, being an increase of 10 over the estimated population in 1915. The strength of the Imperial Garrison and St. Helenians in the crew of the cable ship "Britannia" are not included in these figures.

Civilian emigrants numbered 54, and immigrants 58, as compared with 63 and 60 respectively in 1915.

Births numbered 108, and deaths 51.

The birth-rate was higher than for some years, being 29·96 as compared with 24·4 in 1915. The number of illegitimate births registered was 24 as against 30 in 1915.

The death-rate was 13·6 as against 14·7 in 1915.

Of the deaths registered 10 were over 70 years of age, and six over 80, including one of 92 and one of 98 years of age. There were 27 deaths in Jamestown and 24 in country districts.

Marriages during the year numbered 24, being two less than in 1915.

(B.) PUBLIC HEALTH.

The health of the Island during 1916 was generally good, and apart from one shortlived outbreak of scarlet fever from which there were no deaths, no infectious diseases were manifest. There was a small outbreak of chicken-pox which was not serious, though it caused one death. Of diphtheria and enteric fever there were no cases, which points to the efficiency of the sanitary arrangements of the Island, and of the concrete drinking water tanks in the Half Tree Hollow district, where these diseases were formerly frequent.

Tubercular cases have again slightly increased in number, as have also cases of minor venereal disease.

(C.) SANITARY.

The Board of Health have dealt with various matters of minor importance. Slaughter houses and mineral water factories have been effectually supervised.

The water supply throughout the year has been sufficient in spite of the unusually dry weather of the last few months of the year.

There have been no prosecutions under the Public Health Ordinance.

(D.) CLIMATE.

METEOROLOGICAL STATION, HUTTS GATE.

Barometer.—The mean pressure for the year under report was 28·068 ins., 28·082 ins. being the mean in the previous year.

Temperature.—The mean temperature was 61·6°, as against 61·9° in 1915.

The absolute maximum, 84·0° was recorded on the 17th February, 83·0° on the 10th and 23rd April, being the maximum in the previous year. The absolute minimum was 49·0° on the 8th May, as compared with 49·1° on the 19th August in 1915.

Rainfall.—31·020 inches of rain fell during the year, which is a decrease of 10·570 inches on the previous year, when the total was 41·590 inches. In September of the year under report only 4·840 inches of rain fell, which is quite unusual for that month. The number of days on which rain fell was 258 as against 269 in 1915.

Wind.—The mean force for the year was 2·0, equivalent to a velocity of 14 miles per hour, being a slight decrease in velocity as compared with 1915. There were 14 calm days, being an increase of one day over 1915.

The following table gives the direction of the wind for the year :—

E.S.E.	..	..	..	7 days.
E.	..	..	..	1 day.
S.E.	..	..	..	224 days.
S.	..	..	..	17 „
S.S.E.	..	..	..	103 „
Calm	..	..	..	14 „

VII.—POSTAL, TELEGRAPH, AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

(A.) POST OFFICE.

Revenue.—The gross revenue from all sources during 1916 amounted to £786 3s. 4d., being an increase of £246 13s. 7d. as compared with 1915. This increase is partly due to a better sale of postage stamps to non-residents, and to the War Tax of one penny on the ordinary penny postage stamp, started in September. The sale of these stamps up to the end of the year amounted to £240.

Expenditure.—Expenditure for the year amounted to £272 5s. 3d., as compared with £447 19s. 0d. in 1915. The decrease is due to the General Post Office, London, not having claimed for sea-carriage of mails from the Colony for 1916.

Money and Postal Orders.—Transactions in these showed a net decrease of £1,996 as compared with 1915.

(B.) TELEGRAPHS.

Communication by the Eastern Telegraph Company's submarine cables to Europe and South Africa was maintained during the whole year. No changes were made in the tariff rates. The number of the Company's staff on 31st December, 1916 was 27, as it was on the same date in 1915.

(C.) TELEPHONES.

About 40 miles of wire under the administrative system were maintained during the year and worked satisfactorily. The receipts from rent and messages were £81 13s. 9d. and expenditure £78 16s. 6d.

VIII.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

(A.) ROADS.

The sum of £552 12s. 2d. was expended during the year in maintaining the principal rural roads in such a state of repair as was possible with the sum available. As has been foreseen in former Reports the increase of the flax industry, enhanced by the dry weather experienced towards the end of the year, has caused a marked effect on the roads, and with the resources available little more than patchwork could be given to them. It is interesting to note that the actual weight of leaves, fibre, and tow, moved over the roads in connection with the flax industry was in 1914—3,214 tons; 1915—3,252 tons; and in

1916—3,933 tons. These figures mean a large amount of heavy traffic on roads not originally built for such, and which are very vulnerable to the effects of weather.

The roads, streets, and bridges in Jamestown were kept in order at an expenditure of £63 13s. 2d.

The amount collected under the Road Tax Ordinance during the year was £53 17s. 0d., being £13 1s. 0d. less than in 1915. The tax was paid by 359 persons, as against 446 persons in the previous year, which is accounted for by the whole of the Volunteer Force, both embodied and unembodied, being exempt from the tax. Many who joined the force in 1915 had already paid the tax for that year.

There were 13 prosecutions during the year for the non-payment of the tax.

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

Three grants of land, amounting to four acres, were made by the Commissioners of Crown Property during the year.

The general value of land remains the same, namely, £5 to £10 per acre for good pasture or arable land.

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

The general rate of wages during 1916 has remained at 2s. a day for men and 1s. 3d. a day for females.

The cost of living has inevitably increased during the year as is shown by the following table of retail prices of the staple articles of food :—

	Pre-war prices.	1915. prices.	1916. prices.	Increase % over 1915.
Flour, per lb.	2d.	3d.	3½d.	16·5
Rice	2d.	2¾d.	2¾d.	nil.
Sugar	2½d.	4½d.	4½d.	nil.
Bread, per loaf	3d.	4d.	4½d.	12·5
Salt Beef, lb.	6d.	7d.	9½d.	35·7
„ Pork „	8d.	9d.	11½d.	27·7
Tinned Milk, tin	6d.	8d.	11d.	37·4
Lard, lb.	8d.	8d.	1/2	75

Fish, the staple diet of the poor, is still said to be scarce, but if the amount that is caught were always sold the prices charged by the fishermen could probably be lowered without loss to them.

(D.) DEPARTMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS.

Public Works Department.

The total expenditure for the year was £2,272 6s. 9d., of which £443 3s. 7d. was under "Works Extraordinary." Of this latter sum £340 16s. 11d. was for the erection of above-ground concrete tanks for the water supply of the Half Tree Hollow district, which are proving a success both in bettering the health of the district and in increasing the supply, in dry seasons, to the barracks at Ladder Hill.

(E.) MISCELLANEOUS.

The chief feature of the year under review has been the impetus given to the fibre industry by the continuous rise in prices obtained on the London market, the full benefits of which have been obtained by reason of the regular shipments of fibre and tow to the United Kingdom which have been available. It is generally hoped that the quality and preparation of the fibre shipped has been found such as to establish a good name on the market for the St. Helena product.

The general prosperity of the Island has undoubtedly increased in consequence of this impetus, but its effect has scarcely reached those of the poorer population who have not a breadwinner employed in the industry. It is they more especially who find difficulty in meeting the continual rise in prices, and often temporary shortage of certain foodstuffs. Hitherto there has appeared no valid reason for the latter, and if local merchants ordered larger consignments of those foodstuffs which keep well in the dry climate of Jamestown, these temporary shortages would not probably occur.

The uncomplaining manner in which these difficulties have generally been faced by the population merits the highest praise. For this reason it is to be regretted that the financial position would not allow an increase of wages to Government employees generally during the year, as a lead to all employers to grant a temporary advance in wages for so long as the present swollen prices prevail.

W. DIXON,

Lt.-Colonel R.M.A., Acting Governor.

The Castle,

St. Helena,

27th July, 1917.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
896	St. Helena	1915
897	Seychelles	"
898	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1915-1916
899	Gibraltar	1915
900	Bahamas	1915-1916
901	Swaziland	"
902	Somaliland	"
903	Cyprus	"
904	Ceylon	1915
905	Straits Settlements	"
906	Grenada	1915-1916
907	Falkland Islands	1915
908	Bermuda	"
909	Jamaica	1915-1916
910	British Guiana	1915
911	Basutoland	1915-1916
912	Barbados	"
913	Leeward Islands	"
914	Uganda	"
915	British Honduras	1915
916	Mauritius	"
917	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
918	St. Lucia	1915-1916
919	Nyasaland	"
920	Nigeria	1915
921	East Africa Protectorate	1915-1916
922	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	"
923	Hong Kong	1916
924	Weihaiwei	"
925	Zanzibar	"
926	Fiji	"
927	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
928	Cayman Islands	1915-1916
929	Seychelles	1916
930	Trinidad and Tobago	"
931	Gibraltar	"
932	Bahamas	1916-1917

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907-8 and 1908-9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-Percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.